



## **SPECIFICATION 69**

### ***Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood*** ***(Approved 2018, published 2018)***

#### **Title**

Annex on Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood (2015-004) to ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*).

#### **Reason for the standard**

Countries predominantly rely on treatments and processing to manage the pest risks associated with the movement of wood across their borders. In particular, heat treatment or methyl bromide fumigation are used widely to manage pest risks. The availability of methyl bromide is diminishing in response to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer and heat treatment is not always a practical means of managing pest risk. A systems approach may provide an effective option for managing pest risks in some instances, particularly where pest risks may not be adequately managed or are difficult to manage by a single phytosanitary measure. Integrated pest management within a systems approach may also provide additional options to facilitate or expand trade while effectively managing pest risks.

Systems approaches provide, where appropriate, an equivalent alternative to procedures such as treatments or replace more restrictive measures like prohibition.

#### **Scope and purpose**

Although the systems approach concept is described in ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) and operationalized for wood in ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*), the existing standards do not provide specific technical guidance on the types of phytosanitary measures that may be used to address the pest risks associated with wood as described in ISPM 39. The proposed annex to ISPM 39 should cover wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms), but not bamboo and rattan.

The annex should provide guidance to NPPOs on the use, within the context of a systems approach, of specific phytosanitary measures that act independently but when applied together mitigate the quarantine pest risks associated with wood. This guidance should be as specific as possible for pest groups associated with wood, or pests of specific areas within the wood, or pests of specific types of wood. The annex should build upon guidance already established by the International Plant Protection

Convention (IPPC) and should identify specific procedures and practices that may be practically applied from production to export of wood to meet phytosanitary import requirements. The annex should also provide detailed guidance on the requirements necessary to provide assurance that a specific pest or pest group is controlled by a combination of measures in a systems approach. The monitoring and oversight required to ensure the effectiveness of the systems approach should also be described. The annex should provide guidance on the respective responsibilities of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) in supervising the system and of industry in implementing the measures.

## Tasks

The expert working group (EWG) should undertake the following tasks:

- (1) Consider existing ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 14, ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*), ISPM 39) as well as any relevant regional standards, or accredited programmes based on systems approaches.
- (2) Describe the wood production practices and major pest groups associated with wood.
- (3) Consider the need for phytosanitary measures for pest groups associated with wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms or for pests of specific areas within the wood, that may be integrated into a systems approach.
- (4) Identify and provide specific guidance on phytosanitary measures for wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms that may be applied during production, harvest, transportation, storage, processing, or at export. Pest management options may include:
  - . selection of wood in terms of silviculture, species and place of origin
  - . inspection
  - . pest monitoring
  - . pest control measures
  - . sorting of wood
  - . physical (mechanical) production processes such as debarking, sawing, planing or chipping
  - . sampling for testing and laboratory diagnostics
  - . treatments
  - . other applicable tools and options to manage pest risks identified by pest risk analysis.
- (5) Consider the general aspects (including the practical application) of surveillance within systems approaches.
- (6) Describe procedures required to assess the effectiveness or efficacy of the individual measures as well as of the overall systems approach based on scientific evidence.
- (7) Describe the specific responsibilities of the NPPO of the exporting country, the NPPO of the importing country, and third parties (e.g. industry).
- (8) Describe what constitutes a nonconformity and provide guidance on corrective action to be applied.
- (9) Consider whether the proposed annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment; if this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft annex.
- (10) Consider the implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendation on these issues to the Standards Committee.

## Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (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. Please refer to the *Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/>).

## Collaborator

To be determined.

## Steward

Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/>).

## Expertise

Seven to ten experts with collective expertise in the following areas:

- development or implementation of phytosanitary measures that can be integrated into a systems approach for managing pest risks associated with wood
- design, supervision and management of phytosanitary programmes related to the production of wood
- regulatory inspection related to forestry
- conduct and design of pest surveys and surveillance in silviculture
- pest risk analysis of pests associated with wood
- assessment of the effectiveness or efficacy of systems approaches
- understanding of temperate and tropical forestry silviculture and production systems.

## Participants

A member or former member of the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine with equivalent expertise as described above should be invited.

## References

The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

**ISPM 14.** 2017. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

**ISPM 32.** 2016. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

**ISPM 39.** 2017. *International movement of wood*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

**UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme). 2016. *The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*, as adjusted and amended. UNEP Ozone Secretariat. Available at

<http://ozone.unep.org/montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer/32506> (last accessed 27 November 2018).

## 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 EWG.

## Publication history

*This is not an official part of the specification*

2016-11 Standards Committee (SC) recommended topic *Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood commodities* (2015-004) be added to the work programme.

2017-04 CPM-12 added topic *Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood commodities* (2015-004), priority 3.

2017-05 SC decided to review the draft specification via online comment system (OCS).

2017-09 SC reviewed draft specification via OCS.

2017-09 Steward provided responses to the comments and revised the draft.

2018-01 SC approved draft specification for consultation via e-decision (2018\_eSC\_May\_02).

2018-07 First consultation.

2018-11 SC approved the specification.

**Specification 69.** 2018: *Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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