[PleaseReview document review. Review title: 2022 First Consultation: Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23. Document title: 2021-018\_DraftSpec\_Annex-ISPM23-FieldInspection\_En\_2022-06-30.docx]

***[1]*DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex *Field inspection (including growing-season inspection)* (2021-018) to ISPM 23**

***[2]***Status box

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| ***[3]***This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval | |
| ***[4]*Date of this document** | ***[5]***2022-05-09 |
| ***[6]*Document category** | ***[7]***Draft specification for an annex to an ISPM |
| ***[8]*Current document stage** | ***[9]****To* first consultation |
| ***[10]*Major stages** | ***[11]***2022-04 CPM-16 added topic *Field inspection (including growing season inspection) (Annex to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*))*, priority 2.  ***[12]***2022-04 Standards Committee revised and approved for first consultation. |
| ***[13]*Steward history** | ***[14]***2022-05 SC [Masahiro SAI (JP, Lead Steward)]  ***[15]***2022-05 SC [Mariangela CIAMPITTI (IT, Assistant Steward)] |
| ***[16]*Notes** | ***[17]***This is a draft document  ***[18]***2022-05 Edited |

***[19]***Title

***[20]***Annex *Field inspection (including growing-season inspection)* (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*).

***[21]***Reason for the annex to the standard

***[22]***Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) is an effective phytosanitary measure that is set by many countries as a phytosanitary import requirement. By requiring exporting countries to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants in open fields and controlled environments, the importing country can, directly or indirectly, reduce the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants and plant parts. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*), ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*), ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*) and ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*)) describe field inspection (or “growing-season inspection” as a synonym), they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.

***[23]***This has led to confusion between the concepts of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to detect regulated pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants during their growing period. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is conducted to determine if pests are present or absent in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance may be conducted using similar procedures and methods and are both official processes, the concept and objectives differ between the two.

***[24]***For field inspection to be interpretated and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*).

***[25]***Scope

***[26]***The proposed annex should be applicable to plants (e.g. seedlings, cuttings) and plant parts (e.g. seeds, grafts, bulbs, fruits) moving in international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection (including growing-season inspection) that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which NPPOs may recognize conformity with field-inspection requirements. This recognition by NPPOs could form the basis for phytosanitary certification based on field-inspection results.

***[27]***Purpose

***[28]***Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) as a phytosanitary measure can help contracting parties achieve the overall purpose of the IPPC as described in Article I.1 of the IPPC: securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. Field inspection is a type of inspection that many countries have adopted to inspect field crops, seed crops and mother plants. The private sector (e.g. the seed and nursery industries) has also adopted field inspections to ensure the health or quality of seeds, seedlings and crops.

***[29]***Field inspection is an effective method of visually examining apparent signs or symptoms on plants caused by pests in a field during the growing period. It may, for example, be applied during the pre-harvest period to detect pests that produce visible signs or symptoms on host plants and to detect harmful plants (weeds, parasitic plants) growing among crops in fields. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone measure or as one component of a systems approach for some commodities and pests (i.e. as an option during the pre-harvest period). In either case, it can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and plant parts and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants and plant products.

***[30]***The proposed annex will complement the information in ISPM 23 by providing specific information on field inspection to promote a shared understanding of the concept and objectives of this type of inspection among countries. This will facilitate the harmonization of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure and help countries apply it appropriately.

***[31]***Tasks

***[32]***The expert drafting group (EWG) should undertake the following tasks:

1. ***[33]***Consider the requirements relating to field inspection (including growing-season inspection) (hereafter referred to as “field inspection”) described in existing standards (e.g. ISPM 10, ISPM 12, ISPM 20, ISPM 36, ISPM 38).
2. ***[34]***Review examples of phytosanitary import requirements and guidance for field inspection from different NPPOs, regional plant protection organizations and industry bodies.
3. ***[35]***Describe the purpose and scope of field inspection in the phytosanitary context, especially the difference between the concept and objectives of field inspection and those of specific surveillance (e.g. detection survey).
4. ***[36]***Define the general requirements for a field inspection, including the circumstances under which field inspection may be technically justified.
5. ***[37]***Describe the specific requirements for field inspection, such as the requirements for inspection methods related to the characteristics of pests and the requirements for inspectors’ expertise.
6. ***[38]***Propose a description of field inspection to be considered for inclusion in a future focused revison of ISPM 23 (section 1.1) and any other consequential changes to the text of IPSM 23 that may need to be applied as ink amendments.

***[39]***Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

***[40]***Provision of resources

***[41]***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 [www.ippc.int/en/core-activities](https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/)).

***[42]***Collaborator

***[43]***To be determined.

***[44]***Steward

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

***[46]***Expertise

***[47]***Experts with a wide knowledge and experience in field inspection for field crops, seed crops and plants for planting, pest risk assessment and pest risk management.

***[48]***Participants

***[49]***Five to seven experts

***[50]***References

***[51]***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.

***[52]*IPPC Secretariat**. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/convention-text](https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/convention-text/)

***[53]*ISPM 4**. 2017. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/614](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/614/)

***[54]*ISPM 5**. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/622](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/)

***[55]*ISPM 6**. 2018. *Surveillance*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/615](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/615/)

***[56]*ISPM 10**. 2016. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/610](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/610/)

***[57]*ISPM 12**. 2022. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/609](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/609/)

***[58]*ISPM 20**. 2019. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/602](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/602/)

***[59]*ISPM 23**. 2019. *Guidelines for inspection*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/598](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/598/)

***[60]*ISPM 36**. 2019. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/636](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/636/)

***[61]*ISPM 38**. 2018. *International movement of seeds*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. [www.ippc.int/en/publications/84340](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84340/)

***[62]***Discussion papers

***[63]***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.