Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

DRAFT REORGANIZATION AND REVISION OF PEST RISK ANALYSIS STANDARDS: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (2020-001)

IPPC first consultation (1 July to 30 September 2023)

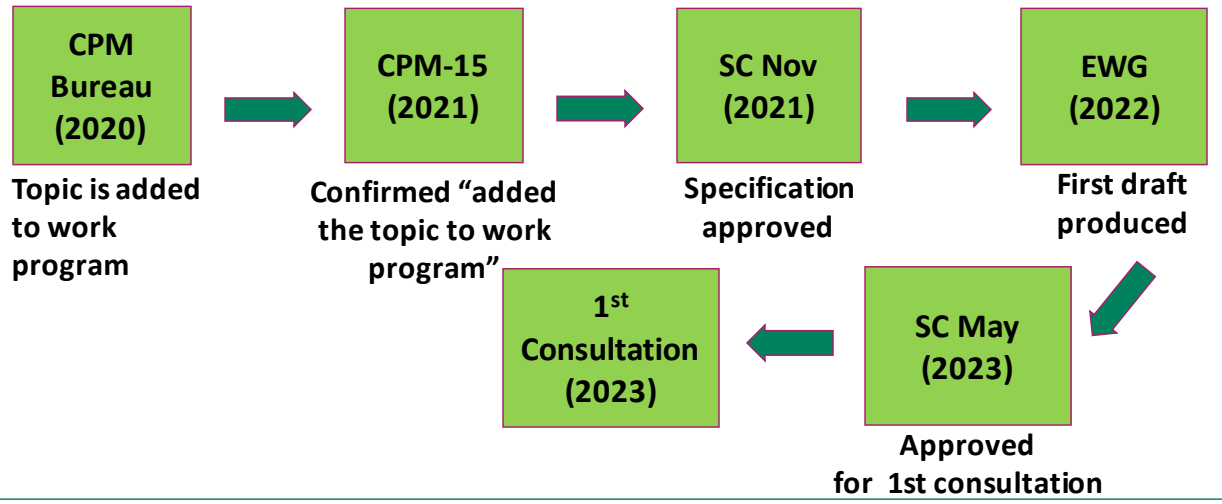
2023 IPPC Regional Workshops

Pest risk analysis (PRA) is a core process within the scope of the IPPC. Guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) is currently provided in ISPM 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis, adopted in 1995, revised in 2007) and ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, adopted in 2001, revised in 2003, 2004, and 2013).

The purpose of the revision is to:

- include all the requirements of the stages in PRA in one standard; and
- provide revised guidance on the pest risk management stage.

Major Stages



The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau, noting advice from the FAO Legal Counsel, acted on behalf of the CPM in 2020 as the CPM meeting had to be postponed because of the global COVID-19 pandemic. The CPM Bureau discussed the reorganization of PRA standards for quarantine pests and recommended that they should be combined into one overarching standard on the PRA process, with an annex for each stage of PRA. They considered this approach best because it will ensure that PRA is viewed as an integrated process composed of three different stages, each supported by a more comprehensive annex. It will facilitate the conduct of PRA, thereby making the PRA process more effective.

General Considerations - Reason for the Revision

The purpose of the revision is to include all the requirements of the stages in PRA in one standard and to provide revised guidance on the pest risk management stage.

The reorganization and revision were achieved in line with Specification 72 by combining and revising, where relevant, ISPM 2, ISPM 11, and the draft ISPM on Pest risk management for quarantine pests (2014-001) (originally drafted as a stand-alone standard) into one standard.

The redundant and repetitive text was removed, but the substantive guidance remained. Generic information is in the core text, and the 3 stages of PRA is included into Annexes 1, 2, and 3. Information on environmental risks, living modified organisms, and plants as pests are gathered into further annexes.

The purpose of the revision is to include all the requirements of the stages in PRA in one standard and to provide revised guidance on the pest risk management stage. The reorganization and revision were achieved in line with Specification 72 (www.ippc.int/en/publications/90498) by combining and revising where relevant, ISPM 2, ISPM 11, and the draft ISPM on Pest risk management for quarantine pests (2014-001) (originally drafted as a stand-alone standard) into one standard. The original intent of ISPM 2 and ISPM 11 should be maintained but with streamlined descriptions, and the revision is focusing on modification of the text for proper alignment with the structure of the new annex, with substantial revision of the original requirements and guidance relating to Stages 1 and 2 are not expected. The redundant and repetitive text was removed, but the substantive guidance remained. Generic information is in

the core text, and one for each stage of PRA is in Annexes 1, 2, and 3. Information on environmental risks, living modified organisms, and plants as pests are gathered into further annexes.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

DRAFT REORGANIZATION AND REVISION OF PEST RISK ANALYSIS STANDARDS: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (2020-001)

Scope

This standard describes the overall structure and concepts underlying the process of pest risk analysis (PRA) for quarantine pests within the scope of the IPPC.

The integrated processes of the three stages of PRA – initiation, pest risk assessment and pest risk management

Uncertainty, information gathering, documentation, pest risk communication, consistency and avoidance of undue delay

Specific guidance on the analysis of pests to the environment and biological diversity, plants that are living modified organisms, and plants as quarantine pests

This standard does not cover PRA for regulated non-quarantine pests, guidance for which is provided in ISPM 21

The structures of PRA ISPMs are changed, but the scope is substantially not modified from the present ISPM11.

Outline of Requirements

Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests consists of three stages: 1. Initiation; 2. Pest risk assessment; and 3. Pest risk management. The PRA is an appropriate tool to:

- identify pests and pathways of potential phytosanitary concern for a specified area and evaluate their pest risk;
- identify endangered areas; and
- if appropriate, identify pest risk management options and determine the most appropriate phytosanitary measures, commensurate with the identified risk, to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of the pests concerned.

Highlights of the Revision

Structure of revised PRA ISPM:

- Core text of the standard
- ANNEX 1: Initiation (PRA Stage 1)
- ANNEX 2: Pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2)
- ANNEX 3: Pest risk management (PRA Stage 3)
- ANNEX 4: Environmental risks
- ANNEX 5: Living modified organisms as pests
- ANNEX 6: Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests
- APPENDIX 1: Pest risk analysis flow chart

Highlights of the Revision

ANNEX 2: Pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2)

- Supplements on the environmental impacts (S1) and LMOs (S2)
- Probability of transfer to a suitable host
- Consequences

ANNEX 3: Pest risk management (PRA Stage 3)

The revisions related to ANNEX 2: Pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2).

Supplements on the environmental impacts (S1) and LMOs (S2).

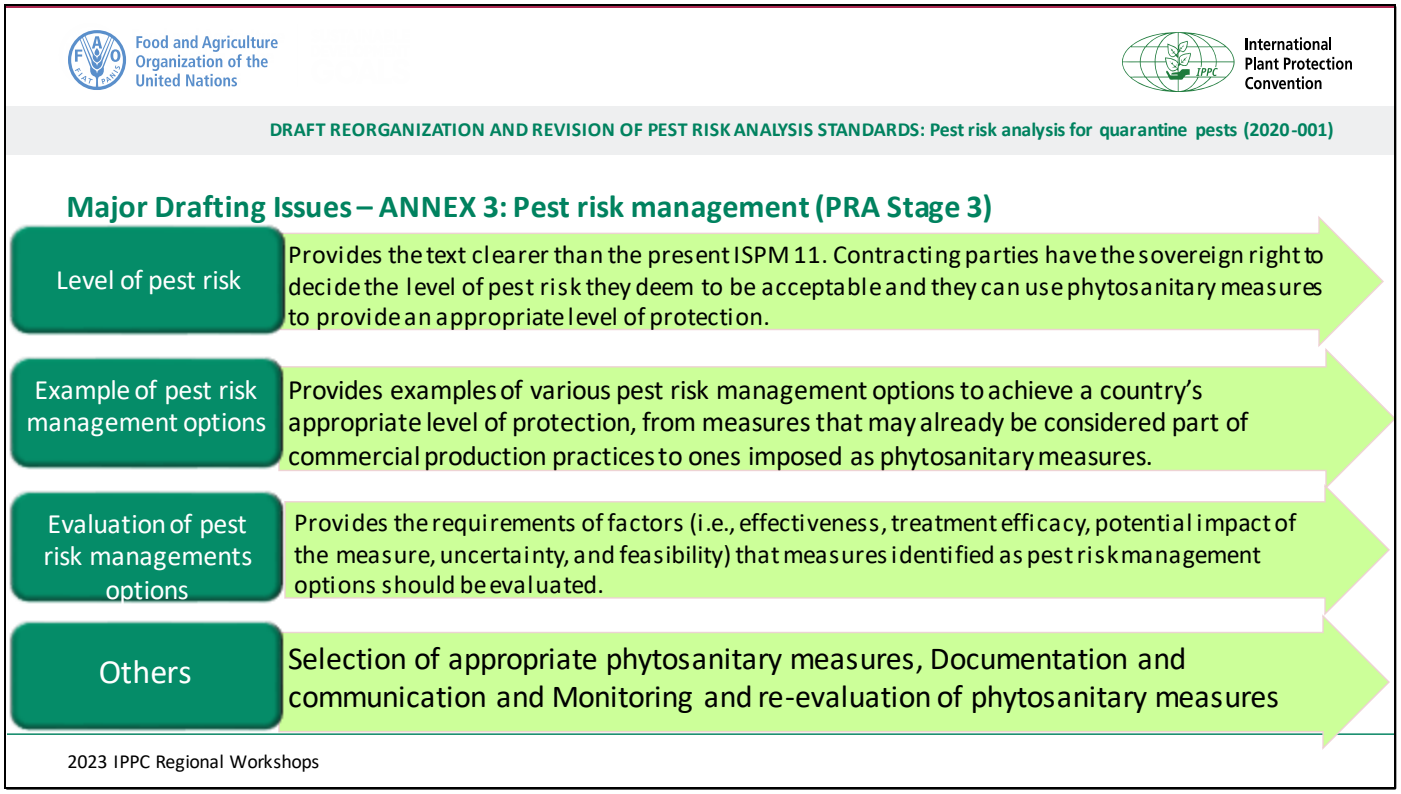
The supplemental text on environmental impacts (S1) and the section addressing plants as quarantine pests were moved to Annexes 4 and 6, respectively. The supplemental text on LMOs (S2) was moved to Annex 5, except where it was necessary to retain it in the text.

Probability of transfer to a suitable host.

This subsection was moved from the end of the probability of entry section to the section on the probability of establishment. This was because, according to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms), “entry” is complete when a pest enters the area, whereas, in ISPM 11, entry is complete when a pest is transferred to another host. This change was aimed at improving the logical flow of the

process and achieving consistency across ISPMs.
Consequences.
The expert working group (EWG) agreed that consequences to be considered include environmental, economic, social, and other consequences, and economic consequences do not need to be mentioned specifically. The word “consequences” (without the qualifier of “economic” or “environmental”) is used, except where a special focus on “environmental” or “economical” consequences is indicated.

The revisions related to ANNEX 3: Pest risk management (PRA Stage 3) .
The content of Pest risk management (PRA Stage 3) has not been modified to change the concept, but its content has been modified to be thickened than the present ISPM11.



The "Level of pest risk" section provides the text clearer than the present ISPM11. Contracting parties have the sovereign right to decide the level of pest risk they deem to be acceptable, and they can use phytosanitary measures to provide an appropriate level of protection.

The "Examples of pest risk management options" section provides various pest risk management options to achieve a country's appropriate level of protection, from measures that may already be considered part of commercial production practices to ones imposed as phytosanitary measures.

The "Evaluation of pest risk management options" section provides the requirements of factors (i.e., effectiveness, treatment efficacy, the potential impact of the measure, uncertainty, and feasibility) that measures identified as pest risk management options should be evaluated. This information is not included in the present ISPM11.

Regarding other sections, the requirements of Selection of appropriate phytosanitary measures, Documentation and communication, and Monitoring and re-evaluation of phytosanitary measures are newly included in new stage-3 as an independent section.

Note

Reviewers are encouraged to focus their review on new and revised text (specifically focusing on black text). General comments are encouraged on red and blue text at this stage of consultation, considering that the scope of the revision is limited by Specification 72 (www.ippc.int/en/publications/90498).

Remarks/Colour code

- **Text in black colour is new and revised text – all comments encouraged**
- **Text in blue colour is transcribed from ISPM 2 – general comments encouraged**
- **Text in red colour is transcribed from ISPM 11 – general comments encouraged**

This slide provides a note for a reminder to reviewers during the country consultations.
Reviewers are encouraged to focus on new and revised text (specifically black text). General comments are encouraged on the red and blue text at this stage of consultation, considering that the scope of the revision is limited by Specification 72

Other Relevant Information and Potential Implementation Issues

- In future implementation material to highlight that PRA should consider more than just the economic (monetary) consequences of the introduction of a pest, including in the definition of endangered area, in line with the concept in Supplement 2 of ISPM 5 and
- In future implementation material consider the time frame that the PRA is relevant for, as it facilitates the inclusion of the impact of climate change to be considered in the PRA.
- To consider the matrix on the strength of measures as part of the implementation material

These potential Implementation Issues have been identified so far.

Other Relevant Information and Potential Implementation Issues (cont'd)

- the Risk communication part of Annex 6 (plants as pests) should be reviewed if repeated in the risk communication guide, if not it is recommended to be included.

- the various exit points (places to stop the PRA process) should be described in detail in implementation guidance. For example, if it was unlikely for a pest to transfer to the host, it was justified to stop the PRA.

These potential Implementation Issues have been identified so far.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

Thank you

IPPC Secretariat

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

ippc@fao.org | www.ippc.int