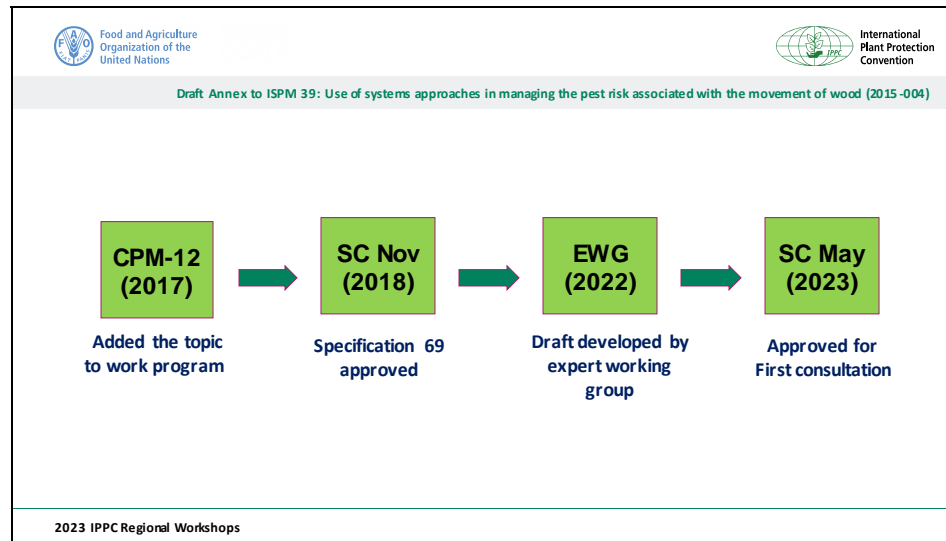




Thank you for your attention. It is a pleasure to be here with you today.

This presentation is meant to give an overview of the draft Annex to ISPM 39 (International Movement of Wood) that is undergoing 1st country consultation this year: Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risk associated with the movement of wood



CPM-12 in 2017 added the topic for the IPPC standard setting working program re. development of an Annex to ISPM 39- Use of systems approaches in managing pest risk associated with the movement of wood

In November 2018, the IPPC Standards Committee approved specification 69 for the development of this Annex to ISPM 39

The Expert working group (EWG) met in June 2022 in Vancouver, Canada. The EWG was composed of experts from Canada, the United States, Japan, New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom. The expert from China was not able to attend the EWG meeting.

In May 2023, the Standards Committee approved the draft Annex for 1st country consultation.

General considerations - Reasons for the Annex

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 system approach may provide, when appropriate, an equivalent alternative to a single phytosanitary measure, such as treatment, or replace more restrictive phytosanitary measures, such as prohibition.

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A Systems approach may provide

Scope

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 Annex provides guidance to NPPOs on the use, within the context of systems approaches for wood commodities, of specific integrated measures that when applied together reduce the risk posed by quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood

The Annex applies to the wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e., dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palm) other than bamboo and rattan. Guidance applies to quarantine pests with wood and with specific locations within the wood. It identifies specific procedures and practices that may be applied from pre-planting to post import

Outline of Requirements

- Developing a wood commodities systems approach;
- Practices employed along a wood commodities production chain for consideration when developing a systems approach
 - Practices that may be used in the exporting country, from pre-planting, pre-harvest, at harvest, post harvest, processing of the commodities, pre-dispatch and transport
 - Practices that may be used post imports
- Designing a wood-commodities systems approach

Outline of requirements

Developing a wood commodities SA: Development of a wood-commodities system approach requires knowledge of the biology of the pest or pests associated with the wood commodity or commodities, the production chain of the commodity or commodities and the associated pest risk.

Practices employed along a wood commodities production chain for consideration when developing a systems approach: The NPPO of an importing country may decide to approve, when applicable and feasible, the use of some of the practices described in Table-1 as post-import measures

Table 1 includes Examples of practices that may be used—from pre-planting to transport

Table 2 includes examples of Post-import practices

Designing a wood commodities systems approach: When designing a systems approach, the NPPO of the exporting country should select relevant measures, for example from those described in Table 1 and Table 2, and propose these to the NPPO of the importing country along with an explanation of how these measures would reduce the pest risk associated with wood commodities to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country

Outline of Requirements (cont'd)

- Responsibilities of NPPOs for implementation of the SA
- Responsibilities of entities participating in the SA
- Documentation
 - Description of SA requirements developed by NPPOs
 - Implementation procedures documented by participating entities and NPPOs
 - Records that demonstrate implementation
 - Traceability
- Evaluating the effectiveness of a SA

The responsibilities of the NPPOs participating in a systems approach are described in ISPM 14

The authorized entities participating in the SA whether in the importing or exporting country should comply with the requirements in ISPM 45.

Documents that can contribute to successful implementation and effective communication of a wood-commodities systems approach may include, but are not limited to, a description of the NPPOs' requirements for the systems approach, the procedures for implementing the systems approach, and the records of its implementation.

A description of the requirements for the systems approach, developed by NPPOs, should cover aspects such as:

the scope and purpose of the systems approach;
the measures to be applied;
the responsibilities of the NPPOs and participating entities; and
how to ensure traceability.

Documented procedures, for example production manuals or standard operating procedures, describe actions, elements, processes and operational systems that make up the measures that are applied by participating entities and NPPOs

National plant protection organizations and participating entities should record the measures that have been applied in implementing the systems approach.

Traceability

Participating entities in the systems approach should ensure that adequate records are retained to allow traceability in relation to all critical control points along the wood-commodities production chain.

Evaluation the effectiveness: Guidance on evaluation methods can be found in ISPM 14

Annex - Major wood pest grouped according to where they live and reproduce:

- Organisms on or in the bark or just under the bark in the cambium
- Organisms associated mostly with wood tissue located under the bark
- Organisms associated with foliage and twigs

Pests associated with trees can be grouped according to the plant tissues they use to live and reproduce. They include, but are not limited to, pests that live and reproduce in the following situations: on, in or just under the surface bark; wood tissue under the bark; and in foliage and twigs

Drafting Issues

Contaminating pests

The EWG discussed whether contamination risk could be addressed in the Annex despite that ISPM 39 specially mentions that contaminating pests are excluded from the scope of this standard

Ensuring common understanding of the concept

How is the concept understood? It is crucial that the concept be clearly understood.

Size of wood chips

The EWG agreed that the small size chipping (2.5 cm) is more relevant and appropriate. The EWG recommended that this issue be brought to the attention of the SC for discussion, including a potential revision to ISPM 39

Responsibilities of NPPOs and participating entities

The draft Annex does not refer specifically to “non-authorized entities” but recognizes that a systems approach may include participants that are not authorized.

Potential Implementation Issues

No major operational or technical implementation issues
could be identified for the draft Annex to ISPM 39



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Thank you

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