



CPM 2025/47 议题: 8

现在是否应该重新思考国际植物检疫措施标准了?

# 植物检疫措施委员会

# 第十九届会议

# 现在是否应该重新思考国际植物检疫措施标准了?

# 议题 8

(新西兰编写)

# 背景

- [1] 2024 年 10 月,在植检委战略规划小组会议上,新西兰介绍了对当前国际植物检疫措施标准(国际植检措施标准)中存在的问题的评估、这些问题的实施影响以及可能的解决方案<sup>1</sup>。各方表示大力支持,并就新的和已通过的国际植检措施标准的全新工作方向进行深入讨论。同意由主席团进一步讨论这些问题,并为落实变革提出必要指示。
- [2] 以下是提交战略规划小组的文件内容,其中包括供植检委审议的后续行动建议。 已在战略规划小组讨论基础上对建议内容进行修订。

# 讨论

## 引言

- [3] 国际植物检疫措施标准(国际植检措施标准)旨在帮助《国际植物保护公约》 (《国际植保公约》)缔约方统一植物检疫措施,保护植物生命,促进安全国际贸易。 国际植检措施标准旨在向所有有使用需求的缔约方开放,缔约方可轻松理解其要求。
- [4] 自首份国际植检措施标准出台以来,全球范围内对科普工作的重视程度和需求度 逐步提高。《国际植保公约》及其国际植检措施标准亦在其列。国际植检措施标准 的核心是植物和植物有害生物科学,而我们和制定国际植检措施标准的专家们擅长 科学。

第1页,共15页 《国际植物保护公约》

<sup>1</sup>战略规划小组报告 - 2024年10月战略规划小组报告05

[5] 然而,2023 年关于重新组织有害生物风险分析国际植检措施标准的磋商强调,国际植检措施标准草案甚至其他国际植检措施标准冗长复杂,核心要求不明晰,导致部分缔约方难以理解和遵守相关标准。国际植检措施标准可能在无意中妨碍了标准的统一,并未能推动安全贸易。来自太平洋植物保护组织(太平洋植保组织²)的部分太平洋岛屿国家提出了以下意见³:

"如果有害生物风险分析过程不必冗长复杂,那么更加简洁的标准会更好。"

"开展全面审查有助于对标准进行重新组织,以便围绕核心要求简化标准,并将指导信息调整至适当的实施资源。简化标准可为以不同方式实现同一成果保留空间。"

[6] 在太平洋植保组织所提意见基础上,本文探讨国际植检措施标准的各类问题,分析 这些问题对国际植检措施标准使用方式的影响,并提出下一步行动建议,推动缔约 方更好地获取和使用国际植检措施标准。

## 问题评估

## 可读性低

- [7] 根据弗莱施-金凯德可读性测试4结果,多份国际植检措施标准被评为"阅读难度大"或"阅读难度极大"(需要大学或研究生教育水平)。但是,发展中国家的国家植物保护机构(国家植保机构)工作人员可能没有接受高等教育的机会,且这并非是健全的植物检疫系统正常运行的必要条件。
- [8] 许多政府和组织,包括联合国粮食及农业组织(粮农组织),要求标准和法规语言 应平实简明,易于阅读和遵循。简明的语言使用简单的词汇,剔除不必要的字词,使用简短的句子,进行直接的表达(即使用主动语态)。就此而言,大多数国际植 检措施标准都不尽如人意。
- [9] 在大多数国际植检措施标准中,句子冗长(即超过30个单词)且重复,充斥着不必要的专业词汇,句子结构复杂,使用"被动语态"。这种风格在学术写作中十分常见,可能反映出标准制定专家的教育背景。但标准和指南旨在告诉人们怎么做,最好使用简洁明了的语言。

<sup>2</sup>太平洋植保组织代表粮农组织的一个区域,由新西兰等26个成员国组成。

³《国际植保公约》(2023) 2023 年第一轮磋商意见汇总英文版: 2020-001\_ Draft ISPM\_PRA,https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2023/10/2023\_First\_consultation\_\_Reorganization\_and\_revision of pest risk analysis standards 2020-001 -CompiledComments.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 弗莱施 - 金凯德计算器 https://goodcalculators.com/flesch-kincaid-calculator/。弗莱施 - 金凯德可读性评分有助于判断文本的阅读难易程度。评分越高,易读性越高;评分越低,则越复杂且难以理解。

[10] 例如,对一份不符合简明语言原则的国际植检措施标准进行弗莱施-金凯德可读性测试时发现,文中有一个复杂冗长的句子(53个单词):

如果目标实蝇种类和果实的生理条件相似,在某一地区所做的 田间实验的结果可类推到其他具有可比性的地区,从而在一个地区 已经确定的实蝇寄主地位不需要在另一个相似区域重复进行确定。 (出自第37号国际植检措施标准)

(弗莱施-金凯德可读性测试=大学毕业生,阅读难度非常大,可读性评分9.2)

[11] 这句话可以用简单的语言写成:

国家植保机构或可将田间试验结果应用于其他地区。如果其他 地区与田间试验区域相似,具有同一种果蝇和类似的果实条件,则 此方法适用。

## 或者

当田间试验结果如下时,国家植保机构可无需判定各地区水果 对果蝇的寄主地位:

- 各地区特征相似
- 果蝇物种相同
- 果实条件相似

(弗莱施-金凯德可读性测试=8年级至9年级,简单英语,可读性评分超过69)

[12] 《粮农组织编辑出版规范》<sup>5</sup>建议通过弗莱施-金凯德可读性测试检查文件可读性。 目前,可读性测试不是专家工作组的核心任务。

## 可翻译性低

- [13] 国际植检措施标准中的技术语言常含有技术术语,通常难以翻译成非粮农组织官方语种的语言,如太平洋和亚洲区域使用的语言。因此,对于第一、第二或第三语言并非粮农组织官方语言的人们而言,国际植检措施标准的理解难度很大。
- [14] 亚洲各国语言多样,其中许多国家的官方语言并不包含任何一种粮农组织官方语言。 虽然某些太平洋国家确实将英语或法语定为官方语言,但这些语言的使用并不广泛。 例如,太平洋植保组织的 26 个国家中,只有 6 个国家将粮农组织官方语言作为其第 一语言(2 个使用英语,4 个使用法语)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 粮农组织(2017)《粮农组织编辑出版规范》2017/英文。https://www.un-redd.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/FAO%20Style%20Guide%202017.pdf。应结合《粮农组织编辑出版规范》阅读《国际植保公约文体指南》,《国际植保公约文体指南》并未明确规定国际植检措施标准应使用简明语言编写。

- [15] 一位来自太平洋岛屿的诊断专家认为诊断规程"难以理解"。他有此意见并不是因为缺乏技术知识,而是因为对于将某一种粮农组织官方语言作为第二、第三或第四语言的人来说,句子结构太过复杂。
- [16] 国际植检措施标准的可译性低可能会导致部分缔约方需出资购买翻译服务,以协助翻译和使用国际植检措施标准,但发展中国家或规模较小的国家植保机构可能不具备相应的资源来购买翻译服务。

# 核心要求不明确

- [17] 太平洋植保组织发现,许多国际植检措施标准中的指导信息过于复杂详细,很难把 握要旨,还可能导致错误理解或解读要求。
- [18] 国际植检措施标准经常出现"should"、"may"和"can"等词汇。"should"意味着 采取行动的义务或要求。"may"表示可以选择去做某事,而"can"表示某事有可能发生,或某人有能力去做某事。"may"和"can"不是义务或要求(《国际植保公约》,2024<sup>6</sup>)。
- [19] 第 11 号国际植检措施标准(《检疫性有害生物风险分析》)中共使用了 138 次 "should", 205 次"may"和 23 次"can",指导性内容的数量几乎是要求性内容的 两倍,也说明该标准中需满足的要求数量非常多。 国际植检措施标准长达 40 页,内容详尽且以描述性语句为主,这使得在开展有害生物风险分析时,灵活调整的空间显得极为有限。
- [20] 世界动物卫生组织《陆生动物卫生法典》中关于进口风险分析的部分(世界动物卫生组织,2019<sup>7</sup>)比第 11 号国际植检措施标准简短得多,仅有 5 页。虽然介绍了相同的关键步骤措施,但语言简明得多。"should"和"may"分别只出现了 14 次和 15 次。《法典》还提供流程概览图。另附一份风险分析指导手册,载有一份模板和示例(世界动物卫生组织,2010<sup>8</sup>)。
- [21] 新西兰风险分析人员报告称,《法典》效果良好,便于使用,且各项要求不会过于复杂。

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>《国际植保公约》秘书处。2024。《国际植物保护公约文体指南》。罗马。粮农组织代表《国际植物保护公约》 秘书处。https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/eb11e77b-8696-4364-8c31-040ccb095631

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>世界动物卫生组织。2019。《陆生动物卫生法典》第一卷总则第 2 部分第 2 章第 1 节。"进口风险分析"(第 101-105 页)。https://rr-europe.woah.org/app/uploads/2020/08/oie-terrestrial-code-1 2019 en.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> 世界动物卫生组织。2010。《动物及动物产品进口风险分析手册》第一卷第 2 版。"引言和定性风险分析"。 https://rr-africa.woah.org/app/uploads/2018/03/handbook\_on\_import\_risk\_analysis\_-\_oie\_-\_vol\_\_i.pdf

- [22] 国际植检措施标准的命名可能也存在问题。例如,第 42 号至第 45 号国际植检措施标准名称为"…要求",说明此为强制性标准,而第 9、13、19、20、23、24 号国际植检措施标准名称为"…指南",意味着此为可选标准。除名称外,所有的国际植检措施标准中都同时包含"should"和"may"两种表述,既涵盖了强制性要求,也包含了可选择性实施的内容。名称缺乏一致性的原因可能在于命名惯例不够明确,可能会导致人们在使用和理解时产生误解。
- [23] 国际植检措施标准中提供的指导过多,可能是延续了《国际植保公约》实施工作和能力发展委员会成立之前的做法。委员会的核心职责之一是明确和解决影响《国际植保公约》有效实施的问题。具体途径包括为国际植检措施标准制定详细指南,并提供相关培训资源。理想情况下,在制定和通过国际植检措施标准的同时,应同步制定并通过相关指南。然而,确定优先排序和制定相关文件可能需要一定时间,这种延迟可能导致部分缔约方面临重大信息缺口。这可能是国际植检措施标准中包含指导信息的另一个原因。

# 解决问题的备选方案

[24] 选择国际植检措施标准的任何改进方案,都将取决于是否认识到国际植检措施标准 中存在需要解决的问题,并就良好的国际植检措施标准需遵循的原则酌情达成一致 意见。相关讨论可以从以下几个方面入手。

## 1. 简明语言

- [25] 简明语言的目的是在不削弱准确性或细节的前提下,清晰传达信息,便于更广大受 众理解。简明语言有助于提高国际植检措施标准等标准的清晰度、执行效率和包容 性,同时减少在理解和应用过程中出现的错误。在标准中使用简明语言,并非对复 杂思想进行过度简化,而是以一种直截了当且易于理解的方式表达思想。通过提高 技术文件的用户友好性和影响力,增强其有效性,从而支持国际植检措施标准的协 调应用和国际贸易的发展。
- [26] 以简明语言制修订国际植检措施标准的备选方案包括以下一项或多项措施:
  - a. 在《国际植保公约文体指南》中新增简明语言原则;
  - b. 由专家工作组的简明语言专家协助起草国际植检措施标准;
  - c. 专家工作组和技术专家组新增以下核心任务:
    - i 根据简明语言原则制定国际植检措施标准;
    - ii 对文本进行弗莱施-金凯德可读性测试,并将可读性得分保持在 50 分或以上(相当于 10 到 12 年级,高中水平);

- d. 设立简明语言技术小组,负责审查和修订所有已通过的国际植检措施标准,确保逐步完成所有标准的简明语言改进工作;
- e. 争取国家植保机构的实物捐助,以推动用简明语言重新起草已通过的国际植 检措施标准,并就重新起草的标准征求意见。

# 2.可视化和数字工具

- [27] 图表(例如世界动物卫生组织在其《陆生动物卫生法典》中的风险分析<sup>9</sup>图表,世界动物卫生组织,2019 年<sup>10</sup>)以及其他潜在的可视化工具,可用于精简国际植检措施标准的篇幅,从而提高其实用性并促进读者的理解。
- [28] 太平洋植保组织表示,图表有助于理解重新组织的有害生物风险分析国际植检措施标准,并于2023年提出意见:

"图表(信息图)应从附录1移至前文,以更清晰地展示流程概况。"

- [29] 确实,《国际植保公约》标准委员会决定,仅在附录和实施材料中使用图表,而不在国际植检措施标准中使用图表。然而,应重新审视这一做法,因为一张图表能够 比单纯依靠文字更直观地传达复杂且多层次的概念,具有更强的解释力。
- [30] 其他可视化工具可能包括突出显示重点,并在页边空白处添加注释,以帮助用户快速找到信息并理解核心要求。结合使用图表、流程图、信息图和注释等可视化元素,可以比冗长的文字段落更清晰、更快速地阐明概念、流程和要求。
- [31] 可在国际植检措施标准中使用的数字工具和格式包括,实现国际植检措施标准、指导材料和参考文献内容交叉引用的超级链接;鼠标悬停显示国际植检措施标准的术语定义;图像和多媒体;实现从智能手机和平板电脑终端访问国际植检措施标准。

# 3. 信息分层

- [32] 在国际植检措施标准中采用分层次的信息呈现方式,可以以简明扼要的内容提要作为开篇,然后提供更详细的指导信息。这种结构能够帮助缔约方按需选择阅读相关信息,确保国际植检措施标准中的重要指导信息不被遗漏。
- [33] 北美植物保护组织近期开始编制区域植物检疫措施标准<sup>11</sup>的一页纸概述,总结核心信息,帮助理解标准内容。

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>世界动物卫生组织。2019。《陆生动物卫生法典》第一卷总则第 2 部分第 2 章第 1 节。"进口风险分析"(第 101-105 页)。https://rr-europe.woah.org/app/uploads/2020/08/oie-terrestrial-code-1 2019 en.pdf

<sup>11</sup> 世界动物卫生组织。2019。《陆生动物卫生法典》第一卷总则第 2 部分第 2 章第 1 节。"进口风险分析"(第 101-105 页)。https://rr-europe.woah.org/app/uploads/2020/08/oie-terrestrial-code-1 2019 en.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 北美植物保护组织。2024。区域植物检疫措施标准。https://www.nappo.org/english/products/regional-standards-phytosanitary-measures-rspm

## 4. 仅保留核心要求的国际植检措施标准

- [34] 可以重新起草国际植检措施标准,仅包含核心要求,以明确哪些内容是强制性要求。 附件1是第11号国际植检措施标准(《检疫性有害生物风险分析》)核心要求示例。 指导信息可移至更详细的手册,手册中可包含模板和示例,采取与世界动物卫生组 织相同的方法。
- [35] 该方法可能意味着专家工作组专注于制定核心要求,并可能同步编制指导信息。可在主要工作组会议结束后完成指导信息,但目标是同时参考两份文件内容。该方法可避免当前实施资源提供过程中的延误,有助于提升效率并降低成本。

# 5. 向其他标准制定组织学习

- [36] 借鉴其他标准制定组织(例如世界动物卫生组织、食品法典委员会、世界海关组织) 的经验,可能有助于制定关于植物健康的良好国际植检措施标准的核心原则,可提 供机会以便:
  - a. 在标准制定中纳入最佳做法:
  - b. 帮助避免可能导致部分缔约方处于不利地位的错误;
  - c. 明确标准制定过程中创新和改进领域;
  - d. 推动《国际植保公约》利用已成功实施的标准起草策略,提高效率和成本效益。
- [37] 从长远来看,这种方法可能有助于《国际植保公约》制定更有效、更有韧性且更能适应变化的标准。
- [38] 可采用这一策略制定某项具体标准的一个实例是,即将对重新组织的有害生物风险分析标准进行的修订工作(参见国际植检措施标准规范说明草案:《对重新组织的有害生物风险分析国际植检措施标准草案的修订》(2023-037))。该规范说明草案提议,向专家工作组派遣一名来自世界动物卫生组织或食品法典委员会<sup>12</sup>的人员。这两个组织均制定风险分析标准,其分析过程类似于植物有害生物评估,但格式简单,首先描述风险评估的核心原则,然后提出核心要求。

<sup>12。</sup>食品法典委员会。2021。《食源性抗微生物药物耐药性风险分析指南》。https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FStandards%252FCXG%2B77-2011%252FCXG\_077e.pdf

## 结论

- [39] 《实施卫生与植物卫生措施协定》鼓励各国使用现有的国际标准、指南和建议。因此,必须确保国际植检措施标准内容清晰、表述直接,便于各缔约方付诸实施。现有的国际植检措施标准可能不适合所有缔约方的实际情况。
- [40] 战略规划小组和植检委应思考上述机会,以便显著提升标准制定与实施的核心作用。 只有开拓思路、勇于变革,植检委才能实现转变工作方式,惠及全体缔约方。

# 下一步工作

- [41] 根据太平洋植保组织、亚太植保委员会以及植检委战略规划小组的反馈意见,可从以下举措着手,推动必要的变革:
  - (1) 主席团将与标准委合作,进一步分析国际植检措施标准中存在的问题,并研究 下一步行动。此外,还应采取下列措施。
  - (2) 《国际植保公约》秘书处:
    - a. 更新《国际植保公约文体指南》,明确纳入简明语言原则;
    - b. 聘请标准设计专家,就国际植检措施标准格式提供建议,包括运用数字化和可视化工具,以提升其易用性和易理解性。
    - c. 与标准委和实施工作和能力发展委员会主席和副主席合作,制定未来五年的工作计划和优先事项,重新起草并发布2026年前通过的所有国际植检措施标准,同时附上相关指导信息。
    - d. 争取国家植保机构的实物捐助,以推动用简明语言重新起草已通过的国际 植检措施标准,并为重新起草的标准征求意见;

## (3) 标准委员会:

- a. 向 2026 年植检委第二十届会议提交经修订的标准制定程序建议,以便制定、征求意见并发布重新起草的 2026 年前通过的国际植检措施标准,同时提供相关指南;
- b. 向2026年植检委第二十届会议提出建议,以启动重新设计进程,以便对有 害生物风险评估国际植检措施标准进行重新组织;
- c. 在专家工作组制定的新通过及修订的国际植检措施标准的规范说明中,包含以下内容:

## 任务

- i. 由同一个专家工作组同步制定核心要求的国际植检措施标准和初步指导文件;
- ii. 在制定国际植检措施标准和相关指导信息的过程中,遵循简明语言原则,其弗莱施-金凯德可读性评分达到50或以上(相当于10至12年级,高中水平);

## 专业能力

iii. 简明语言专家:

## - 管理员

- · 每条标准应获得两名管理员的支持,确保同步制定核心要求和指导文件。 规范说明中应写明:
  - iv. 由一名标准委成员负责管理国际植检措施标准核心要求的制定工作;
  - v. 由一名实施工作和能力发展委员会成员负责管理初步指导文件的制定工作;
- d. 修订技术小组的规范说明, 体现相关改动;
- e. 向植检委第二十届会议(2026年)提交一份详细的多年工作计划,加紧推 进新方法的实施。

## 建议

## [42] 提请植检委:

- (1) 讨论当前国际植检措施标准中发现的问题;
- (2) 请植检委主席团与标准委和实施工作和能力发展委员会合作,探讨国际植检措施标准中存在的问题和改进机遇,为新方法的实施制定一份详细计划,以确保国际植检措施标准能够满足所有缔约方的需求(无论其发展阶段或使用的语言),并向植检委第二十届会议(2026年)提交该计划及任何相关意见和建议。

# 附录1: 国际植检措施标准修订版示例(仅英文)

[43] 请注意:在示例左侧注释中,弗莱施-金凯德可读性评分为 58.8。注释中指出有害生物风险评估的八项核心要求("shoulds")。

## Pest Risk Analysis for Quarantine Pests

This standard only outlines the core requirements and the process of PRA.

Detailed and specific guidance about PRA is available on the IPP.

# Introduction

Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) is a scientific, evidence-based method used to evaluate the level of risk that pests pose in a geographic area. For some organisms, it is already known that they are pests. For others, PRA helps determine if they need to be regulated as quarantine pests on specific pathways, such as imported commodities. PRA assesses the likelihood of a pest entering, establishing, and spreading in an area and the size of the potential consequences it could have. If the risks are deemed to be unacceptable, PRA guides decisions on the phytosanitary measures needed to protect food security, biodiversity, and economies.

Detailed and specific guidance on how to conduct PRA, types of pest risks (e.g. plant and environmental pests, living modified organisms), example templates, example analyses and training materials are available at: <a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/centre-of-excellence/phytosanitary-system/pest-risk-analysis/training-materials/">https://www.ippc.int/en/centre-of-excellence/phytosanitary-system/pest-risk-analysis/training-materials/</a>.

## Scope

This standard describes the core requirements for conducting PRA to identify quarantine pests. It outlines the process for assessing, managing, and communicating pest risks to ensure compliance with the principles of the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) (WTO, 1994).

#### **Definitions**

Definitions of phytosanitary terms are in ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms).

## **General Requirements**

The PRA process has three stages:

- 1. Initiation
- 2. Pest risk assessment
- 3. Pest risk management

The general requirements for all PRA stages include information gathering, documentation and pest risk communication. PRAs should be shared with those affected by their outcome without undue delay.

To ensure consistent conclusions in PRA, National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) should create standard decision criteria and procedures, train PRA personnel, and review draft PRAs.

## Information gathering

Relevant information should be collected throughout the PRA process. This includes verifying whether organisms, pests, or pathways have been previously analysed, and assessing the relevance to the PRA area and pathway in question.

PRAs should be documented conclusions applied consistently and shared with those affected by the outcome without delay.

#### Documentation

The documentation of PRA should include describing:

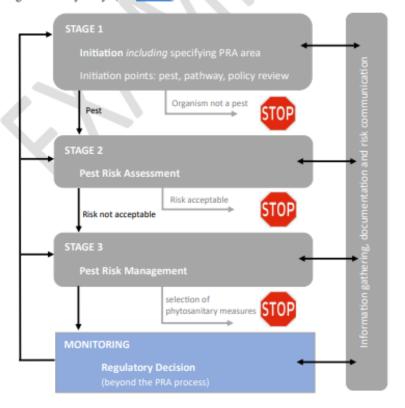
- The purpose of the pest risk analysis, including identifying the pathway(s) to which it applies
- The identity of any organisms assessed
- The area covered by the PRA
- Information showing how organisms could enter, establish, spread and cause harm in the PRA area
- Conclusions (the pest risk posed based on probabilities and size of consequences)
- Options for managing pest risk that have been considered and chosen
- · The level of uncertainty and how expert judgement was used

#### Pest risk communication

<u>Pest risk communication</u> should occur at every stage of PRA. It is an interactive transparent process where the NPPO shares information with stakeholders. Effective communication is crucial to achieving a common understanding of pest risk, developing practical and feasible pest risk management options and promoting awareness of the phytosanitary issues under consideration.

If the results of a PRA affect other parties, the NPPO conducting it should promptly provide information about its completion and expected timeline when requested, avoiding unnecessary delays (see <u>ISPM 1</u>).

Overview of the PRA process



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## Specific Requirements

The PRA process does not need to be carried out in a specific order, nor does it need to be long and complex. A short and concise PRA is acceptable if it is transparent and leads to justifiable conclusions.

#### Stage 1: PRA Initiation

In this stage, the pests and pathways of quarantine concern should be identified for the PRA area. The initiation process includes:

- Defining the PRA area
- Gathering information
- Identifying if an organism is a pest
- Concluding which pests need further assessment.

#### 1.1 Defining the PRA area

The PRA area should

The PRA area should be clearly defined. The PRA area is the region that could be threatened by pests. This area can encompass a whole country, part of a country, or several countries.

#### 1.2 Gathering information

The specific information gathered during the initiation stage includes:

- Assembling a list of organisms of potential quarantine concern
- Clarifying the identity of the organisms, their distribution and association with host plants and commodities.

### 1.3 Identifying an organism is a pest

To continue in the PRA process, an organism should meet the definition of a pest:

"Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, "plant pest" is sometimes used for the term "pest" [FAO, 1990; revised ISPM 2, 1995; IPPC, 1997; CPM, 2012]" (ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms).

#### 1.4 Concluding which pests need further assessment

At the conclusion of the initiation stage, candidate pests and pathways are identified for further assessment (Stage 2).

Organisms that are not pests, and pathways that do not carry pests, do not need further assessment.

#### Stage 2: Pest risk assessment

The assessment process consists of three steps to estimate the level of risk a pest

- 1. Categorizing pests
- 2. Assessing a pest's potential to enter, establish, and spread
- 3. Assessing a pest's potential impact

be defined.

An organism should meet the IPPC definition of a pest to be considered further by the PRA process.

The quarantine status of pests should be determined.

Pests should be assessed for their likelihood to enter, establish, spread and how much harm they could cause in the PRA area.

### 1 Pest categorization

Pests should be categorized to determine if they are quarantine pests or regulated nonquarantine pests. To do this:

- Identify the pest (or its vector) to allow for accurate assessment
- Confirm the pest is absent from all or part of the PRA area or, present but under official control
- Determine the pest's current regulatory status in the PRA area
- · Assess the pest's potential to establish and spread in the PRA area
- · Assess the pest's potential to cause harmful consequences in the PRA area

If a pest is likely to have an unacceptable impact, proceed with a risk assessment. If it doesn't meet all the criteria for a quarantine pest, stop the process.

#### 2 Assess the pest's potential for introduction and spread

A pest should be assessed for their likelihood to enter and establish (introduction), and spread in the PRA area, as well as the size of the harm they could cause.

#### 2.1 Potential for entry

To determine if a pest is likely to enter the PRA area, the number of entry pathways, the frequency of pest presence on these pathways, and the pest's biological traits should be considered. If the pest is unlikely to enter, no further assessment is needed.

#### 2.2 Potential for establishment

To determine if a pest is likely to establish in the PRA area, factors such as pest biology, environmental conditions, host production methods, and pest control practices in infested areas should be compared with those in the PRA area. The establishment assessment should also consider whether the pest can transfer to a suitable host in the PRA area.

If the pest is unlikely to establish, no further assessment is needed. The exception to this is transient pests that may not establish in the PRA area but could still cause harmful consequences.

## 2.3 Potential for spread

To assess if a pest is likely to spread, biological data from areas where the pest is present should be compared with the PRA area. Natural barriers, the potential for the pest to move with commodities and conveyances, vectors, the availability of host plants and natural enemies, and the intended use of the commodity should also be considered.

### 2.4 Assess the pest's potential to cause harmful consequences

If the assessment shows that a pest is likely to be introduced and can spread in the PRA area, then the magnitude of consequences of introduction should be assessed. The consequence assessment should include determining whether the pest is likely to cause direct or indirect unacceptable economic, environmental, and social impacts in the PRA area.

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Only unacceptable pest risks should be considered for pest risk management.

The evaluation of risk management options should consider how effective and feasible they are and if they meet core principles in ISPM 1.

## Concluding pest risk assessment

At the conclusion of the pest risk assessment stage, both acceptable and unacceptable risks should be identified. If risk is acceptable then no further assessment is required. If risk is unacceptable then proceed to risk management.

#### Stage 3: Pest Risk Management

If the risk assessment indicates that the pest risk is too high, then options to manage that risk should be evaluated. The goal is to select phytosanitary measures that will reduce the risk to an acceptable level and are feasible to implement. It's important to understand that zero risk is not possible.

#### 3.1 Identifying Pest Risk Management Options

Various sources of information such as pest risk assessments and historical records of use, should be used to identify and choose pest risk management options. Pest risk assessment can identify points in a pathway where pests can be controlled, how the end use of the commodity affects risk, and any uncertainties. Historical records can show how pests have been successfully managed in similar commodity-origin combinations.

### 3.2 Evaluating Pest Risk Management Options

## 3.2.1 Phytosanitary principles

Pest risk management options should be evaluated against four phytosanitary principles: necessity, minimal impact, equivalence, and non-discrimination (ISPM 1).

#### 3.2.2 Effectiveness and efficacy

Pest risk management options should be evaluated based on their effectiveness or efficacy in reducing the likelihood of pests being introduced, spreading and causing harm. Effectiveness or efficacy should be described by the expected outcome and how they are measured, such as mortality rate, sterility, inactivation of the pest, devitalization or altered pest behaviour.

#### 3.2.3 Uncertainty

When there is significant uncertainty about pest risk, deciding on appropriate measures can be challenging. Despite this uncertainty, measures should only be implemented if the risk is clearly unacceptable. These measures should align with the level of pest risk. However, it is technically justifiable to require phytosanitary measures to manage uncertainty, provided that the source and degree of this uncertainty have been documented. As uncertainty decreases, adjustments to phytosanitary measures can be made accordingly.

#### 3.2.4 Feasibility

Measures should be evaluated for their feasibility including:

- Negative effects on the commodity (e.g., phytotoxicity, physical damage, reduced shelf life)
- Potential negative economic, social, and environmental impacts.

- Cost-effectiveness (e.g., costs of researching and applying new phytosanitary measures)
- Availability of facilities and equipment
- Approval status of the treatment
- Operational and technical considerations (e.g., practicality, timing, available technologies)

The NPPO of the importing country should discuss feasibility of measures with the NPPOs of exporting countries.

#### 3.3 Selection of pest risk management options

Depending on their effectiveness and the appropriate level of protection, one or more phytosanitary measures may be selected to manage pest risk. A measure effective against one quarantine pest might also work against other pests, so a single measure can mitigate the risk for multiple pests.

If more than one suitable measure is identified, all should be considered equivalent and published as options in the country's import requirements or shared with the NPPOs of exporting countries. The NPPO of an exporting country should identify its preferred measures.

## 3.4 Concluding pest risk management

The pest risk management process should conclude when either no suitable risk management options are identified, or one or more options are chosen to reduce the pest risk to an acceptable level. The selected measures can then form the basis for phytosanitary regulations or import requirements for the PRA area.

NPPOs should adhere to obligations specified in Articles of the IPPC when applying and maintaining regulations.

PRAs should be reviewed periodically.

#### Review of PRA

Information supporting PRA should be reviewed periodically to ensure that new information does not invalidate the original decisions.

## References

This standard refers to ISPMs, You can find ISPMs on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at: <a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/">https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/</a>