



SPECIFICATION 34

Pest risk management for plants for planting in international trade

(2006)

Title

Pest risk management for plants for planting in international trade (2005-002).

Reason for the standard

International trade in plants for planting has a high potential for the introduction of regulated pests. Current phytosanitary measures that rely mainly on treatments and inspections are, in some cases, inadequate to mitigate the risks. Harmonized procedures for phytosanitary security of traded plants for planting are necessary to allow increased trade while minimizing phytosanitary risks and unnecessary delays.

Scope and purpose

This standard will outline the main criteria for the identification and application of phytosanitary measures for the production and international movement of plants for planting (excluding seeds). It should provide guidance to help identify and categorize risks. The purpose of this standard is to minimize the number of regulated pests on plants for planting to an acceptable level, as many of these pests are difficult to detect upon entry.

Tasks

The expert working group (EWG) should:

- (1) Identify risks for different categories of plants for planting (excluding seeds) such as in cuttings, young plants, plants in vitro, propagation material, plants which remain planted, breeding material, nursery stock, etc.
- (2) Based on the outcome of task 1, consider and provide options to manage the risk and, if appropriate, consider and describe a systems approach (based on pest risk analysis) for risk management in the production of plants for planting.
- (3) Give general guidance on production practices to minimize pest risks (e.g. visual inspections for pest detection, pest control, growing conditions, training, segregation of material, handling, storage, delivery procedures, records and trace-back procedures).
- (4) Describe the process for auditing, corrective action and non-compliance.

- (5) Determine responsibilities of NPPOs.
- (6) Identify cases in which the specific application of post-entry quarantine measures for plants for planting may be necessary.
- (7) Consider existing relevant ISPMs and ensure consistency with other ISPMs.
- (8) Consider whether the standard 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 standard.
- (9) Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the SC.

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.

Collaborator

To be determined.

Steward

Please refer to the list of topics for IPPC standards posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>).

Expertise

The EWG should be composed of five to seven international phytosanitary experts that have interest and expertise in phytosanitary systems for risk management of plants for planting and knowledge of relevant aspects of other ISPMs. These should include experts with practical expertise in pest risk analysis, import requirements, post-entry quarantine and systems approaches.

Participants

To be determined.

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.

NAPPO RSPM No. 24. 2005. Integrated Pest Risk Management Measures for the Importation of Plants for Planting into NAPPO Member Countries.

EPPO Standards: PM4 certification schemes. Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Policy Directive No. D-04-01, Canadian Nursery Certification Program (CNCP) (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/d-04-01e.shtml>).

Publication history

This is not an official part of the specification

2005-04 ICPM-7 added topic 2005-002

2006-05 SC approved specification

2011-11 reformatted

2011-12 applied consistency in line with the decision made by SC May 2009

2012-11 SC replaced task regarding implementation issues

Specification 34. 2006. *Pest risk management for plants for planting in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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