



Submissions for topics for Standards and Implementation

1. General information

Submission number	2023-014
Title of Proposal	The revision of ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)
Submitted by (Country or Organization)	IPPC Contracting Party
IPPC Official Contact Point or RPPO	Japan
Supported by	Click or tap here to enter text.

2. Contact information

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3. Summary of proposal

Summary of justification for the proposal	<p>Since its adoption, ISPM 23 has been used by many contracting parties to the IPPC for inspection. However, since the adoption of ISPM 23 almost two decades ago, the definitions of 'inspection' and other relevant terms, i.e., 'compliance procedure (for a consignment),' 'identity,' and 'integrity' have been modified or newly added, a gap has been created between the requirements of ISPM23 and the definition of the Glossary terms. During discussions on revising the definition of the Glossary term 'inspection,' the Standard Committee (SC) and Technical Panel Glossary (TPG) have identified that there are two different uses of 'inspection' that appear within the requirements of the ISPM 23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the definition of 'inspection' in its current narrow sense, i.e., referring only to the official visual examination of plants, etc.,
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	<p>- the definition of 'inspection' in its broad sense, i.e., inspection is also taken to include the processes of examination of documents and verification of identity and integrity of the consignment. In the present ISPM23, the 'inspection,' when used in its broad sense beyond its glossary definition, needs to become a 'compliance procedure' in the revised ISPM, and as a logical consequence, the 'visual examination' needs to become 'inspection.' The concepts available newly for the inspection in ISPM45 and the new Annex to ISPM23, and the items not addressed in the present ISPM 23 should be addressed in the revised version, such as inspection resources, responsibilities of NPPOs and authorized entities at export or import, documentation and record-keeping, and communication and stakeholder engagement.</p>
Expected outcome of standard / implementation resource	<p>The expected outcomes of the revision of ISPM 23 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure consistency between the requirements in ISPM 23 and the definitions of 'inspection' and relevant terms 'compliance procedure (for a consignment),' 'identity,' and 'integrity,' - to provide a better description of the requirements that are consistent with glossary terms, - to provide concepts available to the inspection provided by new ISPMs (ISPM45 and new Annex to ISPM23), - to provide guidance on the items not addressed enough in the present ISPM 23, such as inspection resources, responsibilities of NPPOs and authorized entities at export or import, notification of non-compliance, documentation, and record-keeping, and communication and stakeholder engagement, and - to link the contents to the newly developing Annex "field inspection" to ISPM 23, which is being developed by the Expert Working Group established by specification 74.
Contribution to filling gaps in the Framework for Standards and Implementation	<p>A2. All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, diagnose, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so that these pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread and thereby threaten other regions and trading partners.</p> <p>A6. Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products</p> <p>C2. Detections of pests in trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk associated with exports, and importing</p>

	countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.
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4. Type of proposed material

Proposed material	Standards
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5. Standard/ Implementation

Type of standard	Revision/Amendment of standard
Revision/Amendment of standard	ISPM
Choose an item	23

6. Literature review

Literature review	<p>IPPC Secretariat. 1997. International Plant Protection Convention. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/convention-text</p> <p>IPPC Secretariat. 2022. Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms). Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/87049</p> <p>ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/</p> <p>ISPM 23. 2019. Guidelines for inspection. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2005. www.ippc.int/en/publications/598</p> <p>ISPM 45. 2022. Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2022. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/89734/</p> <p>IPPC Secretariat, 2019. 2018-11 Report of the Standards Committee, Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86854/</p>
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	<p>IPPC Secretariat, 2023. 2022 December TPG Meeting Report (Santiago, Chile). Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/92027/</p> <p>The Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC). 2004. APPPC RSPM 2 Training requirements for plant quarantine inspectors. Bangkok, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>The Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC). 2009. APPPC RSPM 8 Guidance on the operation of land border entry points for local trade. Bangkok, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization PM1/004(1) Nursery inspection, exclusion and treatment for <i>Arthurdendyus triangulatus</i>. Paris, France https://gd.eppo.int/standards/PM1/</p> <p>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization PM3/090(1) Inspection of citrus fruits consignments. Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin (2020) 50 (3), 383–400</p> <p>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization PM 3/87 (1) Monitoring and consignment inspection of wood chips, hogwood and bark for quarantine pests. Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin (2019) 49 (3), 505–523</p> <p>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. 2022. PM 3/81 (3) Inspection of consignments for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>. https://gd.eppo.int/standards/PM3/</p> <p>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. 2021. PM 3/80 (2) Consignment inspection of seed of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> and its hybrids. EPPO Bulletin. 2021;51:397–403.</p> <p>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. 2021. PM 3/78 (2) Consignment inspection of seed and grain of cereals. EPPO Bulletin. 2021;51:387–396.</p> <p>European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. 2007 PM3/071(1) General crop inspection procedure for potatoes. OEPP/EPPO, Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 37, 592–597</p> <p>EFSA Information sheet 2.01 Inspection and trapping</p>
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7. Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics

7.1. Core criteria

Criteria	Information provided by Submitter
1. Contribution to the purpose of the IPPC as described in article I.1	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) have the responsibility for “the inspection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic and, where appropriate, the inspection of other regulated articles, particularly with the object of preventing the introduction and/or spread of pests” (Article IV.2(c) of the IPPC). Thus, the revision of ISPM23 can help NPPOs to conduct inspection that contributes preventing the introduction and/or spread of pests as the purpose of the IPPC as described in article I.1.
2. Linkage to IPPC SOs and Organizational results demonstrated	<p>The revision of ISPM23 can link to IPPC's three strategic objectives. Strategic objective A. Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity.</p> <p>A2. All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, diagnose, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks so that these pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and do not spread and threaten other regions and trading partners. A6. Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing, and trade chain of plants and plant products Strategic objective C. Facilitate safe trade, development, and economic growth.</p> <p>C2. Detections of pests in trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk associated with exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and consistently.</p> <p>As one of the prioritized programmes of new work aligned to strategic objectives that the IPPC development agenda 2020–2030 aims to achieve, developing guidance on using third-party entities is raised to enable third parties to perform phytosanitary actions such as treatments or inspections.</p> <p>Under the programme, activities to be carried out during 2020–2030 are included the adoption of a relevant ISPM (or ISPMs) and guidance on the authorization of third-party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, sampling, testing, surveillance, monitoring, and treatment on behalf of NPPOs.</p>

3. Feasibility of implementation at the global level	<p>NPPOs have already had the responsibility for “the inspection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic and, where appropriate, the inspection of other regulated articles, particularly with the object of preventing the introduction and spread of pests” (Article IV.2(c) of the IPPC). The ISPM23 has contributed NPPOs to having taken this responsibility. In addition to the contribution, the revision of ISPM 23 can ensure consistency between the requirements in ISPM 23 and the definitions of relevant glossary terms for ensuring the implementation of inspection under global harmonization. And it can make clear the responsibility of the NPPOs and authorized entities of the exporting or importing country to implement inspection at the global level.</p>
4. Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard or implementation resource	<p>Since the adoption of ISPM 23 almost two decades ago, as the definitions of inspections and other relevant terms, i.e., ‘compliance procedure (for a consignment),’ ‘identity’ and ‘integrity’ have been modified or newly added, a gap has been created between the requirements of ISPM23 and the definition of the Glossary terms. In addition, new ISPMs for concepts available to the inspection have been developed (ISPM45) or are being developed (new Annex to ISPM23). The revision of ISPM 23 ensures consistency between the requirements in ISPM 23 and the definitions of relevant glossary terms. The revision of ISPM 23 will better describe the requirements and guidance about ‘inspection’ and ‘compliance procedure’ concepts available to the inspection by new ISPMs (ISPM45 and new Annex to ISPM23). It will provide guidance on the items not addressed in the present ISPM 23, such as a regulatory framework for inspection, resources for inspection, requirements for inspections specific to export or import, responsibilities of the NPPO at export or import, notification of non-compliance, documentation, and record-keeping, information management systems and communication and stakeholder engagement.</p>
5. Availability of, or possibility to collect, information in support of the proposed standard or implementation resource	<p>Some NPPOs and some RPPOs have lots of experience in conducting inspections by NPPOs and authorized entities. It enables the collection of information from these member countries and regions in supporting the revision. In addition, collecting experienced experts from these member countries and regions can contribute to work for addressing the revision.</p>

7.2. Supporting criteria

Supporting Criteria	Information provided by Submitter
Practical	There is an international standard for inspection as ISPM23. This proposal is to revise this standard. Some NPPOs and RPPOs have lots of experience in conducting inspections by NPPOs and authorized entities. They have also availability of expertise needed to revise the standard. Some RPPOs have regional standards available for revision.
Economic	Implementing appropriate inspection can prevent the introduction and spread of pests through the international movement of plants, plant products, and other regulated articles and save economic values in the undermentioned examples. Crops, including field and seed crops, produced about 118.7 million ha worldwide in 2019 (FAOSTAT). The trade values of these crops may vary depending on the crop; for example, tomatoes exported from production countries worldwide are estimated to value approximately 9,280 million USD in 2019 (FAOSTAT).
Environmental	Inspection is an official visual examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations. So implementing appropriate inspection is not the potential negative environmental consequence of specific phytosanitary measures. Inspection can be used as a risk management option for non-indigenous species, which are pests of plants (such as some invasive alien species). Therefore, this can contribute to protecting the environment by protecting wild flora, their habitats and ecosystems, and agricultural biodiversity.
Strategic	In a series of discussions on revising the definition of the Glossary term 'inspection,' the SC and TPG considered the interpretation of 'inspection' in the broad sense in the requirements of the ISPM23. They concluded the parts of ISPM23 in a broad sense need to be revised to meet the definition of 'inspection' and 'compliance procedure (for a consignment)' in the glossary. The SC in May 2023 agreed that the appropriate mechanism for addressing the consistency issues regarding ISPM23 was for a proposal to be submitted during a call for topics for a new topic on the revision of ISPM23. As one of the prioritized programmes of new work aligned to strategic objectives

	that the IPPC development agenda 2020–2030 aims to achieve, developing guidance on using third-party entities is raised to enable third parties to perform phytosanitary actions such as treatments or inspections. The revision of ISPM23 can contribute to providing NPPOs guidance on authorizing third-party entities for implementing inspection. The revision of ISPM 23 is to ensure consistency between the requirements in ISPM 23 and the definitions of the glossary terms 'inspection' and other relevant terms that can lead to a better understanding of the requirements that are consistent with glossary terms, and avoid the issue to be addressed a source of potential trade disruption.
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8. Financial/in-kind resources

Commitment for financial/in-kind resources to support the development of the proposed standards or implementation resource	Contracting parties are encouraged to identify any financial or in-kind contributions that will be provided to support the development of this guide or to facilitate the translation of the final product.
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