

**Submissions for topics for Standards and Implementation****1. General information**

Submission number	2023-013
Title of Proposal	IPPC guide: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests
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>The reorganization of PRA ISPMs has been conducted by combining and revising, where relevant, ISPM 2, ISPM 11, and the draft ISPM on Pest risk management for quarantine pests (originally drafted as a stand-alone standard) to include all the requirements of the stages in PRA in one standard and to provide a revised guideline on the pest risk management stage. The guide provides NPPOs to help implement PRAs for identified issues in which they are unsure of their decision during implementation at each stage of the PRA and on PRAs for the environmental risks, LMOs, and plants as pests.</p> <p>The Expert Working Group (7–11 November 2022) on the reorganization of PRAs standards under specification 47 for the ISPM identified some identified issues needed for providing the implementation material. Additionally,</p>
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	<p>issues may be identified in upcoming country consultations for the PRA ISPM. The IPPC guide of PRA needs to be developed for this revision of ISPMs and addresses these identified issues to help NPPOs in actual PRAs.</p> <p>While there is an option of developing an independent guide for each issue, if a new issue is identified and its guidance needs to be developed in the future, this proposal is to develop an integrated guide that the guidance for new issues continues to be added to without creating as a stand-alone guide. However, identified issues for Stage 3 (pest risk management) need to address whether in the IPPC Guide Pest Risk Management of which development is suspended, or in this proposed guide.</p>
Expected outcome of standard / implementation resource	<p>The existing relevant implementation materials (e.g., E-learning course, Training kit) provide a guide to general PRA implementation. Therefore, rather than providing a general guide to PRA implementation, this guide provides guidance on issues identified in which NPPOs are unsure of their decision on each stage of the PRA process and issues identified on PRAs for pests to the environment and biological diversity, LMOs, and plants as quarantine pests, and is intended to be helpful in actual PRAs.</p>
Contribution to filling gaps in the Framework for Standards and Implementation	<p>This guide can contribute to filling gaps in the following key result areas of the Framework for Standards and Implementation. A4 Sustainable pest risk management options, such as systems approaches, are implemented widely to minimize pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting and to minimize the need for end-point treatments. A5 Contracting parties recognize the management of environmental plant pests as part of their responsibilities and work with national environmental sector agencies to support pest management programmes aimed at environmental protection.</p>

4. Type of proposed material

Proposed material	Implementation resources
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5. Standard/ Implementation

Type of implementation resource	New implementation resource
New implementation resource	Guide
Convention articles, ISPMs or CPM	International Plant Protection Convention (Preamble, Articles II, IV.2(f) and VII.2(g)) ISPM 2 Framework for pest risk analysis ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms

6. Literature review

Literature review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISPM 2. 2007. Framework for pest risk analysis. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/592/ • ISPM 11. 2013. Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/639/ • ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/ • IPPC Secretariat. 2023. DRAFT REORGANIZATION AND REVISION OF PEST RISK ANALYSIS STANDARDS: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (2020-001)(in development). Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/member-consultation-draft-specifications-ispms/ • IPPC Secretariat. 2019. IPPC Guide to Pest Risk Communication. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90623/ • IPPC Secretariat. 2022. E-learning course on Pest Risk Analysis. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.
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	https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90642/ • IPPC Secretariat. 2007. Training kit - Pest Risk Analysis. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90643/ • FAO. 2021. Scientific review of the impact of climate change on plant pests. Rome, FAO. https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb4769en • IPPC Secretariat. 2023. Report of Expert Working Group on Reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards (2020-001). Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/91944/
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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	<p>PRA is a core process within the scope of the IPPC and an important science-based evaluation tool for NPPOs. The IPPC, Article VII.2(a) requires that: “Contracting parties shall not ... take any of the measures specified in paragraph 1 of this Article [i.e., phytosanitary measures] unless such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations and are technically justified.” Article VI.1(b) requires that phytosanitary measures are: “limited to what is necessary to protect plant health and/or safeguard the intended use and can be technically justified by the contracting party concerned.” “Technically justified” is defined in Article II.1 as: “justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.” Article IV.2(f) states that the responsibilities of the NPPO include “the conduct of pest risk analyses.” The issuing of regulations is the responsibility of the contracting party to the IPPC (Article IV.3(c)), although contracting parties may delegate this responsibility to the NPPO.</p>
2. Linkage to IPPC SOs and Organizational results demonstrated	<p>This guide can link to IPPC's three strategic objectives. Strategic objective A. Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity. A4: Sustainable pest risk management options, such as systems approaches, are implemented widely to minimize pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting and to minimize the need for end-point treatments.</p>

	<p>A5: All NPPOs have pest risk analysis capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production. Strategic objective B. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests.</p> <p>B3: Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change. Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health. The impacts of climate change on plant health and the safe trade of plants and plant products are evaluated, especially in relation to pest risk assessment and pest risk management issues, and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 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 more consistently.</p>
3. Feasibility of implementation at the global level	<p>In strategic objective A, "Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity" of the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030, it sets forth "A5: All NPPOs have pest risk analysis capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production" as 2030 key result area. The proposed guide, in addition to the existing implementation materials, can assist all NPPOs in developing their capacity and achieving this goal.</p>
4. Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard or implementation resource	<p>Existing relevant implementation materials are a guide to general PRA implementation. However, there is no guidance on some issues identified in which NPPOs are unsure of their decision during implementation at each stage of the PRA process, and on PRAs for pests to the environment and biological diversity, plants that are LMOs, and plants as quarantine pests, The Expert Working Group (7–11 November 2022) on reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards under specification 47 for ISPM has identified some issues needed for providing the implementation materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to highlight that PRA should consider more than just the economic (monetary) consequences of the introduction of a pest, i.e., approach to evaluating environmental, economic, social, and other consequences for each - to define the endangered area, in line with the concept in Supplement 2 of ISPM 5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to describe the various exit points (places to stop the PRA process) in detail. For example, if it was unlikely for a pest to transfer to the host, it was justified to stop the PRA - to 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. - to review the IPPC Guide to Pest Risk Communication, especially parts of plants as pests, environmental risks, and LMOs, and recommend including if not repeated in it.
5. Availability of, or possibility to collect, information in support of the proposed standard or implementation resource	Some NPPOs and some RPPOs have lots of experience in conducting PRAs. These NPPOs and RPPOs publish many reports on the PRAs. Collecting experienced experts from these member countries and regions can contribute to developing guidance addressing issues identified by experts on the EWG and the upcoming country consultations.

7.2. Supporting criteria

Supporting Criteria	Information provided by Submitter
Practical	<p>The guide to general PRA implementation may be provided in present implementation materials. IPPC Secretariat. 2022. E-learning course on Pest Risk Analysis. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90642/ IPPC Secretariat. 2007. Training kit - Pest Risk Analysis. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90643/</p> <p>The development of the IPPC Guide Pest Risk Management is suspended because it is waiting for the development of ISPM on Pest Risk Management (2014-001). However, this ISPM will never be developed as a stand-alone standard because the reorganized PRA ISPM covers this draft ISPM. Stage 3 (pest risk management) needs to consider addressing whether in IPPC Guide Pest Risk Management or this proposed guide. There are many reports of PRAs that many NPPOs and some RPPOs conducted, and these reports may contribute to developing the guide. For example, the reports of PRAs can be seen on these sites: EPPO Platform on PRAs https://pra.eppo.int/</p>

Economic	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	PRA, within the scope of the IPPC, is an important science-based evaluation tool used for risk assessment and identifying appropriate phytosanitary measures. PRA includes the analysis of risks of plant pests to the environment and biological diversity and the analysis of risks affecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats, and ecosystems in the PRA area. Therefore, The PRA is also conducted considering the environmental issues in the left column and will reflect them in its results. This guide will also address PRAs for identified issues of LMOs and environmental risks.
Strategic	To achieve "A5: All NPPOs have pest risk analysis capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production" by 2030, the existing general PRA guides and the guide providing each guidance for an identified issue where NPPOs are unsure of their decisions. A guide for assessing and managing climate change impacts on plant health, which is one of the topics in the strategic objectives, is also needed. The Scientific Review (FAO, 2021) shows the impact of climate change on the plant health community, but it does not cover how to evaluate the impact based on the existing PRA process. At this time, the approach for assessing climate change impacts on plant health may be able to be addressed without changing existing PRA processes and requirements, so it is necessary to provide the concept and approach to evaluate this impact through the guide.

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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