



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Plant Protection
Convention



IPPC Global Workshop on Systems Approaches

Santiago, Chile
1 – 4 December 2025

In partnership with:



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

Overview of ISPM 14

The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management.



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ISPM 14: Scope, definition and outline of requirements

- Provides guidelines for the development and evaluation of integrated measures in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management
- Systems approach definition: **A pest risk management option that integrates different measures, at least two of which act independently, with cumulative effect**
- Systems approaches can provide alternative management options to single measures or be developed when a single measure is unavailable.
- Are usually equivalent to, but less restrictive, than single measures
- Systems approaches range in complexity
- Importing and exporting countries are encouraged to work together
- An importing country decides on the acceptability of a systems approach



ISPM 14: Relationship with PRA, pest risk management options, independent & dependant measures

Relationship with PRA

- Used during PRA stage 3
- One of the options which may be selected as the basis for phytosanitary import requirements

Commonly used options

Can be grouped into:

- Pre-planting and harvest
- Harvest
- Post harvest
- Transport and distribution

Independent and dependent measures

- Can include both types
- Minimum of two independent measure
- Independent measures may be composed of dependent measures



ISPM 14: Types of systems approach, quantitative vs. qualitative evaluation, sovereignty

Types

- Simple to complex
- Critical control points

Minimum requirements:

- Clearly defined
- Efficacious
- Mandatory
- Monitorable
- Controllable

Quantitative/Qualitative

- One or a combination of both

Quantitative:

- when suitable data are available

Qualitative:

- when expert judgment is used as a measurement

Efficacy:

- Expressed in different ways

Sovereignty

- An exporting country can propose SAs to an importing country
- Countries can work together
- Importing country has sovereignty to decide if a systems approach is acceptable



ISPM 14: Responsibilities

Importing country

- ID pests of concern
- Set and publish import requirements
- Describe type/level of assurance
- ID verification points
- Auditing
- Review and feedback

Exporting country

- Provide sufficient evidence to support evaluation
- Monitor/audit system effectiveness
- Take corrective actions
- Provide phytosanitary certification

ISPM 14 **only** address the responsibilities of NPPOs involved in systems approaches



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Thank you