



Commission on Phytosanitary Measures | 20th Session

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CPM
20

Commodity Standards - Views from the EU legislation standpoint

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Commodity-specific standards

Views from the EU legislation standpoint

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State of play of Commodity-Specific Standards

- Only 1 commodity standard (ISPM 46 Annex 01-International movement of fresh *Mangifera indica* fruit) adopted by CPM-19 in 2025
- This makes it difficult to share experience gained from the implementation of commodity-specific standards at this time

Here, we will share the experiences gained from commodity-specific standard-like activities carried out under the EU plant health regime

EU Plant health regime and experiences with commodity standard-like provisions

REGULATION (EU) 2016/2031

Objective:

Protect EU Agriculture, Horticulture and environment from plant pests



PREVENTION

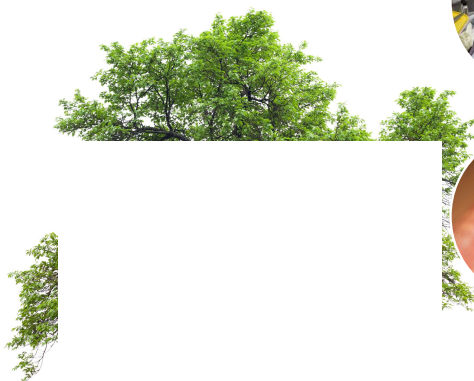


Increased vigilance for imports



Early identification and action against new pests

EU SPS principles



EU open trade system
remains, subject to certain
import conditions

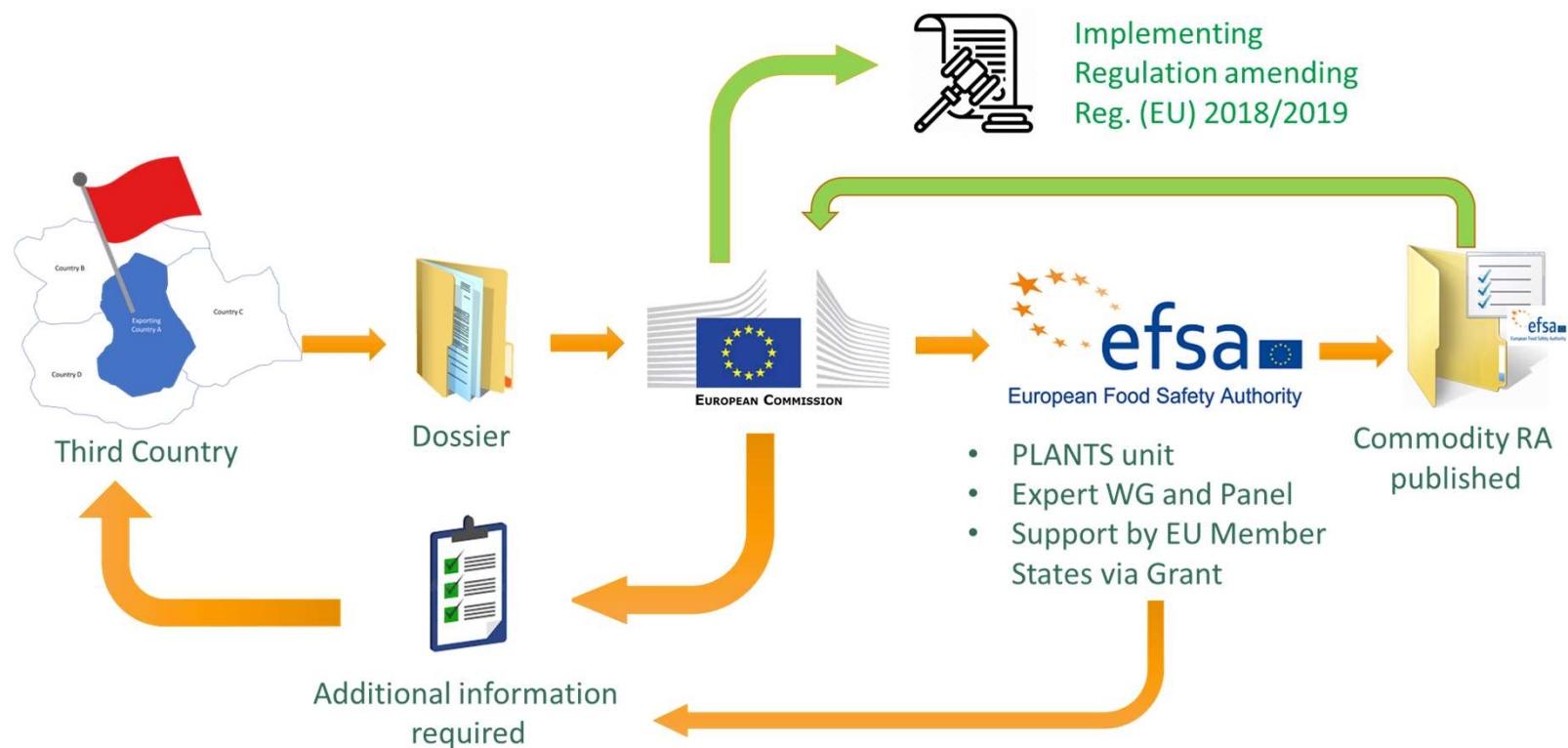


**Only measures against
regulated pests**



high risk plants- EU
Market access on the
basis of commodity risk
assessment

1. Commodity risk assessment for import of High Risk Plants-process and experience gained



Commodity risk assessment (2019-2025)

71

Scientific Opinions

22

Requesting countries

>80

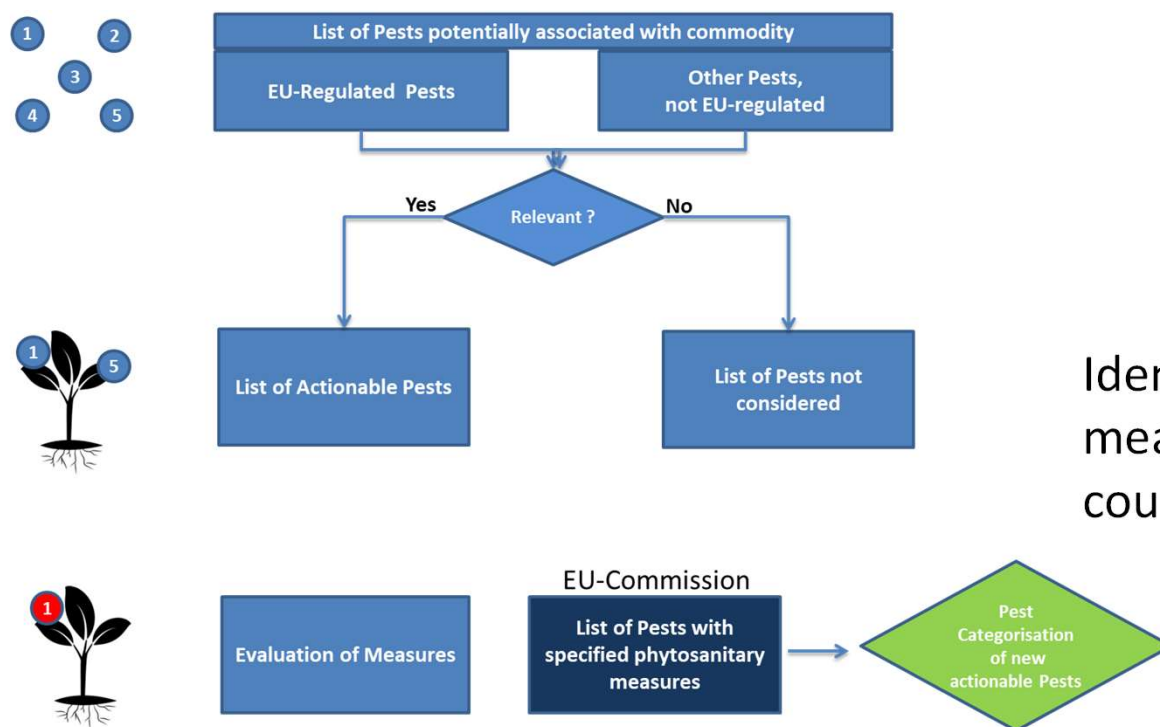
Plant species

483

Selected pests



Commodity risk assessment main steps and parallel with commodity-specific standards



Identifies pests and measures from third countries that feed PRAs

2. EU Apple data base project for new export markets

- Ongoing project of data compilation catering for 27 MS for apple fruit commodity
- The EU Apple data base among others reflects on the pests present and their distribution in production areas, relevant scientific publications, control measures etc.
- Apple: It is produced in multiple EU Member States and there is interest in opening new markets
- The EU Apple data base is also used for the **EU-Japan pilot project** with participation of **6 interested EU MS**.
- The EU Apple database provides for the information relevant to apple commodity to identify the pests associated with the apple fruit, the control measures applied etc under the supervision of the NPPOs of the participating EU MSs.
- This information shall then serve as a basis for the risk assessment to be performed by Japan to ensure the safe trade of the apple fruit from the relevant EU MSs.

Conclusion

The EU sees the following benefits of commodity-specific standards:

- facilitate market access discussions.
 - facilitate safe trade of the commodities
 - Provide importing countries with a basis (advanced starting point) to perform their risk assessments, thereby optimizing the use of NPPOs resources.
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- ❖ From our experience contributing to the development of commodity standards on mango, banana, taro, citrus, beans seeds and apple fruits, we stress the importance of the **engagement of all contracting** parties to develop robust and consistent commodity standard

Challenges

- Better understanding of the concept and principles of commodity-specific standards
- Availability of comprehensive data in the standards to improve usability

Key notes on the concept and principles of Commodity-Specific Standards (ISPM 46)

- Pests and measures in Commodity standards are for **consideration** by contracting Parties
- Commodity standards do not affect the **sovereign authority of contracting parties** to determine their phytosanitary Import requirements
- Regulation of any pests listed in commodity standards **remains subject to technical justification using a pest risk analysis (PRA) or**, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.
- Relevance of the pest lists and options for phytosanitary measures should be **evaluated for each country of origin and imported commodity**
- Commodity standards may serve to **facilitate the evaluation of such measures in PRA** or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information



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Thank you

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