

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

Submission number	2023-018
Title of Proposal	ISPM 46 Commodity-Based Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, Annex X International Movement of <i>Vitis vinifera</i> fruit
Submitted by (Country or Organization)	IPPC Contracting Party
IPPC Official Contact Point or RPPO	New Zealand
Supported by	Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada

2. Contact information

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3. Summary of proposal

Summary of justification for the proposal	ISPM 46 Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures has been adopted as an overarching standard for a series of specific commodity annexes. Fresh grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) for consumption or processing is a suitable commodity for such an annex to the ISPM because grapes are widely traded internationally, and several contracting parties have established and accepted phytosanitary measures to effectively manage pests associated with the traded commodity.
Expected outcome of standard / implementation resource	A grape annex to the ISPM Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify major pests associated with grapes;• provide feasible and internationally accepted options

	<p>for managing pests of grapes in trade;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonise efficacious risk management measures for significant pests; • assist with guiding systems to support trade and phytosanitary compliance; and • accelerate trade negotiations and facilitate trade in fresh grapes.
Contribution to filling gaps in the Framework for Standards and Implementation	<p>The topic 'Pathways' was identified as a gap in overarching conceptual standards at CPM-14 along with numerous commodity-specific standards that should be developed. The concept standard ISPM 46 (Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures) was adopted in 2022 and as yet only one annex has been drafted. An annex for 'The international movement of fresh <i>Vitis vinifera</i> fruit' is proposed as a topic in anticipation of the acceptance of the structure and the adoption of the annex for mango fruit.</p>

4. Type of proposed material

Proposed material	Standards
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5. Standard/ Implementation

Type of standard	New ISPM or component to an existing ISPM
New ISPM or component to an existing ISPM	Annex to ISPM
Choose an item	ISPM 46

6. Literature review

<p>Literature review</p>	<p>As with the draft Annex to ISPM 46 for the International movement of fresh <i>Mangifera indica</i> fruit that was recently developed by the Technical Panel for Commodity Standards (TPCS), the International movement of grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) fruit would provide a list of major pests of the commodity and phytosanitary measures to manage them.</p> <p>New Zealand imports table grapes from several countries and has established phytosanitary measures for several pests. New Zealand's regulated pests and the details about these measures are included in the attached 'information materials for commodity standards' form developed by the TPCS. The full content of the annex will be dependent on the materials submitted by other NPPOs during the call for information if this topic is recommended by the Task Force on Topics and prioritized by the IPPC Standards Committee.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>ISPM 46, 2022. Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Draft annex to ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Mangifera indica</i> fruit (2021-011)</p> <p>MPI, 2009. Import Risk Analysis: Table grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) from China https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2885-Table-grapes-Vitis-vinifera-from-China-Final-Risk-Analysis-October-2009</p> <p>MPI, 2012. Pest Risk Assessment: <i>Drosophila suzukii</i>: Spotted wing drosophila (Diptera: Drosophilidae) on fresh fruit from the USA. https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2897-Drosophila-suzukii-spotted-wing-drosophila-Diptera-Drosophilidae-on-fresh-fruit-from-the-USA-Risk-Assessment-June-2012</p> <p>MPI, 2014. Generic Pest Risk Assessment: Armoured scale insects (Hemiptera: Coccoidea: Diaspididae) on the fresh produce pathway. https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/5224-Generic-Pest-Risk-Assessment-Armoured-scale-insects-Hemiptera-Coccoidea-Diaspididae-on-the-fresh-produce-pathway</p> <p>MPI, 2018. Risk Management Proposal: Fresh table grapes for human consumption. Equivalent phytosanitary measures for regulated pests of fresh table grapes (<i>Vitis</i></p>
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	<p>vinifera).</p> <p>https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/27169-Draft-RMP-Fresh-Table-Grapes-for-Human-Consumption MPI, 2022. Risk Management Proposal for new treatment options for fresh table grapes.</p> <p>https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53767-Risk-Management-ProposalAdditional-phytosanitary-treatments-to-manage-Drosophila-suzukii-Guignardia-bidwellii-Lobesia-botrana-and-regulated-spiders-on-fresh-table-grapes. MPI, 2023. Information materials submitted by MPI.</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	The proposed annex meets the purpose of Article I.1 by providing guidance to NPPOs on phytosanitary measures suitable for managing major pests of grapes to prevent their spread and introduction.
2. Linkage to IPPC SOs and Organizational results demonstrated	<p>This proposal links to key result areas for standard setting and; facilitating safe trade, development and economic growth. That is, SS1: Prioritized commodities and pathways are covered by commodity- or pathway-specific ISPMs adopted or being developed by the Commission. SS2: NPPOs base their phytosanitary systems and import requirements on adopted ISPMs. C1: Commodity-specific standards with harmonized phytosanitary measures have facilitated and accelerated trade negotiations and simplified safe trade in plant products</p> <p>The proposed annex will identify effective options for reducing phytosanitary risk associated with trade in grapes by leveraging currently accepted measures used in trade. This will lead to more efficient development of phytosanitary measures by importing NPPOs and more predictable requirements for exporting NPPOs. Implementation of the Annex will facilitate economic and trade development for all contacting parties and be more efficient for NPPOs with limited resources for determining risk management.</p>

3. Feasibility of implementation at the global level	The proposed annex will provide options for measures currently used in trade and acceptance will be dependent on ability of an NPPO to implement. That is, if the option cannot be implemented it should not be selected. Measures may be adopted as phytosanitary treatments to ISPM 28 and some measures may be referenced in other ISPMs. Therefore, some measures may already have implementation resources available. The annex will be relevant to any NPPO importing or exporting grape fruit which is a globally traded commodity.
4. Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard or implementation resource	Commodity standards are identified in the IPPC strategic framework as a way to advance trade facilitation and harmonize pest risk management options for major pests.
5. Availability of, or possibility to collect, information in support of the proposed standard or implementation resource	New Zealand has provided information on regulated pests of table grapes and measures to manage them. Further information materials could be sourced via a call made by the IPPC secretariat.

7.2. Supporting criteria

Supporting Criteria	Information provided by Submitter
Practical	(1) There is no known regional standard for grapes. (2) The commodity is widely traded and therefore it is likely that there is global expertise available to support the Technical Panel for Commodity Standards to develop the annex if needed.
Economic	A 2016 FAO report showed that global table grape production and consumption almost doubled from 2000 to 2014. That is, production increased from 15.7 million tonnes in 2000 to almost 27 million tonnes in 2014. The People's Republic of China and India were the main drivers of this global increase. The report also highlighted the global increase in consumption of table grapes which could provide trade opportunities for developing countries producing table grapes. Source: vdocument.in_table-and-dried-grapes-fao-oiv-focus-2016table-and-dried-grapes-fao-oiv-focus-2016.pdf

Environmental	Commodity standards will provide options for effective risk management for contracting parties to consider when setting phytosanitary measures for limiting the introduction of pests of plants. The commodity standards could be limited to those that have a minimal environmental impact. (NB: this could be decided by the Technical Panel for Commodity Standards)
Strategic	<p>(1) The proposed annex is supported by the UK, Australia and Canada</p> <p>(2) The annex is expected to facilitate trade by harmonizing measures which will minimize the likelihood of trade disputes.</p> <p>(3) The annex is globally relevant as grapes are traded worldwide.</p> <p>(4) The annex will list a range of pests commonly associated with grapes for consumption or processing and measures to manage them.</p> <p>(5) The annex will be complementary to ISPMs for PTs and other ISPMs describing treatments and systems approaches.</p> <p>(7) The annex meets the IPPC strategic objectives</p>

8. Financial/in-kind resources

Commitment for financial/in-kind resources to support the development of the proposed standards or implementation resource	
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