Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation

*(Updated by the IPPC Secretariat 2018-04-27)*

Name of Country or Organization Australia

Introduction

In Accordance with CPM-13 decision, a combined call for topics for standards and tools for implementation is opened in 2018. IPPC contracting parties and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals for topics to be included as gaps in the Framework for Standards and Implementation for consideration to be put onto the IPPC work programme. Each submission should clearly define the problem needing resolution in sufficient detail to determine how it fits into the Framework for Standards and Implementation and the cost/benefit of the development of the standard or tool. Submitters are requested to consult the current IPPC Framework for Standards and Implementation (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/82439/>) to identify areas where the proposal can contribute.

Standards

This form covers submissions for new ISPMs, new components to an existing ISPM and revision or amendments to an ISPM, supplement, annex or appendix, including diagnostic protocols. Please note that a separate call for phytosanitary treatments (PTs) is made, more information on this call is available at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/calls-treatments/>.

Please refer to the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual[[1]](#footnote-1) for an explanation of the hierarchy of terms for standards (technical area, topic and subject). The list of topics for IPPC standards adopted by the CPM is available at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>.

Implementation

This form covers submissions for new IPPC implementation resources for implementation of the Convention, ISPMs and CPM recommendations or for revisions to IPPC implementation resources. Please refer to the IPPC Framework for Standards and Implementation on implementation resources that have been adopted/developed, are under development or are planned to be developed.

Submission

This completed form should be submitted by the IPPC official contact point, preferably via e-mail, to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) no later than **31 August 2018**. Please use one form per topic.

An electronic version of this form is available at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>.

Save and submit the completed submission form as:
2018\_TOPIC\_*[Country or organization name – Proposed title of topic]*.docx.

 (Text in brackets given for explanatory purposes)

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| **Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation** |
| 1. **Proposed by**: Dr. Kim Ritman
 |
| 1. **Contact:** (Contact information of an individual able to clarify issues relating to this submission)

Name: Dr. Kim Ritman Position and organization: Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Mailing address: GPO Box 858, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia  Phone: (+61) 2 6272 4671 Fax: E-mail: ippc.contactpoint@agriculture.gov.au  |
| 1. **Proposed Topic (Choose one box only)**

[ ] Standard **(go to 4)** [X] Implementation resource **(go to 5)** |

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| 1. **Standards**
	1. **Type of topic: (Choose one box only)**
 |
| A. New ISPM:[\_\_] Concept[\_\_] Pest specific[\_\_] Commodity specific[\_\_] Reference | B. New component to an existing ISPM:[X] Supplement[\_\_] Annex[\_\_] Appendix[\_\_] Technical panel (technical area)[\_\_] Diagnostic protocol (subject) | C. Revision/Amendment of:[\_\_] ISPM[\_\_] Supplement[\_\_] Annex[\_\_] Appendix |
| **Draft specification:**  As agreed by CPM-7 (2012) and CPM-11 (2016), submissions in answer to the call for topics (except for draft diagnostic protocols, which are subject to additional criteria, see below) should be accompanied by a draft specification. Proposals for phytosanitary treatments are submitted using a different submission form in a separate call: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/calls-treatments/>.An annotated template for the draft specification for Standards is available on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/81324/>) in English, French and Spanish. **(go to 6)** |

**OR**

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| 1. **Implementation**
	1. **Type of topic: (Choose one box only)**
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| 1. New implementation resource:

[X] Guide (e.g. Manual)[\_\_] Training material (e.g. e-Learning)[\_\_] Awareness material[\_\_] Other (Please specify )  | 1. Revision of implementation resource

[\_\_] Guide (e.g. Manual)[\_\_] Training material (e.g. e-Learning)[\_\_] Awareness material[\_\_] Other (Please specify )  |
| * 1. Featured Convention articles, ISPMs and CPM recommendations in the proposed implementation resource

[X] for Convention articles (Articles I, II, IV, VII: Provisions to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles) [ ] for ISPM[\_\_] for CPM Recommendation |
| **Draft outline:**  Submissions for topics on implementation should be accompanied by a draft outline of implementation resource defining a scope and purpose, or a draft implementation resource. Commitment for financial/in-kind resources to support the development of the implementation resource may be included in the submission (non-obligatory).**(go to 6)** |

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| **6. Proposed title of document***Development and implementation of regulations and legislation to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles for NPPOs* |
| **7. Proposed priority**  [X] 1 (high) [ ] 2 [\_\_] 3 [\_\_] 4 (low) Comments: |
| **8. Featured outcome of standard/implementation resource** *This implementation resource will guide NPPOs to develop and apply legislation to enable them to manage phytosanitary risks in regulated articles beyond plants and plant products, including storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests.**This guidance will assist NPPOs implement provisions of the Convention. It will not focus on specific regulated articles, however, create a framework for NPPOs to be able to regulate non-commodity pathways and improve biosecurity of the entire continuum.* |
| **9. Contribution to filling the gaps of the Framework for Standards and Implementation:** (2 lines max) *This proposal addresses the Framework for Standards and Implementations gap number 67, Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), 69, Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM 15 and, 70, International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004).* |
| **10. Summary of justification for the proposal** (2 lines max)*Implementation resources for the development and application of legislation for regulated articles will provide NPPOs with necessary guidance to regulate and manage phytosanitary risks on conveyances, packaging and other non-commodity pathways and reduce the international spread of plant pests as contaminants on conveyances and other means.* |

**Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics[[2]](#footnote-2):**

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| Submissions should address the applicable criteria for justification of the proposal (as listed below). Where possible, information in support of the justification and that may assist in the prioritization should be indicated. All core criteria must be addressed; supporting criteria should be addressed if applicable.Priority will be given to topics with the largest global impact. |
| **Core criteria (must provide information. It is expected that all submissions meet the following core****criteria)** |
| Contribution to the purpose of the IPPC as described in article I.1.*The proposed implementation resource will support effective implementation of the Convention with specific focus on preventing the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products through movement of conveyances, packing and other non-commodity pathways. The resulting guidance material will support the harmonisation of legislative, technical and administrative measures by NPPOs for this purpose.* |
| Linkage to IPPC Strategic Objectives (SOs) and Organizational results demonstrated.*The IPPC has highlighted the need to improve global food security through creating an international framework to protect agriculture areas from the spread of pests and diseases. This is captured through objectives A and B which protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread and protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests. The proposed implementation material will enhance global implementation of the Convention by enabling NPPOs access to the necessary legal instruments to effectively manage pests of plants and plant products through international trade.*  |
| Feasibility of implementation at the global level (consider ease of implementation, technical complexity, capacity of NPPO(s) to implement, relevance for more than one region).*All NPPOs are required to implement and apply the regulatory framework necessary to implement the Convention. Many contracting parties do not have the legal instruments to manage phytosanitary risks beyond the host commodities of quarantine pests. Guidance on developing and applying legislation, regulation and regulatory processes to manage non-commodity pathways will support a range of trade facilitation measures and enhance risk management on articles such as shipping containers, through e-commerce and other conveyances.* *If designed as an adjunct to enhance existing legislative instruments, uptake and implementation at a global level will be feasible, although will take time to extend to all 183 contracting parties. Some CPs already have legal instruments and this will assist development and implementation by way of case studies and experiential learning.* |
| Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard or implementation resource.*The Convention requires contracting parties to establish National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPOs), which are responsible for the regulatory framework, including the legislative, technical and administrative measures specified in the Convention, to prevent the international spread, and to control pests of plants and plant products. Traditionally, regulation of phytosanitary risks is applied to a commodity or product. However, it is clear that there are many pathways for potential entry of plant pests that are not commodity-dependent. For example, many pests of the natural and production environment are contaminants of vectors including ships, containers, planes and airfreight containers, mail articles and arriving passengers.**The provisions of the Convention ‘extend, in addition to plants and plant products, to storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, particularly where international transportation is involved’. An identified impediment to the international management of pests through the movement of shipping containers, is the ability of contracting parties to regulate containers to remove phytosanitary risk materials such as soil, seeds and other plant parts from both the inside and outside of the container. The risks associated with shipping containers has been discussed a number of times by CPM, which has established the Sea Container Task Force to raise awareness and monitor risks associated with these potential vectors.**A number of NPPOs do not currently have the regulatory framework or legislative authority to deal with non-commodity pathways. This provides a challenge for NPPOs when implementing the international standards on the movement of regulated articles. Many NPPOs legislation currently overlooks the potential issues related to contaminant pests. It will require changes to legislation and potentially influencing other government departments to work with NPPOs to create a framework to regulate these pathways.*  |
| Availability of, or possibility to collect, information in support of the proposed standard or implementation resource (e.g. scientific, historical, technical information, experience).*There is sufficient technical expertise to assist the drafting and publication of the proposed implementation resources. Assistance may be sought from FAO legal, which has been assisting a number of contracting parties with model legislation to implement the Convention.* |

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| **Supporting criteria (information may be provided, as appropriate):** |
| **Supporting criteria (Practical)**1. Is there a regional standard and/or implementation resource on the same topic already available and used by NPPOs, RPPOs or international organizations.
2. Availability of expertise needed to develop the proposed standard and/or implementation resource.
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| **Supporting criteria (Economic)**1. Estimated value of the plants protected.
2. Estimated value of trade including new trade opportunities affected by the proposed standard and/or implementation resource (e.g. volume of trade, value of trade, the percentage of Gross Domestic Product of this trade) if appropriate.
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| **Supporting criteria (Environmental)**1. Utility to reduce the potential negative environmental consequences of certain phytosanitary measures, for example reduction in global emissions for the protection of the ozone layer.
2. Utility in the management of non-indigenous species which are pests of plants (such as some invasive alien species).
3. Contribution to the protection of the environment, through the protection of wild flora, and their habitats and ecosystems, and of agricultural biodiversity.
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| **Supporting criteria (Strategic)**1. Extent of support for the proposed standard and/or implementation resource (e.g. one or more NPPOs or RPPOs have requested it, or one or more RPPOs have adopted a standard on the same topic).
2. Frequency with which the issue to be addressed, as identified in the submission emerges as a source of trade disruption (e.g. disputes or need for repeated bilateral discussions, number of times per year trade is disrupted).
3. Relevance and utility to developing countries.
4. Coverage (application to a wide range of countries/pests/commodities).
5. Complements other standards and/or implementation resources (e.g. potential for the standard to be used as part of a systems approach for one pest, complement treatments for other pests).
6. Conceptual standard and/or implementation resource to address fundamental concepts (e.g. treatment efficacy, inspection methodology).
7. Urgent need for the standard and/or implementation resource.
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| **Diagnostic protocols are subject to additional criteria. For proposals for DPs, please elaborate on the following criteria to help the future consideration of the subject proposed:*** Need for international harmonization of the diagnostic techniques for the pest (e.g. due to difficulties in diagnosis or disputes on methodology)
* Relevance of the diagnosis to the protection of plants including measures to limit the impact of the pest.
* Importance of the plants protected on the global level (e.g. relevant to many countries or of major importance to a few countries).
* Volume/importance of trade of the commodity that is subjected to the diagnostic procedures (e.g. relevant to many countries or of major importance to a few countries).
* Other criteria for topics as determined by CPM that are relevant to determining priorities
* Balance between pests of importance in different climatic zones (temperate, tropics etc.) and commodity classes.
* Number of labs undertaking the diagnosis.
* Feasibility of production of a protocol, including availability of knowledge and expertise.
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| **Literature review**[[3]](#footnote-3) (This section will provide a **summary of the topic** based on scientific and technical publications, including a referenced **list of literature reviewed**. This will help provide the scientific basis for the content of the standard/implementation resource to be used by the selected experts during the development of the standard/implementation resource)**.***The Draft ISPM on Minimising Pest Movement By Sea Containers (2008-001)1, while having been put on hold following recognition at CPM-11 (2016) that ‘harmonisation of requirements was complex to achieve’, provides a summary of discussion on this topic since its identification in 2008. Preliminary analyses that support further work on regulated articles, however, have been undertaken by a number of entities.**The Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF), IC Sub-group, have begun work on the assessment and management of pest threats associated with sea containers. The IPPC and SCTF have collated a significant body of literature related to sea containers and pest movement. This includes the development of an IPPC factsheet on Sea Container Cleanliness2, which provides basic actions to be undertaken including appropriate visual inspection, cleaning, and storage arrangements to address biosecurity risks on sea containers. Previous research has shown high levels of contamination of sea containers by organisms of biosecurity risk3, supporting the need for further data.* *The Complementary Action Plan for Assessing and Managing Pest Threats Associated with Sea Containers4 aims to promote the collection and publication of data related to sea container contamination, and to support implementation of the IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code).**Existing literature as described above will be extended upon in the proposed development of regulations to manage risk associated with regulated articles.**References:**1.* *IPPC (2017) Background information for the IPP: Development of the draft ISPM on Minimising Pest Movement by Sea Containers. Available at:* [*https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84267/*](https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84267/) *2. IPPC (2018) IPPC factsheet on Sea Container Cleanliness, Available at:* [*http://www.fao.org/3/I8960EN/i8960en.pdf*](http://www.fao.org/3/I8960EN/i8960en.pdf)*3. Toy, S (2013) Biosecurity risk from sea containers, Available at:* [*https://www.ippc.int/sites/default/files/documents/20140325/Forum\_SeaCon\_02\_SeaConBiosecu\_2013060511-44--117%20KB.doc*](https://www.ippc.int/sites/default/files/documents/20140325/Forum_SeaCon_02_SeaConBiosecu_2013060511-44--117%20KB.doc)*4. IPPC (2017) Complementary Action Plan for Assessing and Managing Pest Threats Associated with Sea Containers, Available at:* [*https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2017/07/Complementary\_Action\_Plan\_CPM12.pdf*](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2017/07/Complementary_Action_Plan_CPM12.pdf) |

**Send submissions to:** **Address:** IPPC Secretariat (AGDI)

**E-mail:** ippc@fao.org Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

(Subject line: “Call for topics 2018”) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla

 00153 Rome, Italy

**Draft outline:**

**Implementation material to support NPPOs development and implementation of regulations and legislation to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles**

**Title**

1. Implementation material to support the development of regulations and legislation to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles for NPPOs

**[Reason for the implementation material]**

1. Globally, there is a growing awareness of the contaminant pest risk associated with the movement of non-commodity pathways. These non-commodity pathways include sea containers, air containers, ships, mail and courier items, passengers and used vehicles and machinery. In order to manage these risks, NPPOs must have the legal authority to undertake phytosanitary risk management actions where necessary. Not all NPPOs have this legal infrastructure and therefore are unable to implement the requirements of existing standards on non-commodities, such as used vehicles and machinery.
2. This implementation resource to support the development and application of legislation for regulated articles will provide NPPOs with necessary guidance to regulate and manage phytosanitary risks on conveyances, packaging and other non-commodity pathways and reduce the international spread of plant pests as contaminants on conveyances and other means.

**Scope**

1. This implementation resource will cover materials required by countries to develop and implement legislation to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles. This includes the following implementation tools:
	1. Model legislation, including provisions specifically for conveyances, packaging and non-commodity vectors of phytosanitary risks
	2. A framework for NPPOs to be able to regulate non-commodity pathways and improve phytosanitary risk management
	3. Guidelines to assist NPPOs implement provisions of the Convention pertaining to regulated articles.

**Purpose**

1. The main purpose of this implementation resource is to provide guidance for NPPOs to develop and apply legislation to enable them to manage phytosanitary risks in regulated articles beyond plants and plant products, including storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests.
2. This material will provide NPPOs with the necessary guidance to be able to implement the relevant provisions of the Convention. It will further improve global trading systems by harmonising the management and governance of non-commodity pathways (including treatments and phytosanitary measures). It will encourage and guide NPPOs in working with other agencies within their governments by providing model legislation and frameworks for sharing biosecurity functions with organisations which may not traditionally hold them.
3. The development of training material including a generic international model on how to manage risk when using multiple organisations along the import pathway will minimise risks and promote safe trade.
4. The implementation material will improve the world’s understanding of the presence, impact and management of contaminant pests.. This will involve the development of support material for identifying conveyances, potential pests and their impacts on natural and production ecosystems, management activities and environmental limitations.
5. This implementation resource will also provide procedures, guidance and supporting criteria for regulating non-commodity pathways not previously managed. It will not focus on specific regulated articles, however, create a framework for NPPOs to assess and make decisions on how to regulate non-commodity pathways such as ships, containers, planes and airfreight containers, mail articles and arriving passengers.

**Tasks for the expert drafting group**

1. The expert working group should:
	1. Identify ISPMs in the context of guidance already available to identify phytosanitary risks on regulated articles
	2. Identify phytosanitary measures currently applied by NPPOs to address phytosanitary risk on regulated articles
	3. Identify legislation currently applied by NPPOs to address phytosanitary risk on regulated articles
	4. Draft or adapt model legislation to regulate non-commodity pathways
	5. Draft a framework for NPPOs to be able to regulate non-commodity pathways and improve biosecurity of the entire continuum
		1. Critical elements and requirements to be included
	6. Draft guidelines to assist NPPOs implement provisions of the Convention pertaining to regulated articles
	7. Consider the need for further guidance in the form of standards, Recommendations or implementation materials to achieve the relevant objectives of the Convention in relation to regulated articles.

**References**

1. The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards, legislation and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work:
1. IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual URL: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85024/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. As agreed by CPM-13 (2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As agreed by CPM-7 (2012) and CPM-11 (2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)