Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation

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

Name of Country or Organization: **EPPO**

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 requestedto 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 resourcesfor implementation of the Convention, ISPMs and CPM recommendations or for revisions to IPPC implementation resources.Please refer to theIPPC 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\_*[Countryor 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**:(Name of IPPC Official Contact Point)

**European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)** |
| 1. **Contact:**(Contact information of an individual able to clarify issues relating to this submission)

Name:**Martin Ward**Position and organization:**Director-General**Mailing address:hq@eppo.int  Phone:**+33145207794** Fax: E-mail:**hq@eppo.int**  |
| 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 componentto an existing ISPM:[\_\_] 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

[\_\_] for Convention articles (Please specify ) [X] for ISPM 38 International movement of seeds and IPSM 11 PRA (Please specify ) [\_\_] for CPM Recommendation (Please specify )  |
| **Draft outline:** Give guidance on performing PRA in respect to the judgement of the risk of entry and introduction of pests with seeds. In literature and scientific research often, the terms seed-borne and seed-transmitted pests and diseases are used. This is based on the biology of the pest and its relation and location in or on seeds. Terms seed-borne and seed transmitted pest are used in the ISPM 38 as well. However, there is no direct connection between seed-borne pests or seed-transmitted pests and the pest risk that may be posed by introduction and spread of such pests. There is a need to have clarity on likelihood of establishment of seed-borne and seed-transmitted pests and on their pest risk so that NPPO can apply this in PRAs, thereby justifying the necessity for phytosanitary measures or the need to have no phytosanitary measures established.This is however not directly related to the phytosanitary risk posed by these pests. To judge the pest risk, elements like entry and establishment are important. There is no direct relation between a pest being seed-borne or seed-transmitted and the phytosanitary risk of a pest being introduced with seed. The relation between the terms seed-borne and seed-transmitted pest and the risk of introduction of a pest should be clarified so that NPPO can apply this in PRAs, thereby justifying the necessity for phytosanitary measures or the need to have no phytosanitary measures established. **(go to 6)** |

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| 1. **Proposed title of document**

Guidance on assessing the risk of introduction of pests with seeds,  |
| **7. Proposed priority** [\_X\_] 1 (high) [\_\_] 2 [\_\_] 3 [\_\_] 4(low)*Comments*: Worldwide many import requirements for seeds are based on the association of the pest with the seed, irrespective of whether this leads only to entry and not to establishment. This results worldwide in many import requirements that are unjustified and form a burden for NPPOs to fulfil these requirements, including testing for pests for which no test can be validated because the pest is not associated with the seed and therefore no positive control is available. In addition, this is partly caused by a difference in meaning and understanding of used terminology regarding seed-borne or seed transmitted pests in a variety of literature sources, so this causes misunderstanding because the pest risk is not directly related to seed-borne or seed transmitted pests.NPPOs need therefore guidance on assessing the risk properly and thereby justifying their import requirements or delete unjustified import requirements.  |
| **8. Featured outcome of standard/implementation resource** ISPM 38 gives guidance to NPPOs on PRA for seeds and especially of the assessment whether seeds can be a pathway for entry and establishment of specific pests. In this context the terms seed-borne and seed-transmitted are being used. Many import requirements are set for seeds although the pests may be associated with the seed but may not establish when introduced with seeds. A proper analysis of the potential of the pest to establish after introduction with seeds has often not been done. Moreover, some requirements for import of seeds are set for seeds of plants that are not even a host for that specific pest. In both cases, the development of a validated test is difficult, if not impossible. In some cases, even a field inspection is required for non-hosts, this will be impossible for NPPOs to fulfil. This makes it very difficult to fulfil the requirements. In fact, these requirements are then insufficiently or not at all justified. This guidance material will result in import requirements that are justified, and unjustified import requirements should be revoked. NPPOs that certify for export can then focus their efforts on the justified requirements rather than putting a lot of efforts in trying to fulfil unjustified requirements.Although the aspect of seed transmitted and seed-borne is described in ISPM 38, it is difficult to apply and further explanation is needed to apply it correctly in PRAs. Pests that enter with seeds may not always result in establishment, e.g. if a pest is only present in the seed coat (which is tissue of the mother plant) and not in the embryo or the cotyledons, it may not transfer to the seedling. |
| **9. Contribution to filling the gaps of the Framework for Standards and Implementation:** (2 lines max) Gap 32 of Framework on Standards and Implementation, the application of PRAs (ISPM 2 and 11). Giving guidance to NPPOs when performing PRAs for seeds. |
| **10.Summary of justification for the proposal** (2 lines max)Many import requirements on seeds are not properly justified and many of them are not justifiable when their pest risk is assessed. This is mainly caused by unclarity on which pests form a risk for introduction with seeds, especially because in literature pests are categorized as seed-borne and seed-transmitted for other purposes than for their pest risk. |

**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.It supports NPPOs in performing PRAs for seeds and thus having justified measures for seed at import while not jeopardizing the protection against pests. Moreover, NPPOs of exporting countries can focus their efforts on the pests that are a risk when associated with seeds. |
| Linkage to IPPC Strategic Objectives (SOs) and Organizational results demonstrated.This proposal is strongly linked to Strategic Objective C and also to objective A and B of the IPPC: 1. protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread;
2. protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests;
3. facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures.

With good guidance on PRA for seeds, unnecessary measures for seeds will be revoked and this will facilitate trade and economic development by having more suitable varieties available worldwide at lower costs (C). In the meantime, this does not affect the protection of the environment (B) and of agriculture (A). In fact, by focussing on the pests that pose a phytosanitary risk when associated with seeds, the protection against these pests could be better.  |
| 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).It will assist countries worldwide to better implement ISPM 38 and ISPM 11, it is implementable worldwide, and is actually more relevant for countries with les experience with PRAs. This guidance is applicable worldwide, especially because trade in seeds is a global issue. |
| Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard or implementation resource.In the work of NPPOs it is often clear that countries have import requirements for seeds and pests while these pests cannot be introduced with seeds, sometimes the plant is not even a host. The application of measures to all seed-borne pests is not justified and a better distinction between those pests that can be introduced with seeds would facilitate global trade in seeds without jeopardizing plant health. |
| 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 a lot of literature available on seed-borne and seed-transmitted pests, but not all of them can be applied directly. Information is available on the website of the International Seed Federation (ISF): <http://www.worldseed.org/our-work/phytosanitary-matters/pest-lists/> and <https://pestlist.worldseed.org/public/pestlist.jsp> |

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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.

ISF has expertise available but also at some NPPOs expertise is available, mainly the NPPOs of countries exporting and re-exporting seeds globally. |
| **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.

Seed trade globally amounts to many millions of US dollars (11 billion USD annually) and phytosanitary requirements are increasingly the main barrier to trade and a lot of money is spent on unnecessary testing. |
| **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.

Seeds are traded worldwide to almost all countries and they are the basis for food production worldwide. Thus free availability of seeds of varieties is very important for all countries in the world, especially developing countries. This guidance would enhance the use of ISPM 11 and 38 and will make that ISPM 38 is applied better. From daily practice of NPPOs it is clear that good application of ISPM 38 is urgently needed. The number of import requirements for seeds is increasing and the variation in requirements is enormous. In those cases that they are not justified the requirements hamper trade and the availability of the most suitable varieties.  |
| **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)**.** |

**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”) VialedelleTerme di Caracalla

 00153 Rome, Italy

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)