Compiled comments from working group

**Draft CPM Recommendation on Reduce the incidence of contaminating pests associated with regulated articles and unregulated goods to protect plant health and facilitate trade (2019-002)**

| **1. SECTION**  **Original wording circulated** | **2. Type of comment (Substantive, Edit, Technical)** | **3. Proposed rewording** | | **4. Explanation** | | | **5. Name** | **6. Suggested revision** | | | | | **7. Comment by convenor** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CPM recommendation: Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods | Substantive | Reduce the incidence of contaminating pests associated with regulated articles and unregulated goods to protect plant health and facilitate trade. | | Protect plant health is the main objective of the Convention, that is why we propose to widen the focus of the CPM recommendation, not only focused on facilitating trade. | | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | CPM recommendation: Reduce the occurrence of contaminating pests associated with the international movement of plants and plant products specifically occurring in; regulated and unregulated articles, goods and places, to protect plant health and facilitate trade. | | | | | Confusion around goods and articles etc seemed to be arising. This recommendation is aimed at reducing the incidence of contaminating pests not in the traded plant or plant product but in or on the packaging or conveyance etc. While the traded plant or plant product is regulated in all countries, in some countries both plant material and the containers and storage places are regulated. It is useful to make provision for both. |
| General | Editorial | Several editorials by IPPC on formatting:   * Added status box * Added attachment 1 as reference purposes | | Adding to IPPC style and format to be presented to SPG and CPM-15.  Regarding the attachment 1 on “justification or rationale” we need to add some text to be circulated for country comments during the consultation period. It is part of the process.  We need to present this as background with a rationale for the recommendation.  The procedure can be found at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/cpm-recommendations-1/cpm-recommendations/recommendations-procedure/>  “(3) A draft or, if necessary, a revised draft CPM Recommendation should then be prepared by the IPPC Secretariat (or where appropriate by the CP making the proposal) by 15 May and circulated for comments along with the rationale or justification for its need for a period of three months.” | | | Adriana Moreira (IPPC Secretariat) | Proposed text in track changed.  The text on Attachment 1 is coming from the original CPM-14 paper 37 (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87020/>)  Please, adjust as necessary. This was just to start. | | | | |  |
| **Add definition of unregulated goods** |  | Add Unregulated goods definition. Unregulated goods refers to conveyances, containers, packaging, storage places and other articles which are not associated with plants or plant products that are capable of harbouring or spreading contaminating pests. | | To refer to conveyances, containers, packaging, storage places and other articles we propose to use “unregulated goods”. This should be clarified in the CPM recommendation. | | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | Definitions. Goods and places refers to conveyances, containers, packaging, storage places, traded goods, soil and any other organism, material or articles which are not associated with plants or plant products that are capable of harbouring or spreading contaminating pests that may be regulated or unregulated. | | | | | Add definition of goods and places (to improve clarity and consistency (and include places, as well as goods in the definition to provide for storage sites. |
|  |  | | This can be confusing for IPPC readers as definitions are “defined terms”. I would move the paragraph to background section. | | | Adriana Moreira |  | | | | |  |
| **Consider covering passengers** |  | | Consider if people / passengers should be included | | We are not sure if people/passengers should be included in the CPM recommendation, as they are the ones who carry the regulated articles/unregulated goods, but not the contaminant pests themselves. | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | |  | | | People may be carriers of contaminant pests, for example plant fungus on clothing and the work promoted by this recommendation may facilitate further work in these areas in accordance with the IPPC workplan. | |
| **Background** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) aims to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. It does this by minimising the spread of plant pests and effectively managing their impacts within countries. Contracting parties are working to develop and maintain the capacity to implement harmonised measures to prevent pest introductions and spread, and minimise the impacts of pests on food security, trade, economic growth and the environment. | Technical | | The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) aims to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. It does this by minimising the risk of spread of plant pests and effectively managing their impacts within countries. Contracting parties are working to develop and maintain the capacity to implement harmonised measures to prevent pest introduction~~s~~ and spread, and minimise the impacts of pests on food security, trade, economic growth and the environment. | | The risk of spread is mininimized, not the spread. | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | | The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) aims to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. It does this by minimising the risk of spread of plant pests and effectively managing their impacts within countries. Contracting parties are working to develop and maintain the capacity to implement harmonised measures to prevent pest introduction~~s~~ and spread, and minimise the impacts of pests on food security, trade, economic growth and the environment. | | | Accept. Yes, the risk is being reduced | |
| IPPC supports actions by contracting parties to significantly reduce the international movement of plant pests associated with commercial trade of plants and plant products. The scope of the Convention also provides for managing the pests associated with storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, which pose a risk to global plant health. | Edit | | IPPC supports actions by contracting parties to significantly reduce the international movement of plant pests associated with commercial trade of plants and plant products. The scope of the Convention also provides for managing the pests associated with storage places, traded goods, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, which pose a risk to global plant health. | | I feel this list is a bit light on the inanimate item or the traded good descriptor (i.e. vehicle, machinery and other cargo type). “Object or material capable of harbouring…….” Does technically cover this but I feel specific emphasis could be included. This list also differs slightly from the *promote* section below.  Including traded goods adds clarity  “Traded goods” wording is used in the *promote* section below. | Penny McLeod | | |  | | | Accept. Including traded goods adds clarity. Covered in definition above. | |
| Edit | | Delete the “commercial trade of”.  Delete the “, object”.  Change the “managing the pests” to “managing the contaminating pests” | | There is “international movement” in this sentence.  There is “materials” in this sentence.  It is better to show the “contaminating pests” in the BACKGROUND. | Xubin Pan | | |  | | | Addressed in the revised definition above. | |
| Technical | | IPPC supports actions by contracting parties to significantly reduce the international movement of plant pests associated with ~~commercial trade of~~ plants and plant products. However, the scope of the Convention also provides for managing the pests associated with unregulated goods ~~storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other goods organism, object or material~~ capable of harbouring or spreading contaminating ~~plant~~ pests, which pose a risk to global plant health. | | A new wording is proposed related to the comments above: “other comments”. | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | |  | | | Revised to address the comments but also encompass the definition of goods and places set out above. | |
| Edit | |  | | Add the definition of goods and places into this paragraph. |  | | | IPPC supports actions by contracting parties to significantly reduce the international movement of plant pests associated with plants and plant products. However, the scope of the Convention also provides for managing the contaminating pests associated with goods and places capable of harbouring or spreading contaminating pests, which pose a risk to global plant health. Goods and places refers to conveyances, containers, packaging, storage places, traded goods, soil and any other organism, material or articles which are not associated with plants or plant products that are capable of harbouring or spreading contaminating pests that may be regulated or unregulated. | | | Agreed | |
| This CPM recommendation provides a platform for managing pests outside of the commercial trading framework for plants and plant products could include passengers, mail, courier pathways, as well as contaminating pests on conveyances, packaging and in storage places for example. | Edit | | This CPM recommendation provides a platform for managing pests outside of the commercial trading framework for plants and plant products that could include passengers, mail, courier pathways, as well as contaminating pests on conveyances, packaging and in storage places for example. | |  | Eric Allen | | | |  | |  | |
| Edit | | This CPM recommendation provides a platform for managing pests outside of the commercial trading framework for plants and plant products which could include passengers, mail, courier pathways, as well as contaminating pests on conveyances, packaging and in storage places for example. | | Editorial change | Teppei SHIGEMI (Japan) | | | | . | |  | |
| Edit | | This CPM recommendation provides a platform for managing pests outside of the commercial trading framework for plants and plant products such as passengers, mail, courier pathways, as well as contaminating pests on conveyances, packaging and in storage places for example. | | The sentence has grammar problem. | Xubin Pan | | | | Change the “could include” to “such as”. | | Using **such as** is accurate and avoids the grammatical debate over which or that. | |
| Substantive | | This CPM recommendation provides a platform for managing contaminating pests ~~outside of the commercial~~ associated with international movement of regulated articles and unregulated goods. ~~, trade framework for plants and plant products including passengers, mail, courier pathways, as well as contaminating pests on~~ ~~focusing on conveyances, containers, packaging and in storage places for example.~~ | | A new wording is proposed.  “Management of E-commerce and Postal and Courier Pathways” is a key development programmes of the draft IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030. Currently there are topics under development for this issues, that is why we suggest not to include mail and courrier pathways in this CPM recommendation. | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | | | This CPM recommendation provides a platform for managing contaminating pests associated with international movement of plant and plant products, specifically those pests associated with regulated and unregulated goods and places, and a basis for further work that may be agreed on managing pests outside of the commercial trading framework for plants and plant products, including passengers, mail, and where outside the commercial trading framework, courier pathways. | | This CPM does not directly address the passenger, mail or courier pathways (where the courier pathway is not considered part of the commercial trading framework) but could provide a context and indicative support for further work in these other areas. The contents of the mail pathway itself are not addressed but the conveyances, storage and packages around it are similar to the traded goods, cargo pathway. In most cases, unlike mail, the courier pathway usually provides sufficient information about consignments to assess quarantine risk in advance. The language here is intended to simply cover the circumstance where this is not the case. | |
| The recommendation encourages National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and importing and exporting industries to work together to raise awareness of the pest risks associated with the trans-boundary movement of all goods and to identify and promote the adoption of good practices that minimise their spread. | Substantive | | The recommendation encourages National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and importing and exporting industries to work together to raise awareness of the pest risks associated with the trans-boundary movement of all goods and people and to identify and promote the adoption of good practices that minimise their spread. | | As explained in the background(highlighted), the scope of this CPM recommendation could includes pest risks through passengers as well as traded goods. In this sense, the recommendation should raise awareness of the pest risk associated with not only movement of good but also movement of people. | Teppei SHIGEMI (Japan) | | | | The recommendation encourages National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and importing and exporting industries to work together to raise awareness of the pest risks associated with the trans-boundary movement of all goods and people, and identify and promote the adoption of good practices that minimise contaminant pest spread. | | Accept  Raising awareness of the contaminating pest risk potential of all movement of things is important | |
|  | Substantive | | The purpose of this recommendation is to reduce the occurrence of contaminating pests associated with the international movement of plants and plant products specifically occurring in; regulated and unregulated articles, goods and places, to protect plant health and facilitate trade. | | Usually in the CPM recommendations we don’t have this. Would this be the “purpose” of this recommendation? Suggest to move under background section (to be the third parag. of the background section) and clear say that the purpose is…. | Adriana Moreira | | | |  | | Agreed | |
| **Addressed to** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contracting parties, regional plant protection organizations and relevant industries involved in international trade including exporters, importers and logistic operators. |  | |  | |  |  | | | | Contracting parties, RPPOs and relevant industries involved in international trade including exporters, importers and logistic operators. | |  | |
| **Recommendation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The International Plant Protection Convention is the global international treaty for protecting plant resources. The Convention provides a framework to protect the world’s plant resources from harm caused by pests and diseases. The three strategic objectives of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures are to:   1. Enhance food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity 2. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests 3. Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth. | Edit | | Change “harm” to “damage”. | | I think “damage” is better. | Xubin Pan | | | | |  | Accept. Damage is also less judgemental. | |
| Technical | | The International Plant Protection Convention is the global international treaty for protecting plant resources. The Convention provides a framework to protect the world’s plant resources from harm caused by pests ~~and diseases~~. The three strategic objectives of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures are to:   1. Enhance food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity 2. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests 3. Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth | | Pest: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, “plant pest”is sometimes used for the term “pest” (Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2019) | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | | | | The IPPC is the global international treaty for protecting plant resources. The Convention provides a framework to protect the world’s plant resources from damage caused by pests. The three strategic objectives of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) are to:   1. Enhance food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity 2. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests 3. Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth. | Accept, noting definition of ‘pest’, Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. | |

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| Recognising that the Convention provides for the management of the pests associated with storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, in addition to those on plants and plant products, the CPM encourages contracting partiesto: | Edit | | Recognising that the Convention provides for the management of the pests associated with storage places, traded goods, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, in addition to those on plants and plant products, the CPM encourages contracting partiesto:  “Traded goods” are mentioned in the *promote* section below. | | I feel this list is a bit light on the inanimate item or the traded good descriptor (i.e. vehicle, machinery and other cargo type). “Object or material capable of harbouring…….” Does technically cover this but I feel specific emphasis could be included. This list also differs slightly from the *promote* section below. | | | Penny McLeod | |  | | Accept. Addressed in the revised definitions above. | | |
| Edit | | Delete the “, object”. | | There is “materials” in this sentence. | | | Xubin Pan | |  | | Accept. Yes duplicative | | |
| Technical | | Recognising that the Convention provides for the management of the pests associated with regulated articles and unregulated goods ~~storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material~~ capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, in addition to those on plants and plant products, the CPM encourages contracting partiesto: | | A new wording is proposed related to the comments above: “other comments”. | | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | Recognising that the Convention provides for the management of the pests associated with regulated and unregulated goods and places capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, in addition to those on plants and plant products, the CPM encourages contracting partiesto: | | Accept using the revised definition from above | | |
|  |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | | |
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| 1. *raise awareness* with governments and industries of the risks and impacts of significant pests moving internationally as contaminating pests on unregulated goods and conveyances. | Technical | | *raise awareness* with governments and industries of the risks and impacts of regulated pests moving internationally as contaminating pests on unregulated goods and conveyances. | | | I’m not sure that “significant” is the correct adjective. I suggest using “regulated” pest or “quarantine” pest | | | Eric Allen | |  | | | Accept that significant is a vague but unregulated pests that may cause significant damage may exist. Regulation may not have caught up with the presence of the pest in trade pathways. Would pests of “biosecurity significance” work? |
| Substantive | | *raise awareness* with government departments for trade and transport and relevant industries of the risks and impacts of significant pests moving internationally as contaminating pests on unregulated goods and conveyances as well as through passengers, mail, courier. | | | Add “departments for trade and transport” and “relevant”as it is better to specify which government departments and industries should be involved(e.g. ministry of transport, ministry of trade, trade company etc).  As explained in the background (highlighted), the scope of this CPM recommendation includes passengers, mail, courier pathways as well as goods in trade, but the current draft recommendations(a-f) do not include these pathways at all. Raising awareness is important for reducing pest risk on these pathways as well as unregulated goods and conveyances. | | | Teppei SHIGEMI (Japan) | |  | | | Accept. Raising awareness of risk on all the pathways and providing examples of most relevant agencies is worthwhile |
| Edit | | *Suggestion:*  *raise awareness* with governments and industries of the risks and impacts of significant pests moving internationally as contaminating pests on unregulated and regulated goods and conveyances. | | | I aknowledge that the main purpose is to aid those countries that don’t have regulations to prevent the spead of pests. However a lot of traded goods and conveyance types are regulated by NPPOs but the pathway remains a risk for hitchhiking pests, espcially emerging pest risk.  Alternativly the word ‘unregulated’ could be removed from the sentence? | | |  | |  | | |  |
| Technical | | *raise awareness* with governments and industries of the risks and impacts of ~~significant~~ pests spreading ~~moving~~ internationally as contaminating pests on regulated articles and unregulated goods. ~~and conveyances~~ | | | A new wording is proposed related to the comments above: “other comments”.  The term “moving” should be replaced by “spreading” as it is defined in the Glossary of phytosanitary terms. | | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | a. *raise awareness* with governments particularly departments for trade and transport and relevant industries of the risks and impacts of quarantine pests spreading internationally as contaminating pests on regulated articles and unregulated goods accompanying passengers, mail and courier packages. | | | Tried to accommodate all comments, noting the issue of goods and packaging etc not always being unregulated |
| *b. promote* the benefits of preventing traded goods, and the conveyances, containers, packaging and similar items that carry them within and between countries, from contamination with phytosanitary risk materials such as soil, plant material and invertebrates, in terms of facilitating safer trade. | Technical | | *promote* the benefits of preventing traded goods, and the conveyances, containers, packaging and similar items that carry them within and between countries, from contamination with phytosanitary risk materials such as soil, plant material and invertebrates pest organisms, in terms of facilitating safer trade. | | In previous statements organisms has been used to describe pests. In this case the field is being narrowed to mention only invertebrates. Pest organisms encompasses invertebrates, fungi, bacteria and fungi-like organisms. | | | Meghan Noseworthy | | *b*. *promote* the benefits of preventing traded goods, and conveyances, containers, packaging and similar items that carry them within and between countries, from contamination with phytosanitary risk materials such as soil, plant material and pest organisms, in terms of facilitating safer trade. | | Accept. No intention to narrow | | |
| Add a new paragraph | Substantive | | gather scientific information on the risks of contaminating pests moving in trade, which is to be analysed and then used to determine, as appropriate, risk-based actions in sufficient consultation with industries to reduce the risks. | | In order to find effective solutions for managing pest risks moving in trade, first it is essential to gather scientific information on the risks and analyze them. It is also responsibility for contracting parties to conduct pest risk analysis based on the scientific information when applying phtyosanitary measures in accordance with Article 5 of SPS agreement and relevant ISPMs (ISPM2, 11, 21). When phytosanitary measures are applied, there should be a sufficient consultation with concerned stakeholders as per Annex B. 2. of SPS agreement (*Members shall allow a reasonable interval between the publication of a sanitary or phytosanitary regulation and its entry into force in order to allow time for producers in exporting Members*.) | | | Teppei SHIGEMI (Japan) | | *c.* *gather* scientific information on the risks of contaminating pests moving in trade, which is to be analysed and then used to determine, as appropriate, risk-based actions in sufficient consultation with industries to reduce the risks. | | Add a new paragraph on science | | |
|  |  | |  | | This is an important issue. Besides, we think it is included in item f. | | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | |  | | Sharing of information is covered in existing ‘f’’ but clarifying that this should be based on sound science and analysis is a useful addition | | |
| *d. collaborate* with their exporting industries to develop commercial solutions that reduce the risk of contaminating pests associated with traded goods. | Technical | | *collaborate* with their exporting industries to develop commercial solutions that reduce the risk of contaminating pests moving in trade to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests… | | | While the purpose of this recommendation is to raise awareness and decrease the movement of contaminating pests, to be in line with the IPPC phytosanitary measures may be applied where necessary to prevent the introduction and/ or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarntine pests with transparency. It may a good idea to qualify c,d and e. | | Meghan Noseworthy | |  | | Accept. Improves clarity | | |
| Edit | | *collaborate* with their exporting industries to develop commercial solutions that reduce the risk of contaminating pests associated with traded goods. | | | A rewording suggestion. Using the same wording as above (b. promote) | | Penny McLeod | |  | | Accept. Improves clarity | | |
| Technical | | *collaborate* with ~~their~~ exporting industries and logistic operators to develop good practices ~~commercial solutions~~ that reduce the risk of spreading contaminating pests. | | | A new wording is proposed replacing “commercial solutions” by “good practices” as we think is more suitable. | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | *d. collaborate* with exporting industries and logistics operators to develop good practices that may be commercially applied to reduce the risk of contaminating pests associated with traded goods spreading. | | Accept the concept of good practices but also retain the principle of being commercially practicable | | |
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| *d. negotiate* agreed actions with importing countries that reduce exposure of plants and plant products to contaminating pests on trading pathways and through the movement of conveyances. |  | | While the purpose of this recommendation is to raise awareness and decrease the movement of contaminating pests, to be in line with the IPPC phytosanitary measures may be applied where necessary to prevent the introduction and/ or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarntine pests with transparency.  **It may a good idea to qualify c,d and e.** | | | Meghan Noseworthy | |  | |  | |  | | |
| Technical | | *~~negotiate~~* agree~~d~~ actions between ~~with importing~~ countries to ~~that~~ reduce exposure of regulated articles and unregulated goods ~~of plants and plant products~~ to contaminating pests. ~~on trading pathways and through the movement of conveyances.~~ | | | A new wording is proposed related to the comments above: “other comments”. | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | *e.* *agree* actions between countries to reduce exposure of regulated and unregulated goods and places to contaminating pests. | | Accept in the broad but modify to recognise the issue of regulated and unregulated goods noted above. | | |
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| *e. act* to gain the necessary legislative powers to regulate export pathways for the purpose of minimising the spread of contaminating pests on traded goods, conveyances, containers and other non-plant regulated articles | Substantive | | consider to take, as appropriate, necessary actions based on sufficient scientific evidence to regulate export pathways for the purpose of minimising the spread of contaminating pests on traded goods, conveyances, containers and other non-plant regulated articles | | First, any action to minimise the pest risks should be based on sufficient scientific evidence in accordance with 2.2 of SPS agreement.  When there is a sufficient scientific evidence, next step will be to consider to take necessary actions which could include raising awareness with industries, encouraging commercial solution (as mentioned in c.), official measures with exsisting legislative regulation or official measures by new legislative regulation. To gain legislative power is a possible ultimate option among them where other effective actions cannot be applied.  For that reason, it is not appropriate for the CPM recommendation “to encourage to act to gain legislative powers” from the beginning, and it might be misleading. | | | Teppei SHIGEMI (Japan) | |  | | Accept, noting legislative action is not the only of first option. | | |
|  | |  | | While the purpose of this recommendation is to raise awareness and decrease the movement of contaminating pests, to be in line with the IPPC phytosanitary measures may be applied where necessary to prevent the introduction and/ or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarntine pests with transparency.  **It may a good idea to qualify c,d and e.** | | | Meghan Noseworthy | |  | |  | | |
|  | |  | | We consider that this item exceed the scope of a CPM recommendation. | | |  | | *f.* *consider taking*, as appropriate, necessary actions based on sufficient scientific evidence to regulate export pathways for the purpose of minimising the spread of contaminating pests on traded goods, conveyances, containers and other non-plant regulated articles | | Revisions seem to bring this within the IPPC scope | | |
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| *f. share* information with others on the effective mechanisms that have been developed to reduce country exposure to these risks, and expand the adoption | Technical | | *share* information with others on the effective mechanisms that have been developed to reduce country exposure to these risks, and expand the adoption | | When sharing information on mechanisms, the mechanisms should be effective ones. | | | Teppei SHIGEMI (Japan) | |  | | Accept. Only sensible to share information on mechanisms that are effective. | | |
| Technical | | *Record and share* information about the measures implemented by contracting parties in order to prevent the spread of contaminant pests, such as, good practices, pest interception. | | A new wording is proposed | | | Melisa Nedilskyj  María Elena Gatti | | *g. record and share* information about the effective measures implemented by contracting parties in order to prevent the spread of contaminant pests, including effective practices and pest interception data. | | Accept. Yes, useful to share information and experience. | | |
| New text | Substantive | *conduct* pest risk analyses as appropriate to ensure that regulation of contaminating pests is consistent with the IPP Convention Article VII.2(g)  “Contracting parties shall institute only phytosanitary measures that are technically justified, consistent with the pest risk involved and represent the least restrictive measures available, and result in the minimum impediment to the international movement of people, commodities and conveyances.” | | Contaminating pests may or may not be deemed to be regulated pests by an importing country based on technical justification. It is critical that PRA be utilized to ensure that consideration of contaminating pests is consistent with the priciple of managed risk (ISPM 1, section 1.3) | | | Eric Allen | | | *h. conduct* pest risk analyses as appropriate to ensure that regulation of contaminating pests is consistent with the IPP Convention Article VII.2(g) | | | Accept. Need to undertake a risk analysis. | |
| Substantive |  | | What about reference to ISPMs? | | | Adriana Moreira | | | *h. Conduct pest risk analyses as appropraite to ensure that regulation of contaminating pests is consistent with the IPP Convention Article VII.2(g) and relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures* | | | Agreed | |
| New paragraph | Substantive | Communicate with relevant international organizations including International Maritime Organization (IMO) and World Custom Organization (WCO) through IPPC secretariat about the risk of pest movement on unregulated goods, conveyances and packaging. | | Communicating to international organizations (e.g. for transport, maritime and trade) will be a efficient and effective way to reduce the pest risks in trade through raizing awareness with relevant governments and industries. | | | Teppei SHIGEMI (Japan) | | |  | | | Accept. Yes. Working with other international bodies is useful. | |
| Substantive |  | | I believe that each NPPO/RPPO can also do this. The Secretariat cannot concentrate everything | | | Adriana Moreira | | | *communicating* with relevant international organizations including International Maritime Organization (IMO) and World Custom Organization (WCO) through IPPC secretariat and National and Regional Plant Protection Organisations about the risk of pest movement on regulated and unregulated goods and places conveyances and packaging. | | | Agreed | |
| New paragraph | Technical | RECOMMENDATION(S) SUPERSEDED BY THE ABOVE  None. | |  | | | Adriana Moreira | | | RECOMMENDATION(S) SUPERSEDED BY THE ABOVE  None | | | |  | |

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| New paragraph | Technical | Attachment 1: Background for reference purposes only | We need to present this as background with a rationale for the recommendation.  The procedure can be found at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/cpm-recommendations-1/cpm-recommendations/recommendations-procedure/>  “(3) A draft or, if necessary, a revised draft CPM Recommendation should then be prepared by the IPPC Secretariat (or where appropriate by the CP making the proposal) by 15 May and circulated for comments along with the rationale or justification for its need for a period of three months.” | Adriana Moreira | See below |  |

**This attachment is for reference purposes only and will be removed upon adoption of the CPM recommendation.**

**ATTACHMENT 1: Background to draft CPM recommendation on Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods (2019-002)**

1. Phytosanitary risks in plants and plant products should be managed on the basis of pest risk analysis (PRA). The focus of the PRA is generally on pests associated with the commercially grown and traded commodity, where measures are applied by the importing country to reduce the pest risks to an acceptable level agreed through bilateral negotiation with the exporting country. These measures may be applied prior to export or on arrival in the importing country. The PRA rarely considers pest risks associated with the processes of moving the commodity in trade, or pathways outside of commercial trade.
2. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) also directs actions to prevent the international movement of pests through more than the management of phytosanitary risks on plants and plant products. Contracting parties, through the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), have recognised this with the adoption of international standards providing guidance on, for example, the *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (ISPM 41), or with actions to reduce the spread of pests on sea containers through the work of the Sea Container Task Force (SCTF). However, the awareness of the scope of the Convention and the risks that pests associated with storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests pose to global plant health remains low. A CPM recommendation would help to raise the profile of these risks and provide a stronger focus for addressing them.
3. Recent experience in Australia indicates an increase in the number and type of phytosanitary and other risks associated with containers, conveyances and pathways, and with goods that are not regulated plants or plant products.
4. There is also ongoing exposure to plant pests in material brought in by travellers and entering through postal and courier mail services.
5. It is logical to assume that the same pests are moving between all countries by the same means, and that the global spread of pests, including contaminating pests, will continue. This poses a significant risk to production and natural ecosystems. The rapid inter- and trans-continental spread of the brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) and the red imported fire ant (RIFA) highlight this risk and the significa nt impacts that can result from the establishment of serious pests in an area.
6. The endorsed IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and the associated five year investment plan approved by the CPM identify the management of these pests directly and indirectly to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. Some relevant 2030 key result areas identified for the three strategic objectives progressed by the Framework include:

* Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products (food security and agriculture protection measure).
* Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminant pests on non-plant trade pathways, e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth egg masses on sea containers and vessels (environment protection measure).
* NPPOs have built capacity and been supported to establish export assurance and certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners, and,
* The detections of pests on trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk on exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently (trade facilitation measures).

This matter was discussed by CPM-14 which agreed to a small working group of interested contracting parties to develop the recommendation further for consideration by the Bureau and the Strategic Planning Group in 2019 before it is presented to CPM-15 (2020) as a draft for country consultation.

This recommendation would encourage NPPOs, RPPOs and importing and exporting industries to work together to raise awareness of the pest risk associated with the transboundary movement of goods and the benefits of addressing these risks. NPPOs might use this awareness as the driver to develop and implement tools and systems that enables them to manage pathways, goods and places associated with the movement of contaminating pests. Collaboration with exporting and importing industries will help to identify and promote the adopting of good practices that are cost effective, least trade restrictive and commercially feasible.