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[1]**DRAFT ISPM: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008)**

[2]**Status box**

[3]This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
[4] Date of this document	[5]2021-06-09
[6] Document category	[7]Draft ISPM
[8] Current document stage	[9]To second consultation
[10] Major stages	[11]2018-10 Focus group on commodity and pathway standards recommended adding to the work programme. [12]2018-12 CPM Bureau recommended adding to the work programme. [13]2019-04 CPM-14 agreed to a second meeting of focus group, to draft overarching concept standard. [14]2019-06 Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards drafted ISPM. [15]2019-10 Strategic Planning Group reviewed and provided comments. [16]2019-11 Standards Committee reviewed and proposed changes. [17]2019-12 CPM Bureau approved the draft for consultation. [18]2020-06 CPM Bureau added topic <i>Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures to work programme</i> to work programme, on behalf of CPM, with priority 1 (subsequently confirmed by CPM-15 (2021)). [19]2020-07 First consultation. [20]2021-05 SC-7 revised and approved for second consultation.
[21] Steward history	[22]2019-07 Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards]2020-09 SC Samuel BISHOP (GB, Lead Steward) [23]2020-09 SC Joanne WILSON (NZ, Assistant Steward) [24]2020-09 SC Ezequiel FERRO (AR, Assistant Steward)
[25] Notes	[26]This is a draft document [27]2019-06 Focus group recommended that “pathways” be excluded [28]2019-09 Edited [29]2019-12 Edited [30]2021-05 Edited

[31]**Adoption**

[32][To be inserted following adoption].

[33]**INTRODUCTION**

[34]**Scope**

[35]This standard provides guidance on the purpose, use, content, publication and review of commodity-based standards (hereafter referred to as “commodity standards”) for phytosanitary measures. Such standards, presented as annexes to this overarching concept standard, apply to commodities being moved in international trade and identify pests associated with these commodities and options for relevant phytosanitary measures to be considered by contracting parties. The pests and measures identified are not intended to be exhaustive.

[36]The scope of this standard and its annexes does not include contamination or diversion from intended use of commodities.

[37]**References**

[38]The present standard refers to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.

[39]**IPPC Secretariat.** 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.

[40]IPPC Secretariat. 2021. *Strategic framework for the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 2020–2030*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.

[41]Definitions

[42]Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

[43]Outline of requirements

[44]Contracting parties should consider available commodity standards when developing phytosanitary import requirements. Each commodity standard is specific to a particular commodity and intended use, and contains a list of pests and corresponding options for phytosanitary measures to manage them. The list of pests includes pests that may infest the commodity being traded and that may pose a risk to the importing country when the commodity is used for the intended use specified in the commodity standard. The options for phytosanitary measures listed are those that satisfy minimum criteria for inclusion in the standard,¹ and are categorized according to confidence in the measures. The lists of pests and options for phytosanitary measures are not intended to be exhaustive and are subject to review and amendment.

[46]Commodity standards are presented as annexes to this standard.

[47]BACKGROUND

[48]The IPPC aims at protecting plants and plant products against pests without causing unjustified impediments to trade. Trade supports economic growth and development, helping to reduce poverty around the world. Significant advances in the facilitation of safe trade can be made through the development and adoption of international commodity standards for phytosanitary measures.

[49]The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 (IPPC Secretariat, 2021) includes the development of ISPMs for specific commodities, with, as required, accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance to support implementation, simplify trade and expedite market-access negotiations.

[50]The purpose of this standard is to provide guidance on the development and use of such commodity standards. Such standards, included as annexes to this standard, are designed to support the development of phytosanitary import requirements where measures are technically justified to facilitate safe trade.

[51]The intended benefits of using commodity standards may include the following:

- [52]They may support the development of phytosanitary import requirements.
- [53]They may facilitate market-access discussions.
- [54]They may facilitate safe trade.
- [55]They may help national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) optimize the use of their resources.
- [56]They identify, and may therefore increase awareness of, the measures available to manage the pest risk associated with the movement of commodities in international trade.
- [57]They identify, and may therefore increase awareness of, the pests of the commodities commonly managed by NPPOs.

[58]Each annex lists measures for consideration as phytosanitary measures. These measures are referred to as “options for phytosanitary measures”.

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[45]¹ The inclusion of a measure in the annexes to this ISPM does not create any obligation for a contracting party to approve it, register it or adopt it for use in its territory.

[59]IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[60]Commodity standards provide guidance on options for phytosanitary measures. Such measures may help preserve biodiversity by managing the pest risk posed by commodities that are moved internationally, including the pest risk posed by invasive alien species.

[61]PRINCIPLES IN RELATION TO COMMODITY STANDARDS

[62]In the context of IPPC rights and obligations, the basic principles of particular importance and relevance to commodity standards are as follows:

- [63]The sovereign rights of contracting parties, to prescribe and adopt phytosanitary measures to protect plant health within their territories and determine the appropriate level of protection for plant health, are not affected by commodity standards.
- [64]Existing international obligations of contracting parties under the IPPC and the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures remain unaffected by commodity standards.
- [65]Additional obligations are not imposed on importing countries by commodity standards, over and above the obligations already identified in the IPPC.
- [66]The regulation of any pests listed in commodity standards remains subject to technical justification using a pest risk analysis (PRA) or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information (Articles II and VI of the IPPC).
- [67]Options for phytosanitary measures presented in commodity standards are not intended to be exhaustive; alternative measures may be implemented by contracting parties, if technically justified (Article VII.2(h) of the IPPC), and may be proposed for inclusion in revisions of commodity standards.

[68]REQUIREMENTS

[69]1. Purpose and use of commodity standards

[70]The purpose of commodity standards is to support the development of phytosanitary import requirements that are technically justified and facilitate safe trade by reducing the pest risk to the importing country to an acceptable level.

[71]Phytosanitary import requirements established by importing countries should be technically justified according to international obligations. Pest lists and options for phytosanitary measures contained within commodity standards should be considered when developing phytosanitary import requirements. The relevance of the pest lists and options for phytosanitary measures should be evaluated for each country of origin and imported commodity (where a commodity standard is available for that commodity and intended use). Commodity standards may serve to facilitate the evaluation of such measures in PRA (or other comparable examination and evaluation).

[72]Commodity standards are not developed in the following circumstances:

- [73]when no effective phytosanitary measures are available;
- [74]when an existing ISPM already provides sufficient guidance;
- [75]when a commodity should not be considered a regulated article (e.g. when a commodity is processed to the point where it is no longer capable of being infested with pests).

[76]2. Scope and content of commodity standards

[77]The commodity standards that form the annexes to this overarching concept standard are arranged according to the following sections:

- [78]Scope of commodity standards

- [79]Description of the commodity and its intended use
- [80]List of pests associated with the commodity
- [81]Options for phytosanitary measures
- [82]References.

[83]The content of these sections is described below, together with the basis on which pests (section 2.3) and measures (sections 2.4 and 3) are included in the standards.

[84]**2.1Scope of commodity standards**

[85]This commodity standard clearly describes the commodity (including plant scientific name and its intended uses) and covers a list of pests associated with this commodity and related options for phytosanitary measures.

[86]**2.2Description of the commodity and its intended use**

[87]This section clearly describes the commodity, such as the plant part that is specifically being traded. The description is intended to provide sufficient information to allow the identification of a focused list of pests and associated options for phytosanitary measures. The intended use of the commodity is given because of the influence it has on the pest risk posed by the commodity, as described in ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*).

[88]**2.3List of pests associated with the commodity**

[89]This section includes a list of pests or groups of pests that are known to be associated with the commodity described. A criterion for inclusion of a pest is that it is regulated by at least one contracting party based on the availability of evidence, such as reliable scientific data, a PRA, or other technical justification.

[90]Inclusion of a pest in a commodity standard does not constitute technical justification for its regulation. The determination of whether to regulate these pests is at the discretion of the importing country, based on technical justification using either a PRA or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.

[91]The list of pests is not intended to be exhaustive.

[92]**2.4Options for phytosanitary measures**

[93]This section presents options for phytosanitary measures, including measures adopted in ISPMs or currently used in trade, and conditions under which a measure may be applied. Individual or combinations of measures may be provided for each pest and may relate to any point of production and handling of the commodity before import.

[94]Although commodity standards only present options for measures that may be applied up to the point of entry, post-entry measures may also be considered by contracting parties, as described in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).

[95]The list of measures is not intended to be exhaustive but rather to give countries options for consideration.

[96]The measures are presented in the list of pests known to be associated with the commodity, with each measure being listed against the corresponding pest or pests that it manages. A description of each measure, sufficient to indicate its use and practical application, is provided. When necessary, additional information on the measures may be included in an appendix.

[97]**2.5The References section of commodity standards**

[98]All information presented on pests and measures in the standard is referenced in the References section.

[99]3. Criteria for inclusion of measures in commodity standards

[100]A measure can be considered for inclusion in a commodity standard by the Technical Panel for Commodity Standards when it is, or has been, set as a phytosanitary import requirement by at least one contracting party and hence in operation between at least two contracting parties. Inclusion in the standard is further supported if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- [101]Experience from use in international trade indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
 - [102]the measure is, or has been, used extensively;
 - [103]the measure has been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments;
 - [104]information from plant certification and accreditation schemes indicates that the measure is effective.
- [105]Experience from domestic use indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
 - [106]the measure has been used extensively in relation to domestic movement of commodities;
 - [107]the measure has been used successfully in outbreak management and eradication programmes;
 - [108]information from plant certification and accreditation schemes indicates that the measure is effective;
 - [109]best management practices for the measure are available.
- [110]Experimental evidence indicates that the measure is effective.
- [111]Information from PRAs (pest risk management options) or, where applicable, from another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information, indicates that the measure is effective.
- [112]Adopted ISPMs exist that are relevant to the pests or commodities.
- [113]Regional standards exist that are relevant to the pests or commodities.

[114]The practicality and feasibility of the measure is also taken into account when a measure is being considered for inclusion in a commodity standard. These factors and cost should also be considered by contracting parties when evaluating an option as a phytosanitary measure.

[115]The practicality, feasibility and cost of potential measures should also be considered by contracting parties when implementing a commodity standard and evaluating the suitability of the measures contained within it.

[116]4. Confidence in measures

[117]Options for phytosanitary measures are categorized according to confidence in the measures. Confidence in the measures is evaluated based on criteria developed and revised as necessary by the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards. Evaluation of confidence may be based on:

- [118]the presence of the measure in an adopted ISPM;
- [119]the presence of the measure in a regional standard;
- [120]the history of the use of the measure by contracting parties;
- [121]the history of the use of the measure by the private sector or an authorized entity;
- [122]the inclusion of the measure in a PRA;
- [123]the number of PRAs that include the measure;
- [124]the number of years that the measure has been in use;
- [125]reports of success or failure of the measure, including interception data;
- [126]the volume or frequency of traded commodities subjected to the measure;
- [127]the availability of quantitative or qualitative analyses pertinent to the measure;

- [128]the number and diversity of countries applying the measures.

[129]Confidence depends on the rigour of any supporting analyses and may be increased if there are cumulative sources of evidence, such as information on usage or acceptance.

[130]5. Publication of commodity standards

[131]After adoption by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), commodity standards are posted separately on the IPP as annexes to this standard. Where appropriate, commodity standards may instead be presented as annexes of other ISPMs.

[132]6. Review and re-evaluations

[133]Contracting parties should submit to the IPPC Secretariat any new information related to technical or implementation issues that could have an impact on commodity standards currently adopted by the CPM. Appropriate information should be provided to support any claims. The Technical Panel on Commodity Standards will review the data and revise the pest lists and options for phytosanitary measures if necessary, following the Standard Setting Procedure.

[134]Potential implementation issues

[135]This section is not part of the standard. To allow the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details of potential implementation issues and proposals on how to address them.