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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.	
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[18] Steward history	[19]2019-07 Focus group on commodity and pathway standards
[20] Notes	[21]This is a draft document [22]2019-06 Focus group recommended that “pathways” be excluded [23]2019-09 Edited [24]2019-12 Edited

[25]

[26]**Adoption**

[27][To be inserted following adoption].

[28]**INTRODUCTION**

[29]**Scope**

[30]This standard provides guidance on the purpose, use, content and publication of commodity-based 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.

[31]The scope of this standard and its annexes does not include consideration of contaminating pests or diversion from intended use.

[32]**References**

[33]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>.

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

[35]**Definitions**

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

[37]Outline of Requirements

[38]Commodity standards should be considered by contracting parties when developing phytosanitary import requirements. Such standards contain lists of pests and corresponding options for phytosanitary measures for commodities being moved in international trade. The lists of pests include those known to be associated with the specified commodity and intended use. Commodity standards may also include information on pests known to be associated with the plant species but not with the commodity being traded. The measures listed are those that satisfy minimum criteria for inclusion in the standard¹, 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.

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

[41]BACKGROUND

[42]Two key elements of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) are the safeguarding of agriculture, forests and the environment, and the facilitation of safe 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-based standards for phytosanitary measures.

[43]The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 proposes the development of ISPMs for specific commodities, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance, to simplify trade and expedite market-access negotiations.

[44]The purpose of this standard is to provide guidance on the use of commodity standards. Such standards, presented as annexes to this standard, are designed to support the development of phytosanitary import requirements that facilitate safe trade.

[45]IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[46]The commodity standards developed according to this standard 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.

[47]PRINCIPLES

[48]The IPPC contains a range of international rights and obligations. In the context of these rights and obligations, the basic principles of particular importance and relevance to commodity standards are as follows:

- [49]Sovereign rights are not affected by commodity standards.
- [50]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.
- [51]Commodity standards do not impose additional obligations on importing countries over and above those already identified in the IPPC.
- [52]The scope of commodity standards does not include diversion from intended use.
- [53]Lists of pests are presented in commodity standards. However, the regulation of any pest remains subject to technical justification, using an appropriate pest risk analysis (PRA) or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information (Articles II and VI of the IPPC).

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

- [54]Commodity standards provide contracting parties with options for phytosanitary measures to prevent the entry and establishment of regulated pests. These options are not intended to be exhaustive; other measures may be implemented by contracting parties, if technically justified, and may be proposed for inclusion in commodity standards.

[55]REQUIREMENTS

[56]1. Purpose and Use of Commodity Standards

[57]The purpose of commodity standards is to support the development of phytosanitary import requirements that facilitate safe trade.

[58]Measures contained within commodity standards should be considered when developing phytosanitary import requirements. These standards may serve to facilitate the evaluation of such measures in PRA (or other comparable examination and evaluation). These standards may also be useful during market access discussions.

[59]Phytosanitary import requirements are established by importing countries, respecting sovereign rights and international obligations and considering market-access discussions.

[60]It is intended that commodity standards provide benefits for both importing and exporting countries. For example, commodity standards may be beneficial by:

- [61]supporting and assisting developing countries
- [62]facilitating market-access discussions
- [63]facilitating safe trade
- [64]facilitating the optimal use of resources
- [65]identifying and increasing awareness of measures available to minimize pests associated with the movement of commodities in international trade.

[66]Commodity standards are not developed as annexes to this standard in the following situations:

- [67]when no effective phytosanitary measures are available
- [68]when an existing ISPM already provides sufficient guidance
- [69]when a commodity should not be regulated within the scope of the IPPC.

[70]2. Content of Commodity Standards

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

- [72]Scope
- [73]Description of the commodity and its intended use
- [74]Pests
- [75]Options for phytosanitary measures
- [76]References.

[77]The content of these sections is described below, together with the basis on which pests (section 2.3) and measures (sections 2.4 and 4) are included in the standards.

[78]2.1Scope

[79]A commodity standard clearly describes the specific commodity and its intended use, and covers a discrete set of pests and related options for phytosanitary measures.

[80]2.2Description of the commodity and its intended use

[81]This section clearly describes the commodity and its intended use. 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*).

[82]2.3Pests

[83]This section includes a list or lists of pests that are known to be associated with the commodity described. Criteria for inclusion of pests include the availability of a PRA, or other technical justification, and regulation by at least one contracting party. The list or lists of pests are presented in tabular format with the corresponding options for phytosanitary measures (see below).

[84]Inclusion of a pest in a commodity standard does not provide 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 an appropriate PRA or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.

[85]This section may also include information on pests known to be associated with the plant species but, based on available scientific information, known not to be associated with the traded commodity described (e.g. pests associated with *Mangifera indica* for propagation but not with the traded commodity, mango fruit).

[86]The list or lists of pests are not intended to be exhaustive.

[87]2.4Options for phytosanitary measures

[88]This section presents options for phytosanitary measures, including measures adopted in ISPMs or currently used in trade. Individual or combinations of measures may be provided for each pest and may relate to any stage or stages of international trade prior to import.

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

[90]The list or lists of measures are not intended to be exhaustive but rather to give countries options for consideration.

[91]The measures are presented in the table or tables of pests known to be associated with the commodity, with each measure being listed against the corresponding pest or pests that it controls. 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.

[92]2.5References

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

[94]3. Verification of Compliance

[95]Several ISPMs provide information on verification of compliance. Examples include ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*), ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*), ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) and ISPM 20.

[96]4. Criteria for Inclusion of Measures in Commodity Standards

[97]A measure is considered for inclusion in a commodity standard 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) or when included in at least one bilateral arrangement. Inclusion in the standard is further supported if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- [98] Experience from use in trade indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
 - [99] interception data indicate that the measure is effective
 - [100] the measure is, or has been, used extensively
 - [101] the measure has been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments
 - [102] information from plant health certification schemes indicate that the measure is effective.
- [103] Experience from domestic use indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
 - [104] the measure has been used extensively in relation to domestic movement of commodities
 - [105] the measure has been used successfully in outbreak management and suppression
 - [106] results from eradication programmes indicate that the measure is effective
 - [107] information from plant health certification schemes indicate that the measure is effective
 - [108] best management practices for the measure are available.
- [109] Experimental evidence indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
 - [110] private or public sector research 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 practicability and feasibility of the measure is also taken into account when a measure is being considered for inclusion in a commodity standard.

[115] 5. Confidence in Measures

[116] Measures are evaluated by the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards and categorized according to confidence in the measure. There are three categories – high, medium and low – and each category is accompanied by an explanatory description. These categories may be based on factors such as:

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

[128] 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.

[129]6. Publication of Annexes

[130]After adoption by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), commodity-specific standards, containing lists of pests and options for phytosanitary measures for commodities being moved in international trade, are posted separately on the IPP as annexes to this standard. These annexes have the status of an ISPM and should be considered accordingly. Where appropriate, commodity standards may instead be presented as annexes of other ISPMs.

[131]7. Review and Re-evaluations

[132]Contracting parties should submit to the IPPC Secretariat any new information that could have an impact on the lists of pests or lists of options for phytosanitary measures 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 lists if necessary, following the Standard setting process.

[133]Potential implementation issues

[134]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