

[Please Review document review. Review title: 2018 First Consultation: Draft Spec on Use of systems approaches (2015-004). Document title: 2015-004_DraftSpec_SystemsApproaches_En_2018-05-24.docx]

[1] DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: USE OF SYSTEMS APPROACHES IN MANAGING THE PEST RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MOVEMENT OF WOOD COMMODITIES (2015-004)

[2] Status box

[3] This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval	
[4] Date of this document	[5] 2017-03-26
[6] Document category	[7] Draft specification for an ISPM
[8] Current document stage	[9] To consultation
[10] Major stages	<p>[11] 2016-11 Standards Committee (SC) recommended topic <i>Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood commodities</i> (2015-004) be added to the work programme.</p> <p>[12][12] 2017-04 CPM-12 added topic <i>Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood commodities</i> (2015-004), Priority 3.</p> <p>[13][13] 2017-05 SC decided to review the draft specification via online comment system (OCS).</p> <p>[14] 2017-09 SC reviewed draft specification via OCS.</p> <p>[15] 2017-09 Steward provided responses to the comments and revised the draft.</p> <p>[16] 2018-01 SC approved for consultation via e-decision (2018_eSC_May_02).</p>
[17] Steward history	<p>[18] 2017-05 SC Mr Jesulindo Nery DE SOUZA JUNIOR (BR, Lead Steward)</p> <p>[19] 2017-05 SC Mr HERMAWAN (ID, Assistant Steward)</p>
[20] Notes	<p>[21] 2018-01 Title of draft standard amended to insert “pest” before “risks” by the small working group (assigned at 2017-05 SC) before the OCS discussion. The SC approved the specification with the new title in an e-decision (2018_eSC_May_02)</p> <p>[22] 2018-03 Edited</p>

[23] Title

[24] Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (2015-004).

[25] Reason for the standard

[26] Countries predominantly rely on treatments to manage the pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities. In particular, heat treatment or methyl bromide fumigation are used widely to manage pest risks. The availability of methyl bromide is diminishing in response to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer and heat treatment is not always practical for addressing pest risk in every circumstance. A systems approach may provide a more effective option for addressing pest risks in some cases, particularly where pest risks may not be fully managed or are difficult to manage by a single phytosanitary measure. Integrated measures within a systems approach may also provide additional options to facilitate or expand trade while effectively managing pest risks.

[27] A systems approach is often designed to be equivalent but less restrictive than other phytosanitary measures.

[28]Scope and purpose

[29]Although the systems approach concept is described in ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) and operationalized for wood commodities in ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*), the existing standards do not provide specific technical guidance on the types of phytosanitary measures that may be used to address the pest risks associated with wood commodities. The proposed standard (or annex) should provide specific technical guidance on the types of measures that may be used within a systems approach for wood, the major pest groups controlled by the measures, and how to evaluate the efficacy or effectiveness of the individual measures as well as of the overall systems approach. The standard should provide guidance on the respective responsibilities of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) in supervising the system and of industry in implementing the measures.

[30]The standard (or annex) should provide guidance to NPPOs on the use, within the context of a systems approach, of specific phytosanitary measures that act independently but when applied together mitigate the quarantine pest risks associated with wood commodities. This guidance should be as specific as possible, for example by focusing on pest groups associated with wood or on pests of specific areas within the wood. The standard should build upon guidance already established by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and should identify specific procedures and practices that may be practically applied during the production of wood commodities (from planting to export) to control quarantine pests. The standard should also provide detailed guidance on the specific pests controlled by a combination of measures in a systems approach, and the monitoring and oversight required to ensure the effectiveness of the system.

[31]Tasks

[32]The expert working group (EWG) should undertake the following tasks:

- (1) [33]Consider existing ISPMs (e.g. No. 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) and 39 (*International movement of wood*)) as well as any relevant regional standards, or accredited programmes based on systems approaches.
- (2) [34]Describe the wood production practices and major pest groups associated with the commodities covered by the standard.
- (3) [35]Identify and provide specific guidance for NPPOs on possible phytosanitary measures (e.g. for pest groups associated with wood or for pests of specific areas within the wood) that may be integrated into a systems approach to address the pest risks posed by wood commodities, considering the species and characteristics of the wood, the production processes and pests likely to be associated with the commodity. The measures may be applied during pre-harvest, harvest, transportation of the raw material, processing, or at export and import, and may include:
 - . [36]selection of wood in terms of species and place of origin
 - . [37]inspection
 - . [38]pest monitoring
 - . [39]sorting of wood
 - . [40]mechanical production processes such as debarking, sawing, planing, etc.
 - . [41]laboratory diagnostics
 - . [42]application of phytosanitary treatments
 - . [43]other applicable tools to address pest risks identified by pest risk analysis.
- (4) [44]Consider the relationship between infested areas and pest free areas and the general aspects (including the practical application) of surveillance within the systems approach.
- (5) [45]Consider whether the intended use of the commodity affects pest risk.
- (6) [46]Describe procedures required to assess the effectiveness of the integrated measures as well as of the overall systems approach.

- (7) [47]Describe the specific responsibilities of the NPPO of the exporting country, the NPPO of the importing country, and third parties.
- (8) [48]Describe what constitutes a nonconformity and provide guidance on corrective action to be applied.
- (9) [49]Consider whether this topic should be a standard or an annex to an existing standard (i.e. ISPM 39).
- (10) [50]Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment; if this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.
- (11) [51]Consider the implementation of the ISPM by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendation on these issues to the Standards Committee.

[52]Provision of resources

[53]Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/>).

[54]Collaborator

[55]To be determined.

[56]Steward

[57]Please refer to the list of topics for IPPC standards posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/>).

[58]Expertise

[59]Five to seven experts with collective expertise in the following areas:

- [60]development or implementation of phytosanitary measures that are integrated into systems approaches for managing pest risk
- [61]design, supervision and management of phytosanitary programmes related to the production of wood commodities
- [62]regulatory inspection related to forestry
- [63]conduct and design of pest surveys, preferably in silviculture
- [64]pest risk analysis of pests associated with wood commodities
- [65]understanding of temperate and tropical forestry silviculture and production systems.

[66]Participants

[67]In addition to these experts, a member of the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine should be invited to participate at the EWG meeting or meetings, or part of the meeting or meetings, as an invited expert.

[68]References

- [69]The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.
- [70]**ISPM 14**. 2017. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [71]**ISPM 39**. 2017. *International movement of wood*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [72]**UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme). 2016. *The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*, as adjusted and amended. UNEP Ozone Secretariat. Available at <http://ozone.unep.org/en/treaties-and-decisions/montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer> (last accessed 8 March 2018).

[73]Discussion papers

- [74]Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the EWG.