Utilizing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures to shape national legislation and decision-making processes.

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Introduction – a case study

- UK recently undertook a comprehensive review of its plant health regime in order to ensure it continues to be risk based and addresses the specific biosecurity needs of the UK.

- As part of this review we refreshed our approach to using International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) to:
  - Set import controls (pre-border)
  - Monitor compliance with, and enforcement of, import controls (border)
  - Monitor and maintain biosecurity post border (post border)

- The starting points:
  - ISPM 1 Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade
  - ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system

- We also introduced both new and enhanced decision making structures and processes under pinned by relevant ISPMs.
### ISPMs and pre-border activities

Some of the key principles from ISPM 1 and ISPM 20:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Supporting ISPMs</th>
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</table>
| Technical justification| ISPM 2 Framework for pest risk analysis  
ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests  
ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests  |
| Regulated articles     | ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade  
ISPM 32 Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk  
ISPM 38 International movement of seeds  
ISPM 39 International movement of wood  
ISPM 40 International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting  
ISPM 41 International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment |
| Regulated pests        | ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area  
ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests                                                     |
| Phytosanitary measures | ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (plus ISPMs 10, 22, 29)  
ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management  
ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures  
ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests  
ISPM 36 Integrated measures for plants for planting  
ISPM 42 Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures  
ISPM 43 Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure |
ISPMs and pre-border activities

Using the ISPMS on the previous slide we reviewed the technical justification for all of our import requirements.

Questions we asked ourselves:
• Do pests meet the criteria for regulated pests?
  o Maintained regulation, strengthening requirements, reclassify regulated pests vs regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs), deregulation

• Is the list of regulated articles still justified?
  o Maintained regulation, strengthening requirements, deregulation

• Are existing phytosanitary measures appropriate?
  o Introduced new/modified measures, removed some measures

• Are there any new risks which need to be managed?
  o Introduced phytosanitary requirements for new regulated pests

Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) was used throughout this process
**ISPMs and border activities**

Some of the key principles from ISPM 1 and ISPM 20 include:

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| Phytosanitary certification | ISPM 12 Phytosanitary certificates  
|                             | ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade            |
| Inspection                  | ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection  
|                             | ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments  
|                             | ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests                               |
| Non-compliance              | ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action |

- Phytosanitary certificates (PCs) required for all regulated articles
  - The outcome of the review of our regime was an amended list of regulated articles for which PCs are required.

- Imported consignments subject to Documentary, ID and Physical checks
  - Levels reset on a risk basis
  - A replacement reduced frequency checks regime is due to be introduced

- Suspected non-compliant consignments are held at the border
  - Samples continue to be sent to an official laboratory for testing and diagnosis

- Non-compliant consignments are re-exported or destroyed
  - New IT system called UKPHINS to record non-compliance and notify the relevant National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)
ISPMs and post border activities

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<th>Supporting ISPMs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regionalisation</td>
<td>ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (plus ISPMs 10, 22)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>ISPM 6 Surveillance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest status</td>
<td>ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area ISPM 17 Pest reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outbreak and eradication</td>
<td>ISPM 9 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</td>
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- Regionalisation
  - Reviewed and reclassified regionalisation determinations which were in place

- Surveillance
  - Revised surveillance programme to reflect the changes which were made to our regime

- Pest status
  - Reviewing the status of pests for which there have been interceptions or outbreaks

- Outbreak and eradication
  - Contingency plans revised to reflect the changes which were made to our regime
ISPMs and decision making

New and enhanced decision making structures and processes have been introduced

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<th>Structure</th>
<th>Purposes</th>
<th>Relevant ISPMs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Import Threats Group (new)</td>
<td>• Reviews Pest Free Areas (PFAs) in exporting countries&lt;br&gt;• Consider requests for changes to import controls&lt;br&gt;• Considers requests for equivalence,&lt;br&gt;• Oversees third county auditing programme&lt;br&gt;• Reviews and proposes adjustment to frequencies of import checks,&lt;br&gt;• Monitors non-compliance and notifies relevant NPPO (development of UKPHINS)</td>
<td>ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests&lt;br&gt;ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures&lt;br&gt;ISPM 29 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence [Draft ISPM on Audit in the phytosanitary context]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRA group (enhanced)</td>
<td>• Oversees the PRA process&lt;br&gt;• Coordinates PRA production and reviews PRAs</td>
<td>ISPM 2 Framework for pest risk analysis&lt;br&gt;ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance and contingency plans and incidents group (new)</td>
<td>• Designs and coordinates domestic surveillance programme&lt;br&gt;• Produces and reviews pest specific contingency plans&lt;br&gt;• Monitor and review ongoing outbreaks&lt;br&gt;• Coordinates and prioritises outbreak management</td>
<td>ISPM 6 Surveillance&lt;br&gt;ISPM 9 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</td>
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Examples of the benefits of using ISPMs

- **Regionalisation:**
  - When a country wants to export from a PFA provided it has been established in accordance with ISPM 4 we should have a reasonable degree of confidence that it meets our requirements.
  - By referring to ISPM 4 in our legislation it avoids the need to include specific details of how the PFA should be established and maintained.

- **Equivalence**
  - When an NPPO submits a request for recognition of equivalence for a phytosanitary measure they will have a good understanding of and the information they need to provide and the process which is going to be followed.

- **Phytosanitary treatments (PT)**
  - Avoids the need for us to bilaterally negotiate/agree specific treatment protocols with other NPPOs. This saves time and avoids the need to include specific details in our legislation.

- **Phytosanitary certification**
  - Avoids the need to negotiate individual certificates with trading partners.
  - ISPM 15 removed the need for us to develop bespoke import requirements for wood packaging material.