

IPPC Standards: a means of
enhancing forest protection globally.
Does practice match expectation?

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Need to increase awareness in Forestry Sector

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (ISPM)

- **ISPM No. 2** - Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis (1996, 2006)
- **ISPM No. 11** - Pest Risk Analysis for Quarantine Pests (2001), Including Analysis of Environmental Risks (2003) and Living Modified Organisms (2004)
- **ISPM No. 21** - Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests



Pest Risk Assessment (PRA)

- Carried out by the receiving country
- Usually pest initiated
- Often after a pest has arrived in a new region
- Dependent on the quality of information about the pest in its country of origin



PRA in practice

- Most RPPOs adapt the basic IPPC standard in ISPMs 2 and 11, e.g. EPPO, NAPPO, etc.
- Three stage process (Initiation, Pest Risk Assessment, Pest Risk Management)
- Measures must be justifiable, otherwise challenge under WTO-SPS



PRA in practice: Drawbacks

- High dependence on named pest organisms
- Therefore, high risk of missing new organisms
- PRA tends to be retrospective; initiated after a pest has arrived, e.g. *Megaplatypus mutatus* from South America found in Italy – recent EPPO PRA Panel



Dr. Gianni Allegro

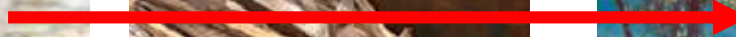
PRA in practice: Drawbacks

- Not easy to obtain information to validate PRA conclusions, especially for developing countries
- International networking is fragmentary
- **Exchange of information and expertise is essential**



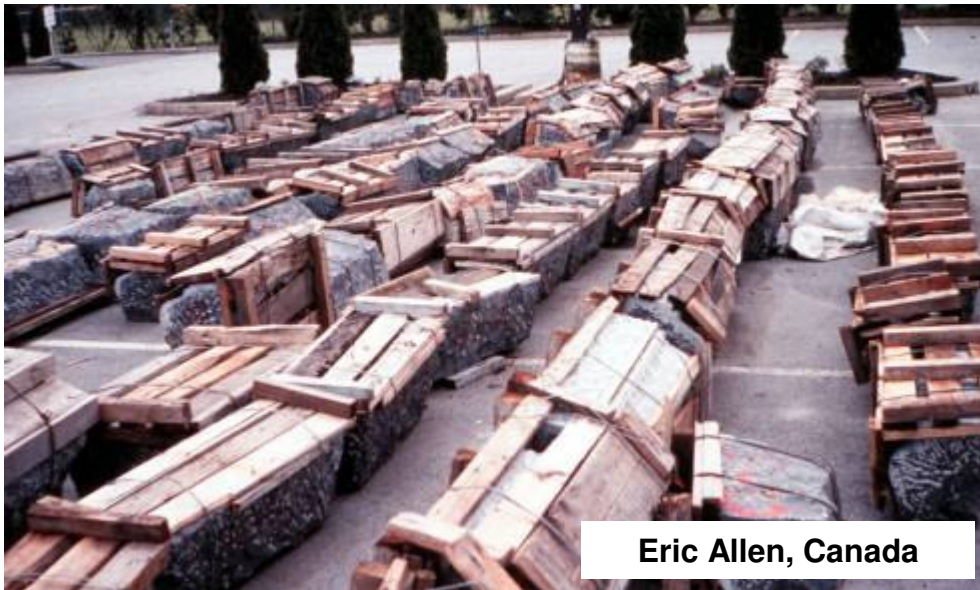
ISPM15 - Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade

A major breakthrough in managing a high risk pathway





Roddie Burgess, UK



Eric Allen, Canada

Wood Packaging

- pallets
- crating
- drums
- load boards
- skids
- dunnage
- packing blocks
- cases
- pallet collars

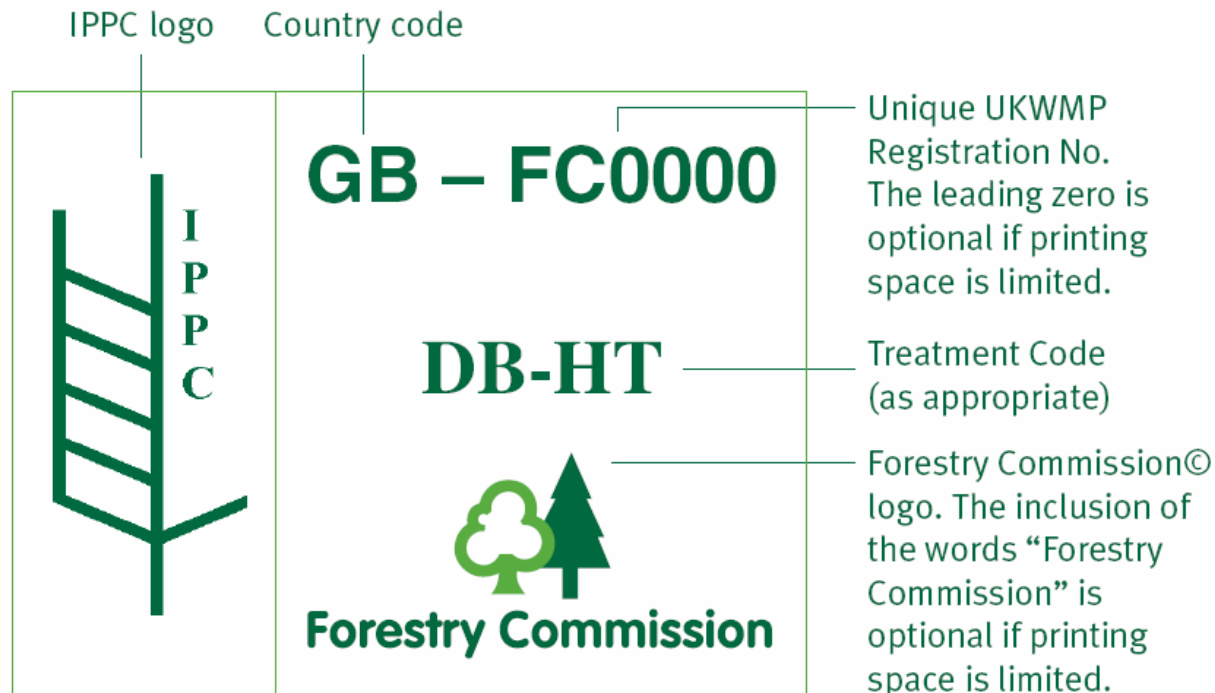
ISPM15

- Approved measures should be accepted by all NPPOs without further requirements
- Currently these are:
 - Heat treatment (56°C for 30 mins);
 - Methyl bromide fumigation.



NPPO accredited ISPM15 mark

Sample mark



Issues concerning ISPM15

- **Capacity** to treat wood for export
 - Physical capacity/technology + cost in developing countries
 - Cost issue in developed countries
- The **need for alternatives** to HT and MeBr fumigation, e.g. solarisation, microwaves
- Presence of bark on ISPM15-compliant wood (i.e. with mark present)
 - Risk of post-treatment infestation



Thank You

Further thoughts and discussion
are welcome

