



[1] **Revision of ISPM 4:1995 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002)**

[2]

Date of this document	2013-01-25
Document category	Draft specification to revise ISPM
Current document stage	To member consultation
Origin	Revision of ISPM 4:1995 <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i> (2009-002)
Major stages	2009-11 SC introduced topic 2010-03 CPM-5 added topic to the list of topics for IPPC standards 2010-11 SC deferred 2011-05 SC considered draft – steward to receive comments and draft to go for SC e-decision (no e-decision due to lack of resources) 2012-04 SC requested SC members to send comments to steward 2012-11 SC revised in lunch session and asked steward to finalize 2012-12 Steward sent revised specification to IPPC Secretariat 2012-12 sent for SC e-decision 2013-01 SC approved for MC via e-decision
Steward history	2009-11 SC: Awosusi, Olufunke Olusola (Nigeria)

[3] **Title**

[4] Revision of ISPM 4:1995 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*).

[5] **Reason for the revision of the standard**

[6] ISPM 4:1995 on *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* was adopted by the twenty-eight Session of the FAO Conference in November 1995. Since its adoption, ISPM 4:1995 has been used by many contracting parties to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) with respect to the establishment and use of pest free areas (PFAs).

[7] Given that ISPM 4:1995 was adopted almost two decades ago, a revision of this standard is now pertinent. In addition, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) has subsequently adopted new standards dealing with PFAs (e.g. ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 29:2007) and new concepts such as *areas of low pest prevalence* (ALPP; ISPM 22:2005, ISPM 30:2008), and *pest free production sites* and *pest free places of production* (ISPM 10:1999). Hence, the revision should provide more refined guidance on the establishment and maintenance of PFAs.

[8] **Scope and purpose**

[9] The revision of ISPM 4:1995 should modify the text to take into account other relevant IPPC standards and new concepts contained in those standards. The review should also consider improvements to the text based on contracting parties' experiences in implementing the standard.

[10] Tasks

[11] The expert working group should:

[12] (1) identify other relevant standards and identify how information and concepts contained in those standards should be incorporated into the revision of ISPM 4:1995

[13] (2) provide information on establishment and maintenance of PFAs (including surveillance) and consider experiences of contracting parties in implementing ISPM 4:1995 and how regulatory control of PFAs has evolved since the standard was adopted. Review all the information and make improvements to the standard based on this analysis

[14] (3) review the sections on surveillance for establishment and maintenance of PFAs and make recommendations for improvements as appropriate. Take into account ISPM 6:1997 (Guidelines for surveillance) when considering surveillance for PFAs

[15] (4) identify key recommendations for establishing and maintaining PFAs that could be used by contracting parties when implementing this ISPM

[16] (5) Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the SC

[17] (6) consider whether the revision 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 revision. In particular consider how PFAs address environment concerns relating to the use of pesticides for pest control/treatments and the protection of agricultural and forest biodiversity

[18] (7) Consider provision for legal obligation to prevent and monitor the movement of commodities in the PFA

[19] (8) Recommend guidance for management assistance of PFA to include public awareness campaign to all stakeholders in the chain (producers, merchants, shippers)

[20] (9) Consider and provide information on the use of buffer zone

[21] Provision of resources

[22] 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.

[23] Collaborator

[24] To be determined.

[25] Steward

[26] Please refer to the list of topics for IPPC standards posted on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>).

[27] Expertise

[28] Five-seven phytosanitary experts that have a combination of expertise in PFAs and related matters and in establishing and maintaining PFAs within NPPOs.

[29] A representative from the OIE should also be invited to share their expertise in regard to this subject.

[30] **Participants**

[31] To be determined

[32] **References**

[33] 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.

[34] IPPC Secretariat 2006, Survey Report on the use of PFAs by contracting parties.

[35] **Discussion papers**

[36] Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the expert drafting group.