

ICS 65.020.20

CCS B 16



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 20879-2026

Replacing GB/T 20879-2007

**Technical requirements for pest risk analysis for imported
plants and plant products**

进境植物和植物产品有害生物风险分析技术要求

Issued on: March 31, 2026

Implemented on: October 1, 2026

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Risk Assessment; Phase
- 4 Risk Analysis Objectives and Steps
- 5 Risk Analysis Initiation
- 5.2 Background Description
- 6 Risk Assessment
 - 6.1 Classification of Pests
 - 6.1.5 Identify quarantine pests and restricted non-quarantine pests
 - 6.2 Risk assessment of quarantine pests
 - 6.2.1 Assessment of the likelihood of pest entry
 - 6.2.2 Assessment of the likelihood of pest colonization
 - 6.2.4 Assessment of the potential impact of quarantine pests
 - 6.3 Risk assessment of restricted non-quarantine pests

1 Scope

GB/T 20879-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the pest risk analysis behind an import decision - identifying the organisms a commodity could carry, assessing their likelihood of establishing and the damage they would do, and choosing the measures that reduce that risk to an acceptable level. It is the technical basis on which a country's import prohibitions have to be justified. It replaces GB/T 20879-2007 and has been in force since 1 October 2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 20879-2007. The document is under the responsibility of the Standardization Administration of China. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document outlines the procedures for initiating risk analysis, risk assessment, and recommending risk management measures for the spread of harmful organisms through imported plants and plant products. And risk analysis report requirements. This document applies to risk analysis of the spread of harmful organisms through imported plants and plant products.

2 Risk Assessment; Phase

3. Risk Management and Inspection. Recommendations for risk management measures.

4 Risk Analysis Objectives and Steps

4.1 Objectives The goal of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for imported plants and plant products is to identify pests associated with imported plants and plant products. The study identifies biological species and assesses their risks, then proposes targeted risk management measures.

4.2 Steps The Prohibition of Importation of Plants and Plant Products (PRA) is conducted in three phases. Phase

5 Risk Analysis Initiation

5.1 Review previous pest risk analyses Check whether a similar PRA has been conducted domestically. If it has, a retrospective review is required to verify its effectiveness. (After verification...) Existing PRAs in the country remain valid; no new PRAs will be issued.

5.2 Background Description

5.2.1 Reasons Describe the reasons for launching the PRA.

5.2.2 Other relevant background information A brief description of the planting, processing, transportation, and phytosanitary supervision of imported plants and plant products and other controlled substances in the exporting country or region. Information on international trade and other related matters, as well as information on the interception of harmful organisms at Chinese ports of entry for similar products from that country or region and surrounding areas.

5.3 Determine the PRA region The target region for the PRA can be determined; it can be the whole country or a specific region.

5.4 Information Collection By searching various databases or information systems and relevant literature, or by requesting information from the official contact points of relevant national plant protection organizations. Through various means, information on the characteristics, current distribution, and relationships with host plants and plant products of harmful organisms, as well as information on my country's import plant quarantine, is collected extensively. Information such as the interception situation.

6.1 Classification of Pests

6.1.1 Assessment of the harmfulness of imported plants It should be confirmed whether the imported plant is distributed in China. If it is not distributed or its distribution is not widespread, and if there is literature proving that it can or may cause harm... If it poses a threat, it should be classified as a pest.

6.1.2 List of Pests All known pests on plants and plant products in the exporting country or region (including those necessary for the spread of a particular pest) The vectors of transmission should be listed in accordance with Appendix A. The taxonomic status of all harmful organisms included in the list should be determined, generally down to the species level. Higher or lower taxonomic ranks may be used if there is sufficient scientific evidence. If descending to the subspecies level, information such as virulence and host range should be provided. Or evidence of differences in transmission media, etc.

6.1.3 Distribution and Damage Characteristics of Pests To verify the distribution of harmful organisms both domestically and internationally, the distribution abroad should be determined using highly reliable and up-to-date information sources whenever possible. Confirm name. The list should identify the association between each pest and a specific plant and plant product. It should clearly define the plant parts affected by the pest, as well as the imported plants and plant products. Whether plant products can transmit the pest. Pests that cannot be transmitted through imported plants and plant products will not be further assessed, but should be... The reasons for including them in the list of harmful organisms or in the main text are explained.

6.1.4 Status of Pest Control Clarify the control status of harmful organisms in China, including whether they are listed in the "List of Quarantine Pests for Imported Plants of the People's Republic of China". List of Key Invasive Alien Species under Management, List of National Agricultural Plant Quarantine Pests, List of National Forestry Quarantine Pests The National List of Dangerous and Harmful Forest Organisms and the supplementary lists of agricultural and forestry quarantine pests issued by each province.

6.1.5 Identify quarantine pests and restricted non-quarantine pests

6.1.5.1 Quarantine pests For imported plants and plant products, quarantine pests (QPs) should be identified according to the definition and marked in the list. The identification of QPs should meet the following criteria. It contains the following basic elements.

---This pest has potential economic importance, and there should be documented scientific evidence demonstrating its relationship with the assessed plants and plant products. It is associated with and causes harm, and therefore has potential economic importance; and

---This pest should not occur in the PRA area;

---Or, although it has occurred, it is not widespread and has been or will soon be regulated, that is, it is already under official control or will soon be. The future will be placed under official control.

6.1.5.2 Specified Non-Quarantine Pests For plants imported for cultivation, in addition to identifying quarantine pests according to their definitions, non-quarantine pests should also be identified according to their definitions. Items (RNQPs) should be identified and marked in the list. An RNQP should meet the following basic requirements.

---There is written scientific evidence linking it to the plantations being assessed, and the plantations being assessed are its... Transmission routes; and This pest is of economic importance and will have an economic impact on the original use of the assessed plantations, thus possessing economic significance. Economic importance; and

---This pest has already occurred in the PRA region.

6.1.5.3 Comparison of Quarantine Pests and Specified Non-Quarantine Pests Both QP and RNQP are classified as limited pests, but they differ in distribution, transmission routes, economic impact, and official control. the difference.

6.1.6 Results of Harmful Organism Classification Based on the above classification, a list of restricted pests has been determined. If no restricted pests are found after classification, it indicates a low risk. If the risk level is low, the risk analysis report should be completed. The risk management measures recommendations should include conducting pest surveys and testing, and taking action if new pests are discovered. If harmful organisms are detected, the Chinese side should be notified promptly so that a risk assessment can be conducted; if new harmful organisms are intercepted at Chinese ports, the Chinese side will conduct a risk assessment. (Classification) When something is unclear, additional information should be provided for a more comprehensive evaluation. All information regarding harmful organisms should be supported by references.

6.2.1 Assessment of the likelihood of pest entry

6.2.1.1 Pests infect plants and plant products in the exporting country or region. The main risk factors are.

---The occurrence of pests in the place of origin, whether pest surveys have been conducted, and the results of such surveys;

---The frequency and quality of output plants and plant products;

---Cultivation, harvesting, and processing procedures [agricultural operations, harvest season, processing (such as selection, de-inferior selection, grading, washing, waxing, etc.), and finishing] The effects of physical treatments (such as chemical treatments and physical treatments like heating and cooling) on harmful organisms;

---The possibility of contamination by harmful organisms during transportation and storage;

---Pest management measures adopted in the country of origin (use of pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc.);

---The association of pests with plants and plant products (the stage of the pest's life cycle, and its infection of plants and plant products) Product parts, etc.);

---The effectiveness of specialized measures to deal with pests. Data on pest interception at ports of entry can demonstrate the ability of pests to infect plants and plant products in