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

GB/T 27616-2011

Framework for pest risk analysis

有害生物风险分析框架

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Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. The standard reference to international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM) No. 17 standard (2002) "pest risk analysis framework." This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of Plant Quarantine (SAC/TC271) and focal points. This standard was drafted. the State Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine Standards Law Research Center, Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine, China People's Republic of Liaoning Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Yunnan People's Republic of China, People's Republic of China Jiangsu access Habitat Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, People's Republic of China Shanghai Exit Inspection and Quarantine, China National Institute of Standardization, Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of Animal and Plant Division. The main drafters of this standard. Su Zhongmin, Pu people, Wu Xingxia, Sunshuang Yan Liang Yi Bing, Yan Jin, Wang Xiufen, Jiang Xiaolong, Yang Shu Jin, Pang Zheng Hu, Wang Yi Yu, Huang Yajun.

PRA provides grounds for a pest risk analysis phytosanitary measures area. The process of scientific evidence into Line reviews to determine whether a pest organism. If so, the analysis of the use of biological or other scientific and economic evidence, harmful The possibility of introduction and spread of the organism and the potential economic impact of defined areas were evaluated. Such that the risk is unacceptable, can pass It had proposed to reduce the risk to an acceptable level of management programs continue to be analyzed and may be used for pest risk management program to determine Phytosanitary management measures. By some route of transmission, such as with the introduction of biological materials input, causing the pest risk analysis should also be in the PRA Consideration process. The article itself may not cause harmful biological risks, but may carry the pest organisms belong. In the initial Such biological stage assembly list can then be analyzed for each specific biological, or when some species have common biological characteristics of one group Biological analysis. The article itself bring pest risk situation is not common, but when the organism as input items (eg. cultivated plants, biological control When the rule was and other beneficial organisms and living modified organisms) and intentional introduction into new areas intended habitat colonization, it may bring

unexpected spread The risk of unintended habitats for plants or plant products, or damage to the ecological environment, the PRA process analysis can also be used This risk. The standard is the standard conceptual, not directing specific business or method evaluators. Pest Risk Analysis Framework

1 Scope

China's national framework for pest risk analysis. It sets out the structure, the stages and the principles of the process by which a country decides whether an organism poses a phytosanitary risk and what measures, if any, are justified against it. The standard follows ISPM 17, the international standard for phytosanitary measures on the framework for pest risk analysis. Pest risk analysis is the mechanism that connects two things that would otherwise be in permanent conflict: the obligation under international trade rules not to restrict imports without justification, and the right of a country to protect its agriculture and its forests from organisms that would establish there. A phytosanitary measure - an import prohibition, a treatment requirement, an inspection regime - is a barrier to trade, and it can only be defended if it rests on an assessment that is technically justified, transparent and proportionate to the risk. That assessment is what this framework governs. The process has three stages. Initiation identifies what is being analysed and why: a pest, a commodity that might carry one, or a policy under review. Risk assessment then establishes whether the organism is a pest in the area concerned, how likely it is to enter, establish and spread, and what the economic consequences would be if it did. Risk management, only if the assessed risk is unacceptable, identifies the options that would reduce it to an acceptable level and evaluates their efficiency and impact. Documentation and communication run through all three. Issued on 30 December 2011 and in force since 1 April 2012.

This standard provides a pest risk analysis framework that describes the pest risk analysis, pest risk analysis division three Phase

--- initiation, risk assessment and risk management. The standard focus on the initial stage of the PRA proposed three stages uncertainty Qualitative information gathering, documentation, risk communication and consistency of the common requirements. This standard applies to plants and plant products in the PRA internationally Plant Protection Convention.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member, undated references, the latest edition (including all repair orders) applies to this document.

GB/T 20478 phytosanitary terms ISPM No. 2 standard for pest risk analysis framework
Output No. 3 ISPM standards of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms,

transportation, import and release guidelines Standard ISPM No.

5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms ISPM No. 11 standard quarantine pest risk analysis
GMO analysis, including environmental risks and living Non-quarantine pest risk analysis
ISPM No. 21 standard defined

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 20478, the terms and definitions ISPM No. 5 defined standards applicable to this document.

4 PRA process

PRA process consists of three stages.

--- Phase 1. initial;

--- Stage 2. Pest Risk Assessment;

--- Stage 3. Pest risk management. Information gathering, documentation and risk communication has always been throughout the PRA process. PRA is not It must be a one-way process, the entire process of analysis, between stages can cross each other. Appendix A provides an overview of the whole process of pest risk analysis, this standard on PRA Stage 1 and PRA Analysis of general issues provide detailed guidance at all stages, detailed guidance on Phase 2 and Phase

3 Also Other international standard for phytosanitary measures Associate (see Appendix B). 5 PRA Stage 1. Start

5.1 Overview of the initial Start is to determine the PRA may require biological pathways and pest risk assessment of the region.