



REPORT

Rome, Italy
4-8 May 2015

Standards Committee May, 2015



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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1. Opening of the meeting

- [1] The IPPC Standards Officer opened the meeting and welcomed all and in particular the new Standards Committee (SC) members Mr Kamaleldin Abdelmahmoud Amein BAKR (Sudan), Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM (Iran), Ms Walaikorn RATTANADECHAKUL (Thailand) and Ms Marina ZLOTINA (USA).
- [2] He acknowledged the absence of Ms Thanh Huong HA (Viet Nam), Mr Guillermo SIBAJA CHINCHILLA (Costa Rica), Mr Ngatoko Ta NGATOKO (Cook Islands), Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN (Yemen), Ms Fida'a Ali RAWABDEH (Jordan) and Mr D.D.K. SHARMA (India) and noted that five observers attended the meeting.
- [3] He then introduced the Standard Setting staff¹ and thanked IAEA/FAO joint division, France, Canada, New Zealand and USA and for their in-kind contributions.
- [4] The SC Chairperson also welcomed the SC members and the observers to Rome and opened the meeting.

1.1 Election of the Rapporteur

- [5] Ms Esther KIMANI (Kenya) was elected as Rapporteur.

1.2 Adoption of the Agenda

- [6] The agenda was adopted as presented in Appendix 1.

2. Administrative Matters

- [7] The IPPC Secretariat (hereafter "Secretariat") introduced the Documents list (Appendix 2) and the Participants list (Appendix 3). The Participants were reminded to update any changes to their contact information on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP – www.ippc.int).
- [8] The Secretariat provided a document on local information² and invited participants to notify the Secretariat of any information that required updating or was missing.

3. Draft ISPMs from Expert Drafting Groups (EWG/TP) for Member Consultation

- [9] All draft ISPMs approved by the SC for member consultation are listed in Appendix 4.

3.1. 2015 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)

- [10] The Steward for the Technical Panel for the Glossary introduced the draft 2015 Amendments to ISPM 5 and a separate document on proposed consequential amendments to ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) in relation to the terms *identity (of a consignment)* (2011-001), *integrity (of a consignment)* and *phytosanitary security (of a consignment)* (2013-008)³.
- [11] *Identity (of a consignment)* (2011-001). The SC discussed whether this term should be processed separately from work on amendments to ISPM 12. Several members felt that the term together with *integrity (of a consignment)* and *phytosanitary security (of a consignment)* and the consequential

¹ [IPP link to Standard Setting staff](#)

² [IPP link to local information](#)

³ 1994-001; 10_SC_2015_May

changes to ISPM 12 would need to be reviewed together. The proposed definition of *identity* would be in conflict with the use of the term in ISPM 12; changing the term but not revising ISPM 12 could have repercussions, for instance, on national plant protection organization (NPPO) resources. For example, ISPM 12 requires that inspection is carried out if the identity is changed. Therefore, if “quantities” remain within the definition, re-export of part of a consignment would require re-inspection.

- [12] The SC discussed some specific points related to the proposed definition, for instance related to the meaning of “origins”. One member felt the term should be used in the singular, as the plural could indicate different places within a country. Other members explained that one consignment could be made up of lots of plant material from different countries (e.g. seeds, vegetables) and that “origins” would allow for more accuracy. One member noted that the “name and address of exporter” was included in “origin” in the definition proposed by TPG but would not normally be considered part of the identity, so “origins” should be limited to country or part of a country.
- [13] The SC discussed a proposal to set up a small working group to further review and redraft selected sections of ISPM 12 but did not agree with this as the SC found that the proposed amendments to ISPM 12 were too significant to be considered ink amendments and did not support the introduction of the new term “miniature revisions”. The SC felt that the proposed changes to ISPM 12 should be processed through the regular standard setting process and suggested that the TPG propose the revision of ISPM 12 as a topic at the 2015 call for topics, for a focused revision in relation to sections that would be affected by the terms.
- [14] The SC agreed to withdraw the three terms *identity (of a consignment)*, *integrity (of a consignment)* and *phytosanitary security (of a consignment)* from the draft 2015 Amendments and to consider them later on with proposed changes to ISPM 12.
- [15] *Contaminating pest / contamination* (2012-001). One member suggested not mentioning “regulated articles” in the definition of contamination because this term could include for instance a container, which he did not think was relevant; he preferred to use only “soil and any other organism” enhancing the accuracy of the definition. Other members highlighted that this restriction would exclude articles such as plant debris, and they preferred to keep the term “regulated articles” because of the risk of leaving important regulated articles out. The SC Chairperson recalled that “regulated articles” was in the original definition and the TPG had not proposed any change on it, but that this should not prevent comments during member consultation.
- [16] One member queried the difference between “presence” and “unintended presence”. A member explained that in the movement of “plants with soil” as a commodity, the presence of soil is intended, whereas in many other cases the presence of soil would be unintended.
- [17] The TPG Steward also noted that *contaminating pest* would not include other contaminating organisms such as spiders and snakes, etc. and that this would have to be remembered when using the term outside of the ISPM 5 meaning. The SC agreed that the terms be *submitted to member consultation*.
- [18] The SC had no comments on *endangered area* (2014-009) or *kiln-drying* (2013-006).
- [19] The SC:
- (1) *approved* the draft 2015 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) for member consultation (Appendix 5), but *agreed* that since only three terms were approved, these terms would be

submitted for member consultation in 2016 along with any additional terms the SC would approve for member consultation at that time.

- (2) *asked* SC members to forward comments to the TPG (through the Secretariat) on the contents of a specification encompassing work on the three terms *identity (of a consignment)*, *integrity (of a consignment)* and *phytosanitary security (of a consignment)* and the consequential changes to ISPM 12 by 15 June 2015, for the TPG to virtually work on drafting the proposal for the “Revision of ISPM 12” and the draft specification in response to the 2015 call for topics.

3.2. International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008), Priority 2

- [20] As the Steward was not present, the Assistant-steward introduced the draft ISPM and supporting documentation⁴. A small SC group met to identify specific points of guidance and the Assistant-steward reported the discussions. The SC discussed the following general issues:
- [21] The need for the standard to describe the practical aspects related to the production of wood products and handicrafts made from wood that may affect pest risk (task 4 of the specification). Some members felt that this aspect had not been elaborated sufficiently in order to identify all products that fall under the scope and group them into categories, nor were the processes that would affect pest risk clearly identified and explained, and lastly it was not clear which phytosanitary measures could be applied.
- [22] Scope. The SC agreed with the small SC group’s proposal to narrow the scope to handicrafts instead of the EWG proposal to cover manufactured or crafted products. The Assistant-steward noted that the draft should continue to include bamboo products because the pest risks are similar to wood, although this should be reviewed by the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) and there were several issues to be considered further such as the range of species covered by the term “bamboo”, for example, other cane material and associated risks, and what is intended to be covered by “handicrafts”.
- [23] ISPM 15 wood treatments as the basis for treatments. Some members stressed that ISPM 15 treatments are only approved for wood packaging material and hence the standard should not refer to these treatments. The SC agreed that reference to ISPM 15 treatments be left out of the draft and other risk management options be considered.
- [24] Customs harmonized codes. Also, customs harmonized codes were not considered appropriate for use in the draft as it would be hard to maintain them and keep them up-to-date.
- [25] Need for a list of products and major pest groups. Several members noted that this would be helpful to include in the draft as an appendix.
- [26] Official mark or symbol / certificate of compliance. It was pointed out that it was difficult to envisage the application of an official mark or symbol and it was not clear if this was a nationally authorized mark or symbol or an IPPC mark or symbol. The Secretariat warned of the resource implications of the latter. It was also not clear how the certificates of compliance would operate or whether they would replace phytosanitary certificates. This should be clarified or consider removal from the draft.
- [27] Commercial vs personal import. One member found that the import of wood products and handicrafts of a personal nature was not properly addressed and that some countries require declarations for “personal import” of such items, while others do not. It was not clear how this issue could be handled,

⁴ 2008-008; [Link to Specification 57](#); [Link to EWG September 2014 Meeting Report](#).

but it was suggested that perhaps a label attesting the phytosanitary compliance could be used, as seen in The Netherlands for bulbs for personal use that are sold for export to USA and Canada.

- [28] PRA and justification to develop this standard. Several members felt the standard was providing conflicting views: on one hand it was too difficult to do a PRA as there were so many different types of products from so many different areas. On the other hand, the EWG concluded there was sufficient pest risk to warrant the development of mandatory requirements in this standard. Some SC members considered the draft standard needed more work on this because, as currently worded, it could mean that any kind of phytosanitary measure was technically justified. They felt pest risk still needed to be identified, considering the categories of wood and bamboo handicrafts.
- [29] It was suggested that Table 2 could be used to identify the pest risks and the level of processing that affect the pest risk, and based on this information, countries could evaluate if there was justification for applying phytosanitary measures. Nevertheless, the processing methods listed in Table 2 should be further developed. Several members stressed that it would be challenging to carry out PRA on handicrafts which are often made from different types of wood or bamboo derived from different origins and having been subjected to different levels of processing. They felt there may be an opportunity to take an “ISPM 15” type approach where phytosanitary measures could be agreed globally for certain categories of products.
- [30] The SC felt that the draft standard needed additional work by experts and agreed that the Assistant-steward (lead because Steward was absent at the SC May 2015) and Steward should revise the draft based on SC member comments and forward the revised draft to the TPFQ for their review.
- [31] The SC discussed the EWG recommendations.
- [32] Regarding the EWG’s invitation for the SC to consider establishing a centralized system on the IPP recording and responding to non-compliances raised by CPs (see ISPM 13 *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*), several SC members felt that it was too early to come to a conclusion on this. The SC noted that this had been discussed in connection with e-Phyto and national reporting obligations. The SC felt that this was outside the mandate of the SC and that it was a bilateral issue between countries, but considered it was appropriate to raise the issue with other parts of the Secretariat.
- [33] Regarding the EWG’s proposal for liaison with the World Customs Organization, several members felt it was important to include this organization as much as possible in the development of the draft, while others felt that it may be better to wait until the draft is ready for member consultation. This also applied to notification of industry stakeholders and other international organizations, recognizing that many NPPOs do this as a normal practice at member consultation.
- [34] Regarding setting up a system on the IPP to display examples of certificates of compliance, the SC felt this issue needed to be discussed after the final content of the draft was decided.
- [35] The SC:
- (3) *invited* SC members to forward comments on the draft ISPM on *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) to Steward Alice NDIKONTAR (copy to the Secretariat) by 15 June 2015.
 - (4) *requested* the Steward to work with the TPFQ to revise the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008), taking into account SC May 2015 comments for improvement, and submit the revised draft to the next SC meeting.

- (5) *noted* that the EWG had included, in the scope of the ISPM, products made from the hardened stems and culms of monocotyledonous plants otherwise known as bamboo (e.g. mainly but not exclusively species in the genera *Phyllostachys* and *Bambusa*) but requested this be further investigated.
- (6) regarding the EWG invitation to consider establishing a centralized system on the IPP for posting NPPO samples of certificates of compliance, *deferred* this discussion to after a final draft ISPM was agreed to.
- (7) *noted* the need for additional phytosanitary treatments for wood and bamboo products to be developed.
- (8) regarding the EWG invitation to consider establishing a centralized system on the IPP for recording and responding to non-compliances raised by contacting parties, *noted* that this issue had been raised by other groups but that it was not a priority for the SC to facilitate the development of a system for bilateral purposes, and *asked* the Secretariat to discuss the issue within the Secretariat.
- (9) Regarding the EWG recommendations on encouraging comments from industry stakeholders and international organizations, *deferred* decision on these points until the draft ISPM has been developed.
- (10) *noted* the EWG recommendation on considering notifying the World Customs Organization of the development of this standard but *deferred* decision on this until the draft ISPM has been developed.
- (11) *noted* that there may be operational challenges to implementing the certification system described in the current draft ISPM.

3.3. Inclusion of the phytosanitary treatment *Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material* (2006-010A) in Annexes 1 and 2 of ISPM 15, Priority 2

[36] The TPFQ Steward introduced the proposed amendments to Annex 1 and Annex 2 of ISPM 15 (*Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*) to include text on sulphuryl fluoride (SF) treatments⁵. He explained that TPFQ is responsible for providing advice to the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) on the feasibility and applicability of treatments for inclusion in ISPM 15.

[37] He noted that the efficacy of this treatment for Pinewood nematode (PWN) and Asian long-horned beetle (ALB) was Probit 9. It was recalled by the Secretariat that if SF treatments should be included in ISPM 15, assessing them against PWN and ALB would be sufficient, as this is the current criteria.

[38] The SC:

- (12) *approved* the draft amendments to Annex 1 and Annex 2 of ISPM 15 for inclusion of the phytosanitary treatment *Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material* (2006-010A) for member consultation (Appendix 6).

⁵ 08_SC_2015_May

3.4. Revision of dielectric heating section in Annex 1 (*Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material*) to ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*), (2006-010B), Priority 2

[39] The TPFQ Steward introduced the proposed revision to Annex 1 of ISPM 15 in regards the section on dielectric heating⁶. One member questioned if the use of individual codes for each new treatment was advisable since there were now two heat treatments and two fumigation treatments, and suggested this be taken into consideration when ISPM 15 will be revised.

[40] The SC:

- (13) *approved* the revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15 in regards the section on dielectric heating for member consultation (2006-010B) (Appendix 6).
- (14) *agreed* that the revisions to Annex 1 and 2 of ISPM 15 for inclusion of the phytosanitary treatment *Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material* (2006-010A) and the revision of the dielectric heating section in Annex 1 of ISPM 15 (2006-010B) would be presented together for member consultation.

3.5. Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003), Priority 3

[41] The Steward introduced the revised draft ISPM and supporting discussion papers⁷. She recalled that the draft had been adjusted following the November 2014 meeting to cover bilateral arrangements when the importing country verifies compliance of consignments in the exporting country.

[42] The SC reviewed the draft ISPM and found that the draft could be improved to clarify whether the arrangements should be used for trade facilitation and whether the arrangements were of temporary nature only.

[43] A small SC group met to revise the draft. The group reported on their discussions and the following general points were raised:

[44] Title. The SC discussed the wording of the title at length and agreed that “Arrangements for verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country” accurately described the content of the draft. The SC deliberately excluded the words “inspection” and “clearance” from the title because they could be misunderstood and including wording on specific activities carried out by an importing country in an exporting country, for more clarity.

[45] The terms “inspection” and “clearance”. The SC discussed these terms at length and felt that they should not be used in the draft, instead “verification procedures” or other more appropriate wording were used to help the draft gain clarity and avoid misunderstandings. The main reasons for not using the terms were the following:

[46] - There was confusion as to how the terms are used in general by NPPOs and customs versus the meaning of the terms in ISPM 5. For instance, clearance is “verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations” according to ISPM 5 but it could be closely related to clearing a consignment at the entry point, which is described by a Glossary term “release”. “Inspection” is commonly understood to be carried out to obtain clearance, while according to ISPM 5 “inspection” is

⁶ 09_SC_2015_May

⁷ 2005-003; 06_SC_2015_May; 11_SC_2015_May; [Link to Specification 42](#)

part of “clearance”. Clearance is commonly understood as the final authorization for entry, while according to the definition in ISPM 5 this is “release”.

- [47] - Referring specifically to clearance (its ISPM 5 sense) would be unnecessarily burdensome; bilateral arrangements may allow for a number of activities that are part of a clearance process but may not necessarily involve all.
- [48] – Inspection refers to visual examination alone and not, for instance, to testing. The SC found that the draft standard should not limit the activities that the NPPO of the importing country may carry out in the exporting country under the bilateral arrangement. Export certification is excluded this should be done only by the NPPO of the exporting country.
- [49] Verification procedures in the importing country. Some SC members thought that the draft should clearly indicate that some or all of the verification activities could be carried out in the exporting country by the NPPO of the importing country. They noted that some countries may wish to have the possibility to do random checks of consignments. “Verification procedures” was also felt to embrace many more activities than those contained in the draft; limiting verification procedures in the importing country would not allow flexibility.
- [50] Other SC members disagreed stressing that since this draft related to activities bilaterally agreed to, which help facilitate trade, the verification procedures carried out by the NPPO of the importing country, agreed to in the arrangement, should not be duplicated in both the exporting and importing country. They felt that if verification procedures were conducted at entry point, there would not be a need for this standard. It was also pointed out that should countries wish to have a different arrangement, nothing would hinder them from arranging one.
- [51] The SC agreed to add text to clarify that other types of checks, for instance checking on the identity of the consignment or examining documentation, would be undertaken upon entry.
- [52] An SC member suggested to add “unless technically justified” after “except for documentation examination”, but other members did not agree with this proposal as bilateral arrangements would supposedly avoid concerns about confidence in the testing facilities as they would have been carried out by the NPPO of the importing country. Additionally, that expression is normally used in combination with Pest Risk Analysis.
- [53] Voluntary arrangement. The SC agreed that it should be highlighted in the draft standard that these bilateral arrangements are voluntary.
- [54] Annex or appendix. The SC agreed that due to the voluntary nature of the arrangements, it should be considered an appendix to ISPM 20.
- [55] Conformity with ISPM 20. The SC considered if it would be possible to submit minor ink amendments to ISPM 20 together with this draft appendix to ensure that they were aligned. The SC felt that it would be too complicated for the SC to propose text at this time and suggested that this be done when ISPM 20 is revised in the future.
- [56] The term “pre-clearance” (2013-016). Some SC members suggested that the ISPM 5 term be revised before the draft ISPM was sent for member consultation because some countries might make comments on the relation between the content of the draft and the term. Others felt that the term, as currently defined, should be deleted from ISPM 5 because it is incorrect and, as stressed by the TPG Steward, because it would be extremely challenging to revise the definition. It was noted that there

were many ways in which the term “pre-clearance” was used by contracting parties and the current draft appendix to ISPM 20 only concerns a small aspect of pre-clearance.

[57] A Spanish speaking member noted that the Spanish translation of the term means “pre-certification” (because the current definition of pre-clearance contains the term “certification”) which creates several problems, and that a deletion would help.

[58] Another SC member asked that also “clearance (of a consignment)” be considered by the TPG, due to the confusion between the dictionary definition of the term and its meaning in relation to pre-clearance. However, other members found the term “clearance (of a consignment)” was appropriate; the issue was related to the fact that the term “pre-clearance” did not match with the term “clearance (of a consignment)”.

[59] The SC agreed that the TPG should consider the term “pre-clearance” in the context of the term “clearance (of a consignment)” and propose solutions to the SC how to deal with it.

[60] The SC:

- (15) *approved* the draft appendix to ISPM 20 Arrangements for verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country (2005-003) for member consultation (Appendix 7).
- (16) *agreed* to remove the pending status of the term “pre-clearance” (2013-016) from the TPG work programme and asked the TPG to consider the term in the context of the term “clearance (of a consignment)”.
- (17) *asked* the Secretariat to transmit to FAO Translation that, in future IPPC related documents, “pre-clearance” should not be translated into Spanish as “pre-certificación” and ask them to consult with the Spanish speaking TPG member to identify an appropriate translation for the term.
- (18) *asked* the Secretariat to ensure that when ISPM 20 will be revised, the use of the term “pre-clearance” should be reviewed.

3.6. International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005), Priority 4

[61] The Steward introduced the draft ISPM and supporting information⁸. The SC reviewed the draft ISPM. The following general points were raised:

[62] Excluding woody branches from the scope. Several members expressed concern on the feasibility of implementing the standard with the scope limited to only cut flowers because branches are often traded like cut flowers or in combination with cut flowers. The Steward explained that the EWG had envisaged using “cut flowers and other fresh plant materials used for decorative purposes” hereby including some fresh branches. The Secretariat noted that branches are not covered by any standard or draft standard. Acknowledging that woody branches would increase the complexity of the draft, the SC felt it would be helpful to have consideration of branches and foliage in the draft, or to clarify the reasons for excluding them.

⁸ 2008-005; [Link to Specification 56](#); [Link to EWG June 2014 meeting report](#)

- [63] Examples of pest groups that may be associated with cut flowers. Some members felt that the table containing examples of these pest groups should be placed in a non-prescriptive appendix as the list was not exhaustive.
- [64] Requirements for “top five pests”. It was queried whether it would be possible to include a list of the top pests that each category of plants should be free from, and adding requirements to this effect. It was clarified that the EWG had considered adding such a list, but that the experts had not reached agreement on which pests to include. For this reason, examples were provided in the appendix.
- [65] Perishability. Two members felt that the issue of perishability and the special conditions that apply to trade of this commodity class should be addressed in more detail in the draft, and not only in the appendix, because they influence the pest risk management options and because of the high importance they have for trade.
- [66] Edible flowers. Some queried why these had been excluded from the scope. A member suggested that edible flowers would be covered by fruit and vegetables and noted that they present significantly lower pest risk than cut flowers. After discussion, the SC agreed to include edible flowers highlighting that pest risk would be similar.
- [67] Growing method. One member suggested to include additional text on the measures to be applied depending on the growing method (wild, field or green house), as this factor would affect the pest risk.
- [68] The term “cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)” (2012-007). The SC discussed whether the TPG should reopen discussions for the revision of the Glossary term “cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)”, currently with a pending status. The SC felt that the TPG should take the current version of the draft ISPM into consideration. The Steward explained that it might be better to explain the terms used in the draft rather than defining them. The TPG Steward also pointed out that the revised draft used the term “cut flowers and fresh parts” and that it would be a difficult term to define. Therefore, the term “cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)” (2012-007) remained with a pending status awaiting further developments on the draft standard.
- [69] A small group met to draft guidance for the Steward to revise the draft, which the SC did not find was ready for member consultation at this time. The Steward reported on the outcomes from the meeting noting that the small group was in agreement with the points raised by the SC.
- [70] The SC decided that the small group (Steward Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA, Ms Esther KIMANI, Mr Nico HORN, Mr Ezequiel FERRO and Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM) should work on revising the draft. While acknowledging that the draft needed additional work, one member highlighted the importance of the standard for facilitating international trade of cut flowers especially for developing countries.
- [71] The SC noted that the EWG had not fully assessed implementation issues (task 11 of Specification 56) and invited the small SC group to consider the specific task carefully, and provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the SC.
- [72] The SC:
- (19) *thanked* the NPPO of Tanzania for hosting the EWG meeting in July 2014.
 - (20) *invited* SC members to forward comments on the draft ISPM to the Steward Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA (copy to the Secretariat) by 15 June 2015.

- (21) *asked* the Steward in collaboration with a small group (Steward Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA (lead), Ms Esther KIMANI, Mr Nico HORN, Mr Ezequiel FERRO and Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM) to revise the draft ISPM on the *International movement of cut flowers and branches* (2008-005) taking into consideration the SC guidance from this meeting for presentation to the next SC meeting.
- (22) *asked* the aforementioned small SC group to consider implementation issues (task 11 of Specification 56) and provide information and recommendations on this to the SC.

4. Draft Specifications for Review of Member Comments and Approval by the SC

4.1 Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-008)

- [73] The TPPT Steward introduced the draft specification that covers five distinct topics (2014-003, 2014-004, 2014-005, 2014-006 and 2014-007), the responses to the compiled comments from member consultation 2014 and the Steward's notes⁹.
- [74] The SC reviewed the draft specification. The following points were raised:
- [75] Developing manuals rather than ISPMs for these topics. The Secretariat stressed that the TPPT, SC and Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) had agreed there was a need for standards on these topics, and recommended that discussions should rather focus on the content of the specification. The SC agreed.
- [76] ISPM 28 treatments as annexes. The SC did not agree to a proposal that specific ISPM 28 treatments be annexed to the relevant Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures ISPM as it was felt it was more efficient to keep them all as annexes to ISPM 28.
- [77] Research protocols. The steward explained that research protocols would provide guidance to NPPOs when they were setting up the experiments that would generate the data supporting treatment submission. One member suggested deleting the task, as he found it would be impossible to accomplish. Other members also felt that the task should be deleted because they did not see the link between research on treatments and requirements on how to apply them. It was explained that the TPPT and participants from the Expert consultation on cold treatments felt the protocols would be helpful for countries when doing their research and would help provide consistent data in their submissions which would facilitate the TPPT's work when reviewing the submissions for phytosanitary treatments.
- [78] Whether only one ISPM should be developed with five annexes covering the specifics for each treatment type. The Steward suggested that a task be added for the drafting group to consider the advantages and disadvantages of this proposal. Some SC members felt that the consideration of this point should be the mandate of the SC only, also recalling that the CPM had adopted five topics for separate standards. Additionally, they pointed out, the drafting group should consider the format of the standards under task 1. Others felt that it would be helpful to consider this point during drafting as it could help responding to potential member comments. The SC agreed not to add an additional task on this point.

⁹ 2014-008; 28_SC_2015_May; 29_SC_2015_May

[79] One country had proposed there should be a reference to the Framework for standards and implementation but as this has not yet been adopted it was not added.

[80] Scope. The Steward had modified the text to accommodate a member comment suggesting to delete “monitoring” as a type of guidance provided by phytosanitary treatments. The SC agreed that “verification” would be a better description.

[81] Implementation task. The SC did not agree to change the standard wording of this task.

[82] The SC:

(23) *approved* Specification 62 Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-008) (Appendix 8).

4.2 Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2

[83] This agenda item was deferred to a future meeting.

4.3 Authorization of entities other national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002), Priority 2

[84] This agenda item was deferred to a future meeting.

4.4 Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006), Priority 4

[85] This agenda item was deferred to a future meeting.

5. Standards Committee

5.1. Report of the SC November 2014

[86] There were no comments on the report¹⁰.

5.2. Follow-up on actions from the SC November 2014

5.2.1 Revision of the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure (please refer to documents posted for the SC-7 plus meeting)

[87] The Secretariat recalled that the SC-7 plus group would meet 13-15 May 2015 to discuss the revision of the Standard setting procedure¹¹, and suggested that this agenda point would be discussed in detail after the SC-7 plus meeting (i.e. the SC November 2015 meeting). The SC Chairperson stressed the need for all SC members to convey their views and ideas to the SC-7 member from their region to ensure that their all views are presented.

[88] Some SC members stressed points they felt should be considered carefully by the SC-7 plus group, namely:

[89] – The participation of non-contracting parties and other organizations in the standard setting process.

[90] – Issues related to the proposal that the two commenting periods happen at the same time, some countries would prefer to have one month between the periods.

¹⁰ [Link to SC November 2014 Meeting Report](#)

¹¹ [Link to the SC-7 plus – SSP revision page](#)

- [91] – Consultation of experts through scientific symposia; not all contracting parties may have equal possibility to participate in them.
- [92] – Clarification on the proposal for hiring a consultant to produce a draft standard instead of an expert drafting group.
- [93] – Logistical difficulties related to the process of the SC determining whether a formal objection is technically justified before the CPM session; and in particular the situation where only few SC members respond.
- [94] – Consensus in the SC and whether it is possible to continue to work only by consensus in the future.
- [95] – Stricter criteria for triggering the voting process.
- [96] – The need for the standard setting procedure to provide adequate guidance on all possible ways to tackle formal objections such as SCCP or referring back to a TP.
- [97] The SC:
 - (24) *noted* the views expressed in the meeting by some SC members and the update on the review of the standard setting process to be undertaken by the SC-7 plus group, May 2015.

5.2.2 Understanding of the term phytosanitary measure

- [98] Mr Alexandre MOREIRA-PALMA introduced the paper outlining the two distinct understandings of the term *phytosanitary measure*: the broad understanding refers to measures established by the importing or exporting country for regulated pests; the narrow understanding refers to measures established by the importing country in relation to regulated pests (measures applied by the exporting country would be considered official measures).¹²
- [99] In favor of the narrow understanding
- [100] Some SC members highlighted that by applying the broad understanding one country could develop legislation based on other countries' regulated pests. Additionally, if the term was used by both importing and exporting countries, it would be necessary to specify at every occasion whether the phytosanitary measures related to the importing or the exporting country. They felt measures taken in the exporting country to meet phytosanitary import requirements should, and could easily, be referred to by other terms such as "official measures" or "phytosanitary procedures".
- [101] In favor of the broad understanding
- [102] Other members felt that the broad understanding more accurately expressed how the term is used. For instance, an exporting country may set up a pest free area to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of another country. This would be considered a phytosanitary measure for export purposes and the pest of concern would be regulated by the importing country and thereafter these would be phytosanitary measures. There are also cases where countries incorporate phytosanitary import requirements of another country into their own national legislation. Lastly, it was noted that if an exporting country does not agree with a specific phytosanitary import regulation it may request that equivalence of measures be recognized indicating that measures taken in an exporting country could be interpreted as a phytosanitary measure.

¹² 07_SC_2015_May

- [103] They also stressed that the mandate of the IPPC is to prevent the introduction and spread of pests on a global level. For this reason, they did not feel that the definition should limit the measures to only be applied in the importing country where the pest is regulated. The phytosanitary measure is applied in the exporting country to avoid the introduction and spread of pests, although this risk pertains to the importing country; they felt this was in line with the mandate of the IPPC and the phytosanitary measure was still applied to a regulated pest (regulated in the importing country). Using too strict terminology could create serious difficulties for countries. In this context, the SC Chairperson recalled that the term “regulated articles” does not mean the same for all countries; some countries regulate certain items and others all or different items mentioned in the Glossary definition. This illustrates that it may not always be possible to decide on one understanding to be used in all circumstances.
- [104] It was also pointed out that all standards adopted by the CPM are entitled International Standards on *Phytosanitary Measures* and they include measures applied in importing, exporting and transit countries.
- [105] Other concerns expressed related to the issuance of phytosanitary certificates (which are considered a phytosanitary measures and done by the NPPO of the exporting country).
- [106] The SC could not agree on one common understanding but agreed that in ISPMs all efforts should be made to use the most accurate terminology according to the concept provided in the standard, and where appropriate to use the words such as “official measures” or “official procedures”.
- [107] The SC discussed briefly the terms on the TPG work programme that refer to phytosanitary measures. The TPG Steward pointed out that if the terms should have the broadest application, “official measure” or “official procedure” should be used in the definitions instead as these are not linked to regulated pests. The SC agreed that the TPG should work on the terms again taking into consideration the SC discussions on phytosanitary measure.
- [108] The SC:
- (25) *discussed* the understanding of *phytosanitary measure* and did not agree that only one interpretation should be used.
 - (26) *agreed* to remove the pending status from the terms *exclusion* (2010-008), *suppression* (2011-002), *eradication* (2011-003), *containment* (2011-004) and *control* (2011-005).

5.2.3 Selection of experts for the EWG on International movement of grain (2008-007) and the EWG on Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (2008-004)

- [109] The Secretariat introduced the paper¹³. The SC reviewed the nominations of experts for the EWGs.
- [110] International movement of grain (2008-007)
- [111] Two members noted that they had not been able to meet the deadline for nominations and asked the SC if they could still submit them. The SC disagreed because a call with set deadlines had been placed last year. Accepting nominations after the close of the call could set a precedent, and the SC agreed the regular process should be followed. One member commented that there will be several opportunities for contracting parties to make comments on the draft standard in the future.

¹³ 31_SC_2015_May

- [112] It was noted that Mr Guillermo Luis ROSSI (ARGENTINA) had withdrawn his nomination.
- [113] The SC found that the combined expertise of the recommended experts and invited experts was sufficient. There were now equal numbers of selected experts from exporting and importing countries. In any case, it was stressed that the experts should remember that they were tasked with drafting a globally acceptable standard and not one that would represent either solely the exporting or importing countries' viewpoints.
- [114] Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (2008-004)
- [115] Several SC members expressed disappointment with the few nominations (especially because two calls had been made) and noted that there were no nominations from the Pacific islands, for which the development of the standard was of importance. Referring to the expertise in Specification 55, a member pointed out that many countries may not be able to propose suitable experts to develop a standard because the expertise needed was too narrow, and suggested that perhaps the expertise section could be revised. The SC did not agree with this proposal as the specification would need to go through the standard setting process (member consultation) again without a clear indication that the issue was actually related to the availability of expertise.
- [116] The SC agreed to inform the CPM that in spite of expressions of interest from contracting parties as to the need for this standard, in practice it had proven difficult to get adequate expertise to form an EWG to develop an ISPM on this topic. The SC suggested the CPM consider other options for dealing with the issue such as a manual, a CPM recommendation or an IRSS survey to deal with the issue.
- [117] The SC:
- (27) *selected* the following participants for the EWG on the *International movement of grain* (2008-007):
 - (28) Members:
 - (29) Mr David Neil HEINRICH (AUSTRALIA)
 - (30) Mr Kanwal KOCHHAR (CANADA)
 - (31) Mr Wu XINHUA (CHINA)
 - (32) Mr Liang WEI (CHINA)
 - (33) Ms María Inés ARES ALFONZO (URUGUAY)
 - (34) Ms La Tanya RICHARDS (JAMAICA)
 - (35) Mr George James GALASSO (USA)
 - (36) Invited experts:
 - (37) Mr Bill MAGEE (AUSTRALIA, Industry)
 - (38) Mr Gord KURBIS (CANADA, Industry)
 - (39) Mr Marcel BRUINS (IGTC, national of the Netherlands, Industry)
 - (40) regarding the EWG on *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004), *acknowledged* the importance of the topic as expressed during CPM-9 (2014) and *noted* that the SC had made all efforts to proceed with work on the topic but had not managed to obtain enough nominations to create an EWG for the development of an ISPM, and therefore *recommended* the CPM to remove this topic from the *List of topics for IPPC standards* and to consider other ways to raise the profile of the issue.

5.2.4 Considering to perform a review of the use of the term traceability (and related terms)

- [118] The Secretariat introduced the paper¹⁴ and noted that FAO (e.g. food safety, fisheries and forestry) is also considering different aspects of traceability and issues that might be common to all.
- [119] One member felt that traceability is well understood in the phytosanitary context and was not sure if there was a need to consider it further. Others felt that it would be appropriate for the TPG to review the use of the term in ISPMs because it would be helpful to clarify the use, also considering the large amounts of comments that had been received on this issue during member consultation on the specification for the *International movement of seed*.
- [120] Based on the TPG review, the SC would decide whether harmonization of terms would be needed. The SC encouraged the TPG to use the North American paper on this issue (from SPG 2014) as input for discussions.
- [121] The SC:
- (41) considering the SPG proposal, *asked* the TPG to review how the concept of *traceability* and related terms in ISPMs are used and *requested* the TPG consider further.

5.2.5 Purpose, Status and Content of ISPMs

- [122] The SC Chairperson introduced the paper¹⁵ noting it is still work in progress due to fact that it has not been revised following the inputs from the Strategic Planning Group (SPG). In addition, the CDC has had an initial discussion on the document and a working group on the “concept of a commodity standard” will meet (20-24 July 2015, in Edinburgh, Scotland) to discuss issues related to commodity standards, outcomes from which will feed into the further SC discussions.
- [123] An SC member introduced a paper highlighting a series of issues he had identified in relation to the development of commodity standards¹⁶. He stressed that due to the extremely complex scenario of commodities in combination with the number of countries and their quarantine pests, these standards would not be applicable in an international manner but only bilaterally. Additionally, he stressed the lack of overarching general treatments or other generally applicable phytosanitary measures, such standards would not be able to offer requirements. Lastly, he pointed out that consideration should be given to the resources needed for developing and keeping the standards up-to-date.
- [124] One SC member expressed appreciation with the analysis provided and agreed with all the points presented. Other SC members suggested that while it may be a challenging task, there is a need for these standards as expressed clearly by the CPM. It is the task of the SC to devise ways to develop them in spite of the difficulties envisaged. They suggested contacting other standard setting organizations to learn how they deal with commodity standards.
- [125] The SC agreed that the paper underlined important issues to be considered in relation to the development of commodity standards, and suggested that this paper be shared with the working group

¹⁴ 14_SC_2015_May

¹⁵ 13_SC_2015_May;

¹⁶ 30_SC_2015_May

meeting on the concept of a commodity standard. The SC was also invited to provide their views in advance of the meeting.

[126] The SC also agreed that the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood*, the draft ISPM on the *International movement of seed*, ISPM 33 (*Pest free potato (Solanum spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade*) and the Specification 60 (*International movement of grain*) would be used as examples in the discussions in the concept of commodity meeting. It was stressed by one member, however, it should be highlighted that “wood” and “seeds” are commodity classes, not commodities.

[127] The SC:

- (42) *requested* the Secretariat to use the papers presented to this meeting as discussion papers for the meeting on concept of a commodity standard, as well as the draft standards, adopted standard and specification mentioned above.
- (43) *invited* the SC members to provide views and comments by 15 June 2015 in relation to the “concept of commodity standards” for consideration by the working group meeting on this topic.

5.3. Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (December 2014 - April 2015)

[128] The Secretariat presented a summary of polls and forums discussed on the e-decision site¹⁷. It was noted that the participation of SC members in the e-decision process is important and active participation from all was encouraged. She also noted that new SC members would be granted access to the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP – www.ippc.int) after the SC-7 (2015).

[129] The SC also noted that fixing the IPP email notification system had led to increased SC participation in the e-decisions.

[130] The SC:

- (44) *noted* the update on polls and forums discussed on the e-decision site (December 2014 - April 2015) (Appendix 9).

6. Review of Technical Panels (from May 2014 to April 2015)

[131] The Standards Officer solicited feedback from the SC on the level of detail provided in the technical panel (TP) updates and whether the SC would have any suggestions to improve communication on the work carried out by the panels. The SC found that the updates had been extremely helpful to understand the work done and planned by the panels, and agreed that the updates be made public because this would be an opportunity to provide contracting parties with a summary of the work of the panels.

[132] In addition to finding the TP updates helpful, the SC thought the presentations were well done and helped demonstrate the volume of work done by the TPs. They felt it may be useful to use these for raising awareness of the work on TPs on a national level. The Secretariat agreed to modify and share these PowerPoint presentations with the SC.

¹⁷ 22_SC_2015_May

- [133] He thanked all the TP members, stewards and assistant-stewards as well as the Secretariat panel leads and support staff for their efforts to ensure productive meetings and inter-sessional work of the technical panels. He highlighted the unprecedented work load for the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) (28 draft DPs) and TPPT (16 draft PTs), noting that SC member involvement in the work is essential.
- [134] The SC also thanked the TPs for the great amount of work that all members, stewards, technical leads and DP authors do and the significant results produced, as well as the organizations and CPs that provide in-kind support, fund TP meetings and support their experts to participate in this work.
- [135] The SC also thanked the Secretariat panel leads and support staff, in particular those staff who no longer work with the panels: Ms Fabienne GROUSSET (TPG/TPDP), Ms Stephanie DUBON (TPFF) and Mr Artur SHAMILOV (TPPT).
- [136] The SC:
- (45) *requested* the Secretariat to revise as appropriate the technical panel updates and PowerPoint presentations and post them publicly on the IPP.

6.1. Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

- [137] The Secretariat presented an overview of TPPT activities carried out since May 2014¹⁸.
- [138] The next TPPT face-to-face meeting is scheduled for 31 August – 4 September 2015, Fukushima, Japan.
- [139] It was noted that for 2015, the TPPT plans to work on the following:
- Four draft phytosanitary treatments will be submitted to member consultation (1 July – 30 November 2015)
 - Six draft phytosanitary treatments from member consultation 2014 for recommendation to the SC for adoption.
 - Five draft phytosanitary treatments, currently on hold after having been formally objected to before CPM-9 (2014), are pending further analysis in regards to the possible varietal or population differences: it is unclear how quickly these can be progressed as the TPPT is, in part, awaiting the results of research by the IAEA/FAO Joint Division of Nuclear Techniques in Agriculture as well as the Phytosanitary Temperature Treatments Expert Group. Advancement of these treatments will be reviewed at the 2015 TPPT face-to-face meeting.
 - Undertake the drafting of the five ISPMs (Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004), Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-005), Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006), Requirements for the use of chemical treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-003), Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (Revision to ISPM 18) (2014-007))
 - Several documents relating to the TPPT working procedures and research recommendations, including “Extrapolation to estimate efficacy” and “Consideration of Probit 9 as a treatment efficacy standard”.

¹⁸ 12_SC_2015_May; [IPP link to TPPT meeting reports](#) (2014-06 face-to-face, 2014-09 virtual, 2015-02 virtual)

- [140] Stressing the significant workload of the TPPT for the coming years, the Standards Officer suggested that the TPPT Assistant-steward be invited to the TPPT face-to-face and virtual meetings. The SC agreed.
- [141] With regards to the call for phytosanitary treatments, the Standards Officer stressed that there are serious resource constraints for the Secretariat to sustainably support work on additional treatments; the TPPT currently has 16 treatments on their work programme and have been given the task to draft five standards on treatment requirements. This generates significant work for the Secretariat, which has only one part-time staff funded for an extra year to help with this work. Without additional and more sustainable funding, he could not envisage how the TPPT work would be supported adequately in the future, let alone if the workload would be increased. He also was concerned that countries would work hard to fund research and generate or collect the data to support treatment submissions only to see no work done on reviewing their submissions due to the lack of resources.
- [142] One SC member supported the Secretariat hesitation, noting that there are several treatments on the work programme already, that priority should be given to them and that due attention should be given to the feasibility of working on several new treatment submissions while also fulfilling the current obligations.
- [143] The TPPT Steward acknowledged the concerns but supported the TPPT recommendation for a call for phytosanitary treatments to be made in 2015. He reiterated the need for additional phytosanitary treatments to enhance the “treatment tool box” for countries to use to facilitate trade. He also noted that the TPPT had clearly expressed their desire to work on new submissions, deeming they would have sufficient time to do so.
- [144] Several SC members agreed that a call for treatments should be issued. They felt that this would be an appropriate response to the interest demonstrated through, for instance, the Expert consultations and to the need for additional treatments evidenced in discussions on draft commodity standards (e.g. *International movement of wood products and handicrafts from wood*, see agenda item 3.2). They also felt that if a large number of treatments were submitted it would help demonstrate to contracting parties the need for extra resources and it would be an opportunity for NPPOs to raise funds through strategic partnerships. It was also pointed out that there may not be any change in funding in the coming year meaning that calls for treatments may be postponed for a significant amount of time.
- [145] The SC Chairperson proposed to allow for treatments to be submitted whenever they are ready instead of to the Secretariat opening a call, because this would allow for more flexibility and treatments could be submitted gradually as they were developed. The SC found that this proposal could be an option and should be discussed further in another meeting.
- [146] The SC was strongly supportive of the TPPT request for a call for treatments, but found that the lack of sustainable resources in the Secretariat was a serious concern. The SC agreed that the aim should be to have a call for treatments in 2016, but that the issue would be discussed further in the SC November 2015 meeting. Recommendations were also made for the issue to be brought to the attention of the CPM to help raise the profile of treatments.
- [147] The Secretariat invited all SC members to contact their Bureau members and discuss the priorities that should be set for the IPPC Secretariat, highlighting the critical need for the development of new treatments which is dependent on further resources.

- [148] TPPT procedure for reviewing and accepting data to support historical-based phytosanitary treatments¹⁹.
- [149] Some SC members did not support the inclusion of this paper into the TPPT working procedures. One SC member felt that the guidance provided on historical evidence in ISPM 28 was sufficiently clear and did not require harmonization. He felt that the acceptance of historical evidence would be a question of bilateral agreements. He also highlighted that it was unlikely that historical data would be submitted, and guidance was therefore not needed. The Secretariat explained that the paper was intended to be included in the TPPT working procedures for the panel to use when they review submissions that are based on historical evidence; it is not for countries to use.
- [150] Another member felt that historical evidence could provide sufficient proof that a treatment was effective. It would not be appropriate for these treatments to be subjected to resource demanding experiments. He also felt that the TPPT should not have initiated work on the paper before the SC had come to an agreement on the issue.
- [151] The Secretariat explained that the Bureau June 2014 had been concerned about this issue. The Secretariat had therefore included this issue in a draft terms of reference for the review of the standard setting procedure but the Bureau later decided to remove it and suggested it be discussed in a different context.
- [152] Other SC members found that the paper was valid. Treatments may have been used for years between two countries and historical evidence indicates that the treatments have resulted in no interceptions. However, when a treatment is included in ISPM 28 for global harmonization it should be scientifically based and the level of efficacy should be calculated and stated.
- [153] The SC agreed that the paper should not be included in the working procedures of the TPPT and that mention of historical evidence in the IPPC Procedural manual for standard setting should be only that of ISPM 28. Should, in the future, a treatment be submitted that requires consideration of historical evidence, the TPPT would need to consult with the SC on how to evaluate the submission.
- [154] The term “effective dose” (2013-017). The SC agreed in principle to the TPPT proposal but noted that implementing it would require changes to the standards. The SC agreed that the TPPT should present ink amendments with the proposed changes to the standards for SC consideration.
- [155] The SC:
- (46) *extended* the membership of the following three TPPT members for another 5-year term (i.e. from 2015 until 2020) and thanked the contracting parties for their support to the TPPT:
 - Mr Eduardo WILLINK (Argentina)
 - Mr Yuejin WANG (China)
 - Mr Michael ORMSBY (New Zealand).
 - (47) *recognized* the outstanding contributions of Mr Andrew JESSUP (Australia) to the work of the TPPT and *expressed* appreciation for the services rendered.
 - (48) *noted* the reports of the following TPPT meetings held between May 2014 and April 2015:
 - TPPT face-to-face meeting, 23-27 June 2014 (Bali, Indonesia)

¹⁹ Appendix 1 to 12_SC_2015_May

- TPPT virtual meetings of 25 September 2014 and 17 February 2015.
- (49) *noted* the TPPT's recommendation to issue a call for phytosanitary treatments in 2015, considering the need for alternative treatments to methyl bromide fumigation treatments, the outcomes from the Expert Consultation on Cold Treatments and the current TPPT work programme.
- (50) *strongly supported* the TPPT request for a call for treatments but *agreed* that due to resource constraints and current priorities for standard setting there should not be a call for treatments in 2015 and that the issue would be discussed further in the SC November 2015 meeting.
- (51) *noted* that the TPPT selected Mr Guy HALLMAN (USA) to act as liaison between the TPPT and the Phytosanitary Temperature Treatments Expert Group to exchange information on the research of temperature treatments to help support the development of international phytosanitary treatments.
- (52) *removed* the draft phytosanitary treatment "Vapour heat treatment for *Mangifera indica* var. Manila Super" (2009-108) from the *List of topics for IPPC standards* owing to non-receipt of requested additional information.
- (53) *noted* the modifications to the "Working TPPT criteria for treatment evaluation" as incorporated in the latest update of the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual and *asked* that it be updated to match SC decisions made in this meeting.
- (54) *noted* the following documents produced by the TPPT in recent years for inclusion in the "Working TPPT criteria for treatment evaluation":
- "Most thermotolerant stage of Tephritidae" (Appendix 2 to 12_SC_2015_May)
 - "Presence of live adult insects after irradiation phytosanitary treatment" (Appendix 3 to 12_SC_2015_May)
 - "Characterization of heated air treatments" (Appendix 5 to 12_SC_2015_May).
- (55) *noted* the document "TPPT recommendations for future research on high temperature forced air treatment" (Appendix 4 to 12_SC_2015_May) and *requested* the Secretariat to append it to the report of the 2015 February TPPT virtual meeting.
- (56) *agreed* to the use of the text proposed in the document "Technical support document for definition of effective dose" (Appendix 6 to 12_SC_2015_May) to describe the level of efficacy achieved by a treatment schedule, *agreed* that the TPPT should present ink amendments presenting the proposed changes to the standards for consideration by SC November 2015, and *removed* the term "effective dose" (2013-017) from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
- (57) considering the high volume of future work of the TPPT, *agreed* that the TPPT Assistant-steward be invited to the TPPT meetings, including the 2015 face-to-face meeting.

6.2. Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)

- [156] The Secretariat presented an overview of TPG activities carried out since May 2014²⁰ and the plans for 2015.
- [157] The next TPG meeting is scheduled for 7-11 December 2015.

²⁰ 16_SC_2015_May; [IPP link to TPG meeting report](#) (2014-12 face-to-face)

- [158] “Phytosanitary status” (2010-004). The Secretariat introduced the paper on proposed changes to ISPM 12 in relation to the use of *phytosanitary status* (2010-004)²¹. The SC agreed with the proposals.
- [159] “Trading partner” (2013-009). The Secretariat introduced the paper on consistency across ISPMs related to *trading partners* (2013-009)²². Some SC members had some concerns with some of the proposals, either due to the wording or the change in meaning. The SC agreed to collect comments and send them to the TPG Steward. The TPG should then review the proposals and forward them to the SC for an e-decision.
- [160] Addition of new terms to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*. As to the “wood” terms, several SC members were concerned that the TPG develop definitions for terms which are not currently used in ISPMs. The TPG Steward explained that EPPO had developed definitions for several of these terms which would facilitate the work of the TPG. As not all these terms were used in ISPMs, the SC felt their review was not a priority and did not agree to add them to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
- [161] Regarding “detection survey” and “monitoring survey”, the TPG steward clarified that the suggestion was for the EWG on the *Revision of ISPM 6* (2009-004) to review the terms. The SC did not add this task because it was not one of the original tasks listed in the Specification 61. Should the EWG find issues with any terms during their discussions, or suggest that any terms would need definitions in the phytosanitary context, the SC felt the EWG would discuss them anyway and could make recommendations to the SC.
- [162] The SC discussed the priority for terms worked on by the TPG for inclusion in the Glossary. Some SC members felt it would be useful to define terms used in a phytosanitary context, others felt the Glossary should only include terms used in the IPPC and in ISPMs. As resources are limited, the SC agreed that the TPG should focus on developing definitions only for terms that are used in ISPMs or draft ISPMs.
- [163] An SC member queried the point, which the TPG had noted, on the lack of repeated footnotes at all mentions of commercial brands in DPs. The Secretariat explained that one overall disclaimer instead of footnotes at every brand name had been introduced in the DPs reviewed by the TPG. However, due to member comments, the Secretariat had reverted to previous practices with the only difference that a single generic footnote would be used rather than referring to specific brands.
- [164] The SC:
- (58) *noted* the 2014-12 TPG report and update.
 - (59) *considered* the proposed changes to ISPM 12 to avoid the use of the term “phytosanitary status” and *asked* the Secretariat to archive the proposed changes for when ISPM 12 will be revised.
 - (60) removed the term “phytosanitary status” (2010-004) from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
 - (61) *invited* SC members to send comments on the proposals for ink amendments on the term “trading partner” in ISPMs to the TPG Steward (with copy to the Secretariat) by 15 June 2015.
 - (62) *added* the following terms as subjects on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*:
 - “confinement facility” (2015-001)
 - “quarantine” (2015-002)

²¹ 05_SC_2015_May

²² 04_SC_2015_May

- “test” (2015-003)
- (63) *agreed* that the Spanish version of ISPM 5 be reviewed to correct translation issues (ink amendments) for noting by CPM.
- (64) regarding “authorize, accredit, certify” (2013-004), noted that a statement has been included in the *General recommendations for consistency*, and removed the terms from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
- (65) removed the term “tolerance level” (2012-005) from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
- (66) *asked* the TPG to propose the revision of ISPM 12 as a topic at the 2015 call for topics, for a focused revision in relation to sections that would be affected by the terms “identity (of a consignment)” (2011-001), “integrity (of a consignment)” and “phytosanitary security (of a consignment)” (see also discussions under agenda item 3.1).
- (67) *noted* the modified *General recommendations on consistency* (Appendix 6 of the TPG report).
- (68) *noted* that in the English version of ISPM 5 asterisks will be added to the terms that are on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* for users of the Glossary to understand which terms and definitions may change in the future.
- (69) *thanked* Mr Ian SMITH for his tremendous contribution to the TPG from the beginning of terminology activities in the IPPC until the end of 2014.
- (70) *thanked* Ms Fabienne Grousset for her diligent work and remarkable support to the panel as lead for many years.
- (71) *approved* the TPG medium term plan (Appendix 10 of the TPG December 2014 report).
- (72) *noted* that, in 2015, the TPG will continue work on the terms on their work programme as adjusted by the SC at this meeting. The terms will be considered under the remit of the various activities under the TPG mandate, namely:
 - review of member comments on terms and consistency (i.e. drafts from member consultation)
 - development or revision of terms and definitions
 - review of ISPMs for consistency
 - proposals for General recommendations for consistency
 - review and propose translations of terms and definitions in draft ISPMs and in the Amendments to the Glossary
 - review the Annotated Glossary for publication in 2016, and
 - assist in the translation of new terms for the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
 - Development of a specification for the revision of ISPM 12 in relation to sections that would be affected by the terms “identity (of a consignment)” (2011-001), “integrity (of a consignment)” and “phytosanitary security (of a consignment)”.
 - Consider the concept of “traceability” (and related terms) in ISPMs (see discussions under 5.2.4)
- (73) *noted* the TPG 2015-16 work plan (Appendix 9 of the TPG December 2014 report).

6.3. Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)

- [165] The Secretariat presented an overview of TPDP activities carried out since May 2014²³.
- [166] It was noted that the next face to face meeting will convene in Shanghai, China, 22 – 26 June 2015. The TPDP will discuss in detail five draft DPs.
- [167] In 2015, the TPDP will continue to work on 25 of the 28 draft DPs on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*. In 2015, two additional draft DPs were expected to be submitted for expert consultation, three additional draft DPs to be submitted for the July member consultation, and six draft DPs were expected to be submitted for the DP notification period.
- [168] Regarding *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020), the Secretariat noted that the drafting group had not been able to produce a draft and they were of the opinion that the protocol was not needed. Two calls for authors had been made in an effort to reorganize the drafting group but no nominations had been received.
- [169] The SC was very concerned about this because members felt this DP was needed and that work should be continued on developing a DP on this high profile genus. Members from countries where pests from the genus are currently absent particularly stressed the need for the DP because they do not have the necessary tools to diagnose them. It was suggested that SC members help to identify experts who may wish to join the drafting group.
- [170] The SC:
- (74) *noted* the following meeting reports: 2014 TPDP June Meeting report, 2014 June Virtual Meeting report, 2014 TPDP November Virtual Meeting report, 2015 TPDP February Virtual Meeting report and 2015 TPDP April Virtual Meeting report.
 - (75) *noted* the revised TPDP Instructions to authors of diagnostic protocols (posted on IPP²⁴).
 - (76) *agreed* to remove the subject *Gymnosporangium* spp. (2004-008) from the TPDP work programme because the TPDP did not identify any new risks or outbreaks.
 - (77) *requested* the relevant SC members to liaise with the current DP drafting group for *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020) and try to encourage them to develop the draft.
 - (78) *requested* the TPDP to provide more information on the reasons why the DP on *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020) had not been developed.
 - (79) *asked* the SC members to identify experts for the drafting group on *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020) and submit the names to the Secretariat.
 - (80) *Stressed* the importance of a DP on *Anoplophora* spp. but recognized that there are challenges for the drafting group in developing the draft and therefore changed the status of the DP to pending subject to finding experts and establishing a full expert drafting group.
 - (81) *noted* the tentative TPDP work plan for 2015.

²³ 17_SC_2015_May; [IPP link to TPDP meeting reports](#) (2014-06 virtual, 2014-07 face-to-face, 2014-11 virtual, 2015-02 virtual, 2015-04 virtual)

²⁴ [Link to the TPDP Instructions to Authors](#) available in the IPPC Style Guide

6.4. Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF)

- [171] The Secretariat presented an overview of TPFF activities carried out since May 2014²⁵.
- [172] As regards the tentative TPFF work plan for the period May 2015-April 2016, a face-to-face meeting of the TPFF is tentatively scheduled on 19-23 October 2015 in Vienna, Austria (hosted by the Joint Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency (FAO/IAEA)) to work on the harmonization and reorganization of the adopted fruit fly ISPMs.
- [173] Additionally, the TPFF will review member comments from SCCP on the draft ISPM on *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)* (2006-031).
- [174] The SC:
- (82) *noted* the work performed by the TPFF since May 2014.
 - (83) *noted* the tentative TPFF work plan for 2015.
 - (84) *thanked* Mr Aldo MALAVASI (Brazil) for his contribution to the TPFF as a member.

6.5. Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

- [175] The Secretariat presented an overview of TPFQ activities carried out since May 2014, supported by an oral update from the TPFQ Steward²⁶.
- [176] The Secretariat noted that the TPFQ will continue to meet virtually in 2015 to progress their work programme, specifically in regards:
- [177] - Revision of ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade): *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010).
- [178] - Drafting the forest seed annex to the draft ISPM for the *International movement of seed* (2009-003). The SC felt it would be useful to consult the draft annex when reviewing the draft ISPM for the *International movement of seed* (2009-003) after SCCP.
- [179] – Assisting the Steward in responding to the formal objection on the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood* (2006-029) and improving the draft.
- [180] - Responding to member comments; the TPFQ may be asked to assist the Steward on the revision of dielectric heating section (Annex 1 (*Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material*)) to ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) (2006-010AB).
- [181] - Help review the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) (see discussions under agenda item 3.2).
- [182] The SC:
- (85) *noted* the following TPFQ meeting reports: July 2014, October 2014, and December 2014 virtual meeting reports.
 - (86) *noted* the work carried out by the TPFQ since May 2015.
 - (87) *noted* the tentative TPFQ work plan for the period May 2015-April 2016.

²⁵ 18_SC_2015_May; [Link to TPFF page](#)

²⁶ 19_SC_2015_May; [IPP link to TPFQ meeting reports](#) (2014-07 virtual, 2014-10 virtual, 2014-12 virtual)

(88) *requested* the TPFQ to set as a high priority the development of the draft annex on forest seeds (2009-003) in order to submit it to the SC November 2015 meeting.

7. Updates from other relevant bodies

7.1. Items arising from CPM-10 (2015)

[183] The Secretariat introduced the paper²⁷ containing points for SC follow up after the CPM-10 session, March 2015.

[184] In line with the decision from CPM-10 (2015) on reserving time at CPM for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, the SC considered the issues the CPM-11 (2016) may wish to discuss (see Table 1). The SC proposed that the following aspects related to Sea containers would be useful to be covered in the Special topics session on Sea containers agreed to during CPM-10 (2015) for CPM-11 (2016):

- Risks associated with the movement of sea containers; pathway risk analysis
- Logistics of movement of sea containers (Container Owners Association, International Maritime Organization, World Customs Organization, World Shipping Council)
- Experiences from NPPOs on checking or inspection of sea containers (practical aspects)
- Review of data and discussion of sources
- Biosecurity issues (including animal health)
- Perspectives of NPPOs (including implementing), e.g. systems developed by NPPOs
- IMO/UNECE/ILO Code of conduct (how industry uses it)
- Existing systems of examination, mainstreaming plant health systems.

[185] **Table 1. Initial proposals for topics for CPM-11 (2016) discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards**

Priority for CPM-11 session (not CPM priority)*	Topic for discussion	Reason for the proposal	Type of discussion
1	Surveillance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Link with the Pilot implementation programme 2. An EWG will be held in 2015 on revision of ISPM 6 3. Diagnostic protocols are relevant to surveillance and contracting parties should be aware that the DPs are developed under the oversight of the SC (TPDP) 	Plenary
1	Treatments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critical need for adoption of more PTs (alternatives to methyl bromide). 2. Creating sustainable funding for treatments 3. Relevance to commodity standards 4. Continue momentum for further research on PTs from interest generated by Expert consultations and creation of PTTEG 	Plenary and side session
1	Diagnostic protocols	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explaining the IPPC work programme on DPs, stressing the volume of DPs to be adopted in the coming years 2. DPs are important tools for surveillance 	Side session

²⁷ 23_SC_2015_May

		3.	Follows on from CPM-10 (2015) sessions on development of a diagnostics manual and market place for diagnostic methods	
1	ISPM 15	1.	Outcomes from the 2015 Regional plant protection workshops	Side session
		2.	Discuss the new treatments under MC 2015	
		3.	Possible results from IRSS survey on ISPM 15	
2	Wood handicrafts	1.	Large number of handicrafts with different risks (discussion on the understanding of "handicrafts")	Side session
		2.	Proposal to have an ISPM 15-type approach for certain high risk handicrafts	
		3.	Possible proposal to introduce the concept of a "certificate of compliance" or mark / symbol for handicrafts	
		4.	Lack of available treatments	
		5.	Issues associated with commercial vs. personal import	
		6.	Possible implementation issues (e.g. small producers / determining compliance)	
3	- "Pre-clearance"	1.	To have discussion on the various understandings of the concept and terminology (incl. terms such as oversight, supervision, audit, approval) and sharing of regional experiences	Plenary
		2.	To explain that the draft ISPM (MC 2015) has a narrow scope (consignments rather than programs, focus on trade facilitation)	
		3.	Implementation issues	

* This priority can be different from the priority assigned by CPM on the List of topics for IPPC standards.

[186] The SC also agreed that proposals for topics for discussions on concepts and implementation issues would be an agenda point to discuss in SC November 2015 to consider also issues related to adopted standards that may be relevant to discuss in plenary of the CPM.

[187] The SC:

(89) *agreed* that Mr Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina) would prepare a paper for SC November 2015 with proposals for CPM discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to adopted standards that may be relevant to discuss in plenary of CPM.

(90) *invited* the Bureau to consider Table 1 on "Initial proposals for topics for CPM-11 (2016) discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards" and suggested elements to be covered by the Special topics session on Sea containers.

7.1.1 Election of the new SC Chairperson (term starting after 2015 May SC-7 meeting)

[188] The SC discussed briefly the process for electing the SC Chairperson. Some SC members felt that the election should be based on a formal procedure that would take into consideration rotation between developed and developing countries, and would foresee a situation where consensus is not reached.

[189] Others stressed that the small size and high volume and scientific nature of the work of the SC require that the SC Chairperson is elected solely based on merit, just as the SC members represent their technical expertise and not their country views. A member also warned of introducing unnecessary procedures that could take time from the core mandate of the SC; developing standards.

[190] The SC noted that if this issue should be discussed further, a paper would need to be prepared on the advantages and disadvantages of introducing such a procedure.

[191] The SC:

(91) *elected* Mr Jan Bart ROSSEL (Australia) as SC Chairperson.

7.1.2 Confirmation of SC-7 membership for May 2016 SC-7

[192] The SC:

(92) *agreed* to the membership of the SC-7 as presented in the Participants list (Appendix 3), noting that the SC-7 representatives from Asia and Near East are still to be determined.

7.1.3 Draft ISPM on Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (*Tephritidae*) (2006-031), Priority 1

[193] The Secretariat informed the SC that the draft ISPM, which had received formal objections before CPM-9 (2014) and was presented to CPM-10 for adoption by a vote, had been subject to concerns raised by a contracting party during plenary of the CPM-10 session²⁸ and by consensus the CPM decided to return the draft to the SC.

[194] After CPM-10, concerned parties met virtually to discuss the concerns in detail in order to provide guidance to the Steward and the SC on how to modify the draft ISPM²⁹. The Steward revised the draft ISPM accordingly after having consulted the TPFF, and this revised version was presented to the SC³⁰.

[195] The SC agreed with the proposed changes and discussed options for the way forward. Some members found that it would be appropriate, based also on the feedback during CPM-10, to allow countries to comment on the revised draft through the substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP). This would be a way to communicate clearly what changes had been introduced and also to help avoid a new formal objection.

[196] Other members highlighted that the countries that had expressed concerns with the draft had been directly involved in modifying the draft, and had agreed fully on the content. Further commenting would therefore seem unnecessary and unwarranted. One member also noted that other countries may suggest different wording for the changes proposed, which could be difficult to address if the draft did not go for consultation. Additionally, one SC member noted, if CPM had had the opportunity to resolve the issue directly in session, the draft would have been adopted without further consultation.

[197] The SC agreed that the draft should be submitted to the SCCP (open for commenting only on the paragraphs that have been modified), allowing for transparency and for the SC to obtain any additional comments.

[198] The SC discussed whether to submit the draft for adoption by a vote. Several members stressed that the CPM strongly disagreed with the adoption by a vote. The Secretariat recalled, however, that the CPM may adopt by consensus independent from how the SC may submit a draft but that submitting it

²⁸ [CPM 2015/CRP/04](#)

²⁹ 01_CRP_SC_2015_May

³⁰ 2006-031(new version of the draft *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) proposed by the Steward to respond to the concerns raised at CPM-10 (2015))

for adoption by a vote would exclude the possibility of receiving a formal objection. This issue would have to be considered again by the SC after the SCCP.

[199] The SC:

(93) *agreed* to submit the draft ISPM on *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) for the substantial concerns commenting period 2015 (Appendix 10) and *agreed* that only the paragraphs that had been modified after CPM-10 would be opened for commenting.

7.1.4 Draft ISPM on International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004), Priority 1

[200] The Secretariat informed the SC that a formal objection had been submitted before CPM-10 (2015) on this draft ISPM³¹. The SC discussed the formal objection and agreed that it was technically justified³². The following general issues related to the draft were discussed:

[201] One member presented a statement from Uruguay to support the technical justification, explaining the concern that the draft includes reference to soil while most countries prohibit the entry of soil because it is considered a very high risk pathway. They suggested that the standard could be written up differently. The statement proposed that the draft should consider that modern trade uses methods that present very low risk with the use of sterile growing media. Also, there seems to be confusion between soil in which the plant was originally planted or grown, and the growing media in which the plant is placed to be conveyed.

[202] The SC Chairperson informed the SC that she had had a brief discussion with the representation from Uruguay in the margins of the CPM-10 on the issues raised in the formal objection, and on this occasion she had highlighted that not all countries prohibit the entry of soil. The Secretariat confirmed that an EWG member had pointed out that the number of countries prohibiting entry of soil was relatively small. An SC member felt that the discussions should concern the technical reasons behind the prohibition of soil, and only once these were clarified would the SC be able to address fully the concerns. Another SC member explained that some countries treat the soil, thereafter permitting entry.

[203] The SC Chairperson recalled that the SC November 2014 had made efforts to address the concerns and focus the draft on the risks connected to growing media in association with plants for planting and that the draft should represent all circumstances.

[204] The SC agreed that the formal objection presented was technically justified, but stressed the need for formal objections to be accompanied with suggestions for text improvements, as outlined in the IPPC Standard setting procedure. Without suggested text improvements, the SC cannot ensure that all issues are addressed to the extent needed to avoid future formal objections.

[205] The Steward presented responses to the formal objections together with some proposals for text changes³³. The SC discussed the way forward and agreed that the Steward would work with SC

³¹ [CPM 2015/INF/15](#); 2005-004

³² Please refer to the *Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified* as approved by CPM-8 (2013): see section 2.3. on page 25 of the [2014 IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting](#)

³³ 02_CPR_SC_2015_May

members from COSAVE countries and other SC members to try to solve the issues and prepare a revised draft for presentation to SC November 2015.

[206] The SC:

(94) *agreed* that a small SC subgroup (Steward Ms Hilde PAULSEN (lead), Assistant-steward Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA, Mr Ezequiel FERRO, Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA, Ms Marie-Claude FOREST and Mr Nico HORN) would work virtually to prepare a revised version of the draft ISPM on the *International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting* (2005-004) for presentation to SC November 2015 (to be received by the Secretariat before 2 October 2015).

7.1.5 Draft ISPM on International movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1

[207] The Secretariat informed the SC that a formal objection had been submitted before CPM-10 (2015) on this draft ISPM³⁴. The SC discussed the formal objection and whether it was technically justified³⁵.

[208] Some SC members did not feel the formal objection was technically justified and no solution was provided to improve the draft itself, but others considered that it was and proposals for addressing the issues had been made.

[209] The SC Chairperson noted that, as a result of the formal objection, the CPM had discussed the issue of the concept of a commodity standard, and had decided that a working group meeting be held on this on 20-24 July 2015 to discuss this issue (see also discussions under agenda item 5.2.5 of this report).

[210] The Steward stressed that, although there is now a parallel process with the working group to discuss the concept of a commodity standard as decided by CPM, it is crucial that work continue on this standard which has high priority, is very advanced, contains key information for countries and is greatly desired by countries. It was important to continue with the development of the draft especially as other commodity standards would be advancing. In regards to the objection to the low number of requirements of the standard, she referred to conceptual standards such as ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*) that likewise contain very few prescriptive elements.

[211] Other members agreed and noted that commodity standards may require new ways of drafting standards, and that the lack of explicit requirements does not prevent the draft from providing excellent guidance for NPPOs to harmonize phytosanitary measures.

[212] Another member stressed the need for the CPM to first decide the concept of a commodity standard and, should the CPM wish for a standard to contain only general information (i.e. not requirements), then that decision would be followed. As the standard has been drafted, the information contained did not, to his opinion, constitute a standard, although the information was highly useful.

[213] The SC discussed whether the drafting of all commodity standards should be delayed because of the risk of receiving continued formal objections (i.e. also the draft ISPM on the *International movement of seeds* (2009-003) to be discussed during the SC-7 2015). The SC had divergent ideas as to how to proceed, but agreed that since topics were not moved to a pending status, work should not be stopped.

³⁴ [CPM 2015/INF/15](#); 2006-029

³⁵ Please refer to the *Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified* as approved by CPM-8 (2013); see section 2.3. on page 25 of the [2014 IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting](#)

[214] The SC discussed that a way forward for the draft standard would be for the Steward to work with the TPFQ to try adding additional requirements. Some members felt it was important to take into consideration the outcomes from the working group to discuss the concept of the commodity standard, while others pointed out that the outcomes of this meeting, after discussions by the SPG, the SC and CPM, may change significantly. The SC, acknowledging that the final outcomes may change, agreed that the Steward and the TPFQ should still consider the outcomes when revising the draft standard.

[215] The SC:

(95) *agreed* that the Steward in collaboration with the TPFQ would revise the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood* (2006-029), taking into consideration the outcomes from the working group discussing the concept of a commodity standard, and present the revised draft to the SC November 2015 (to be received by the Secretariat before 2 October 2015).

7.2. General update from the IPPC Secretariat (November 2014 – April 2015)

[216] The IPPC Officer in Charge presented an update of the IPPC Secretariat activities the past year³⁶. He noted that the new IPPC Secretary, Mr Jingyuan XIA, would start duty in May 2015.

[217] He highlighted a number of issues discussed at CPM-10 (2015), such as the International Year of Plant Health, noting that these would be detailed in the CPM report³⁷. He informed the SC of the recent Standard and Trade Development Facility project proposal that the Secretariat had submitted to help fund the ePhyto hub. He also informed the SC that the Bureau in its June 2015 meeting would discuss the Enhancement evaluation recommendations. As requested by CPM-11, the IPPC Secretariat would provide comments on the recommendations for consideration by the Bureau including comments to the proposed structure of the IPPC Secretariat. Regarding the point in the evaluation on the size of the SC, it was recalled that the evaluation team had suggested looking again at the size of the SC, but there was no recommendation in this regard.

[218] The Capacity development (CD) Officer raised an issue in relation to dielectric heating. The SC invited the CD officer to produce a paper on this subject allowing for the SC members to prepare and respond appropriately.

[219] The SC:

(96) *noted* the update.

7.3. Update from the Standard Setting Team of the IPPC Secretariat

[220] The Standards Officer noted that the Standard setting team's major accomplishments since May 2014 had been explained under the various agenda items of this meeting.

[221] He recalled that the details about the Standard setting staff were available on the IPP³⁸.

[222] The SC:

(97) *noted* the update.

³⁶ [Link to the IPPC 2014 Annual Report](#)

³⁷ [Link to CPM-11 report page](#) (not posted on 2015-05-28)

³⁸ [Link to standard setting staff](#)

8. List of Topics for IPPC Standards

8.1. Update from CPM-10 (2015) and review of the *List of topics for IPPC standards*

- [223] The Secretariat updated the SC on the changes to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* made by CPM-10 (2015)³⁹. It was noted that any changes agreed during this SC meeting, would be incorporated.
- [224] It was recalled that the *List of topics for IPPC standards* is posted on the IPP in languages before the CPM sessions and after the SC-7 meeting⁴⁰.
- [225] The SC:
- (98) *approved* changes to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* as discussed in this meeting under various agenda items.

8.2. Adjustments to stewards

- [226] The SC reviewed and made modifications to stewards and assistant stewards for some topics:
- [227] 2004-002 *Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols*. Ms Jane CHARD (United Kingdom) agreed to stay on as steward for this panel.
- [228] 2004-003 *Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies*. The SC did not change the assistant-steward.
- [229] 2006-013 *Technical Panel for the Glossary*. Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France) was assigned steward.
- [230] 2008-001 *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers*. Mr John HEDLEY (New Zealand) agreed to stay on as steward for this topic.
- [231] 2009-003 *International movement of seeds*. Mr Nico HORN (The Netherlands) was assigned steward.
- [232] 2009-004 *Revision of ISPM 6*. Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK (Poland) was assigned steward.
- [233] 2009-005 *Revision of ISPM 8*. Mr Stephen BUTCHER (New Zealand) was assigned steward. Ms Beatriz MELCHO was assigned assistant-steward.
- [234] 2008-008 *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood*. Ms Alice NDIKONTAR (Cameroon) was assigned steward and Mr Lifeng WU (China) was assigned assistant-steward. This decision was taken because the previous steward, Mr DDK SHARMA (India), had not attended this SC meeting's discussions on the draft.
- [235] 2006-010A *Inclusion of the PT Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material in annexes 1 and 2 of ISPM 15*. Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK (Poland) was assigned steward and Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) was assigned assistant-steward.
- [236] 2006-010B *Revision of dielectric heating section in Annex 1 of ISPM 15*. Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK (Poland) was assigned steward and Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) was assigned assistant-steward.

³⁹ 15_SC_2015_May

⁴⁰ The *List of topics for IPPC standards* is available at: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>

[237] 2006-004 *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment*. Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA (Brazil) was assigned steward (pending confirmation from his government). Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile) was assigned assistant-steward.

[238] The Secretariat recalled that should a steward not be able to attend a meeting, it was expected that the assistant-steward should be prepared to step in and provide updates or, if necessary, attend the meeting.

[239] The updates on topics and assigned stewards are reflected in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (2015-05) as posted on the IPP.

9. SC Recommendations for CPM-11 (2016) Decisions

[240] There were no SC recommendations for CPM-11 (2016) decisions other than what may be mentioned under other agenda items.

10. Agenda Items Deferred to Future SC Meetings

[241] The following agenda items were deferred to the next SC meeting:

- Draft specification on Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2 (under agenda item 4.2)
- Draft specification on Authorization of entities other national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002), Priority 2 (under agenda item 4.3)
- Draft specification on Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) (2008-006), Priority 4 (under agenda item 4.4)

11. Review of the Standard Setting Calendar

[242] The Secretariat explained that the standard setting calendar is presented on the IPP⁴¹. SC members were reminded to check the calendar on the IPP regularly for updates on standard setting meetings.

[243] Stewards for draft ISPMs approved for member consultation were reminded to provide presentations for the IPPC regional workshops, and the deadline for submission to the Secretariat is 15 June 2015 (a template will be emailed to the stewards).

[244] The Secretariat informed the SC that the following meetings may tentatively be held in 2017:

- EWG for the revision of ISPM 8 *Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) (priority 1)
- EWG for the revision of ISPM 4 *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002) (priority 4) (this may be reassessed if specifications for other higher priority topics are approved)
- Face-to-face meetings of TPPT, TPDP, TPG and, possibly, TPFQ.

[245] The SC:

(99) *noted* the standard setting calendar for 2015.

⁴¹ [Link to the IPP calendar](#)

12. Other business

12.1 Future e-decisions

[246] E-decisions on the following items were likely to be submitted to the SC before the next meeting:

[247] Review of TPG proposal for consistency across standards on “trading partner” (2013-009)

[248] Draft DPs for adoption by the SC on behalf of the CPM:

- Genus *Anastrepha* (2004-015)
- Phytoplasmas (general) (2004-018)
- *Ditylenchus destructor* / *D. dipsaci* (2004-017)

[249] Draft DPs for approval for member consultation:

- *Xanthomonas fragariae* (2004-012)
- *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* (2006-025)

[250] Draft phytosanitary treatments for approval for CPM-11 (2016) adoption:

- High Temperature Forced Air Treatment for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* on papaya (2009-105)
- Cold Treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus clementina* var. Clemenules (2010-102)
- Cold Treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* var. Navel and Valencia (2010-103)
- Vapour Heat Treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* in *Mangifera indica* (2010-106)
- Irradiation Treatment for *Ostrinia nubilalis* (2012-009)

[251] Selection of experts for expert drafting groups:

- Selection of experts for the EWG on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001).

13. Date and Venue of the Next SC Meeting

[252] The next SC meeting is scheduled for 16-20 November 2015, Rome, Italy.

14. Evaluation of the Meeting Process

[253] The Secretariat informed the SC that an electronic evaluation form had been created and invited all SC members to submit their evaluation.

[254] One SC member suggested that efforts should be made for a Bureau member to attend all SC meetings. The Secretariat recalled that this would be a Bureau decision, and suggested that SC members highlight this need to the Bureau member from their regions.

[255] One member felt the SC should set aside some time to have discussions with officers of other areas of the Secretariat, specifically in regards to implementation issues. The SC felt that it would be useful if updates could be presented in a written format by submission deadlines to allow preparation because the SC felt this would be helpful to better coordinate and collaborate on key issues.

15. Adoption of the Report

[256] The SC adopted the report.

[257] For ease of reference, a list of action points arising from the meeting is attached as Appendix 11.

16. Close of the Meeting

[258] The SC Chairperson thanked all the SC members, the stewards and the SC-7 for their hard work, and expressed her special gratitude to the SC members whose last meeting this was. She especially thanked Mr John HEDLEY for his lifelong contribution to the IPPC.

[259] She expressed her appreciation of the work of all others who had contributed to the success of the meeting, especially interpreters, the messenger and the Secretariat staff. In particular, she thanked Mr Brent LARSON for having built an efficient team, for his professionalism, good sense of humor and generosity.

[260] As this was her last meeting, she expressed appreciation for her time in the SC. She highlighted the privilege and honor she felt from having had the opportunity to chair the SC meetings and from years of interaction with so many interesting people.

[261] The SC expressed their deep appreciation and thanks to Ms Jane CHARD for her years in the SC. (Many expressions of appreciations for both Mr John HEDLEY and Ms Jane Chard had been shared during the SC dinner and are therefore not reported here.)

[262] The SC Chairperson closed the meeting.

[263]

Appendix 1: Agenda

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1. Opening of the meeting		
1.1. Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat ❖ Welcome to new SC members	---	LARSON
1.2. Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson
1.3. Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2015_May	Chairperson
2. Administrative Matters		
❖ Documents List	02_SC_2015_May	GERMAIN
❖ Participants List	03_SC_2015_May	GERMAIN
❖ Local Information	Link to local information	GERMAIN
3. Draft ISPMs from expert drafting groups (EWG/TP) for member consultation		
3.1. 2015 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) - Steward: John HEDLEY ❖ <i>Identity, integrity, phytosanitary security</i> and proposed amendments to ISPM 12	1994-001 10_SC_2015_May	HEDLEY (MOLLER)
3.2. International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008), Priority 2 - Steward: DDK SHARMA ❖ Specification 57 (for information) ❖ Update from the Expert working group (EWG) o Report (15-19 September 2014)	2008-008 Link to Specification 57 Link to EWG September 2014 Meeting Report	NDIKONTAR NIYAZI
3.3. Inclusion of the Phytosanitary treatment <i>Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material</i> (2006-010A) in annexes 1 and 2 of ISPM 15, Priority 2 - Treatment Lead: Mike ORMSBY	08_SC_2015_May	WLODARCZYK (NIYAZI)
3.4. Revision of dielectric heating section (Annex 1 (Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material) to ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade)), (2006-010B), Priority 2 - TPFQ Steward: Piotr WLODARCZYK	09_SC_2015_May	WLODARCZYK (NIYAZI)
3.5. Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003), Priority 3 - Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST ❖ Specification 42 (for information) ❖ Steward's additional notes	2005-003 Link to Specification 42 06_SC_2015_May	FOREST (MOREIRA)

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deletion of the term <i>pre-clearance</i> from ISPM 5 <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> ❖ Discussion paper from Argentina 	11_SC_2015_May	FERRO
3.6. International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005), Priority 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE ❖ Specification 56 (for information) ❖ Update from the Expert working group (EWG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Report (16-20 June 2014) 	2008-005 Link to Specification 56 Link to EWG June 2014 Meeting Report	MONTEALEGRE MOREIRA
4. Draft specifications for review of member comments and approval by the SC		
4.1. Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-008) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TPPT Steward: Bart ROSSEL ❖ Compiled comments (including TPPT Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2014-008 28_SC_2015_May 29_SC_2015_May	ROSSEL (NIYAZI)
4.2. Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Ezequiel FERRO ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2014-001 26_SC_2015_May 27_SC_2015_May	FERRO (NIYAZI)
4.3. Authorization of entities other national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002), Priority 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2014-002 24_SC_2015_May 25_SC_2015_May	FOREST (NIYAZI)
4.4. Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006), Priority 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Piotr WLODARCZYK ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2008-006 20_SC_2015_May 21_SC_2015_May	WLODARCZYK (MOREIRA)
5. Standards Committee		
5.1. Report of the SC November 2014	Link to SC November 2014 Meeting Report	Chairperson

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
5.2. Follow-up on actions from the SC November 2014		
- Revision of the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure (please refer to documents posted for the SC-7 plus meeting)	Link to the SC-7 plus – SSP revision page	Chairperson
- Understanding of the term <i>phytosanitary measure</i>	07_SC_2015_May	MOREIRA-PALMA
- Selection of experts for the EWG on International movement of grain (2008-007) and the EWG on Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (2008-004)	31_SC_2015_May	NIYAZI
- Considering to perform a review of the use of the term <i>traceability</i> (and related terms)	14_SC_2015_May	MOLLER
- Purpose, Status and Content of ISPMs	13_SC_2015_May	CHARD
o Notes on ISPMs	30_SC_2015_May	HEDLEY
5.3. Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (From December 2014 To April 2015)	22_SC_2015_May	GERMAIN
6. Review of technical panels (from May 2014 to April 2015)		
6.1. Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)		
- TPPT meeting reports:	IPP link to TPPT meeting reports	NIYAZI
o 2014-06 face-to-face,		
o 2014-09 virtual,		
o 2015-02 virtual		
- Update on activities of the TPPT	12_SC_2015_May	
6.2. Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)		
- TPG meeting report (2014-12 face-to-face)	IPP link to TPG meeting report	MOLLER
- Update on activities of the TPG	16_SC_2015_May	MOLLER
- Phytosanitary <i>status – amendments to ISPM 12</i>	05_SC_2015_May	MOLLER
- Consistency across ISPMs: specific proposals related to trading <i>partners</i>	04_SC_2015_May	MOLLER
6.3. Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)		
- TPDP meeting reports	IPP link to TPDP meeting reports	MOREIRA
o 2014-06 virtual,		
o 2014-07 face-to-face,		
o 2014-11 virtual,		
o 2015-02 virtual		
o 2015-04 virtual		
- Update on activities of the TPDP	17_SC_2015_May	

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
6.4. Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF) - Update on activities of the TPFF	Link to TPFF page 18_SC_2015_May	GERMAIN
6.5. Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) - TPFQ meeting reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014-07 virtual, 2014-10 virtual, 2014-12 virtual - Update on activities of the TPFQ	IPP link to TPFQ meeting reports 19_SC_2015_May	NIYAZI
7. Updates from other relevant bodies		
7.1. Items arising from CPM-10 (2015) - Election of the new SC Chairperson (term starting after 2015 May SC-7 meeting) - Confirmation of SC-7 membership for May 2016 SC-7 - Draft ISPM on <i>Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)</i> (2006-031), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the 2015-04-09 meeting via webinar between the USA and Uruguay to come to an agreement on the terms <i>semi-natural host</i> vs <i>conditional host</i> - Draft ISPM on <i>International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting</i> (2005-004), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining if the formal objection submitted prior to CPM-10 (2015) is technically justified⁴³ Steward's comments on the formal objection - Draft ISPM on <i>International movement of wood</i> (2006-029), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining if the formal objection submitted prior to CPM-10 (2015) is technically justified³² 	23_SC_2015_May 2006-031 ⁴² ; CPM 2015/CRP/04 ; 01_CRP_SC_2015_May 2005-004; CPM 2015/INF/15 02_CRP_SC_2015_May 2006-029; CPM 2015/INF/15	LARSON CARDOSO PEREIRA PAULSEN PAULSEN FOREST
7.2. General update from the IPPC Secretariat (November 2014 – April 2015)		FEDCHOCK
7.3. Update from the Standard setting team of the IPPC Secretariat	Link to standard setting staff	LARSON

⁴² New version of the draft *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) proposed by the Steward to respond to the concerns raised at CPM-10 (2015)

⁴³ Please refer to the *Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified* as approved by CPM-8 (2013); see section 2.3. on page 25 of the [2014 IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting](#)

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
8. List of Topics for IPPC standards		
8.1. Update from CPM-10 (2015) and review of the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i>	15_SC_2015_May	MONTUORI
8.2. Adjustments to stewards	15_SC_2015_May	LARSON
9. SC recommendations for CPM-11 (2016) decisions		Chairperson
10. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
11. Review of the standard setting calendar	Link to the IPP calendar	MONTUORI
12. Other business		Chairperson
13. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting		GERMAIN
14. Evaluation of the meeting process		Chairperson
15. Adoption of the report		Chairperson
16. Close of the meeting		Chairperson

Appendix 2: Documents List

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs				
1994-001	3.1	Draft amendments to the Glossary (2015)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-02-24
2008-008	3.2	Draft ISPM: Regulation of internationally traded products manufactured or crafted from wood or bamboo	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-02-24
2005-003	3.5	Draft Annex to ISPM 20:2004 - Phytosanitary pre-clearance	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-02-24
2008-005	3.6	Draft ISPM: International movement of cut flowers	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-02-27
2005-004	7.1	Draft ISPM: International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-01
2006-029	7.1	Draft ISPM: International movement of wood	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-01
2008-006	4.4	Draft specification: Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-16
2006-031	7.1	Draft ISPM: Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-17
2014-001	4.2	Draft specification: Guidance on pest risk management	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-17
2014-002	4.3	Draft specification for ISPM: Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-17
2014-008	4.1	Draft specification: Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-17
Documents				
01_SC_2015_May	1.3	Draft Agenda	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-17
02_SC_2015_May	2	Documents list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-17
03_SC_2015_May	2	Participants list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-04-17

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
04_SC_2015_May	6.2	Trading partners (2013-009)	SC	2015-02-24
05_SC_2015_May	6.2	Phytosanitary status (2010-004)	SC	2015-02-24
06_SC_2015_May	3.5	Steward's additional notes: Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003)	SC	2015-02-24
07_SC_2015_May	5.2	Understanding of the term <i>phytosanitary measure</i>	SC	2015-02-24
08_SC_2015_May	3.3	Inclusion of Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation in ISPM 15 (2006-010A)	SC	2015-02-26
09_SC_2015_May	3.4	Revision of dielectric section (Annex 1 to ISPM 15) (2006-010B)	SC	2015-02-26
10_SC_2015_May	3.1	<i>Identity, integrity, phytosanitary security</i> and proposed amendments to ISPM 12	SC	2015-02-27
11_SC_2015_May	3.5	Pre-clearance Discussion paper - Argentina	SC	2015-04-01
12_SC_2015_May	6.1	Update on activities of the TPPT	SC	2015-04-17
13_SC_2015_May	5.2	Purpose, Status and Content of ISPMs	SC	2015-04-16
14_SC_2015_May	5.2	Traceability in the phytosanitary context	SC	2015-04-16
15_SC_2015_May	8.1 8.2	Update from CPM-10 (2015) and review of the List of topics for IPPC standards	SC	2015-04-16
16_SC_2015_May	6.2	Update on activities of the TPG	SC	2015-04-16
17_SC_2015_May	6.3	Update on activities of the TPDP	SC	2015-04-16
18_SC_2015_May	6.4	Update on activities of the TPFF	SC	2015-04-16
19_SC_2015_May	6.5	Update on activities of the TPFQ	SC	2015-04-16
20_SC_2015_May	4.4	Compiled comments with steward's responses - 2008-006: Draft specification: Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20:2004)	SC	2015-04-16
21_SC_2015_May	4.4	Use of specific import authorization (2008-006) - Steward's additional notes on the member comments comments	SC	2015-04-16
22_SC_2015_May	5.3	Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site	SC	2015-04-16

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
23_SC_2015_May	7.1	Update from CPM-10 (2015)	SC	2015-04-17
24_SC_2015_May	4.3	Compiled comments with steward's responses - 2014-002: Draft specification - Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions	SC	2015-04-17
25_SC_2015_May	4.3	Steward's notes – Authorization of entities other than National Plant Protection Organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)	SC	2015-04-17
26_SC_2015_May	4.2	Compiled comments with steward's responses - 2014-001: Draft specification: Guidance on pest risk management	SC	2015-04-17
27_SC_2015_May	4.2	Steward's notes – Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001)	SC	2015-04-17
28_SC_2015_May	4.1	Compiled comments with steward's responses - 2014-008: Draft specification: Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures	SC	2015-04-17
29_SC_2015_May	4.1	Steward's notes: Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-008)	SC	2015-04-17
30_SC_2015_May	5.2	Notes on ISPMs – J. Hedley, New Zealand	SC	2015-04-17
31_SC_2015_May	5.2	Summary of Experts nominated in response to call for experts	SC	2015-04-17
01_CRP_SC_2015_May	7.1	Report of the 2015-04-09 meeting via webinar facilitated by NAPPO and COSAVE	SC	2015-05-04
02_CRP_SC_2015_May	7.1	Steward's comments on FO: draft ISPM International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)	SC	2015-05-04

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
SC membership list	1.1
Standard Setting staff	1.1
Local information	2

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
Invitation to the SC May 2015 Meeting	2
SC November 2014 Meeting Report	5.1
List of topics for IPPC standards	7
EWG June 2014 Meeting Report (International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005))	3.6
EWG September Meeting 2014 Report (International Movement of Wood Products and Handicrafts made from Wood (2008-008))	3.2
IPP calendar	12
Specification 57	3.2
Specification 42	3.5
Specification 56	3.6
TPPT June 2014 Meeting Report TPPT September 2014 Virtual Meeting Report TPPT February 2015 Virtual Meeting Report	6.1
TPG December 2014 Meeting Report	6.2
TPDP June 2015 Virtual Meeting Report TPDP July 2014 Meeting Report TPDP November 2014 Virtual Meeting Report TPDP February 2015 Virtual Meeting Report TPDP April 2015 Virtual Meeting Report	6.3
Link to the TPFF page	6.4
TPFQ July 2014 Virtual Meeting Report TPFQ October 2014 Virtual Meeting Report TPFQ December 2014 Virtual Meeting Report	6.5
Revision of the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure (SSP page) Revision of the IPPC Standards Setting Procedure (SC7 page)	5.2
CPM 2015/CRP/04: Draft ISPM on Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae) (2006-031) CPM 2015/INF/15: Draft ISPM on International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004) CPM 2015/INF/15: Draft ISPM on International movement of wood (2006-029)	7.1

Appendix 3: Participants List

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁴	Term expires
✓	Africa Member	Mr Lahcen ABAHA Regional Directorate of the Sanitary and Food Safety National Office - Souss-Massa Drâa Region - BP 40/S, Agadir 80 000, Hay Essalam MOROCCO Tel: (+212) 673 997 855 / 0528 23 7875 Fax: (+212) 528-237874	abahalacsen@yahoo.fr	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7(2012) 2 nd term / 3 years (2)	2015
✓	Africa Member	Ms Esther KIMANI General Manager, Phytosanitary Services Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service- KEPHIS P.O. BOX 49592-00100, Nairobi KENYA Tel: (+254) 3597201/2/3, Mobile: (+254) 0722 226 239	ekimani@kephis.org ; ekimaniw@gmail.com	CPM-9 (2014) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2017
✓	Africa Member SC Vice-Chair SC-7	Ms Ruth WOODE Deputy Director of Agriculture Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate Ministry of Food and Agriculture P.O.Box M37 Accra GHANA Tel: (+233) 244507687	wooderuth@yahoo.com	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016

⁴⁴ The numbers in parenthesis refers to FAO travel funding assistance. (0) No funding; (1) Airfare funding; (2) Airfare and DSA funding.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁴	Term expires
✓	Africa Member	Ms Alice Ntoboh Siben NDIKONTAR National Project Coordinator Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Department of Regulation and quality control of Agricultural products and Inputs. Yaoundé CAMEROON Phone: + 237 677561240; +237 222316771	ndikontarali@yahoo.co.uk	Replacement member for Mr. Kenneth M'SISKA CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015
✓	Asia Member	Mrs Walaikorn RATTANADECHAKUL Senior Agricultural Research Scientist Plant Quarantine Research Group Plant Protection Research and Development Office Department of Agriculture 50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao Chatuchak Bangkok 10900 KINGDOM OF THAILAND Tel: +662 940 6670 ext 115, 116 Fax : +662 579 2145	walai4733@gmail.com ;	Replacement for Mr Motoi SAKAMURA who resigned CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term/3 years First SC meeting: May 2015 (1)	2015
✓	Asia Member	Mr Lifeng WU Division Director National Agro-Tech Extension and Service Centre Ministry of Agriculture No.20 Mai Zi Dian Street Chaoyang District, Beijing 100125 CHINA Phone: (+86) 10 59194524 Fax: (+86) 10 59194726	wulifeng@agri.gov.cn	Replacement member for Mr Mohammad Ayub HOSSAIN CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Europe Member SC Chair	Ms Jane CHARD SASA, Scottish Government Roddinglaw Road Edinburgh EH12 9FJ UNITED KINGDOM Tel: (+44) 131 2448863 Fax: (+44) 131 2448940	jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) CPM-9 (2014) 3rd term/3 years (0)	2017

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed⁴⁴	Term expires
✓	Europe Member	Mr Nico HORN Senior Officer Plant Health, Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) Division Plant and Nature National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) P.O. Box 9102 6700 HC Wageningen THE NETHERLANDS Phone: (+31) 651998151	n.m.horn@minlnv.nl	CPM-9 (2014) 1st term/3 years (0)	2017
✓	Europe Member	Ms Hilde Kristin PAULSEN Senior Advisor Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Felles Postmottak P.O.Box 383 N-2381 Brumunddal NORWAY Tel: (+47) 64 94 43 46 Fax: (+47) 64 94 44 10	Hilde.paulsen@mattilsynet.no	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Europe Member SC-7	Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK Wojewodzki Inspektorat Ochrony Roslin I Nasiennictwa w Lublinie ul. Diamentowa 6 20-447 Lublin POLAND Tel: (+48) 81 7440326 Fax: (+48) 81 7447363	p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA Jefe de Organismos Internacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal SENASICA/SAGARPA Guillermo Pérez Valenzuela No. 127, Col. Del Carmen Coyoacán C.P. 04100 MEXICO Tel: (+11) 52-55-5090-3000 ext 51341	ana.montealegre@senasica.gob.mx	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁴	Term expires
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member SC-7	Mr Ezequiel FERRO Dirección Nacional de Protección Vegetal - SENASA Av, Paeso Colón 315 C.A. de Buenos Aires ARGENTINA Tel/Fax : (+5411) 4121-5091	eferro@senasa.gov.ar	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2016
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA Chief of Phytosanitary Certification Division Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Anexo B, Sala 310 Brasília DF 70043900 BRAZIL Tel: (+55) 61 3218 285	alexandre.palma@agricultura.gov.br	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Near East Member	Mr Kamaleldin Abdelmahmoud Amein BAKR Quarantine Director Plant Quarantine Department Direction Khartoum North, Industrial Area P.O.BOX 14 SUDAN Phone: +249 913207800 Fax: +249 185 337462	kamalbkr91@yahoo.com	Replacement for Mr Khidir Gebreil MUSA who resigned CPM-9 (2014) 3rd term/3 years First SC meeting: May 2015 (2)	2017
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✓	North America Member SC-7	Ms Marie-Claude FOREST National Manager and International Standards Advisor Plant Protection Division International Phytosanitary Standards Section Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel: (+1) 613-773-7235 Fax: (+1) 613-773-7204	marie-claude.forest@inspection.gc.ca	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) CPM-9 (2014) 3rd term/ 3 years (0)	2017
✓	Pacific Member	Mr John HEDLEY Principal Adviser International Organizations Policy Branch Ministry for Primary Industries P.O. Box 2526 Wellington NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0428 Fax: (+64) 4 894 0742	john.hedley@mpi.govt.nz	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term / 3 years (0)	2015

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Others

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
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✓	Observer / The Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO)	Mr Mekki CHOUIBANI Executive Director The Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO) c/o ONSSA. Avenue Haj Ahmed Cherkaoui. Agdal.10090. Rabat. MOROCCO Office: +212 537 676 536/ +212 537 776 598 Cell: +212 661 309 104 Fax: +212 537 776 598	m.chouibani@neppo.org chouibani@gmail.com	N/A	N/A

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✓	Observer / France	Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC Ministry of Agriculture, Agro-food and Forestry General directorate for food Sub-directorate for plant quality and protection 251 rue de Vaugirard 75732 Paris Cedex 15 France Tel: (+33) 149558437 Fax: (+33) 149555949	laurence.bouhot-delduc@agriculture.gouv.fr	N/A	N/A
✓	Steward	Mr Rui CARDOSO PEREIRA Insect and Pest Control Section Joint FAO/IAEA Division in Food and Agriculture Wagramerstrasse 5 PO Box 100, 1400 Vienna AUSTRIA Tel.: (+43) 1 260026077 Fax: (+43) 1 26000	r.cardoso-pereira@iaea.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer / Chile	Mr. Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero División de Protección Agrícola y Forestal Av. Presidente Bulnes 140, Santiago, CHILE Tel + 56-2 2345 1454	alvaro.sepulveda@sag.gob.cl	N/A	N/A
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Members not attending

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁵	Term expires
Asia Member	Ms Thanh Huong HA Deputy Director of Plant Quarantine Division, Plant Protection Department 149 Ho Dac Di Street Dong Da district Hanoi City VIET NAM Tel: (+844) 35331033 Fax: (+844) 35330043	ppdhuong@yahoo.com ; ppdhuong@gmail.com	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015
Pacific Member	Mr Ngatoko Ta NGATOKO Director Biosecurity Service, Ministry of Agriculture P.O.Box 96, Rarotonga COOK ISLANDS Telephone: (+682) 28 711 Fax: (+682) 21 881	nngatoko@agriculture.gov.cu	CPM-7 (2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015

⁴⁵ The numbers in parenthesis refers to FAO travel funding assistance. (0) No funding; (1) Airfare funding; (2) Airfare and DSA funding.

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁵	Term expires
Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Guillermo SIBAJA CHINCHILLA Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado. MAG PO Box 1521-1200 San Jose COSTA RICA Tel: + (506)25493663 (Office) Tel: + (506) 8813-2061 (Mobile)	gsibaja@sfe.go.cr ; gsibaja@yahoo.com	Replacement member for Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI CPM-5 (2010) CPM-8 (2013) 2nd term / 3 years (1)	2016
Near East Member	Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN Head of Plant Quarantine Department (Director) General Department of Plant Protection Department Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Sana'a REPUBLIC OF YEMEN Tel: 0096701563328 (Office) 00967733802618 (Mobile) 00967770712209 (Mobile)	dr.gamel_ramadan@yahoo.com ; Anvar.gamel@mail.ru	CPM-8(2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016
Near East Member	Ms Fida'a Ali RAWABDEH Plant protection & Phytosanitary Directorate Ministry of Agriculture Queen Rania Street B.O.Box: 2099/11181 Amman JORDAN Tel: +962-6-5356595 Mobile: +962-79-9063294	f_rawabdeh@yahoo.com ; f_rawabdeh@moa.gov.jo	Replacement member for Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI CPM-8(2013) 2nd term/ 3 years (1)	2016

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁵	Term expires
Asia Member	Mr D.D.K. SHARMA Joint Director (Plant Quarantine) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage - Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, N. H. – IV, Faridabad (Haryana), 121001 INDIA Tel: 91 129 2418506 (Office) Fax: 91 129 2412125	ddk.sharma@nic.in	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2016

Appendix 4: Draft ISPMs approved for member consultation July-November 2015

Draft standards:

- (1) Appendix to ISPM 20 on *Arrangements for verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country* (2005-003) (Appendix XX).
- (2) Revisions to ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) Annex 1 and 2 for inclusion of the phytosanitary treatment *Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material* (2006-010A) and the revision of the dielectric heating section in Annex 1 of ISPM 15 (2006-010B)
- (3) Draft Amendments to the Glossary approved for member consultation 2016.

Draft phytosanitary treatments:

- (1) Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood (2007-101A)
- (2) Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of nematodes and insects in debarked wood (2007-101B)
- (3) Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (2007-114)
- (4) Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Mangifera indica* (2010-107)

Draft diagnostic protocols:

- (1) *Sorghum halepense* (2006-027)
- (2) *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* (2006-025) (projected)
- (3) *Xanthomonas fragariae* (2004-012) (projected)

Appendix 5: Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2015) Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)

Publication history

Date of this document	2015-05-15
Document category	Draft 2015 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)
Current document stage	To member consultation 2016
Major stages	CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms Specification TP5. 2014-12 TPG drafted text 2015-05 SC reviewed
Notes	Note to Secretariat formatting this paper: formatting in definitions and explanations (strikethrough, bold, italics) needs to remain. 2015-05 SC reviewed. Withdrew identity (of a consignment) (2011-001), phytosanitary security (of a consignment) (2013-008), integrity (of a consignment).

EXPLANATORY NOTE FOR THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE MAY 2015 MEETING

At its meeting in December 2014, the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) made proposals for the addition, revision and deletion of terms and definitions in ISPM 5. As in past years, it is suggested that some explanation be given for each proposal in the document that will be sent for member consultation. The proposals refer to individual terms in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* and to a consequential change arising from these proposals. This paper was presented to the SC May 2015, revised and approved for member consultation. Considering only three terms were approved, the SC agreed to submit them for consultation in 2016.

[264] Members are asked to consider the following proposals for addition, revision and deletion of terms and definitions to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*). A brief explanation is given for each proposal. For revision of terms and definitions, only the proposed changes are open for comment. For full details on the discussions related to the specific terms, please refer to the meeting reports on the IPP.

2. REVISIONS

2.1 *contaminating pest, contamination* (2012-001)

[265] The term *contaminating pest* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the Standards Committee (SC) in April 2012 based on a TPG proposal. Deletion of the term and definition was proposed in the 2013 Amendments to the Glossary. However, at the 2013 member consultation, many IPPC members did not support this deletion, because they considered the term *contaminating pest* useful, especially to express the concept previously covered by the term *hitch-hiker pest* (deleted from the Glossary by CPM-7 in 2012). Thus they suggested not to delete the term *contaminating pest*, but rather to revise its definition.

- [266] The TPG rediscussed the defined terms *contaminating pest* and *contamination* and their use in ISPMs at its meetings in February and December 2014.
- [267] Revised definitions of *contaminating pest* and *contamination* were proposed by the TPG in December 2014 and reviewed by the SC in May 2015.
- [268] **The following points may be considered when reviewing the revision:**
- [269] **For both terms:**
- [270] If the definition of *contaminating pest* was deleted, the concept expressed by the term *hitch-hiker pest* would be partly lost; if the definition of *contamination* was deleted, the symmetry between the definitions of *infestation* and *contamination* would be lost, whereas the wording “*infestation* or *contamination*” is often used in ISPMs.
- [271] This is the reason why it is proposed that both definitions are maintained, although duplication or considerable overlap between definitions should normally be avoided.
- [272] For *contaminating pest*:
- [273] – “carried by” was changed to “present in” to (i) align it with the definition for *contamination*; (ii) because *presence* more adequately focuses on the core meaning of the term, namely that a *contaminating pest* is present in an item, independently on whether this item may actually transport, move or convey the pest, and (iii) because *presence* sufficiently covers the concept of “hitch-hiker” pests.
- [274] – “or on” was added to “present in” because, for example, a *contaminating pest* may be present in “or on” a container.
- [275] – “storage place, conveyance or container” was added to not restrict the definition to a commodity, hereby conveying the concept of hitch-hiker pest better, and to align it with the definition of *contamination*.
- [276] – “does not infest those plants or plant products” was simplified by using the object pronoun “them”.
- [277] **For *contamination*:**
- [278] – *pest* was modified to *contaminating pest* to increase clarity of the definition by cross referring to this Glossary term, whose definition includes mention of *infestation*.
- [279] – “other” was deleted, as it implied that pests are regulated articles, which is incorrect.
- [280] – “the unintended presence of” was added in relation to regulated articles to clarify the difference between “presence of a *contaminating pest*”, where presence is always accidental, and “presence of a regulated article”, where presence is often intentional (as a commodity) and can only be considered as a contamination when the regulated article is unintentionally present. By adding the proposed wording, it is clearly expressed that both pests and regulated articles are present unintentionally.
- [281] – “or on” was added to “present in” because, for example, a *contaminating pest* may be present in “or on” a container.

- [282] – “not constituting an infestation” and “(see infestation)” were deleted because this concept is covered in the definition of *contaminating pest* by the term *infest* (now bolded to cross-refer to the definition of *infestation*).

Original definitions

contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest those plants or plant products [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
contamination	Presence in a commodity , storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles , not constituting an infestation (see infestation) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]

Proposed revisions

contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by present in or on a commodity , storage place, conveyance or container, and that , in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest them these plants or plant products
contamination	Presence of pests a contaminating pest or other unintended presence of a regulated articles in or on a commodity , storage place, conveyance or container not constituting an infestation (see infestation)

2.2 endangered area (2014-009)

- [283] The term *endangered area* was first added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC April 2012 (with the topic number 2012-002) based on a TPG November 2011 proposal. In October 2012, the TPG recommended the term be deleted from the draft *Amendments to the Glossary* (2012). SC May 2013 agreed and removed the term from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*. However, the General IPPC Survey 2012–2013 undertaken by the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) and shared with CPM-9 (2014) indicated evidence of misinterpretation of the term, and therefore the SC May 2014 reinstated *endangered area* (2014-009) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*. A revised definition was proposed by the TPG in December 2014 and reviewed by the SC in May 2015.
- [284] **The following points may be considered when reviewing the revision:**
- [285] - the General IPPC Survey 2012-2013 showed that some countries understood the term to mean an environmentally protected area in the ecological conservation sense. In the IPPC context, “endangered area” is used only in relation to PRA. The proposed definition now clearly states that the term refers to a PRA area.
- [286] - “ecological factors” were changed to “abiotic and biotic conditions” in order to de-emphasize the same misconception. The wording “abiotic and biotic” adequately covers the intended meaning in the framework of the definition.

- [287] - “the area” was changed to “that area” so that it is clear reference is made to the PRA area mentioned earlier in the definition.
- [288] - “Part or all” was added in line with ISPM 11, to clarify that the endangered area is not necessarily the whole PRA area, but often is only a portion of it.

Original definition

endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss [FAO, 1995]
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Proposed revision

endangered area	An Part or all of the PRA area where <u>abiotic and biotic conditions</u> ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in <u>that</u> the area will result in economically important loss
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3. DELETIONS

3.1 kiln-drying (2013-006)

- [289] The term *kiln-drying* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC May 2013 based on a TPG proposal. The TPG February 2014 proposed a revised definition in the *Amendments to the Glossary (2014)*, which was not accepted by the SC May 2014. There was agreement that kiln-drying is an industrial process but diverging views on whether a definition was needed and, if so, whether the term should be defined specifically for the phytosanitary context. Deletion of *kiln-drying* was proposed by the TPG in December 2014 and reviewed by the SC in May 2015. The following explanatory points may be considered:
- [290] - kiln-drying is an industrial process without a specific IPPC meaning. It is used for various purposes in the wood industry, not only to comply with phytosanitary import requirements, but to meet quality requirements.
- [291] - Where the process is used as a phytosanitary measure, it is a heat treatment method which should conform with a required heating schedule. For example, in the case of ISPM 15, kiln-drying only qualifies as a phytosanitary measure when it satisfies the requirement that the core temperature reaches a minimum temperature of 56° C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes. In that case, it will be referred to as a heat treatment (code HT) and not as kiln-drying.
- [292] - In the current Glossary definition, “or humidity control” is incorrect as there is always humidity control.
- [293] - There is no particular need for the term to be defined in the phytosanitary context. It is noted that the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood* (2006-029) explains kiln-drying in a phytosanitary context, which will serve as a sufficient reference to the term. In ISPM 15, the requirements are clearly explained.

Proposed deletion

kiln-drying	A process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content [ISPM 15:2002]
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Appendix 6: Draft revision of Annex 1 and Annex 2 to ISPM 15 (2006-010A&B)

Title: Draft revision of Annex 1 (*Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material*) and Annex 2 (*The mark and its application*) to ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*): inclusion of the phytosanitary treatment *Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation* and revision of the dielectric heating section (2006-010A&B)

Status box	
<i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i>	
Date of this document	2015-05-20
Document category	Draft revision of Annexes 1 and 2 to ISPM 15
Current document stage	To 2015 May SC for approval for member consultation
Major stages for the phytosanitary treatment <i>Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation</i>	<p>2006-09 <i>Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material treatment</i> (2007-101) submitted</p> <p>2006-12 TPPT reviewed treatment</p> <p>2007-07 Revised text considered by TPFQ</p> <p>2007-12 Further revised text submitted to TPPT</p> <p>2008-12 TPFQ discussion</p> <p>2009-01 TPPT reviewed treatment</p> <p>2009-07 Amended text considered by TPFQ</p> <p>2010-07 Text updated and recommended to SC</p> <p>2010-09 TPFQ discussion</p> <p>2011-04 SC e-decision</p> <p>2011-05 SC via e-discussion returned to TPPT</p> <p>2011-07 TPPT revised text based on SC comments</p> <p>2011-10 TPPT reviewed treatment</p> <p>2012-02 TPFQ discussion</p> <p>2012-12 TPPT reviewed treatment</p> <p>2014-06 TPPT recommended treatment to SC for member consultation</p> <p>2014-09 SC approved for member consultation via e-decision</p> <p>2014-11 SC agreed to split <i>Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material</i> (2007-101) into two separate topics: <i>Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood</i> (2007-101A) and <i>Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of nematodes and insects in debarked wood</i> (2007-101B) and recommended to CPM to include a new topic: Revision of dielectric heating section (Annex 1 (<i>Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material</i>) to ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>))</p> <p>2014-12 TPFQ reviewed the draft treatment <i>Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of nematodes and insects in debarked wood</i> (2007-101B) for inclusion to ISPM 15 (2006-010A)</p> <p>2015-05 SC reviewed and approved draft revision to ISPM 15 in relation to topics 2006-010A and 2007-101B for member consultation.</p>
Treatment Lead	Mr Mike ORMSBY (NZ)
Major stages for the revision of the dielectric	2014-10 TPFQ reviewed draft treatment for <i>Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating</i> (2007-114) and suggested changes to the

heating section	dielectric heating section of Annex 1 to ISPM 15
Secretariat notes	<p>2015-02 This document combines two topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of the phytosanitary treatment Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material in Annexes 1 and 2 to ISPM 15 - Revision of dielectric heating section (Annex 1 (<i>Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material</i>) to ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>)) (2006-010B) - Grey text is not open for comments; revisions are indicated by black text with strikethrough and underline.

This revised Annex 1 was adopted by XXth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [month] [year].

[The annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.]

ANNEX 1: Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material (2013)

The approved treatments may be applied to units of wood packaging material or to pieces of wood that are to be made into wood packaging material.

Use of debarked wood

Irrespective of the type of treatment applied, wood packaging material must be made of debarked wood. For this standard, any number of visually separate and clearly distinct small pieces of bark may remain if they are:

- less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or
- greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 square cm.

For methyl bromide and sulphuryl fluoride treatment, the removal of bark must be carried out before treatment as the presence of bark on the wood may affect treatment efficacy. For heat treatment, the removal of bark may be carried out before or after treatment. When a dimension limitation is specified for a certain type of heat treatment (e.g. dielectric heating), any bark must be included in the dimension measurement.

Heat treatment

Various energy sources or processes may be suitable to achieve the required treatment parameters. For example, conventional steam heating, kiln-drying, heat-enabled chemical pressure impregnation and dielectric heating (microwave, radio frequency) may all be considered heat treatments provided they meet the heat treatment parameters specified in this standard.

NPPOs should ensure that treatment providers monitor the treatment temperature at a location likely to be the coldest, which will be the location taking the longest time to reach the target temperature in the wood, to ensure that the target temperature is maintained for the duration of treatment throughout the

batch of wood being treated. The point at which a piece of wood is the coldest may vary depending on the energy source or process applied, the moisture content and the initial temperature distribution in the wood.

When using dielectric heating as a heat source, the coldest part of the wood during treatment is usually the surface. In some situations (e.g. dielectric heating of wood of large dimensions that has been frozen and until the wood has thawed) the core may be the coldest part of the wood.

Heat treatment using a conventional steam or dry kiln heat chamber (treatment code for the mark: HT)

When using conventional heat chamber technology, the fundamental requirement is to achieve a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including its core).

This temperature can be measured by inserting temperature sensors in the core of the wood. Alternatively, when using kiln-drying heat chambers or other heat treatment chambers, treatment schedules may be developed based on a series of test treatments during which the core temperature of the wood at various locations inside the heat chamber has been measured and correlated with chamber air temperature, taking into account the moisture content of the wood and other substantial parameters (such as species and thickness of the wood, air flow rate and humidity). The test series must demonstrate that a minimum temperature of 56 °C is maintained for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood.

Treatment schedules should be specified or approved by the NPPO.

Treatment providers should be approved by the NPPO. NPPOs should consider the following factors that may be required for a heat chamber to meet the treatment requirements.

- The heat chamber is sealed and well insulated, including insulation in the floor.
- The heat chamber is designed in a manner that permits uniform flow of air around and through the wood stack. Wood to be treated is loaded into the chamber in a manner that ensures adequate air flow around and through the wood stack.
- Air deflectors in the chamber area and spacers in the stack of the wood are used as required to ensure adequate air flow.
- Fans are used to circulate air during treatment, and air flow from these fans is sufficient to ensure the core temperature of the wood is maintained at the specified level for the required duration.
- The coldest location within the chamber is identified for each load and temperature sensors are placed there, either in the wood or in the chamber.
- Where the treatment is monitored using temperature sensors inserted into the wood, at least two temperature sensors are recommended. These temperature sensors should be suitable for measuring wood core temperature. The use of multiple temperature sensors ensures that any failure of a temperature sensor is detected during the treatment process. The temperature sensors are inserted at least 30 cm from the end of a piece of wood and penetrate to the centre of the wood. For shorter boards or pallet blocks, temperature sensors are also inserted in the piece of wood with the largest dimensions in a manner that ensures the temperature at the core is measured. Any holes drilled in the wood to place the temperature sensors are sealed with appropriate material to prevent interference in temperature measurement by convection or

- conduction. Special attention should be paid to external influences on the wood such as nails or metal insertions that may lead to incorrect measurements.
- Where the treatment schedule is based on monitoring chamber air temperature and is used for treatment of different wood types (e.g. specific species and sizes), the schedule takes into account the species, moisture content and thickness of the wood being treated. At least two temperature sensors are recommended for monitoring the air temperature in the chamber treating wood packaging according to treatment schedules.
 - If the air flow in the chamber is routinely reversed during treatment, a greater number of temperature sensors may be needed to account for a possible change in the location of the coldest point.
 - Temperature sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at a frequency specified by the NPPO.
 - Temperatures are monitored and recorded during each treatment to ensure that the prescribed minimum temperature is maintained for the required period of time. If the minimum temperature is not maintained, corrective action needs to be taken to ensure that all wood is treated according to heat treatment requirements (30 continuous minutes at 56 °C); for example, the treatment is restarted or the treatment time extended and, if necessary, the temperature raised. During the treatment period, the frequency of temperature readings is sufficient to ensure that treatment failures can be detected.
 - For the purpose of auditing, the treatment provider keeps records of heat treatments and calibrations for a period of time specified by the NPPO.

Heat treatment using dielectric heating (treatment code for the mark: DH)

Where dielectric heating ~~is used~~ (e.g. microwaves or radio waves) is used, wood packaging material ~~composed of wood not exceeding 20 cm⁴⁶ when measured across the smallest dimension of the piece or the stack~~ must be heated to achieve a minimum temperature of 60 °C for 1 continuous minute throughout the entire profile of the wood (including its surface). ~~The prescribed temperature must be reached within 30 minutes from the start of the treatment⁴⁷.~~

Treatment schedules should be specified or approved by the NPPO.

Treatment providers should be approved by the NPPO. NPPOs should consider the following factors that may be required for a dielectric heating chamber to meet the treatment requirements.

- Irrespective of whether dielectric heating is conducted as a batch process or as a continuous (conveyor) process, the treatment is monitored in the wood where the temperature is likely to be the coldest (normally on the surface) to ensure the target temperature is maintained. For measuring the temperature, at least two temperature sensors are recommended to ensure that any failure of a temperature sensor is detected.
- The treatment provider has initially validated that the wood temperatures reach or exceed 60 °C for 1 continuous minute throughout the entire profile of the wood (including its surface).

⁴⁶ ~~The 20 cm limit is based on the efficacy data currently available.~~

⁴⁷ ~~Only microwave technology has been proven to date to be capable of achieving the required temperature within the recommended time scale.~~

- For wood exceeding 5 cm in thickness, dielectric heating at 2.45 GHz requires bidirectional application or multiple waveguides for the delivery of microwave energy to ensure uniformity of heating.
- Temperature sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at a frequency specified by the NPPO.
- For the purpose of auditing, the treatment provider keeps records of heat treatments and calibrations for a period of time specified by the NPPO.

Methyl bromide treatment (treatment code for the mark: MB)

NPPOs are encouraged to promote the use of alternative treatments approved in this standard⁴⁸. Use of methyl bromide should take into account the CPM recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM, 2008).

Wood packaging material containing a piece of wood exceeding 20 cm in cross-section at its smallest dimension must not be treated with methyl bromide.

The fumigation of wood packaging material with methyl bromide must be in accordance with a schedule specified or approved by the NPPO that achieves the minimum concentration-time product⁴⁹ (CT) over 24 hours at the temperature and final residual concentration specified in Table 1. This CT must be achieved throughout the profile of the wood, including its core, although the concentrations would be measured in the ambient atmosphere. The minimum temperature of the wood and its surrounding atmosphere must not be less than 10 °C and the minimum exposure time must not be less than 24 hours. Monitoring of gas concentrations must be carried out at a minimum at 2, 4 and 24 hours from the beginning of the treatment. In the case of longer exposure times and weaker concentrations, additional measurement of the gas concentrations should be recorded at the end of fumigation.

If the CT is not achieved over 24 hours, corrective action needs to be taken to ensure the CT is reached; for example, the treatment is restarted or the treatment time extended for a maximum of 2 hours without adding more methyl bromide to achieve the required CT (see the footnote to Table 1).

Table 1: Minimum CT over 24 hours for wood packaging material fumigated with methyl bromide

Temperature (°C)	CT (g·h/m ³) over 24 h	Minimum final concentration (g/m ³) after 24 h [#]
21.0 or above	650	24
16.0 – 20.9	800	28
10.0 – 15.9	900	32

⁴⁸ Contracting parties to the IPPC may also have obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (UNEP, 2000).

⁴⁹ The CT utilized for methyl bromide and sulphuryl fluoride treatments in this standard is the sum of the products of the concentration (g/m³) and time (h) over the duration of the treatment.

In circumstances when the minimum final concentration is not achieved after 24 hours, a deviation in the concentration of ~5% is permitted provided additional treatment time is added to the end of the treatment to achieve the prescribed CT.

One example of a schedule that may be used for achieving the specified requirements is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Example of a treatment schedule that achieves the minimum required CT for wood packaging material treated with methyl bromide (initial doses may need to be higher in conditions of high sorption or leakage)

Temperature (°C)	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:		
		2 h	4 h	24 h
21.0 or above	48	36	31	24
16.0 – 20.9	56	42	36	28
10.0 – 15.9	64	48	42	32

Treatment providers should be approved by the NPPO. NPPOs should consider the following factors that may be required for methyl bromide fumigation to meet the treatment requirements.

- Fans are used as appropriate during the gas distribution phase of fumigation to ensure equilibrium is reached and positioned to make certain the fumigant is rapidly and effectively distributed throughout the fumigation enclosure (preferably within the first hour of application).
- The fumigation enclosure is not loaded beyond 80% of its volume.
- The fumigation enclosure is well sealed and as gas tight as possible. If fumigation is to be carried out under sheets, these are made of gas-proof material and sealed appropriately at the seams and at floor level.
- The fumigation site floor is impermeable to the fumigant; if it is not, gas-proof sheets are laid on the floor.
- The use of a vaporizer to apply methyl bromide (“hot gassing”) in order to fully volatilize the fumigant prior to its entry into the fumigation enclosure is recommended.
- Methyl bromide treatment is not carried out on stacked wood packaging material exceeding 20 cm in cross-section at its smallest dimension. Therefore, stacked wood packaging material may need separators to ensure adequate methyl bromide circulation and penetration.
- The concentration of methyl bromide in the air space is always measured at a location furthest from the insertion point of the gas as well as at other locations throughout the enclosure (e.g. at front bottom, centre middle and back top) to confirm that uniform distribution of the gas is reached. Treatment time is not calculated until uniform distribution has been reached.
- When calculating methyl bromide dosage, compensation is made for any gas mixtures (e.g. 2% chloropicrin) to ensure that the total amount of methyl bromide applied meets required dose rates.
- Initial dose rates and post-treatment product handling procedures take account of likely methyl bromide sorption by the treated wood packaging material or associated product (e.g. polystyrene boxes).
- The measured or expected temperature of the product or the ambient air immediately before or during treatment (whichever is the lowest) is used to calculate the methyl bromide dose.

- Wood packaging material to be fumigated is not wrapped or coated in materials impervious to the fumigant.
- Temperature and gas concentration sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at a frequency specified by the NPPO.
- For the purposes of auditing, the treatment provider keeps records of methyl bromide treatments and calibrations for a period of time specified by the NPPO.

Sulphuryl fluoride treatment (treatment code for the mark: SF)

The fumigation of wood packaging material with sulphuryl fluoride must be in accordance with a schedule that achieves the minimum concentration- time product (CT) in the ambient atmosphere over 24 or 48 hours at the temperature and final residual concentration specified in Table 3. Small increases in the treatment time (e.g. –1-2 hours) may be permitted to achieve the required CT if the minimum final concentration is not reached . The minimum temperature of the wood must be not less than 20 °C and the minimum exposure time must be not less than the time stated for each temperature.

Table 3: Minimum CT over 24 or 48 hours for wood packaging material fumigated with sulphuryl fluoride

Temperature (°C)	Minimum CT (g·h/m ³)	Minimum final concentration (g/m ³)
20 and above for 48 h	3 000	29
30 and above for 24 h	1 400	41

One example of a schedule that may be used for achieving the specified requirements is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Example of a treatment schedule that achieves the minimum required CT for wood packaging material treated with sulphuryl fluoride

Temperature (°C)	Minimum target CT dosage (g·h/m ³)	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum concentration (g/m ³) at:						
			0.5 h	2 h	4 h	12 h	24 h	36 h	48 h
20 and above	3 000	120	124	112	104	82	58	41	29
30 and above	1 400	82	87	78	73	58	41	NA [#]	NA

NA, not applicable.

NPPOs shall ensure that the following factors are appropriately addressed by those involved in the application of sulphuryl fluoride treatment under this standard.

- Fans are used as appropriate during the gas distribution phase of fumigation to ensure equilibrium is reached and positioned to make certain the fumigant is rapidly and effectively distributed throughout the fumigation enclosure (preferably within the first hour of application).
- The fumigation enclosure is not loaded beyond 80% of its volume.
- The fumigation enclosure is well sealed and as gas tight as possible. If fumigation is to be carried out under sheets, these must be made of gas-proof material and sealed appropriately at the seams and at floor level.
- The fumigation site floor is either impermeable to the fumigant or gas-proof sheets are laid on the floor.
- Sulphuryl fluoride treatment is not carried out on wood packaging material exceeding 20 cm in cross-section at its smallest dimension. Wood stacks need separators at least every 20 cm to ensure adequate sulphuryl fluoride circulation and penetration.

- When calculating sulphuryl fluoride dosage, compensation is made for any gas mixtures (e.g. carbon dioxide) to ensure that the total amount of fumigant applied meets required dose rates.
- Initial dose rates and post-treatment product handling procedures take account of likely sulphuryl fluoride sorption by the treated wood packaging material or associated product (e.g. polystyrene boxes).
- The measured temperature of the product or the ambient air (whichever is the lowest) is used to calculate the sulphuryl fluoride dose, and the temperature of the product must be at least 20 °C (including at the wood core) throughout the duration of the treatment.
- Wood packaging material to be fumigated is not wrapped or coated in materials impervious to the fumigant.
- For the purpose of auditing, the treatment provider keeps records of sulphuryl fluoride treatments for a period of time determined and as required by the NPPO.
- Wood moisture content should not be more than 60% at the time of treatment.
- Instruments used for measuring sulphuryl fluoride may be affected by altitude, water vapour, carbon dioxide or temperature. These instruments need to be calibrated specifically for sulphuryl fluoride.
- Personnel applying fumigation consult and follow national label instructions and requirements regarding the use of sulphuryl fluoride.

Adoption of alternative treatments and revisions of approved treatment schedules

As new technical information becomes available, existing treatments may be reviewed and modified, and alternative treatments or new treatment schedule for wood packaging material may be adopted by the CPM. If a new treatment or a revised treatment schedule is adopted for wood packaging material and incorporated into this ISPM, material treated under the previous treatment and/or schedule does not need to be re-treated or re-marked.

ANNEX 2: The mark and its application

A mark indicating that wood packaging material has been subjected to approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this standard⁵⁰ comprises the following required components:

- the symbol
- a country code
- a producer/treatment provider code
- a treatment code using the appropriate abbreviation according to Annex 1 (HT or MB).

Symbol

The design of the symbol (which may have been registered under national, regional or international procedures, as either a trademark or a certification/collective/guarantee mark) must resemble closely that shown in the examples illustrated below and must be presented to the left of the other components.

Country code

The country code must be the International Organization for Standards (ISO) two-letter country code (shown in the examples as “XX”). It must be separated by a hyphen from the producer/treatment provider code.

Producer/treatment provider code

The producer/treatment provider code is a unique code assigned by the NPPO to the producer of the wood packaging material or treatment provider who applies the marks or the entity otherwise responsible to the NPPO for ensuring that appropriately treated wood is used and properly marked (shown in the examples as “000”). The number and order of digits and/or letters are assigned by the NPPO.

Treatment code

The treatment code is an IPPC abbreviation as provided in Annex 1 for the approved measure used and shown in the examples as “YY”. The treatment code must appear after the combined country and producer/treatment provider codes. It must appear on a separate line from the country code and producer/treatment provider code, or be separated by a hyphen if presented on the same line as the other codes.

Treatment code	Treatment type
HT	Heat treatment
MB	Methyl bromide
DH	Dielectric heating
<u>SF</u>	<u>Sulphuryl fluoride</u>

Application of the mark

The size, font types used, and position of the mark may vary, but its size must be sufficient to be both visible and legible to inspectors without the use of a visual aid. The mark must be rectangular or

⁵⁰ At import, countries should accept previously produced wood packaging material carrying a mark consistent with earlier versions of this standard.

square in shape and contained within a border line with a vertical line separating the symbol from the code components. To facilitate the use of stencilling, small gaps in the border, the vertical line, and elsewhere among the components of the mark, may be present.

No other information shall be contained within the border of the mark. If additional marks (e.g. trademarks of the producer, logo of the authorizing body) are considered useful to protect the use of the mark on a national level, such information may be provided adjacent to but outside of the border of the mark.

The mark must be:

- legible
- durable and not transferable
- placed in a location that is visible when the wood packaging is in use, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the wood packaging unit.

The mark must not be hand drawn.

The use of red or orange should be avoided because these colours are used in the labelling of dangerous goods.

Where various components are integrated into a unit of wood packaging material, the resultant composite unit should be considered as a single unit for marking purposes. On a composite unit of wood packaging material made of both treated wood and processed wood material (where the processed component does not require treatment), it may be appropriate for the mark to appear on the processed wood material components to ensure that the mark is in a visible location and is of a sufficient size. This approach to the application of the mark applies only to composite single units, not to temporary assemblies of wood packaging material.

Special consideration of legible application of the mark to dunnage may be necessary because treated wood for use as dunnage may not be cut to final length until loading of a conveyance takes place. It is important that shippers ensure that all dunnage used to secure or support commodities is treated and displays the mark described in this annex, and that the marks are clear and legible. Small pieces of wood that do not include all the required elements of the mark should not be used for dunnage. Options for marking dunnage appropriately include:

- application of the mark to pieces of wood intended for use as dunnage along their entire length at very short intervals (NB: where very small pieces are subsequently cut for use as dunnage, the cuts should be made so that an entire mark is present on the dunnage used.)
- additional application of the mark to treated dunnage in a visible location after cutting, provided that the shipper is authorized in accordance with section 4.

The examples below illustrate some acceptable variants of the required components of the mark that is used to certify that the wood packaging material that bears such a mark has been subjected to an approved treatment. No variations in the symbol should be accepted. Variations in the layout of the mark should be accepted provided that they meet the requirements set out in this annex.

Appendix 7: Draft appendix to ISPM 20 – Arrangements for verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country (2005-003)

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
Date of this document	2015-05-19
Document category	Draft new appendix 1 to ISPM 20 (<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>)
Current document stage	To member consultation 2015
Major stages	<p>2005-04 ICPM-7 added topic <i>Pre-clearance for regulated pests</i> (2005-003)</p> <p>2006-01 Draft specification submitted to member consultation</p> <p>2006-11 SC approved specification</p> <p>2008-09 Expert working group drafted text</p> <p>2011-05 SC reviewed draft text and returned to Steward</p> <p>2012-02 To SC April 2012 for approval for member consultation</p> <p>2012-12 Steward revised standard</p> <p>2013-05 SC postponed consideration of the draft until concepts related to pre-clearance have been clarified</p> <p>2014-05 SC discussed the concepts related to pre-clearance</p> <p>2014-11 SC discussed the concepts and definitions related to pre-clearance</p> <p>2015-05 SC approved draft ISPM to member consultation</p>
Steward history	<p>2012-11 SC: Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE (MX, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2012-11 SC: Mr Stephen BUTCHER (NZ, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2012-04 SC: Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2012-04 SC: Ms Soledad CASTRO-DOROCHESSI (CL, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2012-04 SC: Mr Bart ROSSEL (AU, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2012-04 SC: Mr Mike HOLTZHAUSEN (ZA, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2008-11 SC: Mr Arundel SAKALA (ZM, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2005-04 SC: Mr Mike HOLTZHAUSEN (ZA, Lead Steward)</p>
Notes	<p>2011-02-08 Edited (SC May 2011 drafts)</p> <p>2011-03-01 Formatted for SC May 2011</p> <p>2011-05 SC reviewed draft, asking SC members to submit comments to Steward by 31 May 2011</p> <p>2012-04 SC discussed and reviewed draft, asking SC members to submit comments to Steward by 2012-12-15</p> <p>2012-12-14 Steward revised standard</p> <p>2013-01-18 Posted for TPG 2013-02</p> <p>2013-02-05 Edited (AF)</p> <p>2013-01 An SC forum was opened on the concepts linked to pre-clearance. SC comments were collected and sent to the Steward and assistant stewards for review. The issue was discussed at SC May 2014.</p>

	<p>2014-10 SC small group revised the draft. This draft has been briefly discussed at SC November 2014.</p> <p>2015-02 small SC group revised the draft following SC members' comments collected after SC November 2014 meeting. This draft was discussed at SC May 2015.</p>
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This appendix was adopted by the [XX]th Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [month] [year].

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1: Arrangements for verification of compliance of consignments by the importing country in the exporting country

- [294] The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country usually verifies compliance of consignments with phytosanitary import requirements on entry to the importing country. However, to facilitate trade logistics and release a consignment at destination, contracting parties may in some cases bilaterally negotiate an arrangement that allows some verification procedures to be performed by the NPPO of the importing country in the exporting country.
- [295] NPPOs of the importing country and the exporting country may establish and use a bilateral arrangement (hereinafter referred to as an “arrangement”) for verification procedures to be performed on consignments in the exporting country only on a voluntary and case-by-case basis and for a time period relevant to each situation.
- [296] The arrangement may only include procedures to verify compliance of consignments in line with ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*). Consignments should not be subjected to these verification procedures again at the point of entry. The NPPO of the importing country may, however, perform other verification procedures, such as document and identity checks, at the point of entry.
- [297] The terms of the arrangement for a particular regulated article should be developed once the pest risk analysis (PRA) is completed, the pest risk is assessed and pest risk management options are selected. The pest risk management options selected in the PRA may be described in the arrangement.
- [298] Irrespective of any arrangements between the NPPOs of the importing country and the exporting country, issuance of phytosanitary certificates remains the exclusive responsibility of the NPPO of the exporting country. The core principles stated in Articles I.2, IV.2(a), IV.2(b), IV.2(c), IV.2(d), IV.2(e), IV.2(g) and V.1 of the IPPC assign this responsibility to the NPPO of the exporting country.
- [299] The following guidance provides options to be considered by NPPOs in relation to arrangements for the verification of compliance of consignments by the NPPO of the importing country in the exporting country.

1. Initiation of an Arrangement

- [300] An arrangement may be initiated by the NPPO of the exporting country or it may be proposed by the NPPO of the importing country. In all cases, the arrangement should be agreed on by both NPPOs. An arrangement should not be established as a condition to allow trade.

2. Criteria for Establishing an Arrangement

[301] The establishment of an arrangement may be an option to deal with situations such as the following typical ones:

- to facilitate trade logistics
- to avoid hindering trade of a commodity after numerous instances of detection of regulated pests
- when measures associated with the refusal of a consignment at the point of entry (e.g. destruction, re-export, return to origin) are costly or difficult to apply
- when inspection at the point of entry adversely affects commercial packaging (e.g. the commodity is individually wrapped and destructive sampling is required) or commodity quality (e.g. the commodity is perishable)
- when infrastructure is present in the exporting country to re-condition non-compliant consignments (e.g. cleaning).

3. Requirements for an Arrangement

[302] The following requirements are applicable to all arrangements:

- An arrangement for allowing verification procedures for consignment to be performed in the exporting country should be developed through consultation between the NPPO of the importing country and the NPPO of the exporting country, respecting the general principles of the IPPC regarding the responsibilities of both NPPOs.
- When an arrangement is in place, minimal or no procedures should be carried out upon entry of the consignment in the importing country to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements.
- The financial aspects of the arrangement should be agreed on by the NPPOs of the importing country and the exporting country.
- The arrangement should specify the technical details as well as the conditions for scaling down inspection levels and suspending or terminating the arrangement.
- The arrangement may have a limited time frame, in which case this should be specified.
- The arrangement should be subject to regular review.

4. Process for Establishing an Arrangement

[303] The steps that may be followed to establish an arrangement are outlined below.

4.1 Proposal

[304] The NPPO of the importing country may propose an arrangement to the NPPO of the exporting country. The proposal should be assessed by the NPPO of the exporting country to determine whether the proposed arrangement would meet the requirements of this appendix. The initiative to establish an arrangement may also come from the NPPO of the exporting country. Regardless of the origin, the proposal may be in response to a need identified by the initiating NPPO or by industry representatives.

4.2 Evaluation

[305] The NPPO receiving the proposal for an arrangement should undertake a timely review of the proposal and prepare a response for the NPPO initiating the proposal. Evaluation of the proposal should encompass pest risk concerns, operational and economic feasibility, and regulatory aspects. Other factors that may be considered in the evaluation include:

- timing and duration of the arrangement
- proposed activity levels and, when appropriate, sampling schemes for specified commodities
- criteria that could trigger review and evaluation of the arrangement
- criteria that could trigger suspension or termination of the arrangement.

[306] If the proposal is assessed as suitable to proceed with, the NPPOs of the importing country and the exporting country may proceed to develop the arrangement.

4.3 Development

[307] The NPPO proposing an arrangement – though it works collaboratively with the other NPPO – has primary responsibility for the development of both new and revised arrangements. As with new arrangements, revision of existing arrangements requires the agreement of the NPPOs of the importing country and the exporting country before implementation.

4.4 Formalization

[308] Elements of the arrangement that may need to be discussed between the NPPOs of the importing country and the exporting country before its development and implementation include:

- inspection of the consignment
- testing procedures
- verification of treatment
- verification of consignment integrity
- the time and location for verification of compliance of the consignment
- notification to the point of entry of the arrival of the consignment
- assignment of qualified staff to implement provisions under the arrangement
- timing of the activities for the verification of compliance; for example, before or after issuance of the phytosanitary certificate by the NPPO of the exporting country.

5. Development of an Arrangement

[309] The technical requirements for an arrangement should be determined and developed on a case-by-case basis and should be described in the operational details of the arrangement.

[310] The details of the arrangement may include specific information on:

- legal and regulatory authorities
- phytosanitary legislation or regulations
- participating organizations
- roles and responsibilities (including those of NPPOs, exporters and growers)
- approved growers and exporters
- duration of activities
- regulated articles
- regulated pests and the relevant phytosanitary measures for these pests required by the NPPO of the importing country
- phytosanitary actions (such as testing, verification of treatment and verification of consignment integrity)
- inspection and testing regimes of the NPPO of the importing country
- infrastructure and equipment

- documentation to be maintained and provided by the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country
- financial aspects
- notification of quarantine pest detection or non-compliance
- corrective actions following non-compliance
- provisions to bilaterally consider the least costly and acceptable risk management measures to potentially salvage a rejected consignment
- frequency and timing of reviews of the arrangement
- criteria that could result in suspension or termination of the arrangement.

[311] Any actions undertaken by the NPPO of the importing country in the exporting country under an arrangement are subject to and must comply with the legislation of the exporting country.

6. Implementation of an Arrangement

[312] An arrangement may be applied to all exported consignments of a particular commodity, or to only a percentage thereof. It may be limited to a certain time period during the shipping season.

An arrangement should aim for the lowest possible intensity of activities to be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country.

7. Review of an Arrangement

[313] The effectiveness of an arrangement should be reviewed regularly to identify problems and allow their discussion and resolution in order to improve the arrangement or to determine if it could be terminated during a given time period. The frequency and timing of reviews should be described in the arrangement. Some elements of the arrangement may need to be reviewed more frequently than others.

8. Suspension or Termination of an Arrangement

[314] An arrangement may be suspended or terminated for repeated instances of non-compliance resulting in high levels of interception of quarantine pests in the exporting country or in the importing country.

[315] Specific conditions that can result in an arrangement's suspension or termination should be agreed on and described in the arrangement.

[316] Where an arrangement has been previously terminated, NPPOs of importing and exporting countries may engage in discussions to resolve issues and reinstate a revised arrangement or develop an alternative approach. A corrective action plan may be agreed to bilaterally.

9. Downscaling or Conclusion of an Arrangement

[317] If the reasons for establishing an arrangement are no longer valid (e.g. because of changes in trade logistics between the two countries) or if the arrangement is no longer needed the arrangement should be scaled down (and eventually concluded).

[318] An arrangement should be concluded when it is no longer technically justified, necessary or appropriate; for example, when the NPPO of the exporting country has shown that it meets the phytosanitary import requirements of the NPPO of the importing country.

[319] The downscaling or conclusion of an arrangement may be based on the successful completion of a number of consignments or shipping seasons. This applies especially if the arrangement was established to facilitate the movement of a new commodity or a commodity with which problems occurred in the past.

10. Replacement of an Arrangement

[\[320\]](#) Once an arrangement has concluded, normal inspection procedures for imported consignments should be reinstated in the importing country.

Appendix 8: Specification 62**SPECIFICATION 62****Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures***(approved 2015)***Title**

Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures

Note that this specification covers five topics, which will result in five distinct ISPMs:

- *Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-004), priority 1
- *Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-005), priority 1
- *Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-006), priority 2
- *Requirements for the use of irradiation treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (revision to ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)) (2014-007), priority 2
- *Requirements for the use of chemical treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-003), priority 3.

Reason for the standard

There are many treatments used in international trade and calls for the submission of treatment data are made on a regular basis by the IPPC Secretariat. In response to the 2013 Call for Topics, proposals were submitted for the development of requirements for the use of five types of treatments: fumigation, temperature, modified atmosphere, irradiation and chemical. Similarly to the guidelines provided in ISPM 18, an ISPM providing guidance on the five types of treatments identified above will enhance harmonization of the use of such treatments by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) and help secure common and effective actions to prevent the spread and introduction of pests.

Harmonizing the use of phytosanitary treatments internationally will contribute to managing pest risk in international trade, by ensuring treatments are applied effectively and consequently reduce the economic impacts, and ensure treatments do not exceed what is minimally necessary. Harmonising the

appropriate use of phytosanitary treatments will help to identify alternatives to treatments that have significant unwanted environmental impacts, such as methyl bromide fumigation.

ISPMs that provide requirements on these types of phytosanitary treatments will help contribute to secure common and effective actions to prevent the spread and introduction of pests, and promote the consistent use of treatments for their control.

Purpose

The five ISPMs will provide technical guidance for the use of the following types of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures: fumigation, temperature, modified atmosphere, irradiation and chemical. The ISPMs will encourage consistency by providing information concerning the technical and operational aspects of using these treatments. The specific treatment standard should not modify ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) on requirements for evaluation and development of phytosanitary treatments. It may provide research protocols for the specific treatment.

Scope

The ISPMs for the phytosanitary treatments will provide specific guidance on dosage, duration, commodity tolerance to the treatment, type of equipment, verification and other aspects deemed essential for the application of the treatment in accordance with ISPM 28.

Tasks

For each type of treatment (fumigation, temperature, modified atmosphere, irradiation and chemical) a distinct draft standard will be developed. The drafting group should undertake the following tasks for each standard:

- (4) propose the scope, purpose, principles and general format, taking into account the requirements of ISPM 28 and the relevant sections of ISPM 18
- (5) review adopted ISPMs and other technical information available on the application of each type of treatment
- (6) formulate ISPMs that provide guidance on the use of each type of treatment and verification of operational information, which may be specific to a type of treatment
- (7) consider including appendices containing specific research protocols
- (8) consider whether the ISPMs 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 each draft ISPM.
- (9) consider implementation of the ISPMs by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues, and also provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee

Provision of resources

Funding for the meetings 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.

Collaborator

To be determined.

Steward

Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).

Expertise

The ISPMs should be developed by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) with expertise as outlined by Specification TP 3 for the TPPT, including invited experts, if appropriate, with knowledge in the following types of treatment: fumigation, temperature, modified atmosphere, irradiation or chemical. Preferably, two experts with practical expertise on the particular type of treatment should be part of the drafting group for each ISPM. Regulatory expertise will also be desirable.

Participants

TPPT and other experts if deemed necessary.

References

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, such as:

- ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*)
- ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)
- chemical treatment manuals available from various international sources (e.g. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Treatment Manual, USDA Pest Programme, USDA Emergency Response guidelines, and treatment manuals from the Republic of Korea, Indonesia and other countries)
- TPPT meeting reports and treatment evaluation guidance material.

Discussion papers

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

Publication history

This is not an official part of the specification

2014-05 IPPC Secretariat, supported by TPPT, developed this generic specification (2014-008) for the development of five standards; SC agreed to this approach

2014-08 SC approved revised draft for MC by e-decision
2014_eSC_NOV_06

2014-12 Draft to MC

2015-03 TPPT Steward revised draft after MC

2015-02 To 2015 SC May for approval

2015-05 SC May approved draft specification

Publication history last updated: 2015-05-25

Appendix 9: Summary of Standards Committee e-decisions (December 2014 – April 2015)

1. Summary of the outcome of forums and polls

This paper provides a summary of the outcome of the forums and polls that the Standards Committee (SC) has discussed on the e-decision website since its last meeting in November 2014.

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between December 2014 and April 2015

		SC members commenting in the forum	Polls Yes/No
2015_eSC_May_01	SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus</i> , <i>Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus</i> , and <i>Watermelon Silver Mottle Virus</i> (2004-019) to be sent to member consultation	12	Yes (6/0)
2015_eSC_May_02	SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Citrus tristeza virus</i> (2004-021) to be sent to member consultation	6	No
2015_eSC_May_03	SC approval of an additional TPPT member nomination in response to 2014-08 call for experts	10	No
2015_eSC_May_04	New expert working group on <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers</i> (2008-001)	8	Yes (9/0)
2015_eSC_May_05	SC approval of draft Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Sorghum halepense</i> (2006-027) to be sent to member consultation	16	No

For more background information on SC e-decisions, please consult the e-decision site on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (<https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-pages/standards-committee/electronic-decisions-by-sc/>) and the support documents (<https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-pages/background-e-decisions/>)

2015_eSC_May_01: SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for *Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus*, *Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus*, and *Watermelon Silver Mottle Virus* (2004-019) to be sent to member consultation

The SC forum was opened from 1 to 15 December 2014 using the SC-restricted work area E-decision forum on the IPP. Twelve SC members commented in the forum. Eleven members agreed with the recommendation and one member made technical comments with regards to detection methods used in this draft protocol.

The draft diagnostic protocol (DP) was sent back to the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) for review. The Discipline lead on Virology replied deeply to the SC member's comments and made the necessary changes. The revised draft DP was submitted to the SC for another one week poll from 16 to 23 December 2014. Six SC members answered "YES" in response to the poll question.

SC decision

Based on the poll results, the draft DP for *Tomato spotted wilt virus*, *Impatiens necrotic spot virus* and *Watermelon silver mottle virus* (2004-019) was approved to be sent to member consultation.

This draft DP was sent to the additional member consultation period which started on 30 January 2015.

2015_eSC_May_02: SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for *Citrus tristeza virus* (2004-021) to be sent to member consultation

The forum was open from 06 to 20 January 2015 using the SC-restricted work area E-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. Six SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP for *Citrus tristeza virus* (2004-021), to be submitted to the 2015 member consultation.

This draft DP was sent to the additional member consultation period which started on 30 January 2015.

2015_eSC_May_03: SC approval of an additional TPPT member nomination in response to 2014-08 call for experts

The forum was open from 10 to 24 February 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed the SC members' responses. Ten SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation to select the new member for the TPPT. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

As the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the selection of the new member for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) (2004-005) for a five-year term effective immediately:

- Mr Toshiyuki DOHINO (JAPAN).

2015_eSC_May_04: New expert working group on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001)

The Secretariat opened the SC e-decision forum from 10 to 28 February 2015 using the SC-restricted work area E-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. Eight SC members commented in the forum. Seven SC members agreed with the two recommendations as proposed: they approved all four invited experts as listed in the background document to be invited to the new meeting of the Sea containers Expert Working Group (EWG) and they agreed to have a new call for EWG members. However, one SC member agreed to have a new call for experts on sea containers, but wondered if the "two regulatory experts" mentioned in the Terms of Reference for the new EWG should be also included in the call for new EWG members (and not invited experts) as these regulatory experts will be mainly from National Plant Protection Organization (NPPOs).

The IPPC Secretariat consequently adjusted the recommendations after the forum and presented them to the SC for one-week poll. The poll was open from 6 to 13 March 2015. Nine SC members answered “YES” to the poll questions.

SC decision

According to the poll results, the SC agreed that:

- (1) the following experts be invited to the new meeting of the Sea containers EWG as invited experts: Mr Lars KJAER (WSC), Ms Catherine DUTHIE (New Zealand), Mr Shawn ROBERTSON (USA).
- (2) a new call for experts on the topic *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) be held: three to five new EWG members with expertise as follows:
“*phytosanitary experts with one or more of the following areas of expertise:*
 - *export or import systems dealing with shipping containers*
 - *developing certification/auditing/accrediting/authorizing systems*
 - *treatment of shipping containers*
 - *finding, identifying and controlling relevant pests in shipping containers (e.g. as container inspectors/surveyors)*
 - *regulatory expertise.*”

2015_eSC_May_05: SC approval of Draft DP for *Sorghum halepense* (2006-027) to be sent to member consultation

The forum was open from 1 to 15 April 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member’s responses. Sixteen SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion the SC agreed to submit the draft diagnostic protocol for *Sorghum halepense* (2006-027) for the 2015 July member consultation.

Appendix 10: Draft ISPM on Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)

[1] Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)

[2]

Status box	
<i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i>	
Date of this document	2015-05-05
Document category	Draft ISPM from TPFF
Current document stage	2015-05: Approved by SC for the substantial concerns commenting period
Major stages	<p>2006-11 SC added the topic Determination of host susceptibility for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)</p> <p>2009-05 SC revised draft specification and approved for member consultation</p> <p>2010-02 Draft specification sent for member consultation</p> <p>2010-04 SC revised and approved Specification 50</p> <p>2010-10 TPFF drafted ISPM</p> <p>2011-05 SC reviewed and returned draft ISPM to TPFF</p> <p>2011-08 TPFF revised draft ISPM</p> <p>2012-04 SC approved draft ISPM for member consultation</p> <p>2012-07 member consultation</p> <p>2013-05 SC-7 approved for substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP)</p> <p>2013-11 SC approved draft to be submitted to CPM-9 for adoption</p> <p>2014-04 Formal objections received 14 days prior to CPM-9</p> <p>2014-04 Steward proposed revised draft ISPM to respond to the formal objections</p> <p>2014-05 SC reviewed and asked the TPFF to review</p> <p>2014-05 TPFF reviewed, unchanged</p> <p>2014-11 SC revised and approved for CPM adoption</p> <p>2015-03 Concerns raised at CPM-10 (2015) and CPM-10 (2015) returned to SC for further consideration</p> <p>2015-04 Steward revised draft ISPM after a conference call was organized between the countries and organizations mainly concerned about the issue</p> <p>2015-05: SC reviewed and approved for SCCP (only the paragraphs that had been modified after CPM-10 would be opened for commenting)</p>
Steward history	<p>2010-04 SC: Mr Rui PEREIRA-CARDOSO (IAEA, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2008-11 SC: Mr Walther ENKERLIN (NAPPO, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2006-11 SC: Mr Odilson RIBEIRO E SILVA (BR, Lead Steward)</p>
Notes	<p>2015-05 Edited</p> <p>2015-05 Status box last modified</p> <p>Grey text is not open for comments; revisions are indicated by black text with strikethrough and underline.</p>

[3] CONTENTS**[4]** [To be inserted]**[5] Adoption****[6]** This standard was adopted by the [Xth] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 20--].**[7] INTRODUCTION****[8] Scope****[9]** This standard provides guidelines for the determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) and describes three categories of host status of fruit to fruit flies.**[10]** Fruit as referred to in this standard covers fruit in the botanical sense, including such fruits that are sometimes called vegetables (e.g. tomato and melon).**[11]** This standard includes methodologies for surveillance under natural conditions and field trials under semi-natural conditions that should be used to determine the host status of undamaged fruit to fruit flies for cases where host status is uncertain. This standard does not address requirements to protect plants against the introduction and spread of fruit flies.**[12] References****[13]** The present standard also refers to other International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the IPP at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.**[14] Definitions****[15]** Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In this standard, the following additional definitions apply:

[16]	host status (of fruit to a fruit fly)	Classification of a plant species or cultivar as being a natural host, conditional semi-natural host or non-host for a fruit fly species
[17]	natural host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that has been scientifically found to be infested by the target fruit fly species under natural conditions and able to sustain its development to viable adults
[18]	conditional semi-natural host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain its development to viable adults as concluded from the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard
[19]	non-host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that has not been found to be infested by the target fruit fly species or is not able to sustain its development to viable adults under natural conditions or under the semi-

	natural field conditions set out in this standard
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[20] **Outline of Requirements**

[21] This standard describes requirements for determining the host status of a particular fruit to a particular fruit fly species and designates three categories of host status: natural host, ~~conditional~~ semi-natural host and non-host.

[22] Requirements for determining host status include:

- [23] • accurate identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit and, for field trials, control fruit from a known natural host
- [24] • specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and experimental design under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches) to determine host status and describe the conditions of the fruit (including physiological) to be evaluated
- [25] • observation of fruit fly survival at each stage of its development
- [26] • establishment of procedures for holding and handling the fruit for host status determination
- [27] • evaluation of experimental data and interpretation of results.

[28] **BACKGROUND**

[29] Fruit flies are economically important pests and the application of phytosanitary measures is often required to allow movement of their host fruit in trade (ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* (Tephritidae)); ISPM 30 (*Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies* (Tephritidae)); ISPM 35 (*Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies* (Tephritidae))). The host status of fruit is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) (ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*); ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)). Categories of and procedures for determining host status should therefore be harmonized.

[30] It is important to note that host status may change over time because of changes in biological conditions.

[31] When host status is uncertain there is a particular need to provide harmonized guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) for determining the host status of fruit to fruit flies. Historical evidence, pest interception records and scientific literature generally may provide sufficient information on host status, without the need for additional larval field surveillance or field trials. However, historical records and published reports may sometimes be unreliable, for example:

- [32] • Fruit fly species and plant species or cultivars may have been incorrectly identified and reference specimens may not be available for verification.
- [33] • Collection records may be incorrect or dubious (e.g. host status based on (1) the catch from a trap placed on a fruit plant; (2) damaged fruit; (3) simply finding larvae inside fruit; or (4) cross-contamination of samples).
- [34] • Important details may have been omitted (e.g. cultivar, stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection, sanitary condition of the orchard).
- [35] • Development of larvae to viable adults may not have been verified.

[36] Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in the determination of fruit fly host status. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for the

determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities.

[37] Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status. Surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling does not interfere with the natural behaviour of fruit flies and takes into account high levels of variability in the fruit, fruit fly behaviour and periods of activity. Fruit sampling includes the collection of fruit and the rearing of fruit flies on it to determine if the fruit is a host to the fruit fly (i.e. if the fruit can sustain fruit fly development to viable adults).

[38] Field trials under semi-natural conditions allow fruit flies to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour, and because the fruit remains attached to the plant it does not degrade rapidly during the trials. However, field trials under semi-natural conditions can be resource-intensive and may be compromised by environmental variables.

[39] Results of field trials carried out in a certain area may be extrapolated to comparable areas if the target fruit fly species and the physiological condition of the fruit are similar, so that fruit fly host status determined in one area does not need to be repeated in a separate but similar area.

[40] GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

[41] Determining to which of the three categories of host status (natural host, ~~conditional semi-natural~~ host and non-host) a fruit belongs can be done through the following steps, as is outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1):

[42] **A.** When existing biological or historical information provides sufficient evidence that the fruit does not support infestation¹ and development to viable adults, no further surveys or field trials should be required and the plant should be categorized as a non-host.

[43] **B.** When existing biological and historical information provides sufficient evidence that the fruit supports infestation and development to viable adults, no further surveys or field trials should be required and the plant should be categorized as a natural host.

[44] **C.** When existing biological and historical information is inconclusive, appropriate field surveillance by fruit sampling or field trials should be used to determine host status. Surveillance and trials may lead to one of the following results:

[45] **C1.** If infestation with development to viable adults is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, the plant should be categorized as a natural host.

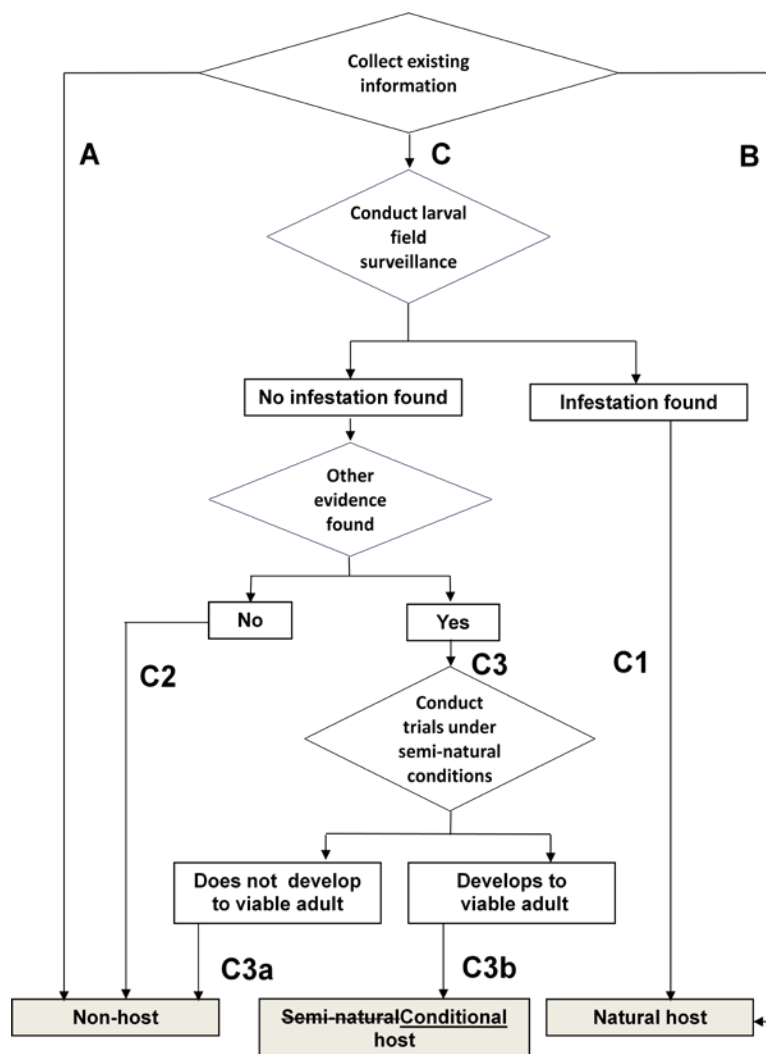
[46] **C2.** If no infestation is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, and no further information indicates that the fruit has the potential to become infested, taking into consideration the conditions in which the commodity is known to be traded, such as physiological condition, cultivar and stage of maturity, the plant may be categorized as a non-host.

[47] **C3.** If no infestation is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, but available biological or historical information indicates that the fruit has the potential to become infested, additional field trials under semi-natural conditions may be needed to assess whether the target fruit fly can develop to viable adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar.

[48] **C3a.** If the target fruit fly species does not develop to viable adults, the plant should be categorized as a non-host.

[49] **C3b.** If the target fruit fly species does develop to viable adults, the plant should be categorized as a ~~conditional semi-natural~~ host.

[50]

[51] **Figure 1.** Steps for the determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies.[52] **SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**

[53] Host status may be determined from historical production records or from trade or interception data indicating natural infestations. Where historical data do not provide clear determination of host status, surveillance by fruit sampling should be conducted to gather evidence of natural infestations and development to viable adults, or field trials under semi-natural conditions may be required. In cases where host status has not been scientifically determined by surveillance, or when there is a particular need to determine if a fruit is a ~~conditional semi-natural~~ host or a non-host, trials conducted under semi-natural field conditions may be required.

[54] Artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests in which fruit flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes and thereby may become more susceptible to infestation. The detection of infestation in laboratory tests for the determination of host status may therefore be misleading. In addition, it has been widely documented that under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any fruit presented to them and, in most cases, the larvae will develop into viable adults. Therefore, laboratory tests may be sufficient for demonstrating non-host status, but are inappropriate for demonstrating natural or ~~conditional semi-natural~~ host status.

[55] The following elements are important considerations in planning field trials:

- [56]
- the identity of the plant species (including cultivars where appropriate) and the target fruit fly

species

- [57] • the physical and physiological variability of the fruit in the production area
- [58] • past chemical usage in the fruit production area
- [59] • target fruit fly incidence over the entire production area, and relevant harvest and export periods
- [60] • relevant information, including literature and records, regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, and a critical review of such information
- [61] • the origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used
- [62] • known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls
- [63] • separate field trials where appropriate for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required
- [64] • separate field trials for each cultivar of the fruit if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to infestation
- [65] • the placing of field trials in the fruit production areas
- [66] • all field trials should comply with sound statistical practice.

[67] 1. Natural Host Status Determination Using Surveillance by Fruit Sampling

[68] Fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status. The status of a natural host can be determined based on confirmation of natural infestation and development to viable adults by sampling fruit during the harvest period.

[69] Fruit samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, as well as of physiological and physical stages.

[70] 2. Host Status Determination Using Field Trials under Semi-natural Conditions

[71] The objective of field trials is to determine host status under specified conditions of a fruit that has been determined not to be a natural host. Trials may include the use of field cages, greenhouses (including glass, plastic and screen houses) and bagged fruit-bearing branches.

[72] The emergence of a viable adult in any one replicate of a field trial under semi-natural conditions indicates that the fruit is a conditional semi-natural host.

[73] The following subsections outline elements that should be taken into account when designing field trials.

[74] 2.1 Fruit sampling

[75] The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in field trials:

- [76] • Where possible, sampling should target fruit suspected of being infested. Otherwise, sampling protocols should be based on principles of randomness and replication and be appropriate for any statistical analysis performed.
- [77] • Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production

area. They should also account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the proposed area from where the fruit will be moved. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness, and appropriate confidence level, should be specified.

[78] 2.2 Fruit flies

[79] The following requirements apply to operational procedures pertaining to the fruit flies used in field trials:

- [80] • Taxonomic identification of the fruit flies used for the field trials should be performed and voucher specimens be preserved.
- [81] • Basic information on target fruit fly species, including normal period of development and known hosts in the specific production area, should be compiled.
- [82] • The use of wild populations for the field trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony used should not be older than five generations at the initiation of the trials, whenever possible. The fruit fly population may be maintained on substrate, but the generation to be used in the trials should be reared on the natural host to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. Flies used in experimental replicates should all come from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort).
- [83] • The fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit whenever possible.
- [84] • Pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined before the field trials so that mated female flies are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential.
- [85] • The age of the adult female and male flies should be recorded on the mating date and at the beginning of the field trials.
- [86] • The number of mated female flies required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size, female fecundity and field trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate trial should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other field trial conditions.
- [87] • The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be based on fruit fly oviposition behaviour.
- [88] • An individual female fly should be used only once.
- [89] • The number of adults dying during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of the same population and generation (i.e. cohort). High adult mortality may indicate unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of field trial fruit (e.g. residual pesticides). In such cases, the trials should be repeated under more favourable conditions.

[90] In repeated field trials, fruit flies should be of a similar physiological age and have been reared under the same conditions.

[91] 2.3 Fruit

[92] The following requirements apply to the fruit used in field trials. The fruit should be:

- [93] • of the same species and cultivar as the fruit to be moved
- [94] • from the same production area, or an area representative of it, as the fruit to be moved
- [95] • practically free from pesticides deleterious to fruit flies and from baits, dirt, other fruit flies and pests

- [96] • free from any mechanical or natural damage
- [97] • of a specified commercial grade regarding colour, size and physiological condition
- [98] • at an appropriate, specified stage of maturity (e.g. dry weight or sugar content).

[99] 2.4 Controls

[100] Fruit of known natural hosts at known stage of maturity are required as controls for all field trials. These may be of different species or genera from the target fruit species. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging or from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in controls and experimental replicates (including control) should all come from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort).

[101] Controls are used to:

- [102] • verify that female flies are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour
- [103] • indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a natural host
- [104] • indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the field trial conditions in a natural host
- [105] • confirm that environmental conditions for infestation are appropriate

[106] 2.5 Field trial design

[107] For this standard, field trials use field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches. Trials should be appropriate for evaluating how the physical and physiological condition of the fruit may affect host status.

[108] Fruit flies are released into large mesh field cages that enclose whole fruit-bearing plants or mesh bags that enclose the parts of plants with the fruit. Alternatively, fruit-bearing plants may be placed in greenhouses into which flies are released. The fruit-bearing plants can be grown in the enclosures or be introduced as potted plants for the trials. It is important to note that because female fruit flies are artificially confined within the specific enclosure under observation, they may be forced to lay eggs in the fruit of a ~~conditional~~semi-natural host.

[109] Field trials should be conducted under conditions appropriate for fruit fly activity, especially oviposition, as follows:

- [110] • Field cages and greenhouses should be of an appropriate size and a design to ensure confinement of the adult flies and trial plants, allow adequate airflow, and allow conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour.
- [111] • Adults should be provided with satisfactory and sufficient food and water.
- [112] • Environmental conditions should be optimal and be recorded during the period of the field trials.
- [113] • Male flies may be kept in cages or greenhouses with the female flies if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition.
- [114] • Natural enemies to the target fruit fly species should be removed from the cages before initiating the trials and re-entry should be prevented.
- [115] • Cages should be secured from other consumers of fruits (e.g. birds and monkeys).

- [116] • For controls, fruit from known natural hosts can be hung on branches of plants (not on the branches with test fruit). Controls must be separated from test fruits (in separate field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches) to ensure the trial is not a choice test.
- [117] • The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies in field cages, bags or greenhouses.
- [118] • The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude as far as possible any interference from chemicals deleterious to fruit flies.
- [119] • A replicate should be a bag or cage, preferably on one plant at the experimental unit.
- [120] • Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies immediately replaced with live flies from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort) to maintain the same fruit fly incidence.
- [121] • The fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development.
- [122] • After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.

[123] The sample size to be used to achieve the confidence level required should be pre-determined using scientific references.

[124] 3. Fruit Handling for Fruit Fly Development and Emergence

[125] Fruit collected under natural conditions (surveillance by fruit sampling) and semi-natural conditions (field trials), as well as control fruit, should be kept until larval development is complete. This period may vary with temperature and host status. Fruit handling and holding conditions should maximize fruit fly survival and be specified in the sampling protocol or experimental design of the field trial.

[126] Fruit should be kept in an insect-proof facility or container under conditions that ensure pupal survival, including:

- [127] • appropriate temperature and relative humidity

- [128] • suitable pupation medium.

[129] Furthermore, conditions should facilitate accurate collection of larvae and pupae, and viable adults emerging from the fruit.

[130] Data to be recorded include:

[131] 1. daily physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility

[132] 2. dates and numbers of larvae and pupae collected from the test fruit and the control fruit, noting that:

- [133] • the medium may be sieved at the end of the holding period

- [134] • at the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae; depending on the stage of fruit decay, it may be necessary to transfer the larvae to an adequate pupation medium

- [135] • all or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities recorded

[136] 3. emergence dates and numbers of all adults by species, including any abnormal adult flies.

[137] **4. Data Analysis**

[138] Data from larval surveillance and field trials may be analysed quantitatively to determine, for example:

- [139] • levels of infestation (e.g. number of larvae per fruit, number of larvae per kilogram of fruit, percentage of infested fruit) at a specific confidence level
- [140] • development time of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults
- [141] • percentage of adult emergence.

[142] **5. Record-Keeping and Publication**

[143] The NPPO should keep appropriate records of larval field surveillance and field trials to determine host status, including:

- [144] • scientific name of the target fruit fly
- [145] • scientific name of the plant species or name of the cultivar
- [146] • location of the production area of the fruit (including geographic coordinates)
- [147] • location of voucher specimens of the target fruit fly (to be kept in an official collection)
- [148] • origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony used for the field trials
- [149] • physical and physiological condition of the fruit tested for infestation by fruit flies
- [150] • experimental design, trials conducted, dates, locations
- [151] • raw data, statistical calculations and interpretation of results
- [152] • key scientific references used
- [153] • additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.

[154] Records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.

[155] Research should, as far as possible, be peer reviewed and published in a scientific journal or otherwise made available.

[156] **This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.**

[157] **APPENDIX 1: Bibliography**

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[179] **Footnote 1:** Henceforward, "infestation" refers to infestation of a fruit by a target fruit fly species.

Appendix 11: Action points arising from the May 2015 SC meeting

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
1.	Submit the SC May 2015 approved draft 2015 Amendments to the Glossary to the 2016 member consultation	3.1	Secretariat	Next SC May 2016
2.	Forward comments to the TPG (through the Secretariat) on the contents of a specification encompassing work on the three terms “identity (of a consignment)”, “integrity (of a consignment)” and “phytosanitary security (of a consignment)” and the consequential changes to ISPM 12 for the TPG to virtually work on drafting the proposal for the “Revision of ISPM 12” and the draft specification in response to the 2015 call for topics.	3.1	SC	15 June 2015
3.	Forward comments on the draft ISPM on International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008) to Steward Alice NDIKONTAR (copy to the Secretariat) by	3.2	SC	15 June 2015
4.	Requested the Steward to work with the TPFQ to revise the draft ISPM on the International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008), taking into account SC May 2015 comments for improvement.	3.2	Ms Alice NDIKONTAR (Steward), Mr Lifeng WU (Assistant Steward)	Next SC meeting
5.	Forward comments on the draft ISPM on International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005), to the Steward Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA (copy to the Secretariat).	3.6	SC	15 June 2015
6.	Small group (Steward Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA (lead), Ms Esther KIMANI, Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN, Mr Ezequiel FERRO and Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM) to revise the draft ISPM on the International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005) taking into consideration the SC guidance from this meeting.	3.6	Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA (Steward), Ms Esther KIMANI, Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN, Mr Ezequiel FERRO and Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM	Next SC meeting.
7.	Consider implementation issues (task 11 of Specification 56) and provide information and recommendations on this to the SC.	3.6	Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA (Steward), Ms Esther KIMANI, Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN, Mr Ezequiel FERRO and Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM	Next SC meeting.
8.	Provide views and comments on the concept of a commodity standard or consideration by the working group meeting on this topic.	5.2.5	SC	15 June 2015
9.	Revise as appropriate the technical panel updates and PowerPoint presentations and post them publicly on the IPP.	6	Secretariat	15 June 2015
10.	Contact their Bureau members and discuss the priorities that should be set for the IPPC Secretariat, highlighting the critical need for the development of new treatments which is dependent on further resources.	6.1	SC	Before Bureau June 2015
11.	Send comments on the proposals for ink amendments on the term “trading partner” in ISPMs to the TPG Steward (with copy to the Secretariat).	6.2	SC	15 June 2015

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
12.	Liaise with the current DP drafting group for <i>Anoplophora</i> spp and try to encourage them to develop the draft. The DP drafting group list is posted here: https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/2582/	6.3	The relevant SC members (Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN, Mr Lifeng WU, Ms Marina ZLOTINA and Mr Ezequiel FERRO)	No deadline set
13.	Identify experts for the drafting group on <i>Anoplophora</i> spp. (2004-020) and submit the names to the Secretariat.	6.2	SC	No deadline set
14.	Prepare a paper for SC November 2015 with proposals for CPM discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to adopted standards that may be relevant to discuss in plenary of CPM.	7.1	Mr Ezequiel FERRO	SC November 2015
15.	Forward to the Bureau June 2015 meeting Table 1 on “Initial proposals for topics for CPM-11 (2016) discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards” and suggested elements to be covered by the Special topics session on Sea containers	7.1	Secretariat	Bureau June 2015
16.	Work virtually to prepare a revised version of the draft ISPM on the International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004) for presentation to the SC November 2015	7.1.4	Small SC subgroup (Steward Ms Hilde PAULSEN (lead), Assistant-steward Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA, Mr Ezequiel FERRO, Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA, Ms Marie-Claude FOREST and Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN)	2 October 2015
17.	Revise the draft ISPM on the International movement of wood (2006-029), taking into consideration the outcomes from the working group discussing the concept of a commodity standard, and present the revised draft to the SC November 2015.	7.1.5	Ms Marie-Claude FOREST and TPFQ	2 October 2015
18.	Provide presentations for the IPPC regional workshops about the draft ISPMs approved for member consultation (Appendix to ISPM 20 (2005-003) and revisions to ISPM 15 (2006-010A) and (2006-010B)).	7.2	Ms Marie Claude and Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK	15 June 2015
19.	Submit the evaluation about the 2015 SC May meeting	7.2	SC	No deadline set