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# COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

## Twelfth Session

**Incheon, Republic of Korea , 5-11 April 2017**

**Adoption of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures -  
Objections to draft ISPMs presented for adoption by CPM-12 (2017)**

**Agenda item 9.2**

**Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat**

***English only<sup>1</sup>***

## I. BACKGROUND

1. The IPPC Standard setting procedure<sup>2</sup> states that contracting parties may submit an objection to a draft ISPM and that the objection must be accompanied by technical justification and suggestions for improvement of the draft ISPM which are likely to be acceptable to other CPs. The objection must be submitted to the IPPC Secretariat no later than three weeks before the CPM session.

## II. OBJECTIONS

2. The IPPC Secretariat received objections on the following draft ISPMs:

<sup>1</sup> Document is in English only but the attachment 1: Objection from China in Chinese and English

<sup>2</sup> See section 2, IPPC Standard setting procedure: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/ippc-standard-setting-procedure-manual/>

- 1) An objection by the European Union and its 28 member states on Draft ISPM on the *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (2006-004), available in document **CPM 2017/03\_02**.
  - 2) An objection by the People's Republic of China on Draft annex on Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (2007-114) to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*), available in document **CPM 2017/03\_06**.
3. The objections received are in Attachment 1 listed by draft ISPM, presented as they were received by the IPPC Secretariat.
4. In addition, the IPPC Secretariat received an objection from Thailand to the draft Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206A) that was later withdrawn, as there was no technical justification to support the objection.

### III. CONSIDERATION OF THE OBJECTIONS

5. The IPPC Standard setting procedure states that “concerned CPs should make every effort to seek agreement before the CPM session. The objection will be added to the CPM agenda and the CPM will decide on a way forward”. However, the IPPC Standard setting procedure also states that objections must be accompanied by technical justification and suggestions for improvement.
6. For the draft ISPMs on **the International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment** (2006-004), the CPM should decide whether the objection is technically justified. It is noted that the objection is accompanied with suggestions for improvement that may help the CPM reach a solution for the draft ISPM to be adopted at CPM-12 (2017).
7. For the draft **Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating** (2007-114), the CPM should decide whether the objection is technically justified as it is based on preliminary tests done in China for which full supporting data was not provided. It is unclear, for example, when the *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Pine Wood Nematode-PWN) were extracted (i.e. straight after treatment or after an incubation period), which could influence significantly the number of detected nematodes.
8. It is noted, that the DH schedule under consideration does not state that “all” PWN will be killed at 60°C for 1 minute, only that 99.9968% will be killed (no survivors in around 30 000 exposed PWN), and that the objection does not dispute this. It is recalled that ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) requires that treatment schedules include a stated level of efficacy and there is no requirement to achieve probit 9.
9. Should the CPM decide not to adopt the draft Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (2007-114), full supporting data would need to be submitted to the IPPC Secretariat to allow the Standards Committee to determine a way forward.

## Attachment 1: Objections received prior to CPM-12 (2017)

### Objection received from the European Union (EU) and its 28 member states Draft ISPM on the *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (2006-004)

The EU and its Member States ('the EU' henceforward) object to the adoption of the current draft ISPM on "International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment"<sup>1</sup>.

The reasons for our objection are the following:

**(A) The current text of the Scope Section, in contrast to earlier versions, does not set any limits to the categories of VME covered, as associated with their prior or future uses. While the EU agreed to the categories proposed in the original draft of the EWG, the expansion of the scope that has taken place stepwise with the 2<sup>nd</sup> version (from SC-7 May 2016) and 3<sup>rd</sup> version (from SC November 2016) despite the substantive comments submitted by the EU, is unacceptable to the EU.**

#### Further details:

With the 1<sup>st</sup> draft from the EWG, the Scope section limited the scope to used VME "*used in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving and waste management and ...military*". The EU was satisfied with this Scope.

In May 2016, the output from the SC-7 included 'industrial processes' and 'surface mining' to the Scopes' listing, to read "*utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, industrial processes and waste management and ...military*". The EU reacted by requesting that the scope be brought back to the original by removing '**industrial processes**' from the scope (while the EU accepted the inclusion of surface mining).

In November 2016, the output from the SC aggravated the problem by completely deleting the text bit on "*used in...*", i.e. deleting all limitations to the scope as regards various categories of VME. In effect, any VME of whatever category is included in this ISPM (e.g., also printing presses, robotic units, laboratory equipment...), irrespective of the actual pest risk associated with its prior use.

**(B) The current text includes mentioning of 'new VME' in the Background, Requirements and Appendix sections, despite the fact that the Specification very clearly stipulated the topic and scope as 'used VME'. For any ISPM, the Scope sets the (maximum) boundary for the items and issues that CPM members deem feasible for international harmonization. Therefore, the EU maintains the view that an ISPM cannot and shall not provide any guidelines or requirements for items or issues that are beyond its Scope. To illustrate our point, ISPM-15 should not and does not provide guidelines on wood packaging material made of processed wood material, and the current draft on 'International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting' does not provide guidelines on soil moved in bulk. The mentioning of 'new VME' in the current text is unacceptable to the EU.**

#### Further details:

'New VME' had not been included or even mentioned in the Specification, nor in the first draft version from the EWG.

In May 2016, the output from the SC-7 included the item into numerous paragraphs of the draft, implicitly also in the Scope section (by omitting 'used'). The EU reacted by requesting that in all parts of the text

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<sup>1</sup> Abbreviation henceforward: 'VME' = vehicles, machinery and equipment.

‘used’ should be reinserted and any mentioning of ‘new’ be deleted. The EU stated that the inclusion of new VME would widen the scope dramatically, and was not in line with the Specification.

In November 2016, the SC has reinserted ‘used’ in the Scope section. However, ‘new VME’ has been retained in the Background, Requirements and Appendix sections.

**(C) The current text, in contrast to all other pathway-related ISPMs except for ISPM-15, does not explicitly mention the need for technical justification. For the EU this underlines the strong necessity for retaining the scope and coverage of this ISPM to what was originally intended with the Specification and the EWG’s deliberations.**

**EU text proposals for resolving the issues**

The EU proposes the following text package that in our view would resolve the issues and enable the EU to lift its objection:

**In paragraph 1: reinstate the intent of the original EWG scope regarding categories of used VME covered (plus allowing for the inclusion of ‘surface mining’), as follows:**

“This standard identifies and categorizes the pest risk associated with used vehicles, machinery and equipment (VME) utilized in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, earth moving, surface mining, waste management and military being moved internationally, and identifies appropriate phytosanitary measures.  
“

**Paragraph 8: delete the entire paragraph.**

~~New VME may also be contaminated by pests during storage before export. The likelihood of contamination may depend on the storage conditions, distance from pest habitats and storage time.~~

**Paragraph 20: delete the entire paragraph.**

~~Based on evidence of interceptions of quarantine pests on new VME, the NPPO of the country of destination may require phytosanitary measures for the prevention of contamination in the exporting country (section 2.2).~~

**In Appendix 2: delete the last row.**

<p>New VME Pest risk is variable, but generally low, depending on storage conditions.</p>	<p>Contaminants: –soil –pests –plant debris –seeds</p>	<p>Emptying open water reservoirs, removing debris Pressure washing Steam cleaning Sweeping and vacuuming</p>	<p>Inspection</p>
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**Objection received from the People's Republic of China**  
**Draft Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (draft annex to ISPM 28) (2007-114)**

**中国对《使用介电加热的木材热处理》的正式反对意见**

中国认为，目前通过《使用介电加热的木材热处理》不合适，建议CPM12会议上暂不通过此标准，待详细试验结果验证后，再通过此标准。理由如下：

China believes that now is not yet the time to adopt “DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (2007-114)”. We suggest that this standard should not be adopted at the CPM12 meeting temporarily and should only be adopted after the test results are verified. The reasons are as follows:

1. 标准的目标限定物是“wood”，但所参考的文献中，是加工后的木条、木片的实验数据，木条、木片和原木有很大差别，原木的直径要比木片大，不能将木条、木片的试验结果用于“wood”上。

1. The object of this standard is “wood”, but in the references, the test data are about processed wood bars and wood chips. Wood bars and wood chips are greatly different from crude wood, the diameter of crude wood is larger than wood chips, so the test results of wood bars and wood chips are not applicable to “wood”.

2、目前，中国在辽宁省大连市建立了首套工业化微波介电加热检疫处理设备（见图1、2、3），整套设备已建设好，正处于试验和调整阶段。设备采用的是560KW，915MHZ的高能微波，处理舱体积为15m×4m×3m，利用此设备对国际贸易原木进行了试验。

2. Presently, China has established the first set of industrial microwave dielectric heating equipments for quarantine treatment in Dalian City, Liaoning Province, (see Fig. 1, 2 and 3). The entire set of equipments (560KW, 915MHZ high-energy microwaves) has been built and is now in the test and commission stage. The volume of treatment chamber is 15m × 4m × 3m, and this set of equipments has been used to test crude wood in international trade.

试验情况和结果如下：

The treatment is conducted and results are followed.

处理原木：品种为南方黄松（Pinus sp.），直径为35cm±5cm，含水率30-50%，长度6m，锯为长度85cm的木段进行试验。

**Treated wood:** variety Pinus sp., diameter 35cm ± 5cm, moisture content 30-50% and length 6m. Cut the wood into 85cm-long wood blocks (short-cut wood) for testing.

处理时间：使用微波介电加热原木，原木最低温度达到60°C时，保温处理1min，三组试验结果如下：

**Treatment time:** heat the wood using microwave dielectric heating and maintain 1 min when the minimum temperature reaches 60°C. The test results of the three groups are as follows:

表1 微波介电热处理南方黄松 (*Pinus sp.*) 中松材线虫处理效果

Table 1 Effect of heat treatment of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* in *Pinus sp* using microwave dielectric heating

	对照样品中松材线虫条数 Number of Bursaphelenchus xylophilus in contrast samples	处理后样品中松材线 虫存活条数 Number of live Bursaphelenchus xylophilus in treated samples	死亡率 Mortality rate (%)
<b>60°C (1)</b>	<b>1796226</b>	<b>3184</b>	<b>99.82</b>
<b>60°C (2)</b>	<b>1042979</b>	<b>2464</b>	<b>99.76</b>
<b>60°C (3)</b>	<b>608961</b>	<b>0</b>	100

上述数据是运用介电加热设备处理原木的前期试验结果。

The above data are the results of pre-stage test of wood treated with the dielectric heating equipment.

3. 本标准中所提出的60°C 1min, 不能完全有效杀死国际贸易原木中的松材线虫。建议CPM12会议上, 暂时不通过此标准, 应使用国际贸易用途原木进行试验验证。中国目前已建成大型微波介电加热处理设备, 并且正在进行深入试验, 待验证后, 可提供相关试验数据。

3. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* in wood in international trade cannot be killed under the condition of 60°C 1min proposed in this standard. We suggest that this standard should not be adopted at the CPM12 meeting temporarily and wood for international trade should be tested for verification. China has now established a set of large-size microwave dielectric heating equipments and is carrying out in-depth tests and can provide relevant test data after being verified.



图 1 工业化微波介电加热检疫处理设备

Fig. 1 Industrialized microwave dielectric heating equipments for quarantine treatment



图 2 温度探针设置 (打孔)

Fig. 2 Temperature probe setting (drilling)



图3 温度探针设置

Fig. 3 Temperature probe setting