



REPORT

Standards Committee Meeting

**Rome, Italy
14–18 November 2022**

IPPC Secretariat

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1. Opening of the meeting

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] The IPPC Standard Setting Unit (SSU) lead, Avetik NERSISYAN, welcomed all participants to the Standards Committee (SC) meeting. The meeting was the first to be held in person since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, with some participants joining remotely via video link.
- [2] The IPPC Secretary, Osama EL-LISSY, welcomed everyone and thanked them for their contribution to standard setting. Noting that 2022 marked the seventieth anniversary of the IPPC, he reflected on the challenges still facing the world in terms of increases in invasive pests and the damage they cause to crops. Considering these challenges, he shared an idea currently being considered by the IPPC Secretariat (hereafter referred to as “the secretariat”) for the development of a global phytosanitary programme that would empower national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to conduct proactive surveillance of pests and the necessary actions, such as eradication, that follow on from that. While global in nature, the suggestion was to focus on Africa in the first instance, this being one of the regions that is most in need of support. The IPPC secretary acknowledged that this initiative would be expensive but pointed out that the cost – which would need to be sourced from donors – was small in comparison with the economic losses and the extent and severity of hunger caused by pests. He informed the SC that the idea had been discussed within the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau and the Strategic Planning Group (SPG), who had received it favourably, and he invited SC members to contribute their thoughts on the proposal.
- [3] The SC thanked the IPPC secretary for sharing this proposal.
- [4] The secretariat introduced those participants joining via video link and invited new SC members to attend a training session at lunchtime. The SSU lead also invited SC members to suggest ways of improving the operation of SC meetings.

2. Meeting arrangements

2.1 Election of the rapporteur

- [5] The SC elected Steve CÔTÉ (Canada) and Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) as rapporteurs.

2.2 Adoption of the agenda

- [6] Before considering the agenda, the SC chairperson presented a proposal, based on one from the secretariat, that the SC report be shorter and that instead of adopting the whole report in the final session, only the decisions would be adopted, with the whole report being adopted through e-decision after the meeting (focusing on material changes only, not minor editorial amendments). She explained that the main reason for this was because of constraints on interpretation time, which meant that the total time available in-session at this meeting was shorter than pre-pandemic. The SC agreed to this proposal.
- [7] The SC adopted the agenda (Appendix 1) but noted that the discussion on agenda item 8.1 (review of the e-decision process) may begin at the first available opportunity in the agenda.

3. Administrative matters

- [8] The secretariat introduced the documents list (Appendix 2) and the participants list (Appendix 3), and invited participants to notify the secretariat of any information that required updating in the latter or was missing from it.
- [9] The secretariat highlighted the procedural rule that if an SC member fails to attend two consecutive SC meetings, their membership of the SC is withdrawn. The secretariat confirmed that attendance via video link was treated the same as attendance in person.

- [10] The secretariat provided a document on local information.¹
- [11] The SSU lead introduced the SSU staff and explained some changes in staffing.² He thanked Brazil for their in-kind contribution starting in January 2021 and informed the SC that an in-kind contribution was anticipated from Australia.

4. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to Commission on Phytosanitary Measures for adoption (from second consultation)

4.1 Draft 2021 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001)

- [12] The Steward for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG), Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile), introduced the draft 2021 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), the compiled comments from the second consultation, and the steward's notes.³ He outlined the recommendations made on behalf of himself and the assistant steward in response to the consultation comments.
- [13] The SC discussed each of the terms and definitions under consideration.
- [14] **“identity (of a consignment)” (2011-001) (addition).** The SC agreed that the proposed definition of “identity” should be retained unchanged and that the draft definition should be submitted to the CPM for adoption.
- [15] **“general surveillance” (2018-046) (addition), “specific surveillance” (2018-047) (addition), “surveillance” (2020-009) (revision).** The SC had a lengthy discussion about these three related terms.
- [16] For the definition of “general surveillance”, SC members raised concerns about the meaning of the phrase “structuring of raw data”, with some suggesting that it would be sufficient to refer to verification and analysis of raw data. Concerns were also raised about the meaning of “raw data”. The SC noted that although the distinction between “data” and “information” was explained in the TPG paper to the SC (with “information” being analysed data), it was not explained anywhere else and the TPG's solution to this – to refer to “raw data” and “processed information” – may not adequately clarify the distinction, as “information” is commonly used interchangeably with “data”.
- [17] Some SC members queried the need for an ISPM 5 definition of general surveillance, given that there is already a good definition of general surveillance in ISPM 6 (*Surveillance*).
- [18] The SC considered whether to retain the proposed definition of general surveillance as sent for second consultation or to amend the TPG stewards' revised definition to delete reference to structuring of data and to use “data” rather than “raw data”.
- [19] For the definition of “specific surveillance”, one SC member suggested that “processed” in “processed information” be deleted, as the meaning was not clear. Another SC member asked whether the definition should refer to “pests of concern” as in ISPM 6, rather than simply “pests”. The rationale for having a different structure to the definitions of “general surveillance” and “specific surveillance” was also queried.
- [20] For the definition of “surveillance”, the SC recalled their earlier comments about the distinction between “data” and “information” still not being clear. One SC member commented that there was also a circular argument between the definitions of “general surveillance” and “surveillance” in that surveillance can be obtained through general surveillance, which is a type of surveillance. The SC noted, however, that

¹ Local information for participants: www.ippc.int/en/work-area-publications/91735

² Standard Setting Unit staff (2022-10-07): www.ippc.int/en/publications/2463

³ 1994-001; 04_SC_2022_Nov; 05_SC_2022_Nov; 2022-05 SC-7 meeting report: www.ippc.int/en/publications/91341

in general surveillance it is only the verification and analysis of data that is official, not the collection of data.

- [21] The SC noted that the development of definitions for these three terms – “surveillance”, “general surveillance” and “specific surveillance” – was a matter of interpreting ISPM 6, but that ISPM 6 itself was open to interpretation.
- [22] As the SC failed to reach consensus on these three definitions, interested SC members met between sessions to discuss the issue further and reported back to the SC with a recommendation that the SC Working Group (SC-7) be invited to consider the definitions and hence that the terms not be submitted to CPM-17 (2023) for adoption. The SC agreed to this recommendation.
- [23] **“integrity (of a consignment)” (2021-008) (consequential revision).** In answer to a query from an SC member, it was explained that the draft definition referred to undamaged packaging because damaged packaging may indicate that the package has been exposed to infestation or contamination or that changes may have been made to the commodities contained within the package.
- [24] The SC agreed to the draft definition proposed by the stewards.
- [25] **“phytosanitary security (of a consignment)” (2013-008) (revision).** The SC agreed to the draft definition proposed by the stewards.
- [26] **“emergency measure” (2020-004) (revision).** The SC reviewed the rationale for the deletion of “phytosanitary” in “unexpected phytosanitary situation”, given that the definition is related to plant health and not to other types of emergency situations. They noted that it had been deleted because its inclusion would restrict the definition to pests that were already regulated, which would contradict the text of the IPPC (Article VII.6) and certain other ISPMs, where it is clear that an emergency measure can be applied upon the detection of a pest that is not regulated yet but that could pose a potential threat. The SC also noted, however, that the proposed definition was still linked to the plant-health context as it referred to “pest” and the ISPM 5 definition of “pest” was related to plants.
- [27] The SC agreed to the draft definition proposed by the stewards.
- [28] **“provisional measure” (2020-008) (revision).** The SC agreed to the draft definition proposed by the stewards.
- [29] **“inspection” (2017-005) (revision), “test” (2021-005) (revision).** The SC discussed at some length a consultation comment querying whether the distinction between these two concepts can be that one is visual (“inspection”) and the other (“inspection”) is not, given that some tests include a visual component. The SC acknowledged that visual observations are indeed made in tests (for example, to see the outcome of a test), but noted that tests involve manipulation of the plant material over and above what would be needed for inspection. They therefore considered inserting “solely” before “visual examination” in the definition of “test”, but some SC members thought that as “visual examination” is already defined in ISPM 5, “solely” may be redundant. The SC also noted that inserting “solely” would mean that the concept of “inspection” became part of the concept of “test”, which was not necessarily the intention. The SC considered using “in addition to visual examination” rather than “solely visual examination” but noted that this would not work for molecular tests where there may not be a visual component.
- [30] Some SC members questioned whether there was a need for a definition of “test”, as it could be understood in its dictionary sense and other ISPM 5 terms (such as “germplasm”) were being proposed for deletion on similar grounds.
- [31] By this point in the discussion, the SC had failed to reach consensus on the definition of “test” but was satisfied with the definition of “inspection” proposed by the stewards. To progress the former, interested SC members met between sessions to discuss the issues further but failed to find a satisfactory solution.

They therefore recommended to the SC that it withdraw its approval of the term “inspection”, that the TPG be asked to revisit the definitions of “test” and “inspection”, and that “visual examination” be added to the TPG’s work programme so that all three of these related terms could be considered together as a package. The outcome of the TPG’s deliberations would then go either to the SC-7 in May or, if not ready by then, to the SC in November 2023, and so would not be submitted to CPM-17 (2023) for adoption. The SC agreed with these recommendations.

[32] **“compliance procedure (for a consignment)” (2021-006) (revision).** The SC agreed with the stewards that no change to the draft definition was needed.

[33] **“release (of a consignment)” (2021-007) (revision).** The SC noted that the term “release” is often used in a wider sense to refer to authorization of entry of a consignment once *all* import requirements are met, including not just phytosanitary import requirements but also those of customs authorities and other border agencies. They recognized, however, that an ISPM 5 definition cannot address non-phytosanitary aspects of such entry authorization. The SC agreed that there was no need to use “phytosanitary” in the definition, because the definition of “compliance procedure”, which was in the proposed definition of “release”, referred to phytosanitary import requirements and phytosanitary measures and so was obviously related to phytosanitary matters.

[34] One SC member suggested that “compliance procedure” be plural, as a country could have more than one phytosanitary compliance procedure. Another SC member suggested changing the term rather than the definition, for instance by changing it to “phytosanitary release” or “release (in a phytosanitary context)”.

[35] As the SC failed to reach consensus on this term and definition, the SC agreed to refer this term to the SC-7 for further consideration.

[36] **“clearance (of a consignment)” (2018-045) (deletion).** The SC agreed to recommend that this term be deleted from the glossary.

[37] **“germplasm” (2020-005) (deletion).** The SC agreed to recommend that this term be deleted from the glossary.

[38] The SC:

- (1) *thanked* the previous and current stewards and the TPG for their efforts in developing the draft amendments to this standard;
- (2) *recommended* the draft 2021 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001), modified to omit “general surveillance” (2018-046), “specific surveillance” (2018-047), “surveillance” (2020-009), “inspection” (2017-005) and “test” (2021-005), for submission to CPM-17 (2023) for adoption (Appendix 4);
- (3) *added* the subject “visual examination” to the TPG’s work programme;
- (4) *invited* the TPG to review “test”, “inspection” and “visual examination” to take account of the discussion at this SC meeting, with a view to forwarding their recommendations either to the SC-7 in May 2023 or, if more time is needed, to the SC in November 2023; and
- (5) *requested* that the secretariat include a review of the terms “general surveillance” (2018-046), “specific surveillance” (2018-047), “surveillance” (2020-009) and “release (of a consignment)” (2021-007) in the agenda for the SC-7 meeting in May 2023.

4.2 Draft annex to ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*): Use of specific import authorizations (2008-006), priority 4

- [39] The Steward, Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile), introduced the draft annex and his notes and responses to the comments received during the second consultation.⁴ In general, the comments received had aimed to improve the text and its understanding, and the steward had revised the draft annex accordingly. The steward explained that one consultation comment had also suggested that the annex include the management and termination of imported consignments after issuance of a specific import authorization (SIA), rather than just the issuance, but the steward recommended to the SC that this not be incorporated, as it would be too complex to define and would depend on each particular situation.
- [40] The SC reviewed the draft annex.

Review of the draft text

- [41] **Introductory text.** The SC recalled that the reason for including a statement about the annex only addressing phytosanitary requirements was that some countries include non-phytosanitary as well as phytosanitary requirements in their import authorizations.
- [42] **Information requirements for specific import authorizations.** The SC reviewed the text referring to the official seal of the NPPO of the importing country, which had been added to the minimum information required on an SIA following a consultation comment. The SC noted that ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) referred to official seals but they recognized that, unlike phytosanitary certificates, not all countries mark their SIAs with their official seal and countries may use a different term to describe it. The SC therefore agreed to refer to the “official seal, stamp or mark” rather than the “official seal” and to move the reference to this from the list of minimum information to the list of other information that may also be included in SIAs.
- [43] **General comment on termination of specific import authorizations.** The SC considered a consultation comment suggesting that this annex cover termination of SIAs. They agreed that it was not clear whether “termination” referred to the end of the period of validity of an SIA or to the destruction of imported materials (e.g. research materials that are required to be destroyed once the SIA has expired). However, they noted that both of these situations were already covered by other parts of the annex, which specified that the NPPO of the importing country should have a process in place for amending, suspending or revoking SIAs and should clearly specify the phytosanitary import requirements (the SC noting that the latter could include requirements to destroy material).
- [44] **Languages.** The SC noted that the version of the annex sent for consultation had allowed for the NPPO of an importing country to choose more than one language on their SIAs, but that this had been changed to “language” in the singular as a result of a consultation comment. The SC recognized, however, that some bilingual countries may wish to issue bilingual SIAs covering both of their languages. The SC acknowledged that, by referring to “the language” rather than “a language”, the proposed text did not restrict the language used on an SIA to just one language (and indeed the draft text of the annex also encouraged the use of one of the FAO languages), but the SC agreed that it did no harm to revert back to the original phrase “language or languages”. The SC therefore amended the draft text accordingly and noted that perhaps the same change could be made in ISPM 12 at a future revision.
- [45] **Use of specific import authorizations.** The SC reviewed the introductory sentence stem to the list of examples of uses of SIAs and agreed with the consultation comment that it was better to say that “the following *are* examples” rather than “the following examples ... indicate”, as this emphasized that the items in the list were only examples and that the list was not exhaustive. The SC recognized that this

⁴ 2008-006; 06_SC_2022_Nov; 07_SC_2022_Nov; 2022-05 SC-7 meeting report: www.ippc.int/en/publications/91341

change could make the last sentence of this section, which referred to the non-exhaustive nature of the list, redundant, but agreed to retain this last sentence to emphasize the point.

- [46] **Responsibilities of the NPPO of importing country.** The SC agreed some rewording to make it clear that the responsibility of the NPPO in relation to compliance was to monitor it.
- [47] The SC had a lengthy discussion about the responsibility of an NPPO to issue an SIA “without undue delay if the information requirements for the SIA are met”. They noted that “information” had been inserted before “requirements” to make it clear that the NPPO would need certain information before it could issue the SIA, but the SC agreed that it was the information provided by the importer to the NPPO that needed to be complete and to provide the necessary assurances, rather than the information on the SIA itself being complete or the import requirements being met. They therefore rephrased the text accordingly.
- [48] The SC considered whether it was possible for the annex to provide guidance on the time period deemed to be “without undue delay”, but agreed that this would not be possible given the different time frames set by countries and that “without undue delay” was a commonly used phrase in the phytosanitary context.
- [49] **Responsibilities of importers.** The SC agreed that it was more appropriate to refer to importers *obtaining* an SIA rather than *applying* for an SIA before importation, as the SIA needed to be in place before importation could happen and the process of obtaining an SIA would include applying for one anyway.
- [50] **Responsibilities of exporters.** The SC agreed that, as an SIA was an agreement between the NPPO of an importing country and an importer, it was not acceptable to impose a legal obligation on exporters to comply with the requirements of an SIA, although it was acceptable for an NPPO to require an exporter to provide evidence of compliance with the requirements of the SIA. The SC recognized, however, that this should be restricted to only those requirements that were relevant to the exporter, as some SIAs may have import requirements that fall solely on the importer, with none falling on the exporter. The SC amended the text accordingly.
- [51] The SC agreed that, when the NPPO of an exporting country asks for a translation of an SIA, the language for the translation should be *specified* by the NPPO rather than it simply being “in a language that the NPPO of the exporting country can understand”.
- [52] **Responsibilities of the NPPO of the exporting country.** The SC considered whether to reorder the responsibilities in decreasing order of level of obligation (so that the item prefaced with “should” came before those prefaced with “may”), but decided to retain the existing chronological order as it made more sense to follow the order of the process.

Potential implementation issues

- [53] The following issues and suggestions had been raised in consultation comments regarding potential implementation issues:
- A flow diagram could further clarify the use of SIAs.
 - A suggested layout of an SIA could be provided as an appendix, to illustrate how it may look.
 - Implementation will depend on current information being available on the pest profile of the commodity.
 - Limits should be set on the number of times that an SIA could be requested by an importer for the same prohibited type of consignment.
- [54] Regarding the latter comment, the steward suggested that it would be too complex to define a maximum number of SIAs that could be issued for the same type of commodity. He therefore suggested that this last comment not be forwarded to the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC). The SC concurred and agreed to forward only the first three for consideration by the IC.

[55] The steward invited the SC to suggest other specific proposals regarding implementation. No suggestions were made, although the SC noted the need for this annex to facilitate safe trade.

[56] The SC:

- (6) *thanked* the present and previous stewards for their efforts in drafting this annex;
- (7) *recommended* the draft annex *Use of specific import authorizations* (2008-006) to ISPM 20 as modified in this meeting for submission to CPM-17 (2023) for adoption (Appendix 5); and
- (8) *requested* that the secretariat forward implementation issues identified for this draft annex to the Implementation Facilitation Unit of the secretariat for consideration by the IC.

4.3 Draft revision of ISPM 18 (*Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) (2014-007), priority 1

[57] The Steward, David OPATOWSKI (Israel), introduced the draft ISPM and his notes and responses to the comments received during the second consultation.⁵ The steward had revised the draft standard in response to the comments but highlighted the following issues for the particular attention of the SC:

- whether more specific guidance was needed on the authorities with whom NPPOs should liaise regarding irradiation safety or whether the current generic guidance under the section on Responsibilities was adequate (the steward suggested that it was adequate);
- whether the labels used to identify commodities should be issued only by the NPPO (the steward suggested not); and
- whether to delete the sentence on treatment providers in the Responsibilities section, because the information it contained was already covered under the section on Record-keeping and because it only listed one of the treatment provider's responsibilities (the steward suggested, instead, that the sentence be expanded to include other responsibilities).

[58] The SC reviewed the draft standard.

Review of the draft text

[59] **Approval of treatment facilities and authorization of treatment providers.** The SC referred to a consultation comment that had suggested that the International Atomic Energy Agency be referenced in the standard. The SC agreed with the steward that this was not necessary, because the section on responsibilities already advised NPPOs to cooperate with other national regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of irradiation, but it could go in implementation guidance.

[60] **Labelling.** Referring to the consultation comment that labels should only be issued by the NPPO, the SC concurred with the steward that this comment should not be incorporated into the draft standard.

[61] **Responsibilities.** Regarding the responsibilities of treatment providers, the SC agreed to incorporate the expanded text suggested by the steward, which referred to implementing the treatment in accordance with the NPPO requirements and the documentation of procedures. To avoid redundancy, the SC also deleted the length of time that treatment records needed to be kept (at least one year), as this information was already given in the section on Record-keeping. One SC member queried whether it was both the documented procedures and the treatment records that had to be made available for auditing and verification purposes or just the treatment records; the steward confirmed that it was both but that the documented procedures would only be updated periodically, in contrast to the treatment records, which would be updated whenever a treatment was performed.

[62] **Checklist for irradiation facility approval or auditing.** The SC noted that in the version sent for second consultation, one of the criteria listed in this checklist was that adequate systems are in place to

⁵ 2014-007; 08_SC_2022_Nov; 09_SC_2022_Nov; 2022-05 SC-7 meeting report: www.ippc.int/en/publications/91341

control non-compliant lots and when necessary to suspend facility approval. However, the reference to suspension had been removed following a consultation comment, because it was not appropriate for a checklist of premises. Noting that suspension of a facility's approval was now no longer mentioned in the draft standard, the SC considered whether to refer to suspension in the section on Approval of treatment facilities and authorization of treatment providers, by saying "evaluation of irradiation facilities for re-approval (including after suspension) should be carried out by the NPPO on a regular basis at appropriate intervals". They concluded, however, that this was not needed because it was sufficient to refer to ISPM 45 (*Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*), which referred to approval of facilities, and ISPM 47 (*Audit in a phytosanitary context*).

Potential implementation issues

[63] The steward explained that the potential implementation issues raised in consultation comments fell into two broad categories: those relating to technical implementation of the standard and those relating to public opinion about irradiation.

[64] The following technical issues had been raised:

- How are pests that have been irradiated distinguished from those that have not, or do we assume that all pests have been irradiated? Do live pests still pose a threat?
- Implementation support for NPPO inspectors will be needed to implement this standard, as live pests are not normally associated with effective treatment application.
- It cannot be confirmed that products meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country if the NPPO detects irradiated live pests. In addition, non-viable pests should be verified by laboratory testing and the issuance of an appropriate report, which would need to be indicated on the phytosanitary certificate. The importing country should verify that the declared effect of irradiation has been achieved (attained). These questions could be addressed in guidance produced for NPPOs.
- Guidance is needed on the procedure for carrying out the phytosanitary treatment (including ease of use, risks to operators, technical complexity, training required, equipment required, facilities needed), covering:
 - the cost of a typical treatment facility and operational running costs if appropriate,
 - commercial relevance, including affordability,
 - availability of expertise required to apply the phytosanitary treatment, and
 - the degree to which other phytosanitary measures can be used as part of a systems approach.
- Alternative treatments should be explored that are more cost-effective for developing countries.
- General concerns had been raised about the non-specific nature of the dosimetry, the placement of the dosimeter for greatest effectiveness, and other related actions that it appears would have to be determined for the irradiation facility being used.
- Standards and guides on irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment were welcomed.
- Capacity building is needed for implementation
- More details and specificity are needed. Although the standard is generic in nature, there is a high level of subjectivity. The appropriate interval [the comment did not specify of what] should be stated (approvals may be once and indefinitely). Additionally, there is a need to lobby for more technical expertise on irradiation at both the regional and international levels.

[65] The following issues related to public opinion had been raised:

- This standard must be accompanied by a public awareness and education campaign in order to allay any fears about this technology.
- Consumers should be given information on the benefits and drawbacks of irradiated commodities.

- The public may be reluctant to accept that inspectors certify a consignment containing live insects. A threshold should be defined to consider other treatments.
- The public may be reluctant to accept or eat a food with live insects, even though from a technical point of view, the insects are dead.

[66] The SC did not raise any additional issues and agreed to forward all of the potential implementation issues raised during consultation for consideration by the IC.

[67] The SC:

- (9) *thanked* the stewards and the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) for their efforts in drafting this revised standard;
- (10) *recommended* the draft revision of ISPM 18 (*Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) (2014-007) as modified in this meeting for submission to CPM-17 (2023) for adoption (Appendix 6); and
- (11) *requested* that the secretariat forward implementation issues identified for this draft standard to the Implementation Facilitation Unit of the secretariat for consideration by the IC.

4.4 Draft revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) (2009-002), priority 4

[68] The Steward, Marina ZLOTINA (United States of America), introduced the draft ISPM and her notes and responses to the comments received during the second consultation.⁶ The steward had revised the draft standard in response to the comments and highlighted the following issues for the particular attention of the SC:

- The steward had changed pest status “absent: never recorded” to “absent” throughout the draft to address a consultation comment that had pointed out that otherwise the draft would permit importing countries to require a pest free area (PFA) when the pest status had already been determined as “absent” according to ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) and that this could be an excessive phytosanitary import requirement given guidance in ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*). She quoted the relevant text from ISPM 29.
- The steward had added text to explain that “pests with similar biology” were pests within the same genus or pests affecting the same plant parts.
- The steward had not incorporated a consultation comment that had suggested a new paragraph to be added to allow for situations where an eradication programme is needed before establishing a PFA (“Where the pest status is “present” and the pest is not deemed to be transient, an eradication programme would be needed to establish a PFA.”) The steward had explained in her response to the consultation comment that this was addressed by modifications in other parts of the text and that eradication is covered by ISPM 9 (*Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*).
- One consultation comment had suggested that some of the information in the Outline of requirements be presented in a bulleted list. The steward was amenable to a bulleted format for clarity, but sought the views of the SC.
- The steward had not provided a technical response to a set of comments referring to the division of a PFA into smaller PFAs with buffer zones, as the comments had not been clear.

[69] The SC reviewed the draft standard.

⁶ 2009-002; 10_SC_2022_Nov; 11_SC_2022_Nov; 2022-05 SC-7 meeting report: www.ippc.int/en/publications/91341

Review of the draft text

- [70] **Outline of requirements.** The SC amended the text to refer to a “specified pest” rather than a “specific pest”, which was the term used later in the draft standard.
- [71] **Background.** The steward drew the attention of the SC to the changes she had made in response to consultation comments about the intended meaning of “pests with similar biology”, where she had referred to pests within the same genus or pests affecting the same plant parts (e.g. fruit, stem). The SC considered adding further or different examples, such as pests with the same host range, but concluded that giving examples may cause more problems than it solved and guidance on this could be given in implementation material. They agreed, therefore, that it was better to simply say that a PFA is usually for one pest species but may also be established for a defined group of pests with similar biology, and not to refer to any examples of the latter. The SC preferred “one pest species” to “specific pest” to make it clear that this was the intended meaning in this context rather than “a particular pest”.
- [72] Noting that the term “pest” was used in the draft standard (after the Background section) to refer to a “pest or group of pests”, the SC moved the statement explaining this to the Outline of requirements section so that this was clear from the outset of the standard.
- [73] In the elements that should be considered when establishing and maintaining a PFA, the SC considered the intended meaning of “resources”, which had been added in response to a consultation comment. They agreed that it was better to refer to “trained personnel”, as resources in the broader sense (economic, human and technical) were already mentioned in the text that followed in relation to the feasibility of establishing and maintaining PFAs.
- [74] **Pest to be controlled.** The SC agreed that this section was concerned only with specifying which pest was to be the target pest, not the controls on that pest, which were covered in a later section.
- [75] **Identification of the area.** In response to a consultation comment about including reference to administrative (legislative) boundaries to PFAs, the SC noted that although administrative boundaries would not affect the natural distribution of a pest, they may affect the controls on pest movement, as administrative borders may define the area in which legal controls can be established. The SC therefore incorporated some text to refer to administrative boundaries, based on the wording in the current ISPM 4. The SC noted that property boundaries were listed separately to the examples of administrative boundaries in the current ISPM 4, but the SC agreed that property boundaries could be described as an administrative boundary, as the boundaries are likely to be legally registered, and so they adjusted the text accordingly.
- [76] **Determination of pest status in the area.** The SC noted that the reference to a detection survey in this section referred to situations where there is the intent to establish a PFA through eradication of an existing pest, rather than a situation where the target pest is already absent.
- [77] The SC had an extensive discussion about whether an importing country *should not* or *may not* require a PFA to be established in an exporting country if the pest status in the area concerned was “absent” as defined in ISPM 8. Some SC members supported the view that if pest status has been determined in accordance with ISPM 8, supported by current scientific evidence such as surveillance in accordance with ISPM 6, then it would be an unnecessary burden on the exporting country to be required to establish a PFA. They therefore supported the use of “should not”. Other SC members, however, commented that pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 may not always be sufficient to provide the necessary assurances, which is why some countries required ISPM 4 to be followed.
- [78] The SC recalled that ISPM 29 allowed for recognition of a PFA based on either ISPM 8 or ISPM 4, although noted that not all countries had a legislative framework for recognizing PFAs. The SC also noted that, of the five absence categories in ISPM 8, one specified that the area was a PFA in accordance with ISPM 4 but the others were based on surveillance in accordance with ISPM 6. So, the basis of a pest status determination of “absent” is, in essence, either ISPM 4 or ISPM 6. However, the SC acknowledged that although phytosanitary import requirements have to be technically justified, what

constitutes technically justified measures is open to interpretation and so different countries may arrive at different conclusions from the same information.

- [79] The SC had difficulty in reaching consensus on whether to use “should” or “may” and so interested SC members discussed the matter further between sessions but without success. The matter was therefore discussed again in-session. The SC noted that if the issues were conceptual and constrained by the legislative framework in some countries, rather than merely the wording of the standard, then there may be no value in simply forwarding to the SC-7 for consideration: it would be better for SC members to discuss the issue within their respective regions and then the SC to discuss it at their meeting in May 2023. To try and resolve the impasse, SC members and the secretariat offered various suggestions on how to amend the text to provide more flexibility of approach and satisfy the concerns of all contracting parties. The concept of technical justification for PFAs was highlighted and the secretariat questioned whether a statement using “may not”, which was an optional negative, added any value. This discussion resulted in two alternatives for consideration: the wording as sent for second consultation, which was restricted to only one absence category (“absent: pest not recorded”); or new wording, which covered all absence categories but was restricted to areas that are whole countries and referred to the need for technical justification. The rationale for referring to a whole country was that it would be much easier for an importing country to assess the pest risk, as information for the whole country would be provided, whereas if the area concerned was only part of a country, the importing country may not be provided with any information on the pest status in other parts of the exporting country. A third option, to simply delete the paragraph in question, was also suggested.
- [80] Later in the meeting, the SC returned to the issue to review the suggested alternatives to the paragraph in question. A consensus could still not be reached and some SC members expressed a need to consult within their region. The SC therefore agreed to proceed with the latter consultation and to review the draft again at the SC meeting in May 2023.
- [81] **Controls in the movement of regulated articles.** The SC agreed with the consultation comment that the target pest should be regulated, as controls would be needed to protect the PFA, but noted that this need only apply to the PFA itself rather than the whole country (where the PFA is part of a country). The SC also noted that, when first specifying the target pest, the pest is likely to be regulated by importing countries rather than the country in which the PFA is situated, so it would be confusing to refer to a “regulated pest” too early in the standard. The SC concluded, therefore, that the concept was best placed in the section on controls. The SC also noted that the need for an appropriate regulatory framework was also covered early in the Requirements section and in the section on Maintenance of the pest free area.
- [82] **Maintenance of the PFA.** The SC considered whether to refer to “continued surveillance”, “regular surveillance” or “ongoing surveillance”, and noted that before consultation “routine surveillance” had been used. They noted that “regular” may prompt questions about frequency, and that “continued” may imply that surveillance was continuous, which is unlikely to be the case. They noted that the key requirement was that the surveillance was appropriate, but that “appropriate surveillance” was ambiguous. The SC therefore agreed simply to refer to “surveillance”.
- [83] **Regulatory framework.** The SC agreed that the reference to intensifying surveys would be more appropriate elsewhere in the standard and so deleted it from this section.
- [84] **Surveillance for the maintenance of PFA.** The SC considered whether to refer to the location of detection surveys, as well as their type and frequency, to take account of situations where a PFA is very large and surveillance may be targeted at particular locations (e.g. points of entry, growing areas). They concluded, however, that “type and frequency” was sufficient, noting that NPPOs should refer to ISPM 6 for further details on surveillance design.
- [85] **Notification of detection of the pest.** The SC modified this section to include notification upon the interception of a non-compliant consignment, not just when an outbreak occurs. The SC noted that

notification upon an outbreak need not always be immediate, as if the outbreak happened outside of the shipping season there may be no pest risk to the importing country. However, the SC agreed that there was no need to provide further detail about non-compliance or the timing of notification as it was better to simply refer to ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*) and ISPM 17 (*Pest reporting*). Noting that ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) referred to bilateral arrangements whereby importing countries were notified of changes in the status of pest free places of production and pest free production sites, the SC acknowledged that NPPOs may also need to refer to bilateral arrangements.

- [86] **Corrective action plan.** The SC amended the text of this section to make the distinction between a contingency plan, which is produced in advance and contains plans for how to prepare and respond to outbreaks, and a corrective action plan, which is produced in response to an outbreak and details the specific corrective actions to be taken. Recognizing that different countries use different terms for contingency plans, and that the section referred to both contingency plans and corrective action plans, the SC removed “corrective action plan” from the heading of this section and changed it simply to “Response to an outbreak”.
- [87] The SC recognized that the term “decision-makers” was ambiguous without further qualifying it and agreed that it was better to refer to the parties concerned instead.
- [88] **Provisions for suspension, reinstatement or withdrawal of the pest free area status.** The SC noted that the first sentence of this section referred to the need to agree, in advance of an outbreak, on the minimum period that the outbreak area would need to be free from the pest (following eradication) before the suspension of the PFA was lifted. They therefore agreed that there was no need to also refer to the time frame for meeting the criteria for successful eradication.
- [89] **Data collection, documentation and record-keeping.** The SC considered whether “analytical methods” referred to diagnostic protocols or to methods of data analysis and agreed that it referred to both. They also agreed that it was better to refer to “time of survey” rather than “time of surveillance” as it was referring to a specific point of time.
- [90] **Communication and stakeholder engagement.** The SC noted that, in response to consultation comments, “should” had been changed to “may” in the sentence “maps and information about the measures applied to maintain the PFA *may* be communicated to relevant stakeholders”. One SC member queried this, as measures should always be communicated to the relevant stakeholders so they know what to do and what not to do. The steward clarified, however, that the change had been made to avoid there being an immediate obligation to provide the maps and information.

Potential implementation issues

- [91] The steward explained that consultation comments had indicated the need for assistance for developing countries in implementing this revised standard and ongoing training to meet its requirements. She highlighted the existence of the IPPC guide, *Establishing and maintaining pest free areas*, which would be a useful tool to meet some of these needs, but commented that contracting parties would also need to be aware about other existing IPPC implementation tools to help them meet the requirements outlined in this standard.
- [92] The SC did not add any other potential implementation issues.
- [93] The SC:
- (12) *requested* that the secretariat circulate to the SC the alternatives for the text concerning pest absence status in the draft revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) (2009-002) as discussed at this meeting and *agreed* that SC members would consult within their regions on the alternatives and any suggested changes and would submit suggestions to the secretariat in advance of the SC meeting in May 2023;

- (13) *agreed* to consider, at its meeting in May 2023, the draft revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) (2009-002) as modified at this meeting (including the alternatives for the text concerning pest absence status and the location of this text); and
- (14) *requested* that the secretariat archive the implementation issues identified for this draft standard for consideration by the SC at a later date.

5. Draft specifications from first consultation for revision and approval

5.1 Annex to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures*): International movement of mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruit (2021-011), priority 1

[94] The Steward, Joanne WILSON (New Zealand), introduced the draft specification and her notes and responses to the comments received during the first consultation.⁷ A total of 130 comments had been received, and the steward had revised the draft specification accordingly.

[95] **Main issues requiring consideration by the SC.** The steward highlighted the following issues for the particular attention of the SC:

- suggested changes to the title of the draft specification (the steward had incorporated “fresh” but not the other suggestions);
- whether the citations to ISPMs should be omitted from the Scope section (the steward suggested they should);
- the inclusion of two new tasks, aligning with sections 2 and 4 of ISPM 46 – one to clearly describe the commodity and its intended use and the other to consider how to categorize the options for phytosanitary measures according to confidence in the effectiveness of measures (the steward had incorporated these);
- whether to restrict the pests listed in the annex to major pests (genera) and pest groups to avoid an overly long pest list (the steward had incorporated this but sought advice from the SC);
- the inclusion of pest risk analyses (PRAs) in the list of material to be considered when developing the annex (the steward had incorporated this); and
- whether to delete the task on pest detection methods (the steward sought advice from the SC).

[96] The SC reviewed the draft specification.

Review of the draft text

[97] **Title.** The steward explained that, as well as the suggestion to include “fresh” in the title (which she had incorporated), other consultation comments had suggested removing the reference to international movement from the standard, including other species of *Mangifera* in the scope of the annex, and clarifying whether the annex would apply to only whole fruit or include sliced, peeled and diced fruit.

[98] The steward took the view that the scope should be kept as *Mangifera indica* because that is the most traded species of mango and therefore the information available for it is likely to be more than for other species. The SC agreed.

[99] The SC noted that removing “international movement” from the title would be consistent with the format of the titles in annexes to ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*), which were simply the name of the commodity. However, the SC also noted that “international movement” was commonly used in the title of ISPMs and agreed to retain it for this annex to make the context of the annex clear. They noted that the title of the annex could be reviewed at a later date, depending on consultation comments.

⁷ 2021-011; 12_SC_2022_Nov; 13_SC_2022_Nov.

- [100] The SC considered whether the annex applied solely to whole fruits, with some SC members expressing the view that “fruit” means a whole fruit unless specified otherwise. The SC also noted that if “fruit” always needed qualifying as to whether it meant whole fruit or not, this would entail many amendments to adopted standards. The SC proceeded on the basis that the annex was for whole fruit and that “fruit” meant “whole fruit”.
- [101] **Scope.** The SC agreed with the steward that the list of citations to various ISPMs in this section was unnecessary and made the second sentence in the Scope excessively long and potentially difficult to read. The secretariat advised that ISPMs need only be cited in the Scope section of specifications if they are needed to understand the scope of the annex, and the SC further noted that the Scope section is an instruction to the expert drafting group, so it is not necessary to cite ISPMs. The SC therefore deleted the citations and amended the text to refer only to ISPM 46.
- [102] The SC noted that the scope of the annex covered fresh mango fruit for consumption or processing but did not apply to processed mango (e.g. dried, frozen, canned). Some SC members commented that the phytosanitary measures would be less restrictive when fruit is intended for processing rather than for consumption, because the pest risk would be lower, so the annex may need to list different measures depending on the intended use. However, another SC member suggested that the pest risk posed by fruit intended for processing would be the same as for whole fruits, as the importing country would not know for how long the fruit would be kept before being processed. There was also a divergence of view among SC members about whether the list of pests associated with fruit for consumption would be the same as for fruit for processing. The SC agreed to retain both intended uses – consumption and processing – in the specification and noted that a decision on whether the annex should just cover fruit for consumption could be left to the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS), depending on what information is received in response to the call for information.
- [103] One SC member asked whether processing in this context would include the preparation of cut fruits, commenting that it would be helpful for the annex to cover cut fruits as some countries do not permit the import of cut fruits because of the risk of fruit flies. The steward suggested that this was perhaps a question for the TPCS to address.
- [104] **Reason for the annex.** The SC agreed that the intended meaning of “external and internal plant pests” was unclear and so omitted the reference to “external and internal”.
- [105] **Task on commodity and intended use.** The SC noted that although the commodity and intended use was already described in the Scope and title of the draft specification, this task was still needed as a prompt to the expert working group (EWG) to include a description of the commodity and its intended use in the annex.
- [106] **Task on list of pests.** The SC amended the text to avoid referring to a *global* list of pests, as otherwise it would not be clear whether the pests were globally associated with the commodity or globally known to be associated with the commodity. Recalling a decision at a previous SC meeting, the SC also agreed not to refer to *major* pests, as ISPM 46 does not refer to “major pests”.
- [107] **Task on identifying options for effective phytosanitary measures.** The SC recalled that ISPM 46 refers to “options for phytosanitary measures” rather than “phytosanitary measures”, as a measure would only become a phytosanitary measure when it is set as a phytosanitary import requirement. Similarly, ISPM 46 refers to “pests” rather than “regulated pests”, because the pests listed may not be regulated in all countries. The SC emphasized that just because a pest is listed in an annex to ISPM 46 does not mean that it has to be regulated.
- [108] **Task on categorization of options for phytosanitary measures.** The SC noted that this task, which was to consider how to categorize options for phytosanitary measures according to confidence in the effectiveness of the measures, was needed because this annex would be the first to be developed for ISPM 46. As it had not yet been decided how to do the categorization, the TPCS would need to do it for

this annex, but this task may not then be needed for subsequent specifications for annexes to ISPM 46. The SC chairperson noted that the outcome of this task would need reporting back to the CPM.⁸

[109] Recalling their earlier discussion about intended use, the SC agreed that it may also be important to consider the intended use of the commodity when categorizing the options for phytosanitary measures.

[110] **Detection of pests.** The steward noted that the content of commodity standards as described in ISPM 46 does not include listing detection methods. She therefore invited the SC to comment on whether the task to consider and list available detection methods should be retained in the draft specification or not. The SC noted that it was not clear what was meant by “detection” (e.g. whether it was referring to inspection, testing, or both), nor what value this would bring to the annex. However, they also recognized that the task was only to *consider* this, so it was not necessarily onerous, and it could be left to the TPCS to interpret the task. The SC noted that, as this was the first annex to ISPM 46 to be developed, it was difficult to be prescriptive at this stage, but the TPCS would need to be realistic about what could be achieved in developing the annex.

[111] **References.** The secretariat informed the SC that whereas IPPC style up to now had been to give the publication year, rather than the adoption year, to distinguish ink-amended versions, this style would soon be changing to give both the publication year and the adoption year, if different.

[112] The secretariat confirmed that the references listed were the minimum to be considered by the TPCS, as discussion papers could be submitted by participants and interested parties and a call for information had already been made.

[113] The SC:

(15) *approved* Specification 73 (Annex *International movement of mango (Mangifera indica) fruit* (2021-011) to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures*)) as modified in this meeting (Appendix 7).

5.2 Annex to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*): Field inspection (2021-018), priority 2

[114] The Steward, Masahiro SAI (Japan), introduced the draft specification and his notes and responses to the comments received during the first consultation.⁹ A total of 171 comments had been received, and the steward had revised the draft specification accordingly.

[115] **Main issues requiring consideration by the SC.** The steward highlighted the following issues for the particular attention of the SC:

- whether an annex to ISPM 23 was the most appropriate place for guidance on field inspection (the steward suggested that it was);
- the deletion of “(including growing-season inspection)” from the title and the body text, except for the first mention, to avoid repetition;
- the addition of a new task to consider definitions of “field inspection” and “growing season inspection” and the necessity of replacing “growing season” with “growing period”;
- the expansion of the list of growing environments covered by the term “field inspection”;
- whether field inspection is a type of specific surveillance (the steward thought not and so had not incorporated this suggestion);
- clarification that detection could be of the pest itself, not just of signs or symptoms of the pest;

⁸ See CPM-16 (2022), agenda item 9.2.

⁹ 2021-018; 14_SC_2022_Nov; 15_SC_2022_Nov.

- the addition of text to allow for the performance of field inspection by authorized entities (a paragraph in the Purpose section, a new task, and inclusion of ISPM 45 (*Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*) in the References section);
- several amendments to the list of tasks for the EWG in response to consultation comments;
- the omission of a task about the impact of the annex on biodiversity and the environment, and the steward's suggestion that this be considered for inclusion in the core text of ISPM 23 when it is next opened for revision; and
- the increase in the number of EWG participants to include an expert from a relevant industry.

[116] The SC reviewed the draft specification.

Review of the draft text

[117] **Scope.** The SC considered whether the phrase “moving in the field” was erroneous and was intended to be “growing in the field”. They considered whether field inspection included inspection in packing houses after harvest but noted that this could be described as export inspection instead. They agreed that field inspection was pre-harvest inspection in the growing environment of the plants but noted that the precise meaning of “harvest” was open to interpretation: for example, where crops are cut and left to dry in the field, harvest could be considered to cover either the period from cutting to the final removal from the field or just the cutting stage. This example also illustrated why the phrase “growing in the field” would not be appropriate. The SC concluded that the key distinguishing feature of a field inspection is its location – in the field – and amended the text accordingly. They agreed that the scope did not cover domestic movement of plants and that there was no need to give examples of plants (mother plants, seedlings, etc.) as “plant” was defined in ISPM 5.

[118] The SC considered the footnote to the Scope, which explained that not all field inspections are conducted during the growing period and hence “growing season inspection” is a subset of “field inspection”. They noted that this related to situations such as inspection of dormant trees and plants cut and left to dry in the field. However, they concluded that as the key distinguishing feature of a field inspection is its location, the concept was more about location than time and so there was no need to refer to growing, growing season or growing period. Retaining either of the latter two terms could also cause confusion as they had been removed from ISPM 5. The SC therefore deleted most references to growing season and growing period, including in the title, and deleted the entire footnote in the Scope.

[119] **Purpose.** Noting that inspection is always visual, the SC simplified the first sentence to avoid the use of “visually”.

[120] **Task on reviewing guidance from regional plant protection organizations and industry bodies.** The SC noted that the term “visual examination” was used in this task, rather than “inspection”, because the latter is official (i.e. by NPPOs).

[121] **Task on identifying applicable requirements in ISPM 23.** The SC recalled that the core text of ISPM 23 applies to consignments rather than field inspection, the latter concerning plants that are destined to become consignments but are not yet. The SC therefore amended the text to refer to “any requirements in ISPM 23”, to allow for there not being any.

[122] **Task on definitions of “field inspection” and “growing season inspection”.** The SC agreed that the EWG should both consider the need for definitions for these terms and suggest wording for the definitions. They also simplified the footnote explaining about the removal of both these terms from ISPM 5.

[123] **Task on describing the elements specific to field inspection.** The SC agreed that it was not just the expertise of personnel conducting inspection that was important, but there was also a need for clarity about their roles.

[124] **Task on consequential changes to the core text of ISPM 23 and options other than annexation to ISPM 23.** The steward explained that two regions had questioned whether an annex to ISPM 23 was the most appropriate place for guidance on field inspection, as ISPM 23 focused on the inspection of consignments. One of these had suggested that the EWG discuss whether the annex should be part of another ISPM, such as ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*). The steward explained that he had revised the tasks to address this, with the EWG being given the opportunity to consider options other than an annex to ISPM 23 and being tasked with identifying requirements from ISPM 23 that could be applied to a field inspection and any other consequential changes to ISPM 23.

[125] The SC simplified the wording of this task and divided it into two tasks.

[126] **Task on potential implementation issues.** The secretariat confirmed that this task was standard text in all specifications for ISPMs.

[127] **Collaborator.** The secretariat explained that collaborators provided funding or other assistance to help in the operation of the EWG (for instance as a host). However, as the collaborator is not normally known at the point that a specification is approved, this section is usually left as “to be determined”.

[128] **Expertise.** The SC recalled their decision to always invite an IC member to attend EWGs and so added appropriate text.

[129] **Participants.** The SC agreed to delete mention of an invited expert from industry, as there was no particular industry sector for which this annex had direct relevance.

[130] The SC considered whether to increase the maximum number of participants to ten rather than eight, but concluded that eight was sufficient, plus the steward, IC member and a representative from the host country.

[131] The SC:

(16) *approved* Specification 74 (Annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*)) as modified in this meeting (Appendix 8).

5.3 Revision of ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) (2021-010), priority 2

[132] The Steward, Joanne WILSON (New Zealand), introduced the draft specification and her notes and responses to the comments received during the first consultation.¹⁰ A total of 97 comments had been received, and the steward had revised the draft specification accordingly.

[133] **Main issues requiring consideration by the SC.** The steward highlighted the following issues for the particular attention of the SC:

- whether ISPM 26 should remain a stand-alone standard or become an annex to ISPM 4;
- whether to change the title of the standard to *Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)* to better reflect its content;
- whether the revision should be of the whole of ISPM 26 or just section 2.4;
- various amendments that had been made to clarify the tasks; and
- amendments to the Expertise section.

[134] The SC reviewed the draft specification.

¹⁰ 2021-010; 16_SC_2022_Nov; 17_SC_2022_Nov.

Review of the draft text

- [135] **Annexation of ISPM 26 to ISPM 4.** The steward referred to one regional comment, which had questioned whether ISPM 26 should remain a stand-alone standard or be annexed to ISPM 4. She recalled that a proposal to develop ISPM 4 as a concept standard with a suite of pest-specific annexes, such as ISPM 26, had been discussed at the May 2021 SC meeting.¹¹ She advised that if ISPM 26 were to become an annex to ISPM 4, the text would need adjusting to avoid duplication with ISPM 4.
- [136] The SC discussed the relative merits of annexing ISPM 26 to ISPM 4 or retaining it as a stand-alone standard, noting that annexation would bring together requirements on PFAs but also that ISPM 26 was a well-known standard among contracting parties and it could be confusing to annex it to ISPM 4 unless there were also other pest-specific annexes. The SC discussed whether to add a task for the EWG to consider the question, noting that a similar task had been added to the specification for an annex to ISPM 23 approved earlier in this meeting. However, the steward recommended that it would be better for the SC to make the decision, so that the EWG's time could be used more efficiently, given that the original suggestion about annexation had already come from an EWG (the EWG for revision of ISPM 4). The SC considered whether to continue on the assumption that ISPM 26 was retained as a stand-alone standard and review this in future, depending on whether any pest-specific annexes to ISPM 4 were proposed during a call for topics. However, they noted that this would risk having to open the revised ISPM 26 for further revision. Considering the various points made, the SC therefore agreed not to add a task for the EWG to consider annexation to ISPM 4, noting that this would not prevent the EWG from recommending annexation if they wished to do so.
- [137] **Title.** The SC agreed with the proposal to change the title of ISPM 26 to *Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)* but noted that the title of the specification would remain unchanged, as this referred to the title of the current, adopted ISPM 26.
- [138] **Scope of, and reason for, the revision.** The steward explained that one regional comment had suggested that the revision of ISPM 26 be limited to section 2.4 (Suspension, reinstatement or revocation of an FF-PFA status) only. Some SC members supported this proposal, commenting that the revision of the whole standard would be too broad and may result in changes that afterwards prove to be problematic. The SC noted, however, that the topic submission had only referred to section 2.4 as an *example* of text that needed revision, that other parts of the standard would need to be amended if there were changes to section 2.4, and that limiting the revision to section 2.4 would not meet all the intended purposes of the topic, as one of the key tasks was to consider whether some guidance could be removed to implementation material so that it could be more readily updated. The steward also suggested that revision of the whole standard may result in a more balanced standard, as the proposed EWG membership included not only an expert from a country where fruit flies are endemic but also an expert from a country that is normally free from fruit flies. The SC therefore decided to keep the scope of the revision as the whole ISPM 26 but to omit any reference to specific sections in this part of the specification, to avoid having to identify which sections were in most need of revision.
- [139] **Task on reducing ambiguity of interpretation of pest status.** The SC considered whether to refer to *endemic* fruit fly populations or *indigenous* fruit fly populations. Noting that there was a difference in the meaning of these two terms – as an endemic population could be one where the pest entered a country and then became established, whereas an indigenous population was native to the country – they agreed to use both. They also agreed that the pest status to which this task referred was the pest status of an area, noting that that the glossary term “pest status” was qualified by “(in an area)”, meaning that the term on its own need not always relate to an area.
- [140] **Task on improving consistency with ISPM 4 and ISPM 8.** The SC agreed to refer to *maintenance* of fruit fly PFAs rather than *management* of them, for consistency with the proposed new title of the standard.

¹¹ SC 2021-05, agenda item 4.1.

- [141] **Task on proposing implementation material.** The SC agreed to merge the task on proposing new implementation material with the standard task on identifying potential operational and technical implementation issues.
- [142] **Task on defining criteria for incursion vs established population.** The SC agreed that, in the list of factors to take into account when developing the criteria, export plans and bilateral agreements were both covered by “arrangements used internationally” and so could be omitted. They also agreed that contingency protocols may not all be international in context and so rearranged the text accordingly.
- [143] **Task on reviewing references to ISPMs.** The subtask to review cross-references to ISPM 26 in other ISPMs was deleted in response to a consultation comment that this was outside the scope of the EWG. However, the secretariat pointed out that this was a standard task for EWGs and was not onerous. For this task, the secretariat would prepare a paper identifying all the cross-references, the steward would typically review this, and then the EWG would consider it. The SC reinstated this subtask.
- [144] **Expertise.** The SC noted that, of the four areas of expertise listed, two specified that the expert should be from an NPPO, but the other two did not. The SC noted that it was important that at least some of the experts were from NPPOs. They agreed that: this was particularly pertinent to risk management, as risk management was the responsibility of NPPOs; it was not necessary for the expert on the biology of fruit flies; and it was preferable for the experts from countries with or without fruit flies, as they would be responsible for establishing and maintaining PFAs. The SC adjusted the text accordingly.
- [145] The secretariat confirmed that nominations for EWGs were made by NPPOs and that most nominees were employed by NPPOs. The secretariat noted that, as the membership was selected by the SC from the list of nominees, the SC would be able to ensure that there was adequate representation from NPPOs.
- [146] The SC discussed the meaning of “normally” in the phrase “a country that is normally free from fruit flies”, noting that the meaning may not be clear in some languages. Given the potential ambiguity, they omitted “normally”, this also being consistent with the wording used in the Scope section.
- [147] As one of the tasks for the EWG was to consider the effect of the ISPM on biodiversity and the environment, the SC expanded the expertise specified to include population modelling of fruit flies, not just the biology of fruit flies.
- [148] Regarding the participation of an IC member, the secretariat recalled the decision by the SC that the IC member could attend either as an invited expert or as an IC representative, and that it should be left to the IC to decide which of these two it is.¹² They therefore added text accordingly.
- [149] **Participants.** The secretariat confirmed that, where this section referred to “one invited expert”, this referred to the IC member.
- [150] **References.** The SC noted that, although references could not be added to the list of references in the specification once the SC had approved it, interested parties were encouraged to submit discussion papers to the secretariat for consideration by the EWG.
- [151] The SC:
- (17) *approved* Specification 75 (Revision of ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)) (2021-010) as modified in this meeting (Appendix 9); and
 - (18) recommended that, when drafting the revision of ISPM 26, the EWG change the title to Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae).

¹² SC 2021-04, agenda item 7.1.

6. Draft ISPMs for approval for first consultation

[152] The SC received reports about the development of draft ISPMs that would be considered at its meeting in May 2023 for approval for first consultation.

6.1 Annex to ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*): Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds (2018-009), priority 1

[153] The Steward, Marina ZLOTINA (United States of America), gave an update on the development of the draft annex.¹³ She explained that the small working group formed by the SC at its May 2022 meeting had made substantial progress on the draft. The concept of critical control points for seeds was now well developed, selection of risk management measures was explained, and the draft now had an extensive section outlining the general responsibilities of NPPOs and seed entities. A new “Scope and overview” section had been developed to outline the major concepts of the draft. The steward informed the SC, however, that SC discussion and guidance was still needed to reach an agreed understanding of multilateral recognition and its potential implementation. She invited the SC to comment on the draft, including whether anything was missing from the draft. She emphasized that the systems approach that is the subject of the annex is an alternative to the traditional approach of testing and inspection at the time of issuing a phytosanitary certificate but it would be a voluntary system.

[154] The SC considered the draft annex.

Review of the draft text

[155] **Comparative reliability of systems approaches compared with other approaches.** The SC noted that the annex should not say or imply that a systems approach for seeds is more reliable, or better, than other approaches, without having the evidence to support this. They adjusted the text in some places and highlighted the need to check this throughout the draft annex.

[156] **Scope and overview.** The SC noted that, when referring to the improvements in efficiency that are likely to be achieved through multilateral implementation, this was referring more to multilateral implementation among a large number of countries rather than two countries. Bilateral implementation was already covered by ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) and may not result in the same level of efficiency given that seed supply chains often involved more than two countries. The SC adjusted the text accordingly.

[157] The SC noted that the intended meaning of “framework” was not clear. One SC member asked whether “annex” would be more appropriate; the steward clarified that it referred to the approach as a whole; and another SC member recalled that it had been used because the guidance in the annex was general rather than specific, so provided an overall framework for designing a specific systems approach. The SC noted that the use of “framework” would need to be reviewed throughout the text to ensure that the meaning was clear and each instance was appropriate.

[158] The SC noted that the use of “accredited” and its derivatives needed to be reviewed throughout the annex, to ensure that its use was appropriate and to change it to “authorized” if needed. The SC noted that there is a difference between authorization and accreditation, as described in the “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs” in the *IPPC style guide*, with both terms referring to the giving of authority to a person or a body to do something, but “accreditation” having the added concept that certain requirements have to be met before the authority is given. One SC member also noted that authorization in the context of ISPM 45 refers to authorization to perform a phytosanitary action (i.e. an official action on behalf of the NPPO), whereas “accredited” in the context of this draft annex could be referring to the NPPO recognizing that an entity is accredited to do something (that may not be a phytosanitary action). Another SC member commented that NPPOs cannot accredit, only authorize.

¹³ 2018-009; 19_SC_2022_Nov.

- [159] One SC member commented that one of the lessons learned from the development of ISPM 46 was that unless a standard is very explicit that something is voluntary, some contracting parties may view it as being obligatory, so care may be needed to ensure that the wording of this annex adequately reflected the voluntary nature of the systems approaches being described. The SC therefore added some text to explain that a systems approach for seeds may be considered an equivalent measure to other measures that countries may have in place for the importation of seeds.
- [160] **Important considerations for systems approaches for seeds.** The SC noted that the intended meaning of “testing protocols” needed clarifying, as it was not clear whether it referred to “diagnostic protocols” or something wider than that.
- [161] When referring to the different practices and procedures used by seed entities, the SC noted that it was better to avoid referring to *existing* practices and procedures, as there may be new practices and procedures that would be beneficial. The SC also agreed that, rather than referring to these practices and procedures as being for the verification of seed health, it was better to refer to them as being integrated measures that are effective for pest risk management and for meeting phytosanitary import requirements.
- [162] The steward drew the attention of the SC to the fact that the systems approaches for seeds described in the draft annex were intended to manage pest groups rather than individual pest species and hence additional declarations would not necessarily list individual species. The SC noted that reference to the series of model additional declarations provided in Appendix 2 of ISPM 12 may prove helpful in this context.
- [163] **Design of systems approaches.** The SC noted that, throughout the draft annex, it was important to avoid implying that the draft annex was describing a single systems approach, so care was needed to ensure that a singular noun with the definite article (i.e. “*the* systems approach”) was only used where appropriate.
- [164] One SC member suggested that the section on design of systems approaches be more general, reflecting on the purpose of systems approaches and perhaps using wording from ISPM 14 (e.g. “designed to manage the risk to comply with phytosanitary import requirements”). This also applied to other places in the annex that referred to the design of systems approaches. The steward queried whether, as this was an annex to a standard, the section on design of systems approaches could simply be deleted. The SC agreed that the matter needed reviewing during revision of the draft.
- [165] **Identification of the commodity.** When referring to seed entities approaching an NPPO about a commodity of interest for a potential systems approach, the SC noted that this may relate to import as well as export. They therefore agreed to refer to “international trade” and to “interested NPPOs”, to cover both import and export.
- [166] **Identification of pest groups.** The SC agreed that there was no need to explain what is involved in conducting a pest risk analysis: a reference to ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*) would be sufficient. One SC member suggested that a general statement about conducting PRA in accordance with ISPM 11 could be included early in the annex and that more ISPMs should be cited elsewhere in the annex too. The steward suggested that the core text of ISPM 38 could also be referenced in relation to PRA, as it referred to PRA for seeds.
- [167] **Identification of industry production practices.** The SC noted that it was the responsibility of the NPPO to ensure that, in any systems approach, there were no gaps. It was therefore necessary to say in the draft annex that any gaps should be identified and addressed.
- [168] The SC acknowledged that it was not possible to make a general statement that existing mitigation measures are expected to be effective, as this is not known: it was more accurate to say that such measures *may* be effective.

- [169] **Responsibilities of NPPOs and seed entities.** The SC agreed that the text in this section needed to be more general, so that it was advancing the harmonization of systems approaches rather than promoting a single route. They agreed, therefore, to move the text describing eight critical control points, which was based on one particular systems approach used by a contracting party, to an appendix and replace it with a more general statement in the body text (to be developed).
- [170] The SC agreed that a PFA would not be part of a systems approach, as it was too strong a measure and would be applied as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure rather than being included in a systems approach. The SC amended the text accordingly.
- [171] **Evaluation of systems approaches for seeds.** The SC considered the statement that each importing country should base its phytosanitary import requirements on the pest risk posed by the intended use of the seeds in its territory. They concluded that the statement was not necessary, but agreed that it was important to incorporate the concept of intended use determining the strength of measures.
- [172] **Responsibilities of NPPOs: communication.** The SC noted that measures in systems approaches were referred to as “integrated measures” rather than “requirements” and adjusted the text accordingly.
- [173] The SC noted the need to be consistent in the terminology use to describe seed entities (“seed entities”, “companies”, and “participating entities” all being used in the draft).
- [174] The SC agreed that there was no need to say that NPPOs provide phytosanitary certification in accordance with the requirements of the mutually agreed systems approach, as the wording of the model phytosanitary certificate already says that the commodity conforms with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, so there is no need to repeat that in this draft annex.
- [175] **Quality management systems.** The SC noted that it was the responsibility of each seed entity, not the NPPO, to draw up a quality management system.
- [176] **Reporting and addressing nonconformities.** The SC agreed that it would be helpful to include cross-references to ISPM 47 and ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*).
- [177] One SC member suggested that the time period specified for notifying the NPPO of any critical nonconformity, which was 48 hours, should be more open and the steward suggested it be “as agreed”. The SC agreed to highlight this for review.
- [178] One SC member queried the appropriateness of a seed entity having the responsibility to approach an NPPO about initiating the development of a systems approach. The SC therefore removed reference to initiation and highlighted the statement for possible deletion or merging with the preceding text.
- [179] The SC:

- (19) thanked the small working group of SC members for their work on the draft annex Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds to ISPM 38 (International movement of seeds) (2018-009); and
- (20) *asked* the small working group (with the addition of Steve COTÉ (Canada)) to continue working with the steward to develop this draft standard, taking account of the discussion at this meeting, and present the revised draft to the SC at its meeting in May 2023 for consideration for approval for first consultation.

6.2 Reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards (2020-001), priority 1

- [180] The Steward, Masahiro SAI (Japan), gave an update on the outcome of the EWG meeting that had been held in Milan, Italy, from 5 to 11 November 2022. He thanked the Lombardy region of the Italian NPPO for hosting the meeting.
- [181] The main task for the EWG had been to integrate sections of ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*) and ISPM 11 relevant to the three stages of PRA, together with the draft ISPM on *Pest risk management*

for *quarantine pests* (2014-001), to create one annex per stage of PRA. The suggestion in Specification 72 (*Reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards*) was that generic material, such as background information and guidance on documentation would be placed in the core text of the new, integrated standard, together with Annex 1, Annex 2, Annex 3 and part of Annex 4 of ISPM 11. The EWG had encountered a problem, however, with this approach, concluding that inclusion of the ISPM 11 annexes into the core text would make it unbalanced. They also concluded that distributing the supplementary information on environmental risk throughout the new standard, in the same way that it is currently distributed throughout ISPM 11, would not be user-friendly. The EWG had therefore placed information on environmental risk, living modified organisms (LMOs), and plants as quarantine pests in three additional annexes: Annex 4, Annex 5 and Annex 6, respectively.

[182] The first three annexes of the new standard corresponded to the three stages of PRA:

- Annex 1 was on the initiation stage and combined section 1 of ISPM 2 and section 1 of ISPM 11, modified in line with the reorganization and with text on environmental risk and LMOs moved to the new annexes 4 and 5.
- The new Annex 2 focused on pest risk assessment and was mainly drawn from section 2 of ISPM 11, with text on environmental risk and LMOs moved to the new annexes 4 and 5. The subsection on the probability of transfer to host had been moved from the end of the probability of entry section to the section on probability of establishment; this was because, in the glossary definition of “entry”, entry is complete when a pest enters the area, whereas in ISPM 11, entry is complete when a pest is transferred to another host. The EWG were of the opinion that this move did not constitute a substantial revision.
- The new Annex 3 was mainly drawn from section 3 of ISPM 11, together with text from the draft ISPM on pest risk management. The text had been integrated and modified for consistency.

[183] The SC chairperson thanked the steward and the EWG for their work and invited the SC to comment. There were no SC comments.

[184] The secretariat suggested that as the new, integrated standard was very lengthy, the SC may wish to review the draft in the Online Comment System (OCS) before considering it at the SC meeting in May 2023.

[185] The SC:

- (21) noted the update on Reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards (2020-001); and
- (22) *agreed* to comment on the draft standard on pest risk analysis through the Online Comment System in advance of the SC meeting in May 2023, to facilitate further consideration of the draft standard at the SC meeting in May.

7. Topics

7.1 List of topics

Review and adjustments to the List of topics for IPPC standards

[186] The secretariat confirmed that the *List of topics for IPPC standards* had been updated to take account of decisions taken by the SC meeting in May 2022.¹⁴ Further updates were presented to the SC, including the assignment of a new treatment lead for one phytosanitary treatment subject and status updates to various diagnostic protocols that had progressed in their development. The secretariat also invited the SC to consider deleting two phytosanitary treatments, upon recommendation by the TPPT.

¹⁴ 18_SC_2022_Nov.

- [187] The secretariat drew the attention of the SC to the stewards and assistant stewards that were needed for topics and panels.
- [188] **Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (2019-009)**. The SC noted that, at its meeting in May 2022, the SC had assigned Samuel BISHOP (United Kingdom) as steward, but had also noted his request that this be reviewed again at their meeting in November 2022 because he may not be available to remain as steward over the long term. Mr BISHOP agreed to continue for the time being.
- [189] **Revision of ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*): Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (2006-010)**. The secretariat confirmed that although the TPPT would have some relevant expertise, this topic concerned the criteria for treatments not the evaluation of treatments, so there would still need to be a steward. No SC member volunteered to be steward. The SC therefore agreed that the SC-7 would need to consider the best way forward for this topic.
- [190] **Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20: *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) (2008-006)**. Recalling their decision earlier in the meeting (agenda item 4.2) to approve this annex to CPM-17 (2023) for adoption, the SC agreed that an assistant steward was no longer necessary for this topic.
- [191] **Guidelines for international mail items (2018-014); Requirement for phytosanitary certificate on cross-border online-shopping plants, plant products and other regulated articles (2018-021)**. The secretariat clarified that these two topics had been added to the SC's work programme by the CPM following a call for topics but neither topic had a draft specification and so it was unlikely that they would progress soon. Referring to the criteria agreed by the SC for the assessment of topics on the list of topics, the SC considered whether the two topics could be removed as they had been on the list for four years with no progress. They recalled, however, that the two topics had been retained on the list in case useful information arose from the work on e-commerce. One SC member suggested that the SC could recommend the removal of both topics to the CPM in 2024 at the same time as recommending the addition of topics from the 2023 Call for Topics.
- [192] In the meantime, Steve CÔTÉ (Canada) was assigned as assistant steward for the topic on online shopping (2018-021).
- [193] **“visual examination”**. The SC recalled their earlier decision to add this term to the TPG's work programme and noted that the list of topics would need amending accordingly.
- [194] The SC:
- (23) requested that the secretariat add ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*): Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (2006-010) to the agenda of the SC-7 2023 meeting to discuss the way forward for this topic given the lack of a steward and thanked the assistant steward, David KAMANGIRA (Malawi), for his offer to work with the secretariat to prepare a paper;
 - (24) *agreed* to delete the following phytosanitary treatments from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*:
 - Irradiation treatment for all stages of *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* (2021-030), and
 - Irradiation treatment for *Lobesia botrana* eggs and larvae on all fresh commodities (2017-021);
 - (25) *noted* the adjustments to discipline leads and referees for diagnostic protocols and the assignment of a new treatment lead for one of the phytosanitary treatments; and
 - (26) *noted* the revised *List of topics for IPPC standards* as modified in this meeting.

7.2 Confirmation of the Task Force on Topics membership

[195] The secretariat referred the SC to the list of members of the Task Force on Topics, noting that the term of the former SC Chairperson, Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina), had finished but that the other two SC representatives could continue as long as they were members of the SC.¹⁵ Both the latter members confirmed that they were happy to continue.

[196] The SC noted that the CPM Bureau representative on the task force, who had also been its chairperson at the last call for topics, was no longer available for this role. The secretariat confirmed that her replacement was a matter for the CPM Bureau.

[197] The SC:

(27) *confirmed* that Sophie PETERSON (Australia) would replace Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina) on the Task Force on Topics in her role as SC Chairperson and that Steve CÔTÉ (Canada) and Alvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile) would continue as SC representatives on the task force.

8. Standards Committee

8.1 Follow-up on actions from the SC meetings in May 2022 and July 2022

Review of the e-decision process

[198] Steve CÔTÉ (Canada) introduced a paper reviewing options for the e-decision process,¹⁶ which had been prompted by the SC's difficulties in reaching consensus on the selection of experts when making decisions electronically.¹⁷ The paper listed three options: the first was the status quo; the second included a second poll, with the decision being made based on the majority vote or (if 50:50) by the SC chairperson in consultation with the secretariat; and the third started with a majority-vote decision from a poll, with a decision by the SC chairperson in consultation with the secretariat if the vote was 50:50. Mr CÔTÉ emphasized that these options would only apply for the selection of members of technical panels and expert working groups; procedures for other e-decisions that the SC may make would remain unchanged. The SC was invited to comment on the proposed options and identify alternative options.

[199] The SC chairperson thanked Mr CÔTÉ and invited the SC to comment.

[200] The SC noted the need to ensure regional representation, but that a balance also needed to be achieved between technical expertise and regional representation. The secretariat confirmed that, according to the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*, both expert working groups and technical panels should comprise experts representing a wide geographical area.

[201] One SC member suggested that contact points from NPPOs could be encouraged to help nominees prepare their nomination to increase their chances of being selected. This may particularly help experts for whom English was not their first language.

[202] The SC agreed that there was a need to distinguish between the selection process for EWGs and that for technical panels. Expert working groups are of short duration and the selection is of multiple people, so selection by e-decision is more straightforward. Technical panels, on the other hand, are long-term groups and so it is more important to select the right candidates and ensure that they are able to make that long-term commitment; the selection may also just be of one person. Hence, selection by e-decision is more challenging for technical panels.

[203] Given that there are two SC meetings a year, some SC members supported the idea of technical panel members being selected only at SC meetings, to allow more in-depth discussion, but EWG members

¹⁵ Task Force on Topics membership: www.ippc.int/en/publications/87224

¹⁶ 20_SC_2022_Nov.

¹⁷ SC 2022-07, agenda item 4.1.

being selected by e-decision or at meetings. One SC member expressed a preference for e-polls for both EWGs and technical panels. Another suggested that, if consensus was not reached on the first e-decision, a rank-choice voting method could be used, where SC members would vote for, say, three choices and list them in order of preference.

- [204] The SC noted that whereas a delay to wait for the next SC meeting would not usually present a problem for technical panels, it could present a problem for EWGs as it would delay the standard setting process.
- [205] The SC noted that, when referring to meetings, these could be either in person, in virtual mode, or a hybrid of both.
- [206] The secretariat asked whether the selection of a technical panel member or members would still need to wait for an SC meeting if a low number of nominations were received, or whether the procedure could instead allow for the option of having an e-decision and deferring to a meeting if consensus was not reached, as per the current procedure. One SC member suggested that the call for nominations could be extended in the event of there being few nominations.
- [207] The secretariat confirmed that, before the COVID-19 pandemic, the selection of technical panel members was made either at a meeting or by e-decision, depending on the timing of meetings. Where an e-decision was used, the SC members considered the CVs of the nominees and expressed their preferences by e-decision; the secretariat compiled a list, ranked according to the comments in the e-decision; and then a final decision was made by poll. If no consensual agreement was reached, the decision was postponed to the next meeting. The number of nominees to select is specified in the relevant specification.
- [208] The secretariat explained that the original intention of e-decisions was to provide an e-forum for an exchange of ideas and opinions, not simply as a vote. The secretariat therefore encouraged SC members to explain why they prefer a particular nominee, rather than just voting.
- [209] Referring to the rules for agreement in the current e-decision procedure, the secretariat confirmed that the role of the SC chairperson, in the case of an impasse, was to “communicate what he/she feels are the main points to the SC”, not to make a decision.
- [210] Noting the low response rate to e-decisions, the SC chairperson and vice-chairperson both encouraged SC members to participate fully in e-decisions. The SC chairperson noted that if all 25 SC members were to participate, then a majority vote was guaranteed. The secretariat confirmed that the quorum for an SC meeting is 13 (i.e. just over half the members). One SC members suggested that perhaps the same could apply to e-decisions.
- [211] As the SC was struggling to reach consensus, the SC agreed to discuss the matter further during a lunchtime session. Reporting back from this lunchtime session, Mr CÔTÉ informed the SC that the SC members in the lunchtime session had drafted some text to be inserted into the e-decision procedures, under the section on Rules for agreement. He explained, however, that the text only related to the selection of experts for EWGs and would not apply to technical panels. No consensus had been reached during the lunch session about what process to use for technical panels, so it had been suggested that the matter be considered further at the SC May 2023 meeting or the SC-7 2023 meeting.
- [212] The SC reviewed the text drafted during the lunchtime session and agreed to it, noting that it would need editorial adjustment before inclusion in the standard setting manual, and agreed to defer a decision on the procedure for technical panel selection until the SC May 2023.

Clarification of the procedure for consultations on draft ISPMs and draft specifications from relevant international organizations

- [213] Harry ARIJS (Belgium) presented the paper,¹⁸ which had been drafted by a small group of SC members assigned to do this by the SC.¹⁹ The paper explored the issues regarding the participation of entities other than NPPOs and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) in the standard setting process and provided some recommendations. The group had recommended that: a horizontal exclusion of any direct input from the relevant sector was not advisable; the consultation process could be opened to “interested international organizations” (rather than “relevant international organizations”, thereby avoiding having to decide which organizations were “relevant”); and the SC should continue to be able to consult any other body if it decides to do so.
- [214] The SC chairperson thanked Mr ARIJS and the group of SC members for their work and invited the SC to comment. One of these members highlighted another recommendation from the group, which was that input to consultation by interested international organizations be limited to only one round of consultation.
- [215] The SC noted the potential value of comments from international organizations and considered how best to manage such comments so as not to overburden stewards. There was an initial consensus that such organizations should channel their comments through their NPPO or RPPO, rather than being granted access to the OCS, as the latter could provide a platform for lobbying. However, the SC acknowledged that this might result in valuable potential input being missed either because industry decided not to submit it or because the steward, overwhelmed with a huge number of consultation comments, focused on those from contracting parties. The SC therefore agreed that it would be better for input to be provided in the form of discussion papers instead, in which concerns could be raised about potential implementation issues.
- [216] The SC agreed that the discussion papers should be submitted to the secretariat, rather than to the NPPO or both the secretariat and the NPPO, as submitting to both could cause confusion and submitting to the NPPO risked NPPOs filtering out discussion papers. The secretariat would forward the discussion papers to the steward for consideration, but the steward would not need to provide a response (the obligation to respond being reserved for contracting parties and RPPOs). The discussion papers would be made publicly available. The SC noted that it was the role of NPPOs, not the secretariat, to communicate with stakeholders, so it would be up to NPPOs to let stakeholders know about consultations, although the consultations are also announced on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP).
- [217] Noting that there are territories that are members of RPPOs but are not contracting parties, the SC considered whether national plant protection services of non-contracting parties should be allowed to submit comments through the OCS. However, the SC agreed that it was better to treat all stakeholders the same, regardless of whether they are industry or governmental bodies.
- [218] The SC reviewed the relevant text in the Standard Setting Procedure and agreed proposals for amendments. In doing this, they also deleted reference to IPPC information points as the intended meaning was unclear and the reference to IPPC contact points was felt to be sufficient.
- [219] The SC agreed that the new procedure for consultations would apply to both first and second consultations on draft ISPMs but not to consultations on draft specifications. They also agreed (in agenda item 10.4) that the consultation period for draft specifications should be extended to 90 days rather than 60 days to align with the consultation period on draft ISPMs and to allow for discussion at regional workshops.

¹⁸ 30_SC_2022_Nov.

¹⁹ SC 2022-07, agenda item 6.2.

[220] The SC:

- (28) *thanked* Steve CÔTÉ for his review of options for the e-decision process;
- (29) *agreed* that the e-decision process for the selection of experts for expert working groups should be modified as follows:
 - when selecting experts for EWGs, the SC members express their preference from the list of nominated experts by considering the expertise of the nominees and the regional representation,
 - the secretariat compiles this information into a list, ranked in order of SC preference, and the maximum number of experts allowed by the specification are then selected based on that ranking,
 - if the selection of the last position in the EWG is inconclusive, those candidates receiving an equal amount of support are then the subject of a poll, and
 - if there is still no consensus, the SC chair communicates what he or she feels are the main points to the SC and the SC is asked to make the ultimate decision;
- (30) *requested* that the secretariat update its internal procedure accordingly and *confirmed* that the process agreed would be used from now on;
- (31) *agreed* to defer further consideration of the process for selection of technical panel members to the SC May 2023 meeting, and *agreed* that in the meantime the existing process would be used for the selection of a Spanish language expert for the TPG, with a decision being taken at the SC May 2023;
- (32) *thanked* the small group of SC members for their contributions to the paper on the consultation procedures;
- (33) *recommended* to CPM-17 (2023) that the consultation stage of the Standard Setting Procedure be amended as agreed at this meeting, so that only contracting parties and RPPOs are allowed access to OCS to submit comments, with international organizations, national plant protection services of non-contracting parties, and other entities allowed to submit discussion papers to the secretariat during the first and second consultations on draft standards but not during consultations on draft specifications;
- (34) *recommended* to CPM-17 (2023) that the consultation period for draft specifications be extended to 90 days, ending on 30 September, to align with the end of consultation on draft standards; and
- (35) *requested* that, pending CPM approval, the secretariat update the consultation stage of the Standard Setting Procedure in the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting* as per decision points 33 and 34.

8.2 Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7) May 2022

Update from the 2022 SC-7 meeting

[221] The secretariat referred SC members to the report of the SC-7 meeting held in May 2022.²⁰

Agenda of the 2023 SC-7 meeting

[222] The secretariat presented a draft agenda, which included the review of two draft standards for approval for second consultation.²¹

[223] The SC added the development of criteria for categorization of options for phytosanitary measures as a potential item under “Any other business” (pending the outcome of the TPCS meeting).

²⁰ 2022-05 SC-7 meeting report: www.ippc.int/en/publications/91341

²¹ 21_SC_2022_Nov.

[224] Regarding any further ideas from technical panels on how to streamline their processes, the secretariat confirmed that technical panel updates are presented to the SC, not the SC-7.

Selection or reconfirmation of SC-7 members

[225] The SC reviewed the SC-7 membership list.²² No changes were made.

[226] The SC:

(36) *noted* the update from the 2022 SC-7 meeting;

(37) *agreed* to the draft agenda for the 2023 SC-7 meeting as modified in this meeting, pending the outcome of CPM-17 (2023); and

(38) *reconfirmed* the membership of the SC-7 as presented in the participants list (Appendix 3).

8.3 Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2022 to November 2022)

[227] The secretariat presented a paper listing the e-decision forums and polls conducted from May to November 2022,²³ and the SC reviewed it.

[228] The secretariat also informed the SC about a forthcoming e-decision on a draft phytosanitary treatment, with two further e-decisions on draft phytosanitary treatments to be opened later in the year.

Selection of virology expert for Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols

[229] The secretariat referred to the recent e-forum on the selection of a virologist to join the Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP), which had been inconclusive. The SC reviewed the nominations with the highest level of SC support and selected an expert based on expertise and regional representation.

[230] The SC:

(39) *agreed* that the “Summary of Standard Committee e-decisions 2022 May–November” accurately reflects the outcome of the SC e-decisions (Appendix 10); and

(40) *selected* Andrew APPIAH (Ghana) as the new virology expert on the TPDP.

9. Implementation and Capacity Development (IC) Committee and SC–IC Interactions

[231] The lead of the secretariat’s Implementation and Facilitation Unit (IFU) presented an update on IC and IFU activities.²⁴ This incorporated the IFU update listed under agenda item 10.4.²⁵

[232] The SC chairperson thanked the secretariat and invited comments.

[233] The secretariat confirmed that the project on “Strengthening Plant Health Emergency Management Capacities” was aimed at assessing tools that have been developed to address animal health emergencies

²² SC (and SC-7) membership list: www.ippc.int/en/publications/1109

²³ 22_SC_2022_Nov.

²⁴ 23_SC_2022_Nov; IC meeting reports: www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/capacity-development-committee

²⁵ 25_SC_2022_Nov.

to see which can be tailored to support plant-health emergency management. The project would last until June 2023 and further details were available on the IPP.²⁶

[234] The SC:

(41) *noted* the update from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee.

10. Updates

10.1 CPM Bureau, October 2022 meeting

[235] The SC chairperson referred SC members to the report of the October 2022 meeting of the CPM Bureau, which would soon be available on the IPP.²⁷

[236] The SC:

(42) *noted* the update from the October 2022 meeting of the CPM Bureau.

10.2 Strategic Planning Group, October 2022 meeting

[237] The SC chairperson referred SC members to the report of the October 2022 meeting of the SPG, which would soon be available on the IPP.²⁸

[238] The SC:

(43) *noted* the update from the October 2022 meeting of the Strategic Planning Group.

10.3 Technical-consultation among Regional Plant Protection organizations, 2022 update

[239] The secretariat gave an update from the 34th Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations.²⁹

[240] The SC chairperson thanked the secretariat and invited comments. There were no comments.

[241] The SC:

(44) *noted* the update from the October 2022 meeting of the 34th Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations.

10.4 Briefings from IPPC Secretariat

Update from the Implementation and Facilitation Unit

[242] This item was covered under agenda item 9.³⁰

²⁶ “Strengthening Plant Health Emergency Management Capacities” project: www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/projects-on-implementation-and-capacity-development/strengthening-plant-health-emergency-management-capacities-project

²⁷ CPM Bureau meeting reports: www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/bureau

²⁸ SPG meeting reports: www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/strategic-planning-group; SPG 2022 papers: www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/strategic-planning-group/2022-spg

²⁹ 24_SC_2022_Nov; TC-RPPOs meeting reports: www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos

³⁰ 25_SC_2022_Nov.

Update from the Integration and Support Team

[243] The lead of the secretariat's Integration and Support Team gave an update on the team's activities.³¹ A paper on the CPM Focus Group on Implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 Development Agenda Items had also been provided.³²

[244] The SC chairperson thanked the secretariat and invited comments. There were no comments.

Update on the IPPC regional workshops

[245] The secretariat gave an update on the 2022 IPPC regional workshops.³³

[246] The SC chairperson thanked the secretariat and invited comments. There were no comments.

Update from the Standard Setting Unit

[247] The SSU lead gave an update on the activities of the SSU during 2022.³⁴ He also presented the tentative workplan for the SSU in 2023, noting that the intention was for all meetings of the SC and SC-7 to be in person.³⁵

[248] The SC chairperson thanked the secretariat and invited comments.

[249] The SC noted that the numbering of comments in the compiled consultation comments had been missing from the left side of the document for some topics and asked whether this was related to the renewal of the OCS maintenance contract. The SSU lead promised to investigate with a view to reinstating the numbering in the usual format.

[250] The SC highlighted two errors in the tentative workplan: the omission of Annex *Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood* to ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*) (2015-004) in the list of draft ISPMs for first consultation; and the listing of the draft PT Cold treatment for *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* on *Citrus sinensis* (2017-029) under both first and second consultation. The secretariat confirmed that the workplan was only tentative but that they would correct these two entries.

[251] The SSU lead invited the SC to consider the length of the SC and SC-7 meetings in 2023. The SC noted the value of meeting in person, in terms of the effectiveness of standards development, but that it may be difficult for SC members to obtain approval to travel to a meeting that is less than a full week. The SC noted that any "spare" time in meeting agendas could possibly be filled with matters deferred from previous meetings but not addressed.

[252] One SC member suggested that the deadline for consultation on draft specifications be extended from the end of August to the end of September, as per the deadline for consultation on draft ISPMs, to allow discussion of the draft specifications at regional workshops. The secretariat confirmed that this would require the Standard Setting Procedure to be updated and this would require CPM approval (see agenda item 8.1).

[253] The SC:

(45) *noted* the update from the Implementation Facilitation Unit;

(46) *noted* the update from the Integration and Support Team;

³¹ 26_SC_2022_Nov.

³² 27_SC_2022_Nov.

³³ 28_SC_2022_Nov.

³⁴ 29_SC_2022_Nov.

³⁵ 31_SC_2022_Nov; tentative 2023 SSU workplan: www.ippc.int/en/publications/91730; IPP calendar: www.ippc.int/en/year/calendar

- (47) *noted* the update from the CPM Focus Group on Implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 Development Agenda Items;
- (48) *noted* the update on the IPPC regional workshops;
- (49) *noted* the update from the Standard Setting Unit;
- (50) *noted* the tentative list of Standard Setting Unit activities for 2023;
- (51) *noted* the tentative dates for the SC meetings in 2023; and
- (52) *agreed* that the SC and SC-7 meeting in May 2023 should be for five days each and that the length of the SC meeting in November 2023 would be discussed at the SC May meeting.

11. Recommendations for CPM-17 (2023) decisions and discussions

[254] The SC noted that the following will be recommended for CPM-17 (2023):

- draft ISPMs for adoption: draft 2021 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001), draft annex *Use of specific import authorizations* (2008-006) to ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*), and draft revision of ISPM 18 (*Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) (2014-007);
- List of topics for IPPC standards (to note the updates); and
- changes to the Standard Setting Procedure (see agenda item 8.1).

[255] In addition, the SC noted that papers on the following will be prepared for CPM-17 (2023):

- SC update (including ISPM 5 terms not going to the CPM, issues with ISPM 4, e-decision procedural changes).

[256] The SC noted that no issues will be forwarded to the CPM Bureau.

12. Agenda items deferred to future SC meetings

[257] No agenda items were deferred.

13. Any other business

[258] There was no other business.

14. Date and venue of the next SC meeting

[259] The next SC meeting is scheduled for 8–12 May 2023 in Rome, Italy. The SC-7 is scheduled for 15–19 May 2023.

15. Evaluation of the meeting process

[260] The SC chairperson encouraged all SC members and observers to complete the evaluation of the meeting survey, a link for which would be circulated by the secretariat after the meeting.

16. Review and adoption of the decisions

[261] The SC reviewed the decisions and adopted them.

17. Close of the meeting

[262] The SC chairperson thanked all participants for their contributions and closed the meeting.

Appendix 1: Agenda

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
1.	Opening of the Meeting		
1.1	Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat	---	EL-LISSY NERSISYAN
2.	Meeting Arrangements		
2.1	Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson (Peterson)
2.2	Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2022_Nov	Chairperson
3.	Administrative Matters		
3.1	Documents List	02_SC_2022_Nov	NICORA
3.2	Participants List	03_SC_2022_Nov SC membership list	NICORA
3.3	Local Information	Link to local information	NICORA
3.4	Standard Setting Unit staff	Link to standard setting staff	NERSISYAN/JIMENEZ
4	Draft ISPMs for recommendation to Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) for adoption (from second consultation)		
4.1	Draft 2021 amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) - Steward: Mr Alvaro SEPÚLVEDA ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes ❖ SC-7 2022 meeting report	1994-001 04_SC_2022_Nov 05_SC_2022_Nov Link SC-7 2022 meeting report	SEPÚLVEDA/SHAMILOV
4.2	Draft Annex to ISPM 20: Use of specific import authorizations (2008-006), Priority 4 - Steward: Mr Alvaro SEPÚLVEDA ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's summary and potential implementation issues ❖ SC-7 2022 meeting report	2008-006 06_SC_2022_Nov 07_SC_2022_Nov Link SC-7 2022 meeting reportt	SEPÚLVEDA/ SHAMILOV
4.3	DRAFT Revision of ISPM 18: Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-007), Priority 1 - Steward: Mr David OPATOWSKI	2014-007	OPATOWSKI/KISS

	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's summary and potential implementation issues ❖ SC-7 2022 meeting report 	08_SC_2022_Nov 09_SC_2022_Nov Link SC-7 2022 meeting report	
4.4	DRAFT ISPM: Revision of ISPM-4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002) PRIORITY 4 Steward: Ms Marina ZLOTINA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's summary and potential implementation issues ❖ SC-7 2022 meeting report 	2009-002 10_SC_2022_Nov 11_SC_2022_Nov Link SC-7 2022 meeting report	ZLOTINA/MOREIRA
5	Draft Specifications from first consultation for revision and approval		
5.1	Draft specification for ISPM: Annex International movement of mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) fruit to ISPM 46 (2021-011), Priority 1 Steward: Ms Joanne WILSON <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2021-011 12_SC_2022_Nov 13_SC_2022_Nov	WILSON/ MORERA/MOREIRA
5.2	Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018), Priority 2 Steward: Mr Masahiro SAI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2021-018 14_SC_2022_Nov 15_SC_2022_Nov	SAI/CIAMPITTI/SHAMILOV
5.3	Draft specification for ISPM: Revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) (2021-010)),Priority 2 Steward: Ms Joanne WILSON <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2021-010 16_SC_2022_Nov 17_SC_2022_Nov	WILSON/KISS
6.	Draft ISPMs for approval for the first consultation – draft ISPMs to be discussed in detail in May 2023		

	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
6.1	<p>Update on development of Draft annex <i>Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds to ISPM 38 (International movement of seeds) (2018-009), priority 1</i></p> <p>Steward: Ms Marina ZLOTINA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Steward's notes 	<p>2018-009</p> <p>19_SC_2022_Nov</p>	ZLOTINA/ SHAMILOV
6.2	Update on Reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards	(2020-001)	SAI/KISS
7.	Topics		
7.1	<p>List of Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Review and adjustments to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> ❖ Adjustment / assignment of stewards 	<p>18_SC_2022_Nov</p> <p>Link to List of Topics for IPPC standards</p>	MANGILI/Chairperson
7.2	❖ Confirmation of the Task Force on Topics membership	Link to TFT membership list	SHAMILOV
8.	Standards Committee		
8.1	<p>Follow-up on actions from the SC May 2022 and SC July 2022,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Review of the e-decision process ❖ Clarification of the procedure for consultations on draft ISPMs and draft specifications from relevant international organizations 	<p>Link to SC May 2022 report</p> <p>Link to SC July 2022 report</p> <p>20_SC_2022_Nov</p> <p>30_SC_2022_Nov</p>	<p>Chairperson</p> <p>COTE/ KISS</p> <p>ARIJS./SHAMILOV</p>
8.2	<p>Standards Committee working group (SC-7) May 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Update from the 2022 SC-7 meeting ❖ Agenda of the 2023 SC-7 meeting ❖ Selection or reconfirmation of SC-7 members 	<p>Link SC-7 2022 meeting report</p> <p>21_SC_2022_Nov</p> <p>Link to SC membership list</p>	SHAMILOV
8.3	Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2022 to November 2022)	22_SC_2022_Nov	KISS
9.	Implementation and Capacity Development (IC) Committee and SC/IC Interactions		

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
9.1	Update on IC activities - Potential implementation issues on ISPMs	Link to IC meeting reports 23_SC_2022_Nov	ABDELMOTTALEB/ SEPULVEDA LUQUE
10.	Updates		
10.1	CPM Bureau: Update October 2022 meeting	Link to Bureau meeting reports	BISHOP/NERSISYAN
10.2	Strategic Planning Group (SPG): October 2022 meeting	Link to SPG meeting reports Link to SPG 2022 page	DENG/CASSIN
10.3	Technical-consultation among Regional Plant Protection organizations (TC-RPPOs) 2022 update	Link to the 2022 webpage – TC RPPOs 24_SC_2022_Nov	GILMORE
10.4	Briefings from IPPC Secretariat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Update from the Implementation and Capacity Development Unit (IFU) ❖ Update from the Integration and Support Team (IST) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Update from CPM FG on Implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework's 2020-2030 Development Agenda Items ❖ Update on the IPPC Regional Workshops ❖ Update from the Standard Setting Unit (SSU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work plan and calendar 	25_SC_2022_Nov 26_SC_2022_Nov 27_SC_2022_Nov 28_SC_2022_Nov 29_SC_2022_Nov 31_SC_2022_Nov Link to tentative 2023 SSU Workplan Link to the IPP calendar	BRUNEL DENG GILMORE/SILVA GILMORE NERSISYAN
11.	SC recommendations for CPM-17 (2023) decisions and discussions (including proposals for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, special topics session and side-event)		Chairperson
12.	Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
13.	Any other business		Chairperson
14.	Date and venue of the next SC Meeting	08 to 12- May 2023 (FAO HQ, Rome)	Chairperson
15.	Evaluation of the meeting process	Link to survey	Chairperson

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
16.	Review and Adoption of the report		Chairperson
17.	Close of the meeting		Chairperson

Appendix 2: Documents list

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs			
1994-001	4.1	Draft 2021 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)	2022-10-28
2008-006	4.2	Draft Annex to ISPM 20: Use of specific import authorizations (2008-006)	2022-10-28
2014-007	4.3	Draft Revision of ISPM18: Requirements for the use of irradiation as a Phytosanitary measure (2014-007)	2022-10-28
2009-002	4.4	Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002)	2022-10-28
2021-011	5.1	Draft specification for ISPM: Annex International movement of mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) fruit to ISPM 46 (2021-011),	2022-10-28
2021-018	5.2	Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018)	2022-10-28
2021-010	5.3	Draft specification for ISPM: Revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>)) (2021-010)),	2022-10-28
2018-009	6.1	Draft annex Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds to ISPM 38 (International movement of seeds) (2018-009)	2022-10-31
Other Documents			
01_SC_2022_Nov	2.2	Provisional Agenda	2022-09-15 2022-10-28 2022-11-07
02_SC_2022_Nov	3.1	Documents List	2022-10-28
03_SC_2022_Nov	3.2	Participants List	2022-10-28
04_SC_2022_Nov	4.1	Compiled comments for draft 2022 amendments to ISPM 5 (1994 -001)	2022-10-28-
05_SC_2022_Nov	4.1	Steward's notes to Compiled comments for draft 2022 amendments to ISPM 5 (1994 -001)	2022-10-28
06_SC_2022_Nov	4.2	Compiled comments with Steward's responses – Draft Annex to ISPM 20: Use of specific import authorizations (2008-006),	2022-10-28
07_SC_2022_Nov	4.2	Steward's summary and potential implementation issues to Draft Annex to ISPM 20	2022-10-28

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
08_SC_2022_Nov	4.3	Compiled comments (including Steward's response) to DRAFT Revision of ISPM18: Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-007)	2022-10-28
09_SC_2022_Nov	4.3	Steward's summary and potential implementation issues to DRAFT Revision of ISPM18	2022-10-28
10_SC_2022_Nov	4.4	Compiled comments (including Steward's response) to DRAFT ISPM: Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002)	2022-10-28
11_SC_2022_Nov	4.4	Steward's summary and potential implementation issues to DRAFT ISPM: Revision of ISPM 4	2022-10-28
12_SC_2022_Nov	5.1	Compiled comments (including Steward's response) Draft specification for ISPM: Annex International movement of mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) fruit to ISPM 46 (2021-11)	2022-10-28
13_SC_2022_Nov	5.1	Steward's notes for Draft specification for ISPM: Annex International movement of mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) fruit to ISPM 46 (2021-11),	2022-10-28
14_SC_2022_Nov	5.2	Compiled comments (including Steward's response) to Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018)	2022-10-28
15_SC_2022_Nov	5.2	Steward's notes to Draft Specification for ISPM: Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018),	2022-10-28
16_SC_2022_Nov	5.3	Compiled comments (including Steward's response) Draft specification for ISPM: Revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>)) (2021-010))	2022-10-28
17_SC_2022_Nov	5.3	Stewards' note specification for ISPM: Revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>)) (2021-010)	2022-10-28
18_SC_2022_Nov	7.1	Review and adjustments to the List of topics for IPPC standards	2022-10-28
19_SC_2022_Nov	6.2	Steward's notes Draft annex Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds to ISPM 38	2022-10-31

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
20_SC_2022_Nov	8.1	Review of the e-decision process	2022-10-28
30_SC_2022_Nov	8.1	Clarification of the procedure for consultations on draft ISPMs and draft specifications from relevant international organization	2022-11-3
21_SC_2022_Nov	8.2	Agenda of the 2023 SC-7 meeting	2022-10-28
22_SC_2022_Nov	8.3	Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2022 to November 2022)	2022-10-28
23_SC_2022_Nov	9.1	Potential implementation issues on ISPMs	2022-10-28
24_SC_2022_Nov	10.3	Technical-consultation among Regional Plant Protection organizations (TC-RPPOs) 2022 update	2022-10-28
25_SC_2022_Nov	10.4	Update from the Implementation and Capacity Development Unit (IFU)	2022-10-28
26_SC_2022_Nov	10.4	Update from the Integration and Support Team (IST)	2022-10-28
27_SC_2022_Nov	10.4	Update from CPM FG on Implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework's 2020-2030 Development Agenda Items	2022-10-28
28_SC_2022_Nov	10.4	Update on the IPPC Regional Workshops	2022-10-28
29_SC_2022_Nov	10.4	Update from the Standard Setting Unit (SSU)	2022-10-28
31_SC_2022_Nov	10.4	SSU workplan	2022-11-07

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
Link to local information	3.3
SC membership list	3.2
Link to standard setting staff	3.4
Link SC-7 2022 meeting report	4.1- 4.2 - 4.3 - 4.4 - 8.2
Link to List of Topics for IPPC standards	7.1
Link to SC May 2022 report	8.1
Link to SC May 2022 report	8.1
Link to SC membership list	8.2
Link to IC meeting reports	9.1
Link to Bureau meeting reports	10.1
Link to SPG meeting reports	10.2
Link to SPG 2022 page	10.2
Link to the 2022 webpage – TC RPPOs	10.3

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
Link to tentative 2023 SSU Workplan	10.3
Link to the IPP calendar	10.3
Link to survey	15

Appendix 3: Participants list

✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
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✓	Africa Member	Mr Theophilus Mwendwa MUTUI Acting Director, Technical Services Division. National Biosafety Authority, Pest Control Products Board (PCPB) Building, Loresho, off Waiyaki way P.O. Box 28251-00100 Nairobi KENYA Tel: +254 20 267 8667 Mob: +254 725 294445	tmutui@kephis.org	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024

✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Africa Member	Mr Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE Deputy Director, Head Plant Quarantine Division. Ministry of Food and Agriculture P.O. Box AM 94 Amasaman-Accra GHANA Tel: 0209793292, 0262235397	tonattipoe@yahoo.co.uk	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024
✓	Asia Member	Ms Chonticha RAKKRAI Director, Plant Quarantine Research Group, Plant Protection Research and Development Office, Department of Agriculture, 50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900 THAILAND Tel: (+66) 2561 2537 Fax: (+66) 2561 2146 Mob: (+66) 8 9128 6488	chonticha.r@doa.in.th	CPM-14 (2019) CPM-16 (2022) 2 nd term / 3 years	2025
✓	Asia Member	Mr. Gerald Glenn F. PANGANIBAN Assistant Director for Operations and Administration, Bureau of Plant Industry, 692 San Andres Street, Malate, Manila, PHILIPPINES Tel: +639153141568	gfpanganiban@gmail.com gerald_glenn97@hotmail.com	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024

✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
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✓	Europe Member	Mr Harry ARIJS European Commission, DG Sante G-1, Plant Health Rue Froissart 101, 6/60 1040 Brussels BELGIUM Tel: +3222987645	Harry.ARIJS@ec.europa.eu	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024
✓	Europe Member	Ms Mariangela CIAMPITTI Servizio Fitosanitario DG Agricoltura Regione Lombardia Piazza Città di Lombardia 1 20124 Milano ITALY Tel: (+39) 3666603272	mariangela_ciampitti@regione.lombardia.it	CPM-14 (2019) CPM-16 (2022) 2 nd term / 3 years	2025

✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Europe Member SC-7	Mr Samuel BISHOP Plant Health Policy team Room 11G35 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs National Agri-Food Innovation Campus Sand Hutton York North Yorkshire UNITED KINGDOM YO41 4LZ Tel: +44 (0) 2080262506 Mob: +44 (0) 7827976902	sam.bishop@defra.gsi.gov.uk	CPM-13 (2018) CPM-15 (2021) 2 nd term / 3 years	2024
✓	Europe Member	Mr David OPATOWSKI Head, Plant Biosecurity, Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS), P.O. Box 78, Bet Dagan, 50250 ISRAEL Tel: 972-(0)3-9681518 Mob: 972-(0)506-241885 Fax: 972-(0)3-9681571	dopatowski@yahoo.com davido@moag.gov.il	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-12 (2017) CPM-15 (2021) 4 th term / 3 years	2024
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr André Felipe C. P. da SILVA Federal Inspector Quarantine Division Ministry of Agriculture, Live Stock and Food Supply BRAZIL Tel: (61) 3218-2925	andre.peralta@agricultura.gov.br	CPM-14 (2019) CPM-16 (2022) 2 nd term / 3 years	2025

✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
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✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Near East Member	Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM Head of Phytosanitary and Plant Quarantine Bureau, Plant Protection Organization, Agriculture Ministry. No.24, the Eastern first floor, Eastern Shahrokh Alley, Mordad Street, Golha (flowers) Square, Fatemi Square, Tehran. Postal code: 1413973143 IRAN Cel: 00989126049255	marypaya@yahoo.com jalili@ppo.ir	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024
✓	Near East Member SC-7	Mr Nader ELBADRY Phytosanitary Specialist, Central Administration of Plant Quarantine, 6 Michel Bakhoum St., Dokki, Giza, EGYPT Tel: +201096799493	nader.badry@gmail.com	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024
	Near East Member	Mr Imad (M.E) Director Assistant of plant protection & Phytosanitary Department / Ministry of Agriculture. JORDAN Tel: 0096265686151 Ext. 309 Mob: 00962795363297	alawademad@yahoo.com	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024

✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Near East Member	Mr Mohamed Lahbib BEN JAMAA Direction of Plant Health and Control of Agricultural Inputs, 30, Rue Alain Savary, 1002-Tunis. TUNISIA Mob: +216.98.265.525	benjamaaml@gmail.com	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024
✓	North America Member SC-7	Ms Marina ZLOTINA IPPC Technical Director USDA-APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) 4700 River Rd, 5c-03.37 Riverdale, MD 20737 USA Tel: 1-301-851-2200 Cell: 1 -301-832-0611	Marina.A.Zlotina@aphis.usda.gov	CPM-10 (2015) CPM-13 (2018) CPM-15 (2021) 3 rd term / 3 years	2024
✓	North America Member	Mr Steve CÔTÉ National Manager, International Phytosanitary Standards Plant Import/Export Division 59 Camelot Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel: (+1) 613-773-7368 Fax: (+1) 613-773-7576	Steve.Cote@inspection.gc.ca	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024
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✓	Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Southwest Pacific Member SC-7 SC Chairperson	Ms Sophie Alexia PETERSON Director, Pacific Engagement and International Plant Health Australian Chief Plant Protection Office Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment AUSTRALIA Tel: +61 2 6272 3769 Mob: +61 466 867 519	sophie.peterson@agriculture.gov.au	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024
	Southwest Pacific Member	Mr David Boas TENAKANAI General Manager- Technical & Advisory Division, National Agriculture Quarantine & Inspection Authority (NAQIA) P. O. Box 741, Port Moresby, NCD, PNG PAPUA NEW GUINEA Tel: (675) 3136900 Mob: (675) 74482319	DTenakanai@nagia.gov.pg dtenakanai@gmail.com	CPM-15 (2021) 1 st term / 3 years	2024

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Appendix 4: Draft 2021 amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)

Publication history

(This is not an official part of the standard)

Date of this document	2022-11-14
Document category	Draft 2021 Amendments to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>) (1994-001)
Current document stage	To CPM-17 (2023) for adoption
Major stages	<p>CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms</p> <p>2006-05 Standards Committee (SC) approved specification TP5</p> <p>2012-10 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) revised specification</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised and approved revised specification, revoking Specification 1</p> <p>2021-01 TPG proposed 2021 amendments below</p> <p>2021-05 SC revised the 2021 amendments via the Online Comment System and approved the 2021 amendments for the first consultation via e-decision (2021_eSC_MayXX)/virtual meeting</p> <p>2021-12 TPG revised the 2021 amendments</p> <p>2022-05 SC-7 revised the 2021 amendments via the Online Comment System and approved the 2021 amendments for the first consultation at the virtual meeting</p> <p>2022-11 SC revised the draft and approved for adoption</p>
Notes	Note to Secretariat formatting this paper: formatting in definitions and explanations (strikethrough, bold, italics) needs to remain.

1. ADDITION

1.1. “*identity (of a consignment)*” (2011-001)

The term ‘*identity (of a consignment)*’ has been used frequently in ISPMs, notably in the context of the so-called ‘*identity check*’ performed at export, import or transit. However, the use and meaning of this term and ‘*integrity (of a consignment)*’, often used together, has been inconsistent, unclear and seemingly overlapping. At the request from the CPM-6 in 2011, the SC in 2012 had added the term to the List of topics for IPPC standards.

An approach to defining the term had been submitted by the TPG and approved by the SC in 2013, implying that a consignment's identity is equivalent to information on the phytosanitary certificate. However, it remained unresolved which particular aspects of the phytosanitary certificate should be emphasized in a definition of 'identity'. The SC agreed to combine the work on definitions for the inter-related terms '*identity (of a consignment)*', '*integrity (of a consignment)*' and '*phytosanitary security (of a consignment)*'.

A first TPG draft 'package' of those definitions had been discussed by the SC in 2014, but the further development process put on hold, awaiting the output from the Expert Drafting Group on "*Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export*" that met in December 2019. Subsequently, the TPG in January 2021 had submitted a new proposal, reviewed by the SC in May 2021, and sent for first consultation. The TPG in December 2021 and the SC-7 in May 2022 considered the consultation comments received, and the SC sent the definition unchanged for the second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comment received. The SC retained the proposed definition and now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

The identity of a consignment relates to certain consignment characteristics attested in its accompanying phytosanitary certificate, namely those characteristics that are not supposed to change from the time of phytosanitary certification in a country until import into another country. When considering whether simply the *number* of the phytosanitary certificate is the same as the consignment's identity, it had been concluded that not all elements of the phytosanitary certificate could reasonably be considered part of the consignment's identity. Then, to decide which elements are relevant for the identity and which not, the line of logic has been to reply to the question: what is the core phytosanitary concern of the importing NPPO when performing an 'identity check'? The reply is: to reassure that *exactly those specimens* of plants, plant products or other articles (i.e. *components from a particular place of origin*) that are about to be imported are *exclusively those that had been certified*;

Thus, the *identity* of a consignment is: its components (being the core *material* content) and its origin (being the core *immaterial* characteristic);

In broad terms, the '*components*' corresponds to the sections in phytosanitary certificates on '*Name of produce and quantity declared*' and '*Botanical name of plants*', as expressed in the definition;

In contrast, descriptions provided in the phytosanitary certificate sections on '*Number and description of packages*' and '*Distinguishing marks*' may certainly be helpful for the practical spotting of one particular consignment among others, but are not considered part of the consignment's identity. It is noted that the "identification" of a consignment is a different concept from the "identity" of a consignment. It is recalled that the Glossary definition of 'consignment' is "*A quantity of plants, plant products or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots)*". Thus, packaging, seals etc. are not elements of the consignment proper and not elements of the consignment's identity. While packaging and its distinguishing marks could change along the chain of delivery, that would not change the identity of the consignment;

The quantity of items in the consignment is referred to in the definition. Obviously, the identity would have changed if any item was *added* to a consignment after phytosanitary certification, corresponding to the fact that the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate would then no longer cover all components of the consignment. In contrast, it cannot be generalized whether any (unintentional) *loss* or (intentional) *subtraction* of items from the consignment after phytosanitary certification would change the consignment's identity. The SC, therefore, has concluded that the issue of quantity cannot possibly be explained to all detail in a definition. Referring to '*the components*' is sufficient to indicate that any quantity *above* the declared quantity would certainly be deemed a change of identity;

As any phytosanitary certificate has been issued to exclusively cover the particular collection of plants, plant products or other regulated articles that had been inspected, the consignment's origin is also an important part of consignment's identity, and it corresponds to the section in phytosanitary certificates on '*Place of origin*', as expressed in the definition and explained in ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), section 5 (I);

The number of the phytosanitary certificate is implicit in the definition and need not be explicitly mentioned, as the identity refers to the specific phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment (cf. "...its phytosanitary certificate...");

The sections of phytosanitary certificates on '*Name and address of exporter*', '*Declared name and address of consignee*', '*Declared means of conveyance*' and '*Declared point of entry*' are not considered part of the consignment's identity;

The proposed definition of '*identity (of a consignment)*' does not conflict with current uses of the term 'identity' (in relation to a consignment) in adopted ISPMs;

Defining '*identity (of a consignment)*' facilitates the revision of the definitions of '*integrity (of a consignment)*' and '*phytosanitary security (of a consignment)*'.

Proposed addition

identity (of a consignment)	The components of a consignment as covered by its phytosanitary certificate and described in the sections "name of produce and quantity declared", "botanical name of plants " and "place of origin"
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2. REVISION

2.1. "integrity (of a consignment)" (consequential) (2021-008)

The SC in 2013 agreed to combine the work on definitions for the inter-related terms '*identity (of a consignment)*', '*integrity (of a consignment)*' and '*phytosanitary security (of a consignment)*', and added *integrity (of a consignment)* to the TPG work programme.

While the use and meaning of the terms '*identity*' and '*integrity*' in adopted ISPMs have been inconsistent, unclear and seemingly overlapping, the matter could be appropriately clarified by defining *identity (of a consignment)* and revising the definition of *integrity (of a consignment)*, relating it to the term *identity*.

A first TPG draft 'package' of definitions including '*integrity (of a consignment)*' had been discussed by the SC in 2014, but the further development process put on hold, awaiting the output from the Expert Drafting Group on "*Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export*" that met in December 2019. Subsequently, the TPG in January 2021 had submitted a new proposal, reviewed by the SC in May 2021 and sent for first consultation. The TPG in December 2021 and the SC-7 in May 2022 considered the consultation comments received, and sent an amended proposal for the revised definition for second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comments received and further revised the definition. The SC now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

- (1) By referring to the proposed definition of *identity (of a consignment)* (cf. section 1.1), the relationship between the two concepts is clarified and the definition of *integrity (of a consignment)* simplified;

The wording ‘*maintained without loss, addition or substitution*’ is substituted by the wording ‘*is unchanged*’, with the intent that such simplification more strongly emphasizes the core phytosanitary concern, namely: that the identity has remained unchanged, i.e. that exactly those specimens of plants, plant products or other articles (i.e. *components from a particular place of origin*) that are about to be imported are exclusively those that had been certified (cf. the deliberation in section 1.1 regarding the proposed definition of *identity (of a consignment)*, in particular, the SC conclusion regarding *loss or subtraction*);

While the unchanged *identity* is one major element of the consignment’s integrity, ‘*its packaging undamaged*’ and ‘*it shows no signs of tampering*’ are also considered important elements of integrity and are therefore added to the definition;

The introductory wording ‘*condition of*’ is added to emphasize that integrity is a (desirable) condition of a consignment, not an action to the consignment, and also added with the intent to provide a simple sentence;

The proposed definition of *integrity (of a consignment)* does not conflict with current uses of the term in adopted ISPMs.

Current definition

Integrity (of a consignment)	Composition of a consignment as described by its phytosanitary certificate or other officially acceptable document, maintained without loss, addition or substitution [CPM, 2007]
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Proposed revision

Integrity (of a consignment)	Composition <u>Condition</u> of a consignment <u>as described by its phytosanitary certificate or other officially acceptable document when its identity is unchanged, its packaging undamaged and it shows no signs of tampering</u> as described by its phytosanitary certificate or other officially acceptable document, maintained without loss, addition or substitution
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2.2. “phytosanitary security (of a consignment)” (2013-008)

The SC in 2013 agreed to combine the work on definitions for the inter-related terms ‘*identity (of a consignment)*’, ‘*integrity (of a consignment)*’ and ‘*phytosanitary security (of a consignment)*’, and added ‘*phytosanitary security (of a consignment)*’ to the TPG work programme.

A first TPG draft ‘package’ of definitions including *phytosanitary security (of a consignment)* had been discussed by the SC in 2014, but the further development process put on hold, awaiting the output from the Expert Drafting Group on “*Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export*” that met in December 2019. Subsequently, the TPG in January 2021 had submitted a new proposal, reviewed by the SC in May 2021, and sent for first consultation. The TPG in December 2021 and the SC-7 in May 2022 considered the consultation comments received, and the SC sent the revised definition unchanged for second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comments received and further revised the definition. The SC now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

- (2) *Phytosanitary security* is the term used for the (desirable) state of a consignment for which the *integrity* (cf. section 2.1) has been maintained and its infestation and contamination prevented.

The proposed revision does not change the substantial meaning of the term but aims at providing correct grammar, simplification, and consistency with the proposed definitions of *identity (of a consignment)* and *integrity (of a consignment)*.

‘*Maintenance of integrity*’ has been substituted to ‘*Condition...when...integrity has been maintained*’ to correctly reflect that phytosanitary security, as the term is being used in ISPMs, is a *condition*, not an action (in analogy to the original and revised definition of ‘*integrity (of a consignment)*’);

- (1) Similarly, ‘*prevention of its infestation and contamination...*’ has been substituted to ‘*infestation and contamination...prevented*’;
- (2) The word ‘*appropriate*’ qualifying the ‘*phytosanitary measures*’ in the original definition is considered unnecessary and inappropriate for a definition and is therefore deleted;

Current definition

Phytosanitary security (of a consignment)	Maintenance of the integrity of a consignment and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests , through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures [CPM, 2009]
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Proposed revision

Phytosanitary security (of a consignment)	Maintenance of the integrity <u>Condition</u> of a consignment <u>when its integrity has been maintained</u> and prevention of its infestation and contamination by regulated pests , <u>prevented</u> through the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures
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2.3. “emergency measure” (2020-004)

In 2019, the TPG had proposed the revision of “*emergency action*” in the draft 2020 Amendments to the Glossary and had invited the SC to add the terms “*emergency measure*” and “*provisional measure*” to the TPG work programme. In November 2020, the SC added both terms to the List of topics for IPPC standards.

At its January 2021 meeting, the TPG considered whether the definition of “*emergency measure*” needed amending because it refers to “*phytosanitary measure*” and “*provisional measure*”, which in turn relates to “*phytosanitary regulation*”, which relates to regulated pests.

In 2001, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures Working Group on the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (GWG) noted that Article VII.6 of the Convention referred to “*emergency action*”, but no article referred to “*emergency measure*”. It was suggested that no particular distinction between “*emergency action*” and “*emergency measure*” was being made at the time the revised text was adopted. However, in hindsight, Article VII.6 should most probably refer to “*emergency measure*” and not to “*emergency action*”. It drew this point to the attention of the Interim Standards Committee. It noted further that the French text uses “*mesures*” and the Spanish text “*medidas*”.

In 2004, the GWG noted the difference which was made between emergency measure / phytosanitary measure, emergency action / phytosanitary action, mostly in relation to the notification provisions. Some participants believed that emergency action is a type of phytosanitary measure, but others noted that it was not covered under the definition of phytosanitary measure, which refers to regulated pests, whereas emergency action could be taken on pests not regulated at all or regulated but not for the commodity concerned. The GWG noted that emergency action / emergency measure and their relation to regulated pests should be considered further since it seemed that this left no place for action against pests which are not specifically regulated.

The Expert Working Group for the revision of ISPM 1 (*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*) in 2004 discussed that

emergency action is done on a single occasion and that an emergency measure is an established procedure of what would be done if an emergency situation arose. Therefore, emergency measures encompass emergency actions. It was indicated that the term was being used in the standard in a way not consistent with the Convention, so an explanatory note was included in section 2.11 (*Emergency measures*) of ISPM 1, stating that: “*The term emergency actions in Article VII.6 of the IPPC is interpreted to include emergency measures as defined in ISPM 5.*”

The TPG in its January 2021 meeting had submitted a proposal for a revised definition of “*emergency measure*”, reviewed by the SC in May 2021, and sent for first consultation. The TPG in December 2021 and the SC-7 in May 2022 considered the consultation comments received, and the SC sent an amended proposal for the revised definition for second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comments received and further revised the definition. The SC now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

- (3) The use of “*emergency measure*” in adopted ISPMs is in relation to a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation:

A *new* phytosanitary situation results when a pest, not listed as a regulated pest, may require an emergency action because it has not been previously assessed. At the time of interception, it may be categorized as a regulated pest on a preliminary basis because the NPPO has a cause to believe it poses a pest risk.

An *unexpected* phytosanitary situation may arise when a pest, although regulated, is detected in an imported consignment and has not been listed or otherwise specified because it was not anticipated for the origin, commodity or circumstances for which the list or phytosanitary measure was developed, or is detected in an area and needs to be prevented from establishing or spreading following its recent entry;

The use of “*phytosanitary measure*” in the current definition of “*emergency measure*” would imply that an emergency measure can only be used in relation to a regulated pest. However, this current definition contradicts the Convention text (Article VII.6), section 2.11 of ISPM 1, section 4.2 of ISPM 13 and section 5.1.6.2 of ISPM 20. In all these instances, emergency action/measure can be taken/applied on the detection of a pest, not regulated yet but that could pose a potential threat;

“*Phytosanitary measure*” is replaced with “*official measure*” as it is established, authorized or performed by the NPPO;

The word “*promptly*” is used to emphasize the rapid response to address the urgent situation;

The text “*to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest*” is inserted to replace “*phytosanitary*” and thus allows the deletion of “*phytosanitary measure*”; it qualifies the phytosanitary nature of the situation and the intent of the rule or procedure;

The text “*not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures*” clarifies that the situation is critical from a phytosanitary standpoint and needs to be addressed.

Current definition

Emergency measure	A phytosanitary measure established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure [ICPM, 2001; revised ICPM, 2005]
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Proposed revision

Emergency measure	An phytosanitary measure official measure promptly established as a matter of urgency <u>to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest</u> in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation <u>not addressed by existing</u>
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	<u>phytosanitary measures</u> . An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure
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2.4. “provisional measure” (2020-008)

In 2019, the TPG had proposed the revision of “*emergency action*” in the draft 2020 Amendments to the Glossary and had invited the SC to add the terms “*emergency measure*” and “*provisional measure*” to the TPG work programme. In November 2020, the SC added both terms to the List of topics for IPPC standards. At its January 2021 meeting, the TPG discussed the term “*provisional measure*”.

As per its current definition, a “*provisional measure*” is a phytosanitary regulation established without full technical justification. However, phytosanitary regulation is established to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests or limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.

Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides the technical justification for the regulation of a pest. Therefore the current definition of “*provisional measure*” contradicts the principle of establishing a phytosanitary regulation, which should be based on technical justification.

In reality, a provisional measure is applied following the detection of a new pest which, based on preliminary information, could be considered a potential quarantine pest. Further information in the form of completion of the PRA is required to determine the regulatory status of the pest and the appropriate phytosanitary measures. Provisional measures are established to prevent the introduction or spread of the pest for the duration it takes to complete the PRA. However, the inclusion of “*phytosanitary regulation*” in the current definition of “*provisional measure*” contradicts the use of provisional measures, which are established without full technical justification.

In order to address the discrepancy, the TPG looked into amending the definition of “*provisional measure*”. The TPG in its January 2021 meeting had submitted a proposal, reviewed by the SC in May 2021, and sent for first consultation. The TPG in December 2021 and the SC-7 in May 2022 considered the consultation comments received, and the SC sent the revised definition unchanged for the second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comments received and further revised the definition. The SC now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

- (4) *The term “phytosanitary regulation” is replaced by “temporary official measure” in order to emphasize that a provisional measure is temporary in nature and official as it is established, authorized or performed by the NPPO;*

The text “to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest” further enables the deletion of “phytosanitary regulation” and qualifies the phytosanitary nature and intent of the measure;

Adhering to recommendations with FAO Style Guide 2021 recommendations to avoid the use of “owing to” except when used as a financial term, the wording is changed to “because of a”.

‘periodic’ is deleted in order to avoid any notion that a provisional measure is permanent

Current definition

Provisional measure	A phytosanitary regulation or procedure established without full technical justification owing to current lack of adequate information. A provisional measure is subjected to periodic review and full technical justification as soon as possible [ICPM, 2001]
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Proposed revision

Provisional measure	A phytosanitary regulation temporary official measure or procedure to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest , established without full technical justification owing to because of a current lack of adequate information. and A provisional measure is subjected to periodic review and full technical justification as soon as possible
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2.5. “compliance procedure (for a consignment)” (2021-006)

In May 2019, the SC added ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’ to the List of topics for IPPC standards for a possible revision. Subsequently, a proposed revised definition to clarify that ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’ is a process rather than a result of such a process was sent for consultation in 2020. In response to comments received, the TPG recommended to the SC that the consignment-related terms ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’ (cf. section 3.1), ‘*compliance procedure (for a consignment)*’ and ‘*release (of a consignment)*’ be considered together.

At the same time, in the continued TPG discussions on how to resolve the discrepancy between certain parts of ISPM 23 and the definition of ‘*inspection*’, the TPG concluded that the Glossary term ‘*compliance procedure (for a consignment)*’ would fit as the overarching term to be used in those parts of ISPM 23, whereby the discrepancy would be resolved through a very limited number of adjustments to ISPM 23. *The SC reviewed the proposal at its meeting in May 2021 and sent it for first consultation.* The TPG in December 2021 and the SC-7 in May 2022 considered the consultation comments received, and the SC sent an amended proposal for the revised definition for second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comment received and retained the proposed definition. The SC now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal:

- (5) The proposed revision in particular aims at expanding on the possible elements (as outlined in ISPM 23) of a compliance procedure by explicitly including and creating links to ‘*inspection*’, ‘*test*’, and the examination of documents and verification of the consignment’s ‘*integrity*’.

The addition of ‘*of document checks, verification of consignment integrity, inspection or testing*’ serves to more specifically explain which elements a compliance procedure may consist of, and thereby creating a clear link to those concepts and definitions. It is noted that the proposed revised definition of *integrity (of a consignment)* includes the ‘*identity is unchanged*’ so that verification of integrity includes verification of identity;

- (6) ‘*Procedure*’ is substituted by ‘*process*’ in order to highlight that it is a series of steps or actions that are performed and, when completed, leads to the release of a consignment or transit through a country;

In the current phrasing ‘...or phytosanitary measures related to transit’, the wording ‘phytosanitary measures’ is potentially confusing: ‘phytosanitary measures’ in ISPM 25 “Consignments in transit” is being used mainly in referring to such measures that the country of transit itself may apply to the transiting consignment (i.e., measures irrelevant for applying a compliance procedure), and to a lesser extent used in referring to measures that the exporter or exporting country may be required to apply prior to export (i.e., measures relevant for applying a compliance procedure). Thus, changing ‘measures’ to ‘requirements’ clarifies that applying a compliance procedure in the transit case aims at verifying that the transiting consignment meets the set phytosanitary requirements;

The proposed definition of ‘*compliance procedure (for a consignment)*’ does not conflict with the current uses of the term in ISPMs.

Current definition

compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements or phytosanitary measures related to transit [CEPM, 1999; revised CPM, 2009]
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Proposed revision

compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official procedure used to verify that <u>process of document checks, verification of consignment integrity, inspection or testing to verify if</u> a consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements or phytosanitary measures requirements related to transit
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3. DELETIONS**3.1. “clearance (of a consignment)” (2018-045)**

In 2018, the TPG had noted that the definition of ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’ is unclear as to whether clearance is a particular *process* or the *result* of a process and recommended the definition be revised. In May 2019, the SC added ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’ to the List of topics for IPPC standards. Subsequently, a revised definition to clarify that clearance is a *process* rather than a result of such process and that such process is ‘*official*’ was sent for the first consultation in 2020. In response to comments received from several countries, the TPG recommended to the SC that the consignment-related terms ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’, ‘*compliance procedure (for a consignment)*’ (cf. section 2.5) and ‘*release (of a consignment)*’ be considered together.

In its meeting in December 2020 / January 2021, the TPG concluded that the Glossary terms ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’ (in its prospective revised form) and ‘*compliance procedure (for a consignment)*’, in essence, are almost synonymous, given the general agreement at the consultation that clearance is an ‘official process’. The TPG concluded that the term ‘*clearance (of a consignment)*’ is redundant, both in its current and prospective revised form, and therefore recommended the term and definition be deleted from the Glossary. Consequential to the proposed deletion, the definition of ‘*release (of a consignment)*’ would need a slight revision, and some very few ink amendments in adopted ISPMs are recommendable.

The SC reviewed the proposal at its meeting in May 2021 and sent it for first consultation, from which no comments were received. The SC-7 in May 2022 sent the proposal for second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comment received and retained the proposed deletion. The SC now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

Definition to be deleted

Clearance (of a consignment)	Verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1995]
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3.2. “germplasm” (2020-005)

“*Plants for planting*” and “*germplasm*” had entered the Glossary independently and the distinction between the terms in practice had not been closely considered. “*Germplasm*” is considered to generally present a higher pest risk than other “*plants for planting*”, since it may originate relatively recently from wild plants, and information on its possible infestation by pests may be limited and based on a relatively short period of observation.

In 2019, the TPG recognized the definition of the term “*germplasm*” as being a subset of “*plants for planting*”. At the TPG’s recommendation, the SC in 2020 added “*germplasm*” to the to the list of topics for IPPC standards.

The TPG in 2021 proposed that the revised definition of “*germplasm*” should refer to “*plants for planting*” and not just “*plants*”. The proposal was reviewed by the SC in May 2021 and sent for first consultation. The TPG in December 2021 and the SC-7 in May 2022 considered the consultation comments received. Based upon consultation comments, and in particular considering that:

- (7) the term is rarely used in ISPMs;
- (8) the proposed revision may lead to confusion rather than clarity;
- (9) the current definition is not different from ordinary dictionary meaning, not specific to the IPPC and therefore not particularly needed;
- (10) the CPM has recently deleted several other terms and definitions for commodities from the Glossary.

The SC-7 in May 2022 proposed the term and definition be deleted, and sent the proposal for second consultation. The TPG Steward and Assistant steward and the SC in November 2022 considered the consultation comment received and retained the proposed deletion. The SC now submits its final proposal for adoption by CPM.

Definition to be deleted

Germplasm	Plants intended for use in breeding or conservation programmes [FAO, 1990]
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Appendix 5: Draft annex to ISPM 20 (Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system): Use of specific import authorizations (2008-006), priority 4

DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 20: Use of specific import authorizations (2008-006)

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	2022-11-28
Document category	Draft annex to an ISPM
Current document stage	To CPM-17 (2023) for adoption
Major stages	2008-04 CPM-3 added the topic <i>Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)</i> (2008-006) with priority 4. 2016-11 Standards Committee (SC) approved Specification 64 (<i>Use of specific import authorizations</i>) via e-decision (2016_eSC_May_05). 2021-02 Expert working group met virtually and drafted the annex. 2021-05 SC revised and approved for first consultation. 2021-07 First consultation. 2022-05 SC-7 revised and approved for second consultation. 2022-07 Second consultation. 2022-11 SC revised and recommended the draft for adoption by CPM.
Steward history	2022-05 SC Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (CL, Lead Steward) 2019-05 SC Ezequiel FERRO (AR, Lead Steward) 2016-05 SC Moses Adegboyega ADEWUMI (NG, Assistant Steward)
Notes	2021-03 Edited 2021-03 review by lead steward 2021-05 Edited 2022-05 Edited 2022-11 Edited

This annex was adopted by the XXX Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in XXX 20XX.

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

ANNEX 2: Use of specific import authorizations

The national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) of importing countries may choose to use specific import authorizations (SIAs) as referred to in section 4.2.2 of this standard when official consent for import is necessary; when import would otherwise be prohibited for phytosanitary reasons; or when phytosanitary import requirements for the particular purpose, articles or situations have not yet been established. Even when using SIAs as part of their phytosanitary import regulatory system, NPPOs are still required to make their phytosanitary import requirements available as described in section 5.1.9.2 of this standard and in Article VII.2(b) of the IPPC.

This annex describes situations where the use of SIAs may be required by an NPPO, the information that should be included on SIAs, and the respective responsibilities of the parties involved. Specific import authorizations are generally applied on a case-by-case basis and tailored to each specific import situation. They may be issued for individual consignments or a series of consignments of a particular origin. Although it is noted that some countries include non-phytosanitary requirements in their SIAs, this annex addresses only phytosanitary requirements. This annex does not cover information on general import authorizations, which can be found in section 4.2.2 of this standard, or transit authorization, which can be found in section 4.3 of this standard.

1. Types of specific import authorizations

Specific import authorizations may be provided in the form of import permits, licences or other types of written authorization as determined by the NPPO of the importing country, and may be in either paper or electronic format.

2. Elements of specific import authorizations

When SIAs are used, they should be issued by the NPPO of the importing country to importers.

2.1 Information requirements

The following information is the minimum information that should be included in SIAs:

- name of the issuing NPPO, contact information for verification purposes, and name of the importing country; identification code or SIA number; importer's information (e.g. name and address of importer);
- date of issuance;
- description of the consignment covered by the SIA;
- country of origin and country of export or re-export;
- intended use of the commodity or commodities that make up the consignment;
- phytosanitary import requirements (where these have been established); and
- period of validity.

Other information may also be included in SIAs, such as:

- quantity of the commodity in the consignment (number of units that make up the consignment, or its weight or volume);
- whether the authorization is for an individual consignment or a series of consignments;
- means of conveyance;
- point of entry;
- name and signature of the authorized issuing officer;
- official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO;
- exporter's information (e.g. name and address of exporter);
- location to which the consignment is to be directed (e.g. post-entry quarantine facility, processing facility); and
- treatment provider.

2.2 Language

The NPPOs of importing countries may choose the language or languages in which their SIAs are issued but are encouraged to also use one of the official languages of FAO, preferably English.

3. Uses of specific import authorizations

The following are examples of purposes, articles and situations related to import where use of SIAs may be appropriate:

- research and scientific purposes;
- exhibition purposes;
- educational purposes;
- religious or cultural purposes (e.g. religious festivals, ancestral customs);
- articles for which the NPPO of the importing country requires the ability to trace and manage over a period of time after entry (e.g. articles subject to post-entry quarantine or processing);
- emergency or exceptional situations;

- biological control agents and other beneficial organisms;
- situations where general import authorizations have not been developed or it is not possible to develop them; and
- articles that are not routinely imported.

The list above is not intended to be exhaustive and countries are not required to use SIAs for the examples provided.

4. Responsibilities

4.1 The NPPO of the importing country

The responsibilities of the NPPO of the importing country should include the following elements:

- publishing (e.g. on the NPPO website) information on the regulated articles and intended uses for which an SIA is required;
- having a process in place for assessing and identifying the information that will be needed for SIAs;
- having a process in place for amending, suspending or revoking SIAs, including a process to communicate with relevant parties when this occurs;
- publishing the process by which an importer can apply for an SIA and the application form that the importer needs to complete;
- stating the language or languages used in SIAs;
- communicating all requirements to the importer;
- clearly specifying phytosanitary import requirements in SIAs (where these have been established);
- issuing an SIA without undue delay once the information and assurances required by the NPPO have been provided by the importer;
- providing the NPPOs of exporting countries, on request, with information to verify the authenticity of SIAs and provide clarification as needed; and
- monitoring trade and compliance with SIAs and considering the transfer of SIAs to general import authorizations where appropriate.

4.2 Importers

The responsibilities of importers, as determined by the NPPO of the importing country, should include:

- obtaining an SIA before import in situations where it is required;
- complying with the requirements of the SIA;
- if required, providing the SIA to the exporter;
- if required, notifying the NPPO of the importing country of the timing of the import or other information; and
- when necessary, providing a translation of the SIA in a language that the NPPO of the exporting country can understand.

4.3 Exporters

When required by the NPPO of the exporting country, exporters should provide:

- a legible SIA to the NPPO of the exporting country;
- a translation of the SIA in a language specified by the NPPO of the exporting country; and
- evidence of compliance with the requirements of the SIA that are relevant to the exporter.

4.4 The NPPO of the exporting country

The NPPO of the exporting country:

- may obtain an SIA directly from the NPPO of the importing country or require the exporter to obtain the SIA and present it to them;
- may verify the SIA with the NPPO of the importing country; and
- should ensure that the consignment complies with the phytosanitary import requirements included in the SIA.

Appendix 6: Draft revision of ISPM 18 (Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure) (2014-007), priority 1

DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 18: Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-007)

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	2022-12-06
Document category	Draft revision of ISPM
Current document stage	To CPM-17 (2023) for adoption
Major stages	<p>2014-03 CPM-09 added topic <i>Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (Revision to ISPM 18) (2014-007)</i> to the work programme with priority 2 (subsequently changed to priority 3 by CPM-10 (2015) and to priority 1 by the Standards Committee (SC) (e-decision 2020_eSC_Nov_02)).</p> <p>2014-05 IPPC Secretariat, supported by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT), developed the generic specification (2014-008) for the development of five standards; SC agreed to this approach.</p> <p>2015-05 SC approved Specification 62 (<i>Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures</i>).</p> <p>2020-12 TPPT started the revision.</p> <p>2021-02 (two meetings) TPPT revised the draft.</p> <p>2021-05 SC revised and approved for first consultation.</p> <p>2021-07 First consultation.</p> <p>2022-05 SC-7 revised and approved for second consultation.</p> <p>2022-07 Second consultation.</p> <p>2022-11 SC revised and recommended the draft for adoption by CPM.</p>
Steward history	<p>2016-11 David OPATOWSKI (IL, Steward)</p> <p>2020-10 Guy HALLMAN (US, Assistant Steward)</p>
Notes	<p>2021-03 Edited</p> <p>2021-05 Edited</p> <p>2022-05 Edited</p> <p>2022-12 Edited</p>

Adoption

This standard was first adopted by the Fifth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2003. This first revision was adopted by the [XXXX] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month YYYY].

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This standard provides technical guidance on the application of ionizing radiation as a phytosanitary measure. This standard does not provide details on specific irradiation treatments, such as specific treatment schedules for specific regulated pests on specific commodities, or treatments used for the production of sterile organisms for pest control.

References

The present standard refers to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms.

APPPC (Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission). 2014. *Approval of irradiation facilities*. Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) 9. Bangkok, APPPC, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. 20 pp.

IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency). 2015. *Manual of good practice in food irradiation – Sanitary, phytosanitary and other applications*. Technical Reports Series No. 481. Vienna, IAEA. 85 pp.

ISO 14470:2011. *Food irradiation – Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of the process of irradiation using ionizing radiation for the treatment of food*. Geneva, International Organization for Standardization. 20 pp.

ISO/ASTM 51261:2013. *Practice for calibration of routine dosimetry systems for radiation processing*, 2nd edn. United States of America, International Organization for Standardization and ASTM International. 18 pp.

Definitions

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

Outline of requirements

This standard provides guidance on irradiation and its application as a phytosanitary measure to comply with phytosanitary import requirements.

The standard describes the roles and responsibilities of parties involved in the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure. It contains guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on responsibilities for approving treatment facilities, and for monitoring and auditing treatment facilities and providers.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of ionizing radiation as a phytosanitary measure, specifically for those treatments adopted under ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*).

ISPM 28 was adopted to harmonize effective phytosanitary treatments over a wide range of circumstances and to enhance the mutual recognition of treatment efficacy by NPPOs, which may facilitate safe trade. ISPM 28 provides requirements for submission and evaluation of efficacy data and other relevant information on phytosanitary treatments. The annexes of ISPM 28 contain specific irradiation treatments that have been evaluated and adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.

Irradiation is considered to be effective when the phytosanitary treatment dose of ionizing radiation (hereafter referred to as the “phytosanitary treatment dose”) required by the treatment schedule is absorbed at the location in the process load that receives the lowest dose of radiation. Therefore, process control relies on identifying the minimum dose location for a specific loading configuration of a commodity and routinely delivering to this location a dose of ionizing radiation (a minimum dose) that is equal to or greater than the required phytosanitary treatment dose. The effectiveness of the treatment process also includes phytosanitary measures applied to prevent infestation or contamination after irradiation.

IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Irradiation may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity. The use of irradiation as an alternative to methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions, which deplete the ozone layer.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Irradiation objective

[263] The objective of using irradiation as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve, at a specified efficacy, certain pest responses such as:

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- inability to develop successfully (e.g. non-emergence of adults);
- inability to reproduce (e.g. sterility);
- mortality (e.g. mortality of certain vectors of pests);
- inactivation; or
- devitalization of plants (e.g. seeds may germinate but seedlings do not grow; or tubers or bulbs do not sprout).

[264] Where the required response is the inability of the pest to reproduce, a range of options may be specified. These may include:

- complete sterility in one or both sexes;
- oviposition or hatching without further development; or
- sterility of the F₁ generation.

2. Irradiation application

Ionizing radiation may be provided by radioactive isotopes (gamma rays from cobalt-60 or caesium-137), electrons (up to 10 MeV) or X-rays (up to 7.5 MeV) generated from machine sources. The unit of measurement for absorbed dose is the gray (Gy).

The phytosanitary treatment dose is the minimum dose required to achieve the pest response at the specified efficacy. The treatment is dependent upon the understanding of dose distribution within the loading configuration and consistent presentation of the process load to the ionizing radiation. Factors that may alter the effectiveness of the treatment may include inconsistent loading configurations and variable levels of oxygen (O₂).

To ensure that the phytosanitary treatment dose has been attained throughout the process load, treatment procedures should ensure that the minimum absorbed dose (D_{\min}) is equal to or greater than the required phytosanitary treatment dose. The intended use of the commodity should be considered. For example, although appropriate for foods and agricultural products for processing or consumption, irradiation may not be appropriate for plants for planting, as it may devitalize them, and maximum absorbed doses may need to be considered as prescribed by food safety authorities.

It is rare that mortality is technically justified as the required response to irradiation. It is therefore possible for live, non-viable target pests to be found in correctly treated commodities. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. It does mean, however, that it is essential for the treatment to be applied correctly to ensure that any target pests that are still alive are unable to complete development or otherwise reproduce. In addition, it is preferable that such pests are unable to escape into the environment unless they can be distinguished from non-irradiated pests.

[265] Irradiation may be applied:

- as an integral part of packing operations;
- to bulk unpackaged commodities; or
- to packaged commodities.

[266] Irradiation may take place in the country of origin. When it is operationally feasible to prevent the escape of any pests during transport of the untreated commodity, treatment may alternatively be conducted at:

- the point of entry;
- a designated location in a third country; or
- a designated location within the country of final destination.

Treated commodities should be certified and released only after dosimetry measurements show that no absorbed doses were less than the required phytosanitary treatment dose and therefore that the dose requirement has been met throughout the process load.

Depending on the pest risk to be managed, the tolerance of the commodity to treatment, and the availability of other pest risk management options, irradiation may be used either as a single phytosanitary measure or combined with other measures as part of a systems approach (see ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*)).

3. Dosimetry

Irradiation does not deliver a uniform dose throughout a process load but a continuum of doses. The dose range may increase as the size or density of the treated material increases. Therefore, it is important that an accurate measurement of the absorbed dose in a process load can be readily determined to ensure that the required phytosanitary treatment dose has been reached throughout the load.

Dosimetry provides assurance that D_{\min} is equal to or greater than the required phytosanitary treatment dose and therefore that the dose requirement has been met throughout the process load. Properly designed systems for treatment delivery and protection against infestation and contamination, together with continual checking and regular monitoring of those systems, provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted. Dosimetry is highly specialized; NPPOs unfamiliar with irradiation should therefore collaborate with technical experts from their national nuclear agencies when approving facilities to be used for irradiating commodities for phytosanitary purposes.

3.1 Dosimetry systems

A dosimetry system consists of dosimeters, instruments that read dosimeters, and associated procedures and standards. A dosimeter is a device with a reproducible response to irradiation that can be used to measure the absorbed dose. The dosimeter responds to the radiation and the response is measured by instruments to calculate the amount of ionizing radiation that the process load has absorbed (expressed as absorbed dose).

The selection and use of specific dosimetry systems should be appropriate for both the dose range and the type of radiation. It should take into account the influence of factors such as dose rates, the level of uncertainty deemed to be acceptable and the required spatial resolution. Examples of dosimetry systems that can be used for gamma ray, electron beam and X-ray facilities can be found in ISO/ASTM 51261:2013.

3.2 Dose mapping

Dose mapping is performed by placing dosimeters throughout the process load, irradiating the process load and reading the dosimeter values. Further information on the practices used for electron beams and X-rays are described in ISO 14470:2011 and ISO/ASTM 51261:2013.

[267] The objectives of dose mapping are:

- to determine the dose distribution throughout the process load and in particular where D_{\min} and D_{\max} are found;
- to demonstrate that the required phytosanitary treatment dose can be attained for the process load (i.e. D_{\min} can be equal to or greater than the required phytosanitary treatment dose);
- to establish the process parameters that will lead to doses within the required range;
- to assess the variability of the particular process; and
- to establish how routine dose measurements will be made

The dose distribution in a process load is specific to the irradiator, the path and speed that the commodity takes through the irradiator, the load configuration and the characteristics of the commodity. If any of these factors change, dose mapping should be repeated, as such changes affect dose distribution.

3.3 Routine dosimetry

Accurate measurements of absorbed dose in a process load are critical for determining the effectiveness of the treatment. They are part of the quality control of the treatment and of the validation process. The required number, location and frequency of these measurements should be prescribed based on the specific equipment, processes, commodities, relevant standards and phytosanitary requirements.

When the position of D_{\min} or D_{\max} is inside the process load and it is not practical to place dosimeters there routinely, a dosimeter may be placed in a reference location on the surface of the process load or on the irradiation container in a location that is readily accessible and easily reproducible for the operator (see Appendix 1). For a given loading configuration, a given path through the irradiator or given machine settings, the relationship between the dose measured at the reference location (D_{ref}) and D_{\min} and D_{\max} is arithmetic and constant. The coefficient representing this relationship should be established by dose mapping and may then be used to calculate D_{\min} and D_{\max} from D_{ref} during routine dosimetry.

4. Validation

Validation encompasses a series of checks designed to verify that a treatment facility meets its installation requirements (installation qualification), operates to its design specification (operational qualification) and will consistently deliver the required dose to a given process load within predetermined tolerances (performance qualification).

Installation qualification and operational qualification validate the irradiator and may be performed by the treatment provider with the technology suppliers. National plant protection organizations are typically not involved with installation- or operational-qualification activities, but the treatment provider should inform the NPPO if major changes have been made to the facility that would require dose mapping to be repeated (e.g. replenishment of gamma sources or major changes to conveyor-belt systems or speeds).

The way in which the commodity is loaded and irradiated is based on the results of the performance qualification. Therefore, the NPPO should review the performance-qualification activities that are undertaken with the actual commodity and loading configuration (e.g. full pallet or half pallet). The objective of performance qualification is to demonstrate that the equipment, as installed and properly operated, consistently performs as expected and that the treatment schedule can be met. Dose mapping of the actual process load to define the loading configuration is a key activity to ensure that the required phytosanitary treatment dose is achieved.

5. Adequate systems for treatment facilities

Confidence in the adequacy of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment schedule is effective against the target pests under specific conditions and the

treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery in the facilities should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted.

The NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located is responsible for ensuring that the facility system requirements are met.

5.1 Approval of treatment facilities and authorization of treatment providers

Treatment facilities should be approved by the NPPO of the country in which the facility is located before phytosanitary treatments are applied there, with such approval thereby providing authorization to the treatment provider responsible for the facility to conduct treatments according to agreed procedures. This approval should be subsequent to authorization from competent authorities for safety (e.g. radiation safety authority, nuclear regulatory authority) where appropriate and be based on a set of criteria that include both criteria common to all irradiation facilities and those that are specific to the site and commodity (see Annex 1). Guidance on authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions can be found in ISPM 45 (*Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*).

Evaluation of irradiation facilities for re-approval should be carried out by the NPPO on a regular basis at appropriate intervals.

5.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment

[268] The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after irradiation and may cooperate with the treatment provider on how to achieve this. At the treatment facility, the necessary measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after treatment. The following measures may be required:

- keeping the commodity in a pest free enclosure under conditions that protect it from infestation and contamination;
- packing the commodity immediately after irradiation;
- segregating and identifying irradiated commodities; and
- dispatching the commodity as soon as possible after irradiation.

The use of pest-proof packaging before irradiation may help to prevent possible infestation or contamination after irradiation. It may also prevent the accidental escape of the target pests before treatment if irradiation is applied at the destination.

5.3 Labelling

The treatment provider is responsible for labelling commodities with treatment lot numbers or other identifying features allowing trace-back for non-compliant consignments. The labels should be easily identifiable and placed in visible locations.

5.4 Monitoring and auditing

The NPPO of the country in which the irradiation is conducted should monitor and audit treatment facilities and providers in accordance with ISPM 47 (*Audit in the phytosanitary context*). The NPPO should maintain an audit schedule and ensure that such audits are conducted by appropriately trained personnel. Continuous supervision of irradiation by the NPPO should not be necessary, provided treatment procedures are properly designed by the treatment provider and can be verified to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.

[269] Treatment providers should meet monitoring and auditing requirements set by the NPPO. These requirements may include:

- access for the NPPO to conduct audits, including unannounced visits;

- a system to maintain and archive treatment records and provide the NPPO with access to these; and
- corrective action to be taken in the event of nonconformity.

[270] The NPPO of the importing country may establish approval and audit procedures with the NPPO of the exporting country to verify conformity with requirements.

6. Documentation

The NPPO of the country in which the irradiation is conducted is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers document all operational procedures and keep appropriate records, such as raw data on dosimetry readings recorded during treatments. Accurate record-keeping is essential to enable auditing and trace-back.

Documentation of procedures

[271] Procedures should be documented by treatment providers to ensure that commodities are consistently treated as required. Process controls and operational parameters should be established to provide the details necessary for the specific approval of a treatment facility. Calibration and quality control procedures should be documented by the treatment provider. The documented procedures should include the following:

- commodity-handling procedures before, during and after irradiation;
- orientation and loading configuration of the commodity during irradiation;
- critical process parameters and the means for measuring and recording them;
- dosimetry and calibration of the dosimetry system;
- contingency plans and corrective actions to be taken in the event of treatment failure or problems with critical treatment processes;
- procedures for handling rejected lots;
- labelling, record-keeping and documentation requirements; and
- training of personnel.

6.2 Record-keeping

The treatment provider should keep appropriate records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the country in which the treatment facility is located for auditing and verification purposes or when a trace-back is necessary.

[272] Appropriate treatment records for irradiation as a phytosanitary measure should be retained by the treatment provider for at least one year to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information that may be required to be recorded includes:

- identification of facility and responsible parties;
- commodity treated;
- target regulated pest;
- treatment objective (i.e. required response);
- owner, packer, grower and place of production of the commodity;
- lot size and volume, including number of articles or packages;
- identifying markings or characteristics;
- orientation and loading configuration of the commodity during irradiation;
- absorbed doses (required doses and measured doses), dosimetry calibration and dose mapping records;
- date of treatment; and

- any observed deviation from the treatment schedule and, where appropriate, subsequent actions taken.

6.3 Documentation by the NPPO

All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented. Records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued, should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*).

Inspection

Inspection should be carried out by the NPPO of the exporting country and inspection at import may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements.

Live target pests may be found during inspection after irradiation, but this should not result in the refusal to issue a phytosanitary certificate. Where mortality is not the required response, it is likely that live target pests may persist in the treated consignment; in such cases, phytosanitary certification should be based on confirmation from the validation programme that the required minimum dose is administered and the required response is achieved for the specific treatment conditions concerned (see section 2).

8. Responsibilities

The NPPO of the country in which the irradiation is conducted is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of the application of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure.

To the extent necessary, the NPPO should cooperate with other national regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of irradiation, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment and the approval of treatment facilities. The respective responsibilities of the NPPO and the other regulatory agencies should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified.

The treatment provider is responsible for implementing the treatment in accordance with the NPPO requirements, for documenting procedures, for keeping the treatment records, and for making these documents and records available for auditing and verification purposes.

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

ANNEX 1: Checklist for irradiation facility approval or auditing

-This checklist may be used by an NPPO as part of an approval or auditing process of an irradiation facility.

Criteria	Yes	No	Comments
1. Premises			
The facility meets the NPPO phytosanitary requirements, and the NPPO has access to the facility and appropriate records as necessary to validate phytosanitary treatments.			
Facility buildings are designed and built to be suitable in size, materials and placement of equipment to facilitate proper maintenance and operations for the lots to be treated.			

Criteria	Yes	No	Comments
<p>Appropriate means, integral to the facility design, are available to maintain non-irradiated lots separate from irradiated lots.</p> <p>Buildings and equipment are maintained in a sanitary condition and in repair sufficient to prevent infestation or contamination of the lots being treated.</p> <p>Effective measures are in place to protect against the infestation or contamination of consignments or lots being stored or processed.</p> <p>Adequate measures are in place to handle breakages, spills or other damage to lots.</p> <p>Adequate systems are in place to dispose of lots that are improperly treated or unsuitable for treatment.</p> <p>Adequate systems are in place to control non-compliant lots.</p>			
<p>2. Personnel</p>			
<p>The facility is adequately staffed with trained personnel.</p> <p>Personnel are aware of requirements for the proper handling and treatment of commodities for phytosanitary purposes.</p>			
<p>3. Commodity handling, storage and segregation</p>			
<p>Commodities are examined upon receipt to ensure that they are suitable for irradiation.</p> <p>Commodities are handled in an environment that does not increase the risk of dangerous physical, chemical or biological contaminants.</p> <p>Commodities are appropriately stored and adequately identified.</p> <p>Procedures, equipment and structures are in place to ensure the segregation of irradiated and non-irradiated lots, including physical separation between incoming and outgoing holding areas.</p>			
<p>4. Irradiation</p>			
<p>The facility is suitably designed and equipped to allow required treatments to be conducted in conformity with a treatment schedule.</p> <p>A process control system is in place providing criteria to assess irradiation effectiveness.</p> <p>Proper process parameters are established for each type of commodity to be treated.</p> <p>Written procedures have been submitted to the NPPO and are well known to appropriate facility personnel.</p> <p>The absorbed dose delivered to each type of commodity is verified by proper dosimetric-measurement practices using calibrated dosimetry, and dosimetry records are kept and made available to the NPPO as needed.</p>			
<p>5. Packaging and labelling</p>			
<p>Each commodity is packaged using materials suitable for the commodity and process.</p> <p>Irradiated lots are adequately identified or labelled and adequately documented.</p>			

Criteria	Yes	No	Comments
6. Documentation			
All records about each lot irradiated are retained at the facility for the period of time specified by relevant authorities (at least one year) and are available for inspection by the NPPO as needed.			

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

APPENDIX 1: Example of a dosimeter in a reference location

[273] In Figure 1, the coefficients (R_{\min} and R_{\max}) representing the relationship between the minimum (D_{\min}) and maximum (D_{\max}) absorbed doses and the absorbed dose in the reference location (D_{ref}) have been calculated as 0.8 and 1.4, respectively. The calculations are as follows:

Measured values:

$$D_{\max} = 4.2 \text{ kGy}$$

$$D_{\min} = 2.4 \text{ kGy}$$

$$D_{\text{ref}} = 3.0 \text{ kGy}$$

Therefore:

$$R_{\min} = D_{\min}/D_{\text{ref}} = 2.4 \text{ kGy}/3.0 \text{ kGy} = 0.8$$

$$R_{\max} = D_{\max}/D_{\text{ref}} = 4.2 \text{ kGy}/3.0 \text{ kGy} = 1.4$$

[274] Thus, if the target dose range is $D_{\min} = 2.0 \text{ kGy}$ and $D_{\max} = 5.0 \text{ kGy}$, one can estimate the routine values for D_{ref} to be:

$$D_{\text{ref}} = D_{\min}/R_{\min} = 2.0 \text{ kGy}/0.8 = 2.5 \text{ kGy at a minimum}$$

$$D_{\text{ref}} = D_{\max}/R_{\max} = 5.0 \text{ kGy}/1.4 = 3.57 \text{ kGy at a maximum.}$$

For further examples, please refer to IAEA (2015).

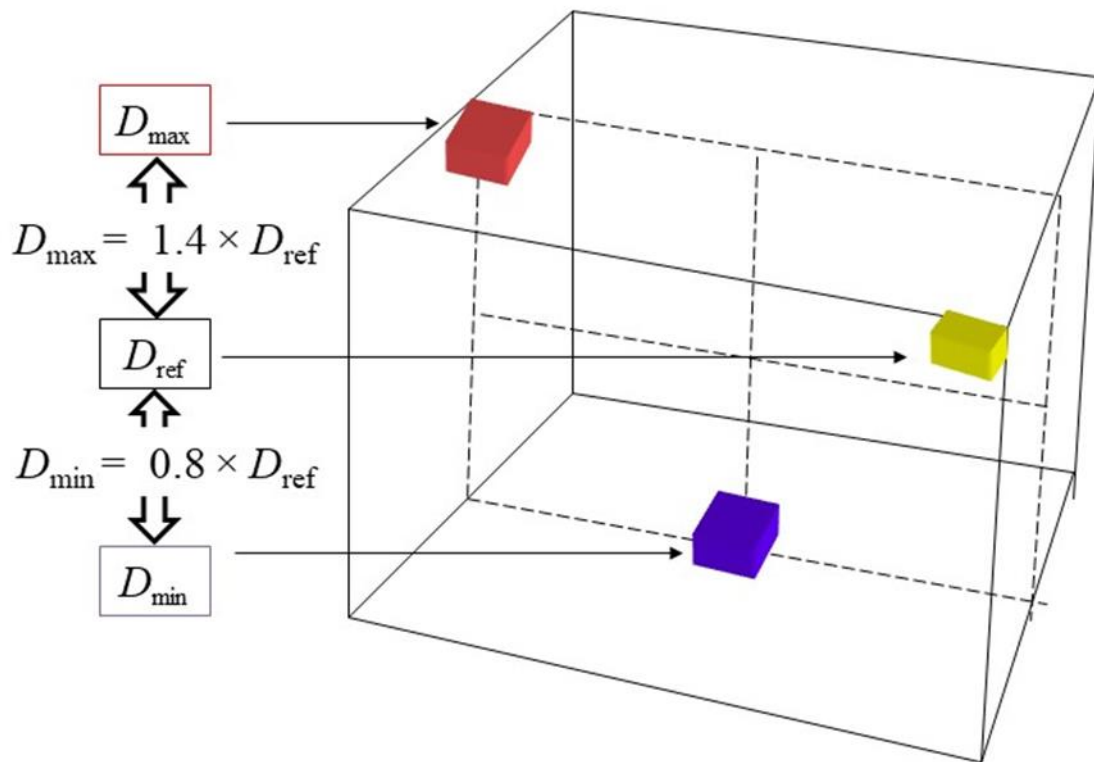


Figure 1. Example of relationship between minimum and maximum absorbed doses and the absorbed dose in the reference position. Blue box, position of minimum absorbed dose (D_{min}); red box, position of maximum absorbed dose (D_{max}); yellow box, position of dosimeter in the reference location (absorbed dose measured is D_{ref}).

Source: IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency). 2015. *Manual of good practice in food irradiation – Sanitary, phytosanitary and other applications*. Technical Reports Series No. 481. Vienna, IAEA. 85 pp. Reproduced with permission from the IAEA.

Appendix 7: Annex to ISPM 46 (Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures): International movement of mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruit (2021-011), priority 1

Title

Annex *International movement of fresh mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruit (2021-011) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures)*.

Reason for the annex to the standard

Mango fruit, which has the potential to be a host to various plant pests, is widely traded internationally.

Several contracting parties have established and accepted phytosanitary measures to effectively manage the pest risk associated with the traded commodity. This makes mango fruit a suitable commodity for an annex to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*).

Scope

The annex should provide guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on options, where applicable, for phytosanitary measures for the import and export of fresh mango fruit. The annex should identify pests or pest groups that are known to be associated with the international movement of whole fresh mango fruit and describe selected options for phytosanitary measures that may be applied to reduce pest risk. The annex should be drafted in accordance with ISPM 46.

This annex should apply to fresh mango fruit for consumption or processing and should not apply to processed mango (e.g. dried, frozen, canned).

Purpose

This annex will provide guidance on options for phytosanitary measures for NPPOs of the countries who currently, or intend to, import or export fresh mango fruit for consumption or processing.

Tasks

Following the requirements in ISPM 46, the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) should undertake the following tasks:

- (11) Clearly describe the commodity and its intended use.
- (12) Identify and provide a list of pests or pest groups that are known to be associated with the international movement of fresh mango fruit.
- (13) Identify options for effective phytosanitary measures, including effective combinations of phytosanitary measures, against these pests or pest groups.
- (14) Evaluate potential options for phytosanitary measures for inclusion in the annex and consider whether there is sufficient information on their effectiveness to support their inclusion.
- (15) Consider how to categorize the options for phytosanitary measures according to confidence in the effectiveness of measures and the intended use of the commodity.
- (16) Consider and list available methods that may be used for the detection of pests or pest groups that are known to be associated with the international movement of fresh mango fruit.
- (17) Consider existing standards, guidelines, pest risk analyses and related information, developed under the auspices of the IPPC Secretariat or by regional plant protection organizations or NPPOs, for managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of fresh mango fruit.
- (18) Liaise with the other technical panels (Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols, Technical Panel for the Glossary, Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments) and with the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee.

Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the *Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see www.ippc.int/en/core-activities).

Collaborator

To be determined.

Steward

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

Expertise

The TPCS 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, other references cited in the submission form, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

- APPPC (Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission)**. 2021. *International movement of fresh mango (Mangifera indica) fruit*. Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) 11. Bangkok, APPPC, FAO. 12 pp. www.fao.org/3/cb5357en/cb5357en.pdf
- ISPM 2**. 2019. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2007. www.ippc.int/en/publications/592
- ISPM 7**. 2016. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2011. www.ippc.int/en/publications/613
- ISPM 11**. 2019. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2013. www.ippc.int/en/publications/639
- ISPM 12**. 2022. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/609
- ISPM 18**. 2019. *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2003. www.ippc.int/en/publications/604
- ISPM 23**. 2019. *Guidelines for inspection*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2005. www.ippc.int/en/publications/598
- ISPM 28**. 2016. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2007. www.ippc.int/en/publications/591
- ISPM 32**. 2016. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2009. www.ippc.int/en/publications/587
- ISPM 42**. 2018. *Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/86087
- ISPM 46**. 2022. *Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/91184
- NAPPO (North American Plant Protection Organization)**. 2014. *Principles of pest risk management for the import of commodities*. Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) 40. Ottawa. 28 pp. www.nappo.org/english/products/regional-standards-phytosanitary-measures-rspm

Discussion papers

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

Appendix 8: Annex to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection): Field inspection (2021-018), priority 2

Title

Annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*).

Reason for the annex to the standard

Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure to inspect field crops, seed crops, mother plants and other plants in fields (including plants in open fields, in nurseries, under protected cultivation and in controlled environments). Field inspection is required by many importing countries as a phytosanitary import requirement, aimed at reducing, directly or indirectly, the pest risk associated with the international movement of plants. However, although some ISPMs (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*), ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*), ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*) and ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*)) describe field inspection, they do not provide any guidance focusing specifically on field inspection, resulting in unharmonized implementation of field inspections by countries.

The lack of guidance on field inspection leads to some confusion about the objectives of field inspection and specific surveillance. Field inspection is a phytosanitary measure applied in an exporting country to detect regulated pests and visible signs or symptoms of regulated pests associated with host plants in an importing country. Specific surveillance, on the other hand, is an official process to determine the presence or absence of pests in an area (detection survey), to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (delimiting survey), or to verify the characteristics of a pest population in an area (monitoring survey). Although field inspection and specific surveillance, which are both phytosanitary actions, may be conducted using similar procedures and methods, the concept and objectives differ between the two.

For field inspection to be interpreted and applied appropriately by countries, it is therefore necessary to describe the concept and objectives of field inspection in the form of an annex to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*).

Scope

The annex should apply to inspections in the field in relation to plants destined for international trade. It should provide the general and specific requirements for field inspection that will apply if a national plant protection organization (NPPO) uses field inspection as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. The annex should define a standardized concept, objectives and process by which the NPPO in the exporting country may conduct field inspection and use it as the basis for phytosanitary certification.

Purpose

Field inspection can be an effective method to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, in a field. Field inspection may be applied either as a stand-alone phytosanitary measure or as one component of a systems approach. In either case, field inspection can directly or indirectly reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of plants and hence contribute to the safe international trade of plants.

The annex will complement ISPM 23 by providing specific information on field inspection to promote a common understanding of the concept, objectives and process of this type of inspection among countries. This will facilitate the harmonization of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure and help countries apply it appropriately.

National plant protection organizations may authorize other entities to conduct field inspections. The annex will provide the requirements for the responsibilities of NPPOs in such cases; for example, NPPOs should be ultimately responsible for approving the protocols and methods for every field inspection.

Tasks

The expert working group (EWG) should undertake the following tasks:

- (19) Consider the requirements relating to field inspection described in existing standards (e.g. ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 10, ISPM 12, ISPM 20, ISPM 36, ISPM 38, ISPM 45 (*Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*)).
- (20) Review examples of phytosanitary import requirements and guidance for field inspection from different NPPOs.
- (21) Review guidance for visual examination of plants in the field developed by regional plant protection organizations and industry bodies.
- (22) Identify any requirements in ISPM 23 that can be applied to field inspection.
- (23) Describe the concept, objectives and process of field inspection in the phytosanitary context, especially the difference between the concept and objectives of field inspection and those of specific surveillance (e.g. detection surveys).
- (24) Consider the need, and suggest wording, for definitions of “field inspection” and “growing season inspection” if the latter term is needed in the annex,³⁶ and consider the necessity of replacing “growing season” with “growing period” as defined in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).
- (25) Describe the requirements specific to field inspection, including:
 - the circumstances under which a phytosanitary import requirement for field inspection may be technically justified;
 - situations where equivalent measures such as laboratory tests may be more efficient;
 - considerations for inspection methods according to the characteristics of pests and the best time and frequency for inspection;
 - the responsibilities of NPPOs;
 - the roles and expertise required for NPPOs or authorized entities to conduct field inspections; and
 - record-keeping and documentation related to field inspections.
- (26) Identify potential consequential changes to the text of ISPM 23.
- (27) Formulate a recommendation as to whether this annex would be more appropriate as a stand-alone ISPM or annexed to an ISPM other than ISPM 23.

Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the *Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see www.ippc.int/en/core-activities).

Collaborator

To be determined.

³⁶ The terms “field inspection” and “growing season inspection” were removed from ISPM 5 in 1999 (IPPC Secretariat, 2022).

Steward

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

Expertise

Participants should have collective knowledge and experience in field inspection of plants, pest risk assessment and pest risk management.

Participants

Six to eight experts.

In addition, a member of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) should be invited to attend. This may be as either an invited expert or an IC representative.

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.

IPPC Secretariat. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/convention-text

IPPC Secretariat. 2022. *Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/87049

ISPM 4. 2017. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 1995. www.ippc.int/en/publications/614

ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/622

ISPM 6. 2018. *Surveillance*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/615

ISPM 10. 2016. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 1999. www.ippc.int/en/publications/610

ISPM 12. 2022. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/609

ISPM 20. 2019. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2017. www.ippc.int/en/publications/602

ISPM 23. 2019. *Guidelines for inspection*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2005. www.ippc.int/en/publications/598

ISPM 36. 2019. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2012. www.ippc.int/en/publications/636

ISPM 38. 2021. *International movement of seeds*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. Adopted 2017. www.ippc.int/en/publications/84340

ISPM 45. 2021. *Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO. www.ippc.int/en/publications/89734

Discussion papers

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

Appendix 9: Revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) (2021-010)), priority 2

Title

Revision of ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) (2021-010).

Reason for the revision of the standard

ISPM 26 should be revised for the following reasons:

- While the purpose of an ISPM is to provide a framework for the application of harmonized phytosanitary measures, the requirements set out in ISPM 26 are too broad and leave too much room for interpretation by countries.
- The standard needs consistent linkages to the new version of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) to reduce ambiguity.

Scope

The revised ISPM 26 should provide guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas (PFAs) for fruit flies (Tephritidae) of economic importance, including requirements that accommodate the needs of both countries with indigenous or endemic populations of fruit flies and countries that are free from fruit flies, based on the pest status categories in ISPM 8.

Purpose

The purpose of the revision of ISPM 26 is to:

- ensure consistency between the requirements in ISPM 26 and those in ISPM 4 and ISPM 8;
- provide appropriate criteria for determining whether an outbreak of fruit flies constitutes an incursion or an established population;
- provide a better description of the criteria for suspension, reinstatement and revocation of PFA status (sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 of ISPM 26) and corrective actions (sections 2.3.3 of ISPM 26), considering varying geographical scales and host densities to ensure a more harmonized approach; and
- determine whether the appendices and annexes should remain as part of the ISPM or be removed to implementation material.

Tasks

The expert working group (EWG) should undertake the following tasks:

- (28) Revise the text of ISPM 26 to improve consistency with ISPM 4 and ISPM 8 to ensure that it provides an effective, cohesive approach to the establishment of PFAs for tephritid fruit flies. In addition, update the text as appropriate to reflect recent developments in the maintenance of fruit fly PFAs.
- (29) Revise the text of ISPM 26 to reduce ambiguity and hence promote inconsistent interpretation of the pest status of an area when a fruit fly is detected, or an incursion occurs, within fruit fly free countries and countries with indigenous or endemic fruit fly populations that operate a surveillance system.
- (30) Define the criteria for determining whether a recently detected fruit fly population constitutes an incursion or an established population. In developing these criteria, consider the biology of species, the number of detections, the life stages detected, indicators of population size, and the impacts of time frame, distance between detections, climate, season, generation, geographical location, surveillance trapping grid, host range and so on, when appropriate. Take into account current knowledge, modelling, contingency protocols, and existing arrangements used internationally.
- (31) Define the criteria for suspension, reinstatement and revocation of fruit fly PFAs (sections 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 of ISPM 26) and for corrective actions.

- (32) Review the annexes and appendices and propose which sections or parts should remain as part of the ISPM and which, if any, should be moved to implementation material.
- (33) Review all references to ISPM 26 in other ISPMs to ensure that they are still relevant and propose consequential changes if necessary. Review all references to other ISPMs in ISPM 26 and amend as necessary.
- (34) Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.
- (35) Consider implementation of the ISPM by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues and any other implementation material to be developed. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the *Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see www.ippc.int/en/core-activities).

Collaborator

To be determined.

Steward

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

Expertise

Experts with a wide knowledge and experience in fruit fly management and in the development or maintenance of PFAs, including at least:

- one expert knowledgeable in the biology or population modelling of fruit flies;
- one expert from a national plant protection organization (NPPO) knowledgeable in risk management related to trade in fruits that are hosts of fruit flies;
- one expert, preferably from an NPPO, from a country that is free from fruit flies (either because such pests have never been recorded or through establishment of PFAs); and
- one expert, preferably from an NPPO, from a country with indigenous or endemic populations of fruit flies and where one or more fruit fly PFAs have been established and maintained.

The participation of a member of the EWG for the revision of ISPM 4 (2009-002) would also be advantageous to ensure alignment with the revised ISPM 4.

Participants

Seven to nine experts.

In addition, a member of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) should be invited to attend. This may be as either an invited expert or an IC representative.

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.

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- Suckling, D.M., Kean, J.M., Stringer, L.D., Cáceres-Barríos, C., Hendrichs, J., Reyes-Flores, J. & Dominiak, B.C.** 2016. Eradication of tephritid fruit fly pest populations: outcomes and prospects. *Pest Management Science*, 72: 456–465.

Discussion papers

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

Appendix 10: Summary of Standard Committee e-decisions between 2022 May – November

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between May and November 2022

E-decision number	SC decision	SC members commenting in the forum	Polls (yes/no)
2022_eSC_Nov_01	Selection of experts for the expert working group on the reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards	19	
2022_eSC_Nov_02	Approval of draft DP for consultation: <i>Mononychelus tanajoa</i> (2018-006)	17	
2022_eSC_Nov_03	Approval of draft DP for consultation: Genus <i>Ceratitis</i> (2016-001)	17	
2022_eSC_Nov_04	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for <i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i> (2017-027)	16	
2022_eSC_Nov_05	Selection of experts for the TPDP - Virologist	19	

2022_eSC_Nov_01: Selection of experts for the expert working group on the reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards

Summary of SC e-forum discussion

[275] During the SC e-decision (2022_eSC_Nov_01), the SC was invited to review the nominations and select eight to ten experts for the EWG on the *Reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards*.

[276] The SC e-forum was open from the 23 May to the 06 June 2022 and later extended until the 13 July 2022 to confirm consensus. 19 SC members provided their comments. According to the assessment of the comments, most preferred were the following nominees:

- (36) Ying Huang (China)
 - (37) Gritta Schrader (Germany)
 - (38) Leah Cantey Millar (USA)
 - (39) Jeya Kanapathi Jeyasingham (Australia)
 - (40) Alan MacLeod (Great Britain)
 - (41) La-Tanya Suzane Richards (Jamaica)
 - (42) Tiago Rodrigo Lohmann (Brazil)
 - (43) Helen Mary Harman (New Zealand)
 - (44) Phumudzo Patrick Tshikhudo (South Africa)
- Dirk Jan Van der Gaag (The Netherlands)

During the extension of the e-forum, the SC confirmed the selection of the above listed experts as the members of the expert working group.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC selected the above listed ten experts for the EWG on the reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis standards and noted that the Secretariat will solicit the participation of one former member of the EWG on Pest risk management and a member of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee as an invited expert.

2022_eSC_May_02: Approval of draft DP for consultation: *Mononychelus tanajoa* (2018-006)

Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision (2022_eSC_Nov_02), the SC was invited to approve the draft DP for *Mononychelus tanajoa* (2018-006) for consultation.

The SC e-forum was open from the 30 May to the 13 June 2022. 17 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC approved the draft DP for *Mononychelus tanajoa* (2018-006) for consultation.

2022_eSC_Nov_03: Approval of draft DP for consultation: Genus *Ceratitis* (2016-001)

Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision (2022_eSC_Nov_03), the SC was invited to approve the draft DP for Genus *Ceratitis* (2016-001) for consultation.

The SC e-forum was open from the 30 May to the 13 June 2022. 17 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC approved the draft DP for Genus *Ceratitis* (2016-001) for consultation.

2022_eSC_Nov_04: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (2017-027)

Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision (2022_eSC_Nov_04), the SC was invited to approve the draft PT on the Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (2017-027) for consultation.

The SC e-forum was open from the 30 May to the 13 June 2022. 16 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC approved the draft PT on the Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (2017-027) for consultation.

2022_eSC_Nov_05: Selection of experts for the TPDP - Virologist

Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision (2022_eSC_Nov_05), the SC was invited to review the nominations and select one expert in virology for a 5-year term in the IPPC Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) starting in October 2022.

The SC e-forum was open from the 28 September to the 12 October 2022. 19 SC members provided their comments. According to the assessment of the comments:

- 1 SC member expressed preference for Ms Giselle GHERSI (Argentina, supported by COSAVE)
- 6 SC members expressed preference for Mr Andrew Sarkodie APPIAH (Ghana)
- 6 SC members expressed preference for Ms Nataša MEHLE (Slovenia, supported by EPPO)
- 6 SC members expressed preference for Ms Fiona E. CONSTABLE (Australia)

SC e-decision

The selection of the above listed experts was therefore referred to the next meeting of the SC to allow further discussion.

Appendix 11: Update from SSU - Standard Setting Unit (SSU) 2022 tentative work plan

Quarter	Date	Activity	Venue	Category
1 ^s	05 Dec 2022 – 15 Jan 2023	Tentative: Expert consultation on draft diagnostic protocols	-	Expert input: Drafting standards
	05 January – 20 Feb 2023	DP notification period	-	Adoption of ISPMs
	1 February	Call for experts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex Field inspection (including growing-season inspection) to ISPM 23(2021-018) Revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) (2021-010) TPG Spanish expert (additional) 	-	Call
	February	Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)	Virtual meeting	Expert input: Drafting standards
	01 March	Posting draft ISPMs to SC May (available to Contracting Parties and SC)	-	Governance
	6 March 2023	Objection period deadline for adoption of ISPMs closure (“three weeks prior CPM”)	-	Governance
	March	Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)	Virtual meeting	Expert input: Drafting standards
	20-24 March 2023	Phytosanitary Measures Research Group (PMRG)	FAO HQ, Rome, Italy	Liaison activity
	XX March	CPM Bureau	Virtual	Governance
27-31 March	CPM-17	FAO HQ	Governance	
2 nd	08-12 May	Standards Committee (SC)	FAO HQ	Governance
	15-19 May	Standards Committee working group (SC-7)	FAO HQ	Governance
	26 June-01 July	EWG on Annex to ISPM 23 on field inspection	Japan	Expert input: Drafting standards
3 rd	01 July – 30 September	Consultation period on draft ISPMs and CPM Recommendations	-	Consultation period
	10-14 July	Revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) (2021-010)		Expert input: Drafting standards

Quarter	Date	Activity	Venue	Category
	17-21 July	Sea Containers workshop	Australia	
	01 July – 30 August	Consultation period on draft specifications	-	Consultation period
	July	Tentative – Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)	TBD	Expert input: Drafting standards
	14 -25 August	IPPC Regional Workshops	(various)	Expert input / Capacity development
	28 Aug – 01 September	IPPC Regional Workshops	(various)	Expert input / Capacity development
4 th	October 9-13	Tentative – Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)	Rome, IT (FAO HQ)	Expert input: Drafting standards
	16-20 October 2023	International Forestry Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG)	Rome, IT (FAO HQ)	Liaison activity
	11-14 October	Tentative - Strategic Planning Group	Virtual meeting	Other
	13-17 November	Standards Committee (SC)	Rome, IT (FAO HQ)	Governance
	December	Tentative – Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)	Rome, IT (FAO HQ)	Expert input: Drafting standards