



REPORT

Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments

**Virtual meeting
19 October 2022**

IPPC Secretariat

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1. Opening of the Meeting

1.1. Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

[1] The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat (hereafter referred to as “Secretariat”) lead for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) chaired the meeting and welcomed the following participants:

1. Mr David OPATOWSKI (TPPT Steward)
2. Mr Michael ORMSBY (New Zealand)
3. Mr Eduardo WILLINK (Argentina)
4. Mr Scott MYERS (USA)
5. Mr Daojian YU (China)
6. Mr Toshiyuki DOHINO (Japan)
7. Mr Walther ENKERLIN HOEFLICH (IAEA)
8. Ms Meghan NOSEWORTHY (Canada)
9. Mr Guoping ZHAN (China)
10. Mr Takashi KAWAI (Japan)
11. Ms Janka KISS (IPPC Secretariat, lead)

[2] The full list of TPPT members and their contact details can be found on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)¹.

1.2. Adoption of the agenda and election of the rapporteur

[3] The Secretariat introduced the agenda and it was adopted as presented in Appendix 1 to this report.

[4] Mr Eduardo WILLINK was elected as the Rapporteur.

2. TPPT work programme – addressing comments from second consultation

1.3. Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (2017-027)

[5] Mr Walther ENKERLIN HOEFLICH, the Treatment Lead introduced the revised draft PT, the comments received during the second consultation and the responses prepared to those comments².

[6] The TPPT reviewed the responses provided by the treatment lead and discussed the most contentious comments.

[7] **Virus transmission.** One comment suggested, that since the treatment schedule prevents offspring developing to the second-instar nymph stage, but treated mature adult female can rear F1 generation neonates, the pest may transmit viruses. The comment suggested to add clarification that the efficacy to prevent virus transmission by this treatment schedule has not been confirmed. The TPPT considered the suggestion, and noted that this maybe an issue but that the scope of the PT is clear on what pest is it efficacious against, and decided not to incorporate the suggestion on what is excluded, consistent with other PTs. They noted that the NPPO may assess the risk of introduction of viruses or any other regulated pests associated to the target pests and apply additional phytosanitary measures if necessary.

[8] **Necessarily.** Another comment questioned the need for the addition of "necessarily" as the result of a comment from first consultation. They did not agree with this addition because as it changes the meaning of the sentence on that states that live but non-viable pests found upon inspection do not imply a failure of the treatment. They felt that the addition of "necessarily" is not needed in conjunction with the verb "imply". The TPPT noted the reasoning and agreed to remove “necessarily” from the PT consistently with the other adopted irradiated treatments (e.g. PT 43, the last irradiation treatment adopted).

¹ TPPT membership list: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/81655/>

² 2017-027, 02_TPPT_2022_May_Rev1,

Control. One comment requested clarification on the controls and the development stage that was prevented by the treatment. The TPPT accordingly revised the sentence in the “Other relevant information” section to indicate that the development was stopped before the second instar stage while 98.5 % of the control developed further into second instar.

[9] **Non-viable pest.** The annex contains the standard paragraph for all irradiation treatments that states “Because irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live but non-viable *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* eggs, nymphs and adults during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.” The comment queried if this complies with the ISPM 5 definition for “treatment (as a phytosanitary measure)” which is ‘Official procedure for killing, inactivating, removing, rendering infertile or devitalizing regulated pests.’ They encouraged the TPG to reflect on this aspect and discuss whether a change in the definition is needed. The TPPT considered the comment but noted that an infertile regulated pest is a non-viable pest, and thus falls under the ISPM 5 definition of “treatment”.

[10] The TPPT

- (1) *Recommended* the following draft PT to the Standards Committee (SC) for approval for the second consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (2017-027)
- (2) *Recommended* the responses for the comments for approval by the SC

3. Recommendations to the SC

3.1. Adjustment of the efficacy calculation formula

[11] The TPPT at their meeting in September agreed to discuss this issue further, however the preparation of the paper for this agenda item did not finish on time, so the discussion was postponed.

3.2. Summary of TPPT recommendations

[12] The secretariat lead introduced the paper³ outlining the recommendation of the TPPT to the SC based on their discussions in September 2022.

Facilitating submissions

[13] **Proactive approach.** The TPPT recognized that in order to provide more available treatments and cover a larger portion of pests for which treatments could be needed, a more proactive way to facilitate submissions is needed, and it was suggested that TPPT members are well positioned to find publications and propose them as topics for approval by the SC, just as the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols does. This would facilitate submissions that benefit smaller countries that don't have the capacity to research and write submissions.

[14] **Commodity standards.** This approach may also help developing commodity standards, by gathering treatments around particular commodities. As previously stated, the TPPT is ready to support the development of commodity standards and perhaps when a commodity standard is being created, countries could be encouraged to submit treatments (e.g. for the pests of mango).

[15] **Generic treatments.** Another proposed solution to cover more pests would be to consider more generic treatments where a treatment covers a larger pest group rather than one species on one commodity (e.g. a family of pests, like PT 40: Irradiation treatment for Tortricidae on fruits). It was recognized that this might require a more flexible approach to establish the efficacy of the treatment.

[16] The TPPT also discussed the challenges of the appropriate set up of the studies supporting submissions and how often crucial steps are missing and thus the research data is not able to address all the criteria

³ 04_TPPT_2022_Oct

in ISPM 28. They highlighted the benefit of using the research guidelines that the Phytosanitary Research Group developed and the need to develop further guidelines concerning other treatment types.

- [17] They also considered to hold a webinar to discuss the challenges around setting up treatment research and thus the barriers to developing submissions. The webinar can be recorded and made available at the Calls for treatments website.

Changes to the LOT

- [18] The TPPT recommends the removal of the following phytosanitary treatments from the work programme:

- Irradiation treatment for all stages *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* (2021-030) – noting that the submission has merit, but that the supporting information is not suitable
- Irradiation treatment for *Lobesia botrana* eggs and larvae on all fresh commodities (2017-021) - as this pest is controlled with a less restrictive generic treatment that was adopted recently: PT 40: Irradiation treatment for Tortricidae on fruits

- [19] **Changes in Treatment Leads:** The TPPT assigned new treatment lead, Mr Guoping Zhan to the Irradiation treatment for all stages *Aspidiotis destructor* (2021-029).

Adjustments to the standard setting process to facilitate the development of phytosanitary treatments

- [20] The TPPT discussed the comments of contracting parties at the CPM during the adoption of the modified standard setting procedure to allow for only one consultation for PTs in case no substantive comment is submitted.

- [21] The TPPT agreed that once a situation arises where a PT is proposed for approval for adoption after only one consultation, they will provide detailed reasoning for the SC to allow to make the decision on whether to send it to adoption, noting that the responses to consultation comments for all draft PTs were posted on the IPP.

4. Close of the Meeting

- [22] The Secretariat thanked the TPPT members for their participation and closed the meeting.

Appendix 1: Agenda**2022 OCTOBER VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL PANEL
ON PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS (TPPT)****AGENDA**

	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1.	Opening of the meeting		
1.1	Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat		KISS / ALL
1.2	Adoption of the agenda and election of the rapporteur	01_TPPT_2022_Oct	KISS / ALL
2.	TPPT work programme	All submissions: https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-pages/draft-phytosanitary-treatments-and-relevant-documents/	
2.1	Draft PT: Irradiation treatment for <i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i> (2017-027) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation comments - Treatment Lead summary - Draft PT 	https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-publications/85436/ 02_TPPT_2022_Oct 03_TPPT_2022_Oct 2017-027	ENKERLIN
3.	Recommendations to the SC		
3.1	Adjustment of the efficacy calculation formula	XX_TPPT_2022_Oct	ORMSBY/ LEACH
3.2	Summary of TPPT recommendations	04_TPPT_2022_Oct	KISS
4.	Close of the meeting	-	KISS