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Executive summary

- [1] The Standards Committee (SC) revised two draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and approved them to be submitted for a first round of consultation in 2025:
 - draft annex *International movement of fresh Musa spp. fruit* (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*); and
 - draft annex *International movement of fresh Colocasia esculenta corms* (2023-023) to ISPM 46.
- [2] The SC approved three draft specifications to be submitted to consultation in July 2025, all of which had been added to the list of topics by the Eighteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in 2024:
 - draft specification on the annex *Remote audits* (2023-031) to ISPM 47 (*Audit in the phytosanitary context*);
 - draft specification on the revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) (2023-020); and
 - draft specification on the revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014).
- [3] In approving the last of these, the SC also considered whether the draft annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23 should be developed as a stand-alone standard instead of an annex to ISPM 23, but agreed to continue developing it as an annex.
- [4] The SC received an update from the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments. The SC:
 - invited the panel to develop a paper on a proposed change to the definition on “treatment schedule” in the ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), to ensure that the change would not negatively affect adopted phytosanitary treatments; and
 - deferred further consideration of the draft criteria for evaluating potential treatments for inclusion in ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) and invited the panel to confirm how draft treatments submitted before approval of the criteria would be evaluated.
- [5] The SC received an update from the Technical Panel for the Glossary. The SC:
 - agreed to issue a call for two experts – one for the Arabic language and the other for the English language – to replace two outgoing members;
 - requested that the panel prepare translation consistency changes to the French and Spanish translations of the terms “temperature treatment” and “heat treatment” in ISPMs, to be submitted to the SC for approval;
 - approved translation consistency changes to be applied as ink amendments to the Spanish version of ISPM 15, for noting by CPM-20 (2026);
 - agreed to delete the term “plant protection organization (national)” from ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) by means of an ink amendment, for noting by CPM-20 (2026), because it was simply a cross-reference to the term “national plant protection organization” and did not appear in either the International Plant Protection Convention or in any adopted ISPM;
 - approved a new edition of the *Explanatory document on ISPM 5* (the annotated glossary) for publication;
 - approved updates to the section on “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs”, to be incorporated into the next update of the *IPPC style guide*; and
 - invited the Technical Panel for the Glossary to prepare a paper on their provision of feedback on, and translation of, consultation comments, for consideration by the SC.
- [6] The SC received an update from the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols:
 - agreed to invite an invited expert to the next face-to-face meeting of the panel;
 - updated the status of the revision of Diagnostic Protocol No. 5 (*Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruit) (2019-011) from “pending status” to “under development”, following the publication of new research that resolved a taxonomical uncertainty.

- [7] The SC received an update from the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards:
- agreed to invite an invited expert to the next face-to-face meeting of the panel and to the preparative, virtual meeting beforehand.
- [8] The SC discussed various options for ensuring the continued availability of an annex and two appendices of ISPM 26 (*Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) that the SC had recommended be moved to implementation material upon revision of ISPM 26. The SC invited the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) to continue considering how best to make the material available once removed from ISPM 26. In the meantime, the SC agreed to rename the material, include it at the back of the draft revision of ISPM 26 until such time that it can be moved to a suitable location, and provide an explanatory covering note.
- [9] The SC formed two small working groups of SC members to progress specific issues. One of these will develop a paper on the future of ISPMs for the 2025 meeting of the Strategic Planning Group. This follows discussions at CPM-19 (2025) about how to improve the utility of ISPMs. The other group will assess issues raised regarding the distinction between declarations of “absence” and an “official pest free area”.
- [10] The SC assigned stewards and assistant stewards to topics and subjects and selected two SC representatives to the IC Subgroup on the IPPC Observatory.
- [11] The SC agreed a schedule for reviewing topics submitted between April and September 2025 in response to the 2025 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. This followed a decision by CPM-19 (2025) to have a two-year trial of an ongoing call for topics, with the SC and IC reviewing the submissions and making recommendations directly to the CPM rather than through the Task Force on Topics.
- [12] The SC confirmed the SC members who would attend the IPPC regional workshops in 2025.
- [13] The SC elected Sophie PETERSON (Australia) as chairperson to the SC for a second term (three-year term) and Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE (Ghana) as vice-chairperson (three-year term).
- [14] In a lunchtime session, the Codex Alimentarius Secretary, Sarah CAHILL, shared information on risk analysis processes.

CONTENTS

Executive summary	3
1. Opening of the meeting	7
1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat	7
2. Meeting arrangements	7
2.1 Election of the rapporteur.....	7
2.2 Adoption of the agenda	7
3. Administrative matters	7
4. Updates from CPM-19 (2025)	8
4.1 Updates from the CPM Bureau	9
5. Draft ISPMs for approval for the first consultation.....	10
5.1 Draft annex to ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Musa</i> spp. fruit (2023-028), priority 1.....	10
5.2 Draft annex to ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms for consumption (2023-023), priority 1.....	14
6. Draft specifications for review and approval for consultation.....	17
6.1 Annex to ISPM 47 (<i>Audit in the phytosanitary context</i>): Remote audits (2023-031), priority 1.....	17
6.2 Revision of ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>) (2023-020), priority 1	18
6.3 Revision of ISPM 23 (<i>Guidelines for inspection</i>) (2023-014), priority 2.....	20
7. Review of technical panels (from May 2024 to April 2025)	22
7.1 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments	22
7.2 Technical Panel for the Glossary	24
7.3 Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols	25
7.4 Technical Panel on Commodity Standards	26
8. Discussions and follow-up from SC November 2024	27
8.1 Items deferred from SC November 2024	27
8.2 Arrangements between the IPPC Secretariat and the developers of the Online Comment System	29
8.3 Potential implementation issues: SC to IC forwarding procedure and related archiving	30
8.4 Update from the small SC group on developing guidance for lead stewards and assistant stewards in relation to technical panels	31
9. Review of the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i>	32
9.1 Review of list of topics adopted by CPM-19 (2025).....	32
9.2 Preparation for the 2025 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation.....	33
10. Standards Committee.....	34
10.1 Summary of polls and fora discussed on e-decision site, November 2024 to May 2025	34
11. SC & IC update and enhancing synergies	34
12. IPPC regional workshops – confirmation of SC members and ideas or suggestions for presentations	35

13. Election of SC chairperson and vice-chairperson.....	35
14. Any other business.....	35
15. Recommendations to CPM Bureau, SPG or CPM-20 (2026)	35
16. Agenda items deferred to future SC meetings	35
17. Date and venue of the next SC meeting.....	36
18. Review and adoption of the decisions	36
19. Close of the meeting	36
Appendix 1: Agenda.....	37
Appendix 2: Documents list	41
Appendix 3: Participants list	43
Appendix 4 Draft annex International movement of fresh <i>Musa</i> spp. fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures)	48
Appendix 5: DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 46: International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> corms (2023-023)	60
Appendix 6: DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47	65
Appendix 7: DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Revision of ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>) (2023-020)	68
Appendix 8: DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Revision of ISPM 23 (<i>Guidelines for inspection</i>) (2023-014)	71
Appendix 9: Translation consistency changes as ink amendments to the Spanish translation of ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade).....	74
Appendix 10: IPPC Style guide's section 7.2 "General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs"	77
Appendix 11: Summary of Standard Committee e-decisions between November 2024 and May 2025	82
Appendix 12: Action points arising from the meeting	86

1. Opening of the meeting

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] The chairperson of the Standards Committee (SC), Sophie PETERSON (Australia), and the IPPC Standing Setting Unit (SSU) lead, Avetik NERSISYAN, opened the meeting and welcomed everyone. A particular welcome was extended to those who were attending the SC for the first time: Stephanie DUBON (United States of America), Sayed Muzammil HUSSAIN (Pakistan), Konstantin KORNEV (Russian Federation), Nafanua Luseane MALELE (Samoa) and J.P. SINGH (India).
- [2] The SC chairperson explained that, as per the practice at recent SC meetings,¹ the SC decisions made on Monday to Wednesday would be reviewed the following morning, with Thursday's and Friday's decisions being reviewed on Friday.

2. Meeting arrangements

2.1 Election of the rapporteur

- [3] The SC elected Stavroula IOANNIDOU (Greece) as rapporteur and Nader ELBADRY (Egypt) as assistant rapporteur.

2.2 Adoption of the agenda

- [4] The SC adopted the agenda (Appendix 1), modified to consider agenda item 8.4 (Update from the small SC group on developing guidance for lead stewards and assistant stewards in relation to technical panels) before agenda item 7 (Review of technical panels).
- [5] In addition to the agenda items, a lunchtime session with the Secretary of the Codex Alimentarius had been arranged to share information on risk analysis processes. A representative from the World Organisation for Animal Health had also been invited but was unable to attend.

3. Administrative matters

- [6] The IPPC secretariat (hereafter referred to as "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.
- [7] The secretariat referred to the local information provided to participants.² The SC noted that information on the weather was missing from the document.
- [8] Members of the SC were invited to attend a training session at lunchtime, which was aimed at new SC members but might also be useful for others. The secretariat explained that evaluation of the SC meeting would be via a new, simplified exercise during the session on the final day.
- [9] The SSU lead introduced the SSU staff.³ He also thanked Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and South Africa for supporting standard setting work through in-kind contributions, financial support or hosting meetings.

¹ SC 2023-11, agenda item 2.3.

² Local information for participants: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/1034/>

³ Standard Setting Unit staff (2025-01-13): <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/2463/>

4. Updates from CPM-19 (2025)

Issues from CPM-19 (2025) of relevance to the SC

- [10] The SSU lead referred the SC to the paper outlining issues arising from the Nineteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) that were of relevance for the SC.⁴
- [11] The SC noted that some of the issues in the paper would be covered later in the agenda and that CPM-19 (2025) had adopted all the ISPMs recommended by the SC, without there being any objections.

Discussion on the future of ISPMs

- [12] Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) presented a paper highlighting the main points and concerns raised at CPM-19 (2025) during the discussion on rethinking ISPMs to improve their utility.⁵ The paper, which was being lead by New Zealand on behalf of the region, addressed the points raised and invited the SC to consider what it wished to communicate to the Strategic Planning Group (SPG). **Plain language.** The SC noted the value of using plain language to improve the accessibility of ISPMs but also the importance of defining what is meant by “plain language”. One SC member expressed the view that there were some terms that cannot, and should not, be changed.
- [13] **Accessibility.** One SC member commented that accessibility was a different concept to the question of whether ISPMs should contain only core requirements or also include guidance, which was the key question to consider.
- [14] **Complexity.** The SC noted that the aim was to make ISPMs as easy to understand as they can be, recognizing that they should not be open to interpretation and some need to be more complex than others. It was not a question of simplifying ISPMs.
- [15] **Simplifying the consultation process.** The SC noted the substantial proportion of consultation comments that were editorial and the effort and time required for the steward to address each of these. One SC member suggested that consultation be restricted to conceptual and technical issues only, with no editorial comments, followed by an online editorial review after the two consultations.
- [16] **Target audience.** The SC noted the importance of distinguishing between ISPMs, which specify requirements, and the corresponding procedural guidance that is developed by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) for use by operational staff. The target audience for ISPMs may not need, therefore, to include operational staff.
- [17] **Whether to include guidance in ISPMs.** The SC noted that some ISPMs are more technical than others and hence may need to include more guidance.
- [18] **Benchmarking.** The SC noted the value of benchmarking against the standards of other standard setting bodies.
- [19] **Scope of the work.** One SC member suggested focusing, in the first instance, on the aspects that were essential and those that were feasible, as the scope of the work outlined in the paper was too extensive to do all at once. Another SC member emphasized the importance of prioritizing which ISPMs to work on, as valuable information may be lost in the process of “simplifying”.
- [20] One SC member suggested that opportunities be explored for contributions from contracting parties to undertake the work involved.
- [21] **Criteria.** The SC noted the need to establish criteria for the changes being proposed to ISPMs, for example criteria for what constitutes plain language.

⁴ 11_SC_2025_May.

⁵ 08_SC_2025_May.

[22] **Implications for contracting parties.** The SC recognized the potential implications for contracting parties that used ISPMs as overarching standards upon which country guidance was then based. If an ISPM changed, then the country guidance also had to change and that had resource implications. Concerns about this would be exacerbated if there was uncertainty about which ISPMs would be revised.

[23] **Lunchtime session.** The SC continued their discussion during a lunchtime session. Upon reconvening in the plenary session, the SC chairperson summarized the outcome of the lunchtime discussions:

- The SC agreed that the ability for NPPOs to understand, interpret and implement ISPMs in the same way is critical.
- Suggested options for how this could be achieved included investigation of:
 - layering information from a complexity or technical perspective (e.g. separating requirements from guidance);
 - having a summary (abridged) version to accompany a more technical ISPM;
 - including hyperlinks to other documents or definitions; and
 - changing the standard setting process to give more flexibility to the IPPC copy-editor.
- The SC noted that not all ISPMs were of the same nature, so blanket criteria may not be applicable to all types of ISPMs (e.g. diagnostic protocols (DPs)).
- The SC suggested that consideration be given to conducting a survey to solicit ideas from contracting parties, to complement the ideas raised in connection with the 2024 SPG and CPM-19 (2025) and the discussions at the forthcoming 2025 IPPC regional workshops.

[24] The SC:

- (1) *noted* the outcomes of CPM-19 (2025) and its key issues;
- (2) *agreed* that it is important that ISPMs can be understood, and are accessible, by everyone who needs to read and use them;
- (3) *selected* Prudence Tonator ATTPOE (Ghana), Mariangela CIAMPITTI (lead, Italy), Steve CÔTÉ (Canada), Nader ELBADRY (Egypt), Stavroula IOANNIDOU (Greece), María José MONTELONGO (Uruguay), Edouard NYA (Cameroon), Masahiro SAI (Japan) and Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) to form a small working group to develop a position paper on the future of ISPMs for the 2025 SPG meeting, for review by the SC in the Online Comment System and subsequent approval by e-decision; and
- (4) *requested* that the secretariat compile the recommendations submitted to, and resulting from, the 2024 SPG meeting and CPM-19 (2025) about rethinking ISPMs, and share this with the small working group to support their work.

4.1 Updates from the CPM Bureau

[25] The SSU lead presented a paper outlining issues arising from the March 2025 meeting of the CPM Bureau that were relevant to the SC.⁶ These included an update from the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers, the potential for digitalization of ISPMs, an update on a proposed workshop on systems approaches, discussion about rethinking ISPMs, and changes to the travel support criteria to ensure that the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) representative to the SC could receive travel support to attend SC meetings despite being an observer. The SSU lead confirmed that the workshop on systems approaches would be held in Chile in December 2025 and encouraged SC members to actively participate in it. He also emphasized the importance of the SC being actively engaged in the discussions about rethinking ISPMs.

[26] The SC noted that the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture had pledged USD 100 000 dollars towards the workshop on systems approaches.

⁶ 12_SC_2025_May. CPM Bureau reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/bureau/>

[27] The SC recognized that the CPM Bureau's discussions on the "digitalization" of ISPMs were related to making ISPMs easier to understand, but the SC noted the need to be clear about the intended meaning of the term in this context.

[28] The SC:

- (5) *noted* the update on the March 2025 meeting of the CPM Bureau; and
- (6) *noted* that the IC representative to the Standards Committee, if eligible according to the World Bank criteria, would be eligible for travel assistance throughout their current term on the IC, despite being an observer, considering the CPM encouragement to have the IC representative attend SC meetings and vice versa.

5. Draft ISPMs for approval for the first consultation

[29] The SC considered two annexes to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*). The Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) had drafted the annexes at its meeting in December 2024 and further refined them at subsequent virtual meetings (see also agenda item 7.4).

5.1 Draft annex to ISPM 46: International movement of fresh *Musa* spp. fruit (2023-028), priority 1

[30] The Steward, André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil), introduced the draft annex and supporting documentation.⁷ He explained that information to support development of the annex had been submitted by eight countries in response to the call for information material. The draft annex followed the same structure as Commodity Standard (CS) 1 (International movement of fresh *Mangifera indica* fruit). The scope had been expanded from *Musa paradisiaca* to include all *Musa* spp., as agreed by the SC via e-decision, with the commodity restricted to clusters or hands, as *Musa* fruit is not internationally traded in bunches. As the only references cited in the text or tables were ISPMs, the References section had been renamed as "Bibliography" in accordance with FAO style, this including a general statement about ISPMs as well as a list of further reading.

[31] The SC discussed some general issues about the annex.

[32] **Species names.** The steward clarified that, where two names had been submitted for the same pest, the most recent of the two had been used in the annex. The SC amended the footnote to the table of pests to make this clear.

[33] **Contaminating pests.** The steward explained that contaminating pests (in this case, species of ants) had been excluded from the annex, in accordance with ISPM 46.

[34] **Submissions from exporting countries.** The SC noted that some pests and measures had been submitted by exporting countries in relation to the requirements imposed on them by importing countries. This had meant that there was no corresponding pest risk analysis (PRA) included in the supporting information. The SC recognized that such pests and measures could still be included in the annex, if they met the criteria specified in ISPM 46, and highlighted the general paucity of information submitted.

[35] **Adding and omitting pests from the list of pests.** One SC member recognized that it was not the role of the TPCS to verify the technical justification of pests and measures submitted by contracting parties, but voiced concerns about countries misunderstanding the basis of the resulting list of pests, which was drawn from the submissions rather than on PRA by the panel.

[36] The secretariat confirmed that the TPCS evaluated each pest that been submitted against the two criteria specified in ISPM 46: namely, that the pest is known to be associated with the commodity described in the annex and is regulated by at least one contracting party based on technical justification (which could be either a PRA or another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information).

⁷ 2023-028; 04_SC_2025_May.

The secretariat gave an example where the TPCS had excluded some pests because the submission was based only on interception data. The steward gave an example where viruses had been omitted, with the agreement of the submitter, because the TPCS considered that the viruses could not be introduced through fruit (i.e. the commodity). The SC noted that the TPCS had drawn up a list of criteria for excluding pests.

- [37] The steward confirmed that the TPCS did not add pests to the list themselves. Furthermore, he clarified that although the submissions for *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* had been at the level of the forma specialis, the TPCS had listed it at the level of the race (Tropical Race 4) because the submitters had all subsequently confirmed that their regulations specified the race.

Review of draft annex

- [38] The SC made various editorial changes to the text to improve its clarity and flow. The main substantive issues discussed were as follows.
- [39] **Scope.** One SC member commented that not all species within the genus *Musa* bear fruits that are edible by humans, so the annex did not apply to all *Musa* species. The SC therefore considered whether to amend the Scope to specify that the annex related only to edible fruits or to fruits for human consumption. However, they recognized that this may potentially exclude some processed *Musa* and consumption was already covered in the section on Description of the commodity and its intended use.
- [40] **Description of commodity and its intended use.** The SC considered whether to refer to units (i.e. the individual fingers of a cluster), as well as hands and clusters. They recognized that although units may be transported by travellers, units were unlikely to be traded. However, to allow for the possibility, they listed hands and clusters as being examples.
- [41] Regarding the list of examples of processed fruit, the SC agreed to include mashed fruit but not smashed fruit, recognizing that “mashed” and “smashed” may mean different things but only one was needed as an example. The SC also added “canned” for consistency with SC 1.
- [42] The SC considered whether to refer to ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*) in this section but, as no suitable text was available, they agreed to omit it and await consultation comments.
- [43] **Contaminating pests.** The SC considered whether to include a generic statement about avoidance of contamination but agreed it was not needed.
- [44] **Table of pests associated with *Musa*.** The SC noted that the TPCS had given the number of pests in each pest group to make the annex easier to read and to facilitate cross-checking with the list of pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures, given the length of the pest list. However, the SC did not think this added value and so deleted the numbers.
- [45] ***Spodoptera frugiperda*.** The SC noted that *Spodoptera frugiperda* could be considered a contaminating pest, which would warrant its removal from the annex. This had been discussed by the TPCS, who had retained the pest on the list because one importing country required exporting countries to apply measures against it. However, as the information had been submitted by the exporting countries, no PRA was available to support the submission. The SC agreed to retain the pest and await consultation comments, but they noted that they may need to consider providing guidance to the TPCS on how to address such issues in future. The SC also noted that it may be possible to raise the issue at the IPPC regional workshop in the region of the importing country.
- [46] ***Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* Tropical Race 4 (TR4).** Some SC members expressed doubt about whether *Musa* fruit is a pathway for TR4, as TR4 does not present symptoms on the fruit, and suggested that TR4 could therefore be considered a contaminating pest. The SC noted, however, that one country required imports of *Musa* to come from a pest free area (PFA) or a pest free place of production, which implied that there was a concern that the fruit is a pathway. The SC chairperson clarified that it was not possible for the TPCS, or even the CPM, to question the importing country about their risk analysis, as

one of the underlying principles of ISPM 46 was that commodity standards do not affect the sovereign right of countries to prescribe phytosanitary measures. The SC therefore retained the pest on the list, pending consultation comments.

- [47] ***Ralstonia solanacearum*.** The SC considered whether the annex should refer to *Ralstonia solanacearum* or to the *Ralstonia solanacearum* complex. The steward explained that the submission had been for the species rather than the species complex. The TPCS had discussed the issue and noted that only some races and strains affect *Musa* spp.; they had therefore added an annotation to the entry in the list of pests to restrict it to races and strains that affect *Musa* spp. The SC recognized that the *R. solanacearum* species was not the only member of the *R. solanacearum* complex affected by *Musa* spp.; however, no submissions for the other species had been received and therefore they could not be added to the list. The SC therefore retained the entry as the species rather than the species complex.
- [48] **Stage of maturity in the table of general options for phytosanitary measures.** The SC discussed how to present the requirement of importing countries for hard green or mature green fruit. The steward explained that the TPCS had considered it as being a component of one of the systems approaches listed in the annex (ISPM 35 (*Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)), but the SC took the view that it could also be applied as a stand-alone measure. The TPCS steward confirmed that one contracting party had submitted it as a stand-alone measure, but she highlighted that it was specific to fruit flies. Noting that ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*) referred to “harvesting of plants at a certain age or a specified time of year” and ISPM 37 (*Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) referred to a “specified stage of maturity”, the SC therefore agreed to include “specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest” in the table of general options, with ISPM 11 and ISPM 37 as references. The SC also provided two examples: “mature green” (the term used in the e-learning course for ISPM 11) and “hard green” (as in the submissions for the draft annex). The SC recognized that not all *Musa* spp. are green when mature, and hence they avoided giving the colour of the fruit except in the examples.
- [49] **Box of abbreviations.** The SC questioned the value of this box, given that abbreviations were listed below each table. The secretariat explained that this box had been included in CS 1 following consultation comments asking for the abbreviations used in the tables to be more prominent. As FAO style stipulated that abbreviations were below the table rather than above, a box of abbreviations had therefore been created to address the concern. The SC agreed to retain the box of abbreviations.
- [50] **Order of listing options in the table of pest-specific options.** One SC member asked whether the options for each pest should be listed with the adopted phytosanitary treatments (PTs) first. The secretariat explained that the options were listed in alphabetical order. This differed from the style used in CS 1, where codes were listed in alphabetical order followed by options that were in words. The change in style had been necessary to allow for the inclusion of acronyms (e.g. PFA) or an acronym combined with words. The secretariat confirmed that PTs were presented in bold but could not recall an SC decision to list them first, and the SC chairperson concurred.
- [51] **Field inspection and export inspection.** The secretariat clarified that “field inspection and export inspection” was a combined option and that different options were separated by punctuation. For clarity, the SC therefore changed the entry to “field and export inspection” to retain the individual elements while making it clear it was a combined option and for consistency with CS 1.
- [52] ***Bactrocera musae*.** The steward explained that the entry for “PFA or export inspection” related to the import requirements of one contracting party, where the measure required for import of *Musa* depended on the situation in the exporting country: for countries free from *B. musae*, the requirement was a declaration of a PFA for *B. musae*; for countries where *Bactrocera* species other than *B. musae* were present, the requirement was either a PFA for *Bactrocera* spp. or a declaration that the country was free from *B. musae* and the fruit had been harvested in the hard green maturity stage. Hence the TPCS had used “or” rather than “and”, in contrast to the entries for “field inspection and export inspection” where both components were required.

- [53] One SC member speculated that, as the distribution of *B. musae* is so limited, there may be some confusion between pest-absence status and a PFA. However, the SC recognized that it was not within the remit of the SC to question that.
- [54] The SC noted that export inspection was being used as a proxy for harvesting at a mature green stage and agreed to be more explicit about the stage of maturity instead.
- [55] The SC agreed that, as countries using the annex could choose to select more than one option for a particular pest, “PFA” could be listed separately from “export inspection”.
- [56] **Stage of maturity.** The SC considered whether to have a separate table for measures for mature green fruits, as the measures may be different. However, they recognized that the stage of maturity was a measure in itself. Also, it did not matter if the options were different, as there was no requirement for a country to apply any or all of the options and the text of the annex made it clear that countries could choose one measure or more than one. The SC also noted that having two tables could result in duplication, and the stage of maturity as a measure was applicable only to fruit flies. The TPCS therefore agreed to include “mature green stage” against each fruit fly species rather than having a separate table. The TPCS steward confirmed that “mature green stage” was applicable to all the fruit fly species according to the submissions.
- [57] ***Aleurocanthus woglumi*.** The SC noted that this whitefly only had “PFA” listed as an option. If this was deleted because PFAs were included in the table of general options, then there would be no pest-specific measure for the pest. The SC concluded that, although the usual practice of the TPCS had been to exclude pests for which there was no pest-specific measure, this pest should be retained (with “PFA” as the measure) as a country specifically required a PFA for it.
- [58] **Pest free areas for fruit flies.** As PFAs for fruit flies were listed in the table of general options, the SC considered whether to include PFA in the list of pest-specific options only for those species where a contracting party specifically required a PFA (for consistency with *A. woglumi*) or for all fruit flies. The SC followed the latter approach, as a PFA was applicable to all fruit flies.
- [59] **Snails.** The SC considered whether snails were contaminating pests and hence should be removed from the annex. However, noting that *Musa* was listed as a host for *Lissachatina fulica* on the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization’s Global Database, they agreed to retain the snails on the list and await consultation comments.
- [60] **Table of systems approaches.** For simplicity, the SC agreed to omit the components of the first systems approach (ISPM 35) and give a cross-reference to ISPM 35 instead. They recognized that this was a departure from the approach used in CS 1 for the same systems approach, but also that there would be an evolution of ideas about how to present systems approaches in commodity standards. If needed, CS 1 could be amended in future either by ink amendment or by revision.
- [61] The TPCS steward invited SC members to suggest ideas on how better to describe systems approaches in commodity standards, to submit either as consultation comments or to contribute to the forthcoming workshop on systems approaches.
- [62] The SC considered the second and third systems approaches in the table. The steward raised the question of whether the two should be merged. He also confirmed that most countries submitting a systems approach had simply stated “systems approach” without giving any detail of the components; the TPCS had therefore compiled a list of possible components and grouped them into two systems approaches, based on the information submitted by multiple contracting parties. The SC agreed not to merge the two systems approaches, as there were differences in the measures, and to use ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) and submitting countries as the references. However, as the countries submitting the systems approaches had not submitted the list of independent measures, the SC amended the list to give the control points and examples from ISPM 14 rather than the measures collated by the TPCS. The SC chairperson expressed the hope that this may also prompt the submitters of the systems approaches to provide further information during consultation.

- [63] One SC member expressed a concern that contracting parties were unlikely to consider options in commodity standards if the reference provided did not provide the necessary detail for application of the measure or the detail was difficult to find. The SC chairperson suggested that this issue could perhaps be added to the concept note for the workshop on systems approaches or SC members participating in the workshop could raise it.
- [64] **Treatments.** In response to a question about why temperature treatments such as vapour heat treatment were not included in the draft annex, the SC chairperson confirmed that no such treatments had been submitted so, at this point, there was no justification to include them.
- [65] **Bibliography.** The SC noted that this draft annex had a Bibliography, subdivided into a References section for cited works and a Further reading section for non-cited works, rather than simply a References section. The secretariat confirmed that this structure conformed with FAO style and that although a Further reading section was not specified in ISPM 46, it was not precluded by ISPM 46.
- [66] The steward confirmed that all the references in the Further reading section had been submitted by contracting parties in support of their submissions – it was not a list created by the steward or the TPCS. In answer to a later question, he confirmed that inclusion of a reference in the list did not necessarily mean that all the pests mentioned in it were included in the annex, as only those pests submitted by the submitter were considered for inclusion.
- [67] The TPCS steward highlighted the usefulness of the Further reading section in providing transparency until such time that the database on commodity standards was developed. In answer to a later question, she acknowledged that not all references were publicly available but explained that this was for the same reasons as in CS 1. She highlighted the footnote for Table 1 that offered the opportunity to obtain further information via the secretariat.
- [68] **Appendix.** The SC noted that, although it was not the usual practice for annexes to have appendices, it was permitted. The SC agreed that the appendix was useful and that it was acceptable to have this information as an appendix rather than moving it into the main body of the annex.
- [69] One SC member suggested putting all the photos in a table and making them all the same size.
- [70] The SC:
- (7) *approved the draft annex International movement of fresh Musa spp. fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures), as modified in this meeting, for submission to first consultation in July 2025 (Appendix 4).*

5.2 Draft annex to ISPM 46: International movement of fresh *Colocasia esculenta* corms for consumption (2023-023), priority 1

- [71] The Steward, Sophie PETERSON (Australia), introduced the draft annex and supporting documentation.⁸ She explained that, as per the practice of the TPCS, pests had been excluded if no specific measure had been provided. Viruses had been included because, although the intended use is human consumption, the petiole – which may be retained on the commodity – is capable of vegetative propagation and measures to mitigate the pest risk from viruses transmitted through plant waste had been submitted. The steward also highlighted the inclusion of text to address the inherent problem of contamination with soil and to recognize the general requirement in the phytosanitary import requirements of some contracting parties that the commodity must be “free from soil”.

Review of draft annex

- [72] The SC made various editorial changes to the text to improve its clarity and flow. The main substantive issues discussed were as follows.

⁸ 2023-023; 07_SC_2025_May.

- [73] **Scope.** The steward explained that the technical panel had included a statement about the scope not including diversion from intended use, because of the highly propagative nature of the commodity: if the top of the corm is cut off and planted, a new plant will grow. The TPCS had recognized that this was covered by the core text of ISPM 46, but they had felt that it was important to emphasize it. The SC considered whether to explain why this was particularly relevant to taro. However, after exploring the issue of diversion from intended use in relation to viruses (see below), the SC agreed to omit the statement.
- [74] Recognizing the greater pest risk associated with diversion from intended use in this case, the SC agreed to make it clear in the Scope that the corms were for human consumption or for processing.
- [75] **Description of commodity.** The SC noted that fresh taro corms were always traded whole, because they are perishable and, once cut, have a very short shelf-life. The corms are only cut when transported in a frozen state and that is only done when required by the importing country. The SC therefore agreed that there was no need to refer to the corms being whole.
- [76] The SC considered whether to add “cut” to the list of examples of processed corms, but decided against it because, unlike peeling, cutting would not affect the pest risk.
- [77] **Pests associated with fresh *C. esculenta*.** The SC considered the statement that the list of pests did not consider factors that may influence pest infestation of corms in the country of origin. The SC agreed that, as corms were commonly found to be contaminated with soil, it was not appropriate to mention agricultural and production practices as examples of such factors.
- [78] **Planthopper in the table of pests.** The SC noted that the plant has both above-ground and below-ground parts. The traded commodity is without leaves and lateral buds but not necessarily without petioles, as some importing countries require the petiole to be removed and others do not. As the planthopper lays eggs at the base of the petiole, there is therefore a pest risk. The SC therefore agreed to retain this pest in the annex.
- [79] **Virus nomenclature.** The secretariat explained that, in line with guidance from the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, IPPC style for viruses was to “distinguish between the species (the taxonomic construct) and the virus or viroid (the physical entity). ... The species name, if used at all, will usually be given only upon first mention of the virus or viroid name”.⁹ The secretariat therefore suggested that the species name, the virus name and the acronym be given in the table of pests, but only the virus name be given in the table of pest-specific measures. The SC agreed to this change.
- [80] One SC member queried whether this would mean that the scientific names would no longer be as submitted by contracting parties, which had been the practice to date. The steward confirmed that the names were not being changed, just presented in a different format.
- [81] **Viruses and diversion from intended use.** The SC recognized that the pest risk posed by viruses may be related to diversion from intended use, given that the commodity may be traded with the petiole attached and the petiole had the capacity for vegetative propagation. However, the steward also explained that there was a pest risk from petioles in plant waste. The SC concluded that the latter would not be diversion from intended use and therefore viruses were within the scope of ISPM 46. As the viruses listed were regulated by a contracting party and a measure (removal of the petiole) had been submitted, the SC therefore agreed to retain the viruses in the annex.
- [82] The SC considered whether to add a statement to the Scope about the annex including options for phytosanitary measures in relation to by-products and plant waste, but as the annex did not currently contain any options for by-products or plant waste, they agreed it was better to omit it. The SC noted that it would be useful if measures to manage the plant waste were provided during consultation.

⁹ IPPC style guide, section 10.1: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/132/>

- [83] **Footnotes to the table of pests.** The SC agreed that it was sufficient to say that the scientific names were *based* on the submissions of contracting parties, without also referring to modifications to a more recent scientific name. This was because the statement would be true provided one of the names submitted for a pest was used.
- [84] The SC noted that no scientific names had been adjusted to align with ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) or ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*), as there were no DPs or PTs for any of the pests listed. The SC considered whether to say that names *may* have been aligned with ISPM 27 or ISPM 28, to future-proof it, but concluded that this could be confusing when no such alignment had been done. The SC agreed that the footnote could be amended in future as and when needed.
- [85] **Role of TPCS in assessing pests.** The SC noted that the list of pests in commodity standards was based on the submissions of contracting parties, with the TPCS tasked with evaluating these against the criteria in ISPM 46. However, the SC acknowledged the difficulties faced by the TPCS in having to compile the list without conducting pest risk analyses or questioning contracting parties. The TPCS steward explained that the TPCS do discuss which pests to include and which to exclude and had contacted some submitters with queries, which had resulted in the omission of some further pests. The secretariat confirmed that the panel do dig deep into the submitted material and had developed some criteria for exclusion of pests (e.g. insufficient information on the pest association with the host). The secretariat added that, as a new panel and one that was closer to trade, the TPCS would appreciate guidance from the SC and that, if necessary, the specification for the panel or the panel's working procedures could be revised.
- [86] **Options for phytosanitary measures: pests concealed in rough surface of corms or in residual soil on corms.** The SC considered whether to omit the mention of scales in the paragraph about concealed pests, because the corm is an underground part. The steward reiterated that the taro plant is partly above ground and partly below ground, but the SC agreed to omit the mention of scales anyway, because there were no scales on the list of pests.
- [87] The SC recognized that the pests in the residual soil could be either pests capable of infesting the corm or contaminating pests, so it was better to refer to them as "soil-borne pests". Similarly, it was better to refer to the pests in the crevices of the corms simply as "pests" and give examples, rather than "regulated pests".
- [88] The SC confirmed that the objective of cleaning the corms was to remove both the pests concealed in the crevices and the residual soil.
- [89] **Table of general options for phytosanitary measures.** The SC considered how best to reference the measures for removing soil. The steward explained that the TPCS had listed the definition of "regulated article" in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), as this referred to soil being a regulated article, and ISPM 32, as this listed washing and brushing as a post-harvest handling method. The SC agreed to replace ISPM 5 with ISPM 14 and also adjusted the description of the measure to be consistent with the body text. The SC used "cleaning" as a generic term, to allow for different methods of cleaning, and gave washing and brushing as examples as per ISPM 14 and ISPM 32.
- [90] **Table of pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures.** The SC considered whether "removal of petiole base and export inspection" was a combined measure. However, as there was doubt about the export component, the SC agreed to delete "and export inspection" and await consultation comments.
- [91] The TPCS steward and the SC member from the submitting country confirmed that "pre-harvest sampling with laboratory testing" related to sampling of corms, not sampling of soil in the field. The steward explained that, if the pest is detected, the corms from that field are excluded from export.
- [92] **Table of systems approaches.** This table listed one systems approach. The SC noted that one of the references cited for the systems approach was unpublished and the other did not provide details. The steward clarified that the details were in a bilateral agreement between the submitting country and an

exporting country, which was not publicly available, although the intention was to publish the import conditions in the future.

- [93] The SC considered ways of addressing the lack of published detail about systems approaches – an issue that was common to all the commodity standards drafted to date. Possibilities discussed included: directing the reader to the secretariat for further information (either via a footnote or adding an annotation to the relevant reference “unpublished and available from the secretariat”); asking the IC to consider whether this sort of information could be made available in another way; or providing more detail in the table of measures. However, they agreed to leave the issue for now and await consultation comments. In the meantime, the steward offered to consider how the systems approach could be better described and also perhaps discuss with the exporting country what information could be released.
- [94] **References.** The secretariat explained that the heading for the References section was “References” rather than “Bibliography” because the references were all cited in the text. The section was subdivided into references cited in the main text and references cited in the tables to conform with FAO style.
- [95] The SC noted that one reference was missing. The SC member from the relevant country agreed to provide the reference via the TPCS steward.
- [96] The steward also offered to seek more detailed information (e.g. a page reference) for one reference that was not available online.
- [97] **Appendix.** The SC noted that, as they had agreed under agenda item 5.1 to retain the appendix in the draft annex *International movement of fresh Musa spp. fruit* (2023-028) to ISPM 46, the same should apply here too and the appendix should be retained.
- [98] The SC:
- (8) *approved the draft annex International movement of fresh Colocasia esculenta corms* (2023-023) to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*), as modified in this meeting, for submission to first consultation in July 2025 (Appendix 5).

6. Draft specifications for review and approval for consultation

- [99] The SC was invited to review the draft specifications for the topics added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (LOT) by CPM-18 (2024). Review of two of the draft specifications had been deferred, or started but not completed, at the SC meeting in November 2024.¹⁰

6.1 Annex to ISPM 47 (*Audit in the phytosanitary context*): Remote audits (2023-031), priority 1

- [100] The Steward, Steve CÔTÉ (Canada), introduced the draft specification, the text of which was as in the original submission.¹¹

Review of draft specification

- [101] The SC made various editorial changes to the text to improve its clarity and flow. The main substantive issues discussed were as follows.
- [102] **Reason for the annex.** The SC replaced the first sentence with text from the Background section of ISPM 47, explaining what audit is.
- [103] **Purpose.** The SC agreed that it was not necessary to refer to audits of, or by, entities other than NPPOs, as the issue of who is audited and by whom was already covered adequately in ISPM 47.
- [104] **Order of tasks.** The SC agreed that the tasks should be arranged in chronological order.

¹⁰ SC 2024-11, agenda item 7.

¹¹ 2023-031.

- [105] **Roles and responsibilities.** The SC agreed that the roles and responsibilities of the auditor and auditee would be no different in a remote audit than in an in-person audit, and hence this aspect was adequately covered in ISPM 47 and did not need to be a task for this expert working group (EWG). There was also no need to refer to security and equipment in the specification.
- [106] **Regulatory or legal framework.** The SC merged a task on considering the regulatory or legal framework for remote audits with a task about the requirements for conducting remote audits. However, the SC also noted that legal requirements were generally avoided in ISPMs, because they differ between countries.
- [107] **Expertise.** The SC moved the number of experts to a separate section on Participants in line with the format of the annotated template for draft specifications, which reflected the practice in recent specifications.
- [108] The SC considered whether the EWG needed collective expertise in legal frameworks and in the technology used to conduct audits. They noted that it was advisable not to include much about technology (e.g. specific types of cameras) in standards, as the available technology changed over time, and legal requirements were generally avoided. The SC agreed that anyone experienced in conducting remote audits would be sufficiently familiar with generic issues such as privacy and with the technology used, and so it was better to take a broader approach and refer to the specific needs and limitations of conducting remote audits.
- [109] **Participants.** The SC agreed that, although the EWG could benefit from the participation of an expert from an organization that was experienced in the development of remote-audit guidance, this expert should be an invited expert rather than a member of the EWG.
- [110] As per recent practice in specifications, the SC agreed that a member of the IC should also be invited as an invited expert or as IC representative.
- [111] The SC confirmed that the members should have expertise in auditing phytosanitary systems or procedures within the provisions of the IPPC, rather than auditing in the wider context. However, expertise was also required in *conducting* remote phytosanitary auditing.
- [112] **References.** One SC member asked about including a reference from the Codex Alimentarius Commission, but as the reference entry was not provided, the SC chairperson suggested that it could be submitted during consultation.
- [113] The SC:
- (9) *approved* the draft specification on the annex *Remote audits* (2023-031) to ISPM 47 (*Audit in the phytosanitary context*), as modified in this meeting, for consultation in July 2025 (Appendix 6).

6.2 Revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) (2023-020), priority 1

- [114] The Steward, Stavroula IOANNIDOU (Greece), introduced the draft specification, the text of which was as in the original submission.¹² She explained that the previous revision of ISPM 12 had been in 2022, but it had been a focused revision on re-export whereas this topic had been submitted as a holistic review of ISPM 12. The current revision will help to address issues arising from the transition from phytosanitary certificates in paper form to phytosanitary certificates in electronic form.

Review of draft specification

- [115] The SC made various editorial changes to the text to improve its clarity and flow. The main substantive issues discussed were as follows.

¹² 2023-020.

- [116] **Reason for the revision.** The SC agreed that the reason for the revision was to clarify and update ISPM 12 rather than to simplify it. They agreed that there was no need to describe it as a “full” revision, as a “revision” is a revision of the whole standard.
- [117] The SC agreed that one of the main reasons for the revision was to support the maintenance and harmonization of paper phytosanitary certificates during the transition to electronic phytosanitary certificates (ePhytos). The SC recognized that, even with the transition to ePhytos, paper certificates would still need to be issued in certain circumstances (e.g. to travellers or in case of delay with ePhytos) and paper certificates still needed to comply with ISPM 12 even if issued in parallel with ePhytos.
- [118] **Phytosanitary certificates in paper and electronic form.** The SC agreed that the term “paper phytosanitary certificates” may refer to both certificates issued on paper and certificates that are printouts from ePhytos. However, the latter would not be compliant with ISPM 12, as they would not contain the various elements to protect against fraud (e.g. a watermark). Later in the discussion, when reviewing the Scope and the Tasks sections, they agreed to refer to phytosanitary certificates in paper or electronic form.
- [119] **Authentication.** The SC agreed that, as authentication (verification) was a compliance – and hence an implementation – issue, there was no need to refer to it as a reason for the revision.
- [120] The SC noted that, in the revised standard, care would need to be taken not to assume alternatives to stamping were available as a means of authenticating phytosanitary certificates in paper form, as some countries would not accept QR codes (e.g. because QR codes can take too long for inspectors to scan).
- [121] **Multiple inspection dates.** The SC recognized that, when an NPPO is required to include the date of inspection in the additional declaration on a phytosanitary certificate, it is not clear which date to give if there have been multiple inspection dates (e.g. sampling a few weeks before dispatch, followed by inspection of the ship’s hold and then issuance of the phytosanitary certificate). The SC therefore agreed to add this in the reasons for the revision.
- [122] **Scope.** The SC noted that the draft Scope included the provision of options for including additional information on certificates. They agreed that, in line with the IPPC, phytosanitary certificates should only contain information related to phytosanitary matters; however, the revised standard should provide clarity on what additional phytosanitary information may be included.
- [123] **Structure of the standard.** The SC did not see any need for improving the structure of ISPM 12, as it was already fit-for-purpose. They therefore amended the Scope and the Tasks sections accordingly.
- [124] **Purpose.** To align with the guidance in the annotated template for draft specifications, the SC redrafted the Purpose section to focus on the outcome of the revised standard, rather than being a list of the changes to be made to it.
- [125] **Tasks.** The SC considered whether to condense the list of tasks but agreed that it was better to be specific about what the EWG is being asked to do.
- [126] **Task to include requirements for a consignment that has been partially released.** The SC reviewed the task on including requirements for a consignment that has been partially released, where replacement certification is required for the held part of the consignment. The SC recognized that the intended meaning was possibly referring to situations of partial import, where part of a consignment (e.g. of seed) remained in the importing country while another part, which had not reached its final destination, was re-exported. However, the text as written in the submission referred to “release”, which related to compliance. As it was not possible to clarify the intended meaning, the SC agreed to delete the task to avoid confusion, recognizing that the contracting party that had submitted the topic could suggest the addition of a new task, with revised wording, during consultation.
- [127] **Task regarding inclusion of non-phytosanitary information.** Further to their earlier discussion in relation to the Scope, the SC reviewed the task on considering whether non-phytosanitary information

could be included as a non-obligatory option or as an endorsed attachment on phytosanitary certificates when it was specifically requested by an importing country. The SC recognized that this task had probably been prompted by the increase in requests by importing countries for exporting countries to add extra information on phytosanitary certificates. However, the SC noted that the IPPC stipulated the wording of phytosanitary certificates and that additional declarations could only be required when technically justified (which related to PRA and hence to the phytosanitary context). Inclusion of non-phytosanitary information would therefore require a change to the convention text itself. The SC acknowledged that this was an issue affecting NPPOs but was outside the scope of the EWG's tasks and more appropriate for discussion among the three sisters of the World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement). The SC therefore deleted the task.

[128] **Task regarding validity of phytosanitary certificates.** The SC concluded that the aim of this task was to clarify guidance on the duration of phytosanitary certificates, which would be useful for extended stored products, such as seed, that might be stored for long periods after being inspected and certified. The SC recalled that section 1.6 of ISPM 12 already outlined requirements for the duration of validity, but they agreed that there might still be value in the EWG considering whether any additional information was required.

[129] **Expertise.** The SC moved the number of experts to a separate section on Participants in line with the format of the annotated template for draft specifications. The SC agreed that the collective expertise in phytosanitary certification should relate to certificates in both paper and electronic form, and that import should be mentioned as well as export and re-export, for the sake of completeness.

[130] **Participants.** The SC agreed that up to two technical experts from ePhyto Steering Group should be invited to participate as invited experts, as well as a member of the IC as an invited expert or IC representative.

[131] **References.** The SC added ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) and the FAO elearning Academy course on *Phytosanitary export certification system* to the list of references. The SC confirmed that it was not the intention that the EWG members take the latter course, but just to have it as a reference.

[132] The SC:

- (10) *approved* the draft specification on the revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) (2023-020), as modified in this meeting, for consultation in July 2025 (Appendix 7).

6.3 Revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014), priority 2

Discussion paper on field inspection standard as annex to ISPM 23 or stand-alone ISPM

[133] The Steward, Masahiro SAI (Japan), suggested that the SC, before reviewing the draft specification, first consider whether the draft annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23 should continue to be developed as an annex or, as suggested in a consultation comment, be developed as a stand-alone ISPM.¹³ He commented that either option was feasible. If the draft annex on field inspection continued to be developed as an annex, then the revision of ISPM 23 would need to focus on inspection as defined in ISPM 5. However, if the draft annex were to be changed to a stand-alone ISPM, the revision of ISPM 23 would need to focus on inspection of consignments.

[134] The SC noted that the initial topic *Field inspection* (2021-018) was for development of an annex, the text had been developed as an annex, and it had undergone much revision in response to consultation comments. The SC agreed that the draft annex on field inspection should continue to be developed as an annex.

¹³ 09_SC_2025_May.

Review of draft specification

- [135] The steward introduced the draft specification for the revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014).¹⁴ At its meeting in November 2024, the SC had started to review the draft specification but had deferred further discussion because of time constraints.¹⁵
- [136] The SC made various editorial changes to the text to improve its clarity and flow. The main substantive issues discussed were as follows.
- [137] **Scope.** The SC acknowledged that the two types of inspection mentioned in the Scope section – consignment inspection and field inspection – were not the only types of inspection. They therefore used more generic text instead, referring to inspection being before export and at import.
- [138] **Purpose.** The SC removed text that was describing the scope of, or reason for, the revision and which was therefore covered elsewhere in the draft specification.
- [139] **Tasks on reviewing the present requirements and connecting with the draft annex on field inspection.** The SC agreed to merge the two tasks relating to this, clarifying that the aim was to ensure that all aspects of inspection were included in the revised ISPM 23.
- [140] **Moving material to implementation material.** The SC added a task for the EWG to identify material, if any, that could be moved to implementation material. The SC also tasked the EWG with identifying whether any terms would benefit from having a definition in ISPM 5.
- [141] **Task to review all references to ISPM 23 in other ISPMs.** The secretariat suggested that this task be moved to below the task on biodiversity and the environment, so that the tasks that come after the review of the text are listed below the tasks relating to revision of the text. The SC made this change.
- [142] **Biodiversity and the environment.** Regarding the standard task on impacts on biodiversity and the environment, one SC member suggested that the verb “evaluate” be used rather than “consider”, as this would be clearer when translated into Arabic. However, the SC agreed that it would better to retain the current wording for now and return to this issue once the SC had considered the need for, and content of, this standard section in ISPMs (see agenda item 8.1).
- [143] **Expertise.** The SC moved the number of experts to a separate section on Participants in line with the format of the annotated template for draft specifications. The SC agreed that collective expertise was needed in pest risk management but not in pest risk assessment, and in both field inspection and consignment inspection.
- [144] The SC agreed that, although there were merits in starting with a completely new EWG, it would be beneficial to have input from the former EWG for the draft annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23. The SC agreed that, in this case, it was more appropriate to encourage the former EWG members to apply to be members of this new EWG, rather than inviting one as an invited expert.
- [145] **Participants.** The SC agreed to invite an IC member to participate as an invited expert or IC representative.
- [146] **References.** The SC added ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*) and ISPM 20 to the list of references. They also deleted the information sheet from the European Food Safety Authority, as it was not up-to-date.
- [147] The SC:

¹⁴ 2023-014.

¹⁵ SC 2024-11, agenda item 7.3.

- (11) *agreed* that the draft annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) should continue to be developed as an annex to ISPM 23 and *confirmed* that the SC-7 should proceed with its review of the draft annex; and
- (12) *approved* the draft specification on the revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014), as modified in this meeting, for consultation in July 2025 (Appendix 8).

7. Review of technical panels (from May 2024 to April 2025)

[148] The SC received reports from the technical panels.

7.1 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments

[149] The secretariat presented a report on membership of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT), an overview of the TPPT's activities since May 2024 and the tentative workplan for 2024/2025.¹⁶

[150] The next face-to-face meeting of the TPPT will be held in Japan, from 16 to 20 June 2025. The secretariat confirmed that a call would be opened after the June meeting for two new experts to join the panel to replace two outgoing members.

[151] **New submissions.** The secretariat listed three new submissions that had been received, which the TPPT would evaluate against the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics* and the requirements of ISPM 28 at its meeting in June 2025. One SC member commented on a submission in preparation that had the same scope as one of these three submissions. The secretariat confirmed that it could still be submitted and considered by the TPPT, as the call for phytosanitary treatments was an ongoing, open call.

[152] The SC noted that one of the new submissions was a hot water treatment for two pests, but the title did not mention a commodity. The secretariat confirmed that they would check this.

[153] **Membership.** The SC chairperson sought clarification on the rules about renewal of the terms of technical panel members. The secretariat referred to Rule 3 of the rules of procedure for technical panels, which specified that members of technical panels may serve for a five-year period, after which the SC may extend the membership for additional terms. Such extension did not require the application of the nomination procedure.

[154] **Definition of “treatment schedule”.** The secretariat recalled that, at its meeting in May 2024, the SC had requested that the TPPT consider the need for revision of the ISPM 5 term “treatment schedule”.¹⁷ This had followed the proposal of the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) that the wording “intended outcome” be replaced in the definition with “required response”, which was an ISPM 5 term. The TPPT had agreed that the term “required response” would fit better in the definition than “intended outcome”, as it was broader, allowing for a range of outcomes rather than just mortality.

[155] The SC noted that the change may have implications for requirements in adopted ISPMs, including phytosanitary treatments, as it would be changing an *intended* outcome to a *required* one. The former TPPT steward advised that the TPPT endorsement of the change implied that there would be no ramifications for PTs, as they were the experts on PTs. However, to be sure, the SC agreed to ask the TPPT to develop a background paper to the SC, including an explanation as to why there would be no ramifications for PTs.

[156] **Criteria for evaluation of potential treatments for inclusion in ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*).** The SC was invited to approve the ISPM 15 criteria,

¹⁶ 25_SC_2025_May. TPPT meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/standards-committee/technical-panels/technical-panel-phytosanitary-treatments/>

¹⁷ SC 2024-05, agenda item 7.2.

developed by the TPPT at the request of the SC,¹⁸ for inclusion in the TPPT section of the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*.¹⁹ The SC questioned what impact the approval of the criteria would have on submissions that were already on the LOT. However, as the paper for this agenda item had only been made available a few days before the SC meeting, the SC deferred further discussion to its meeting in November.

[157] **Technical panel work programmes.** The SC sought clarification on whether the SC *approved* or *noted* work programmes and workplans, recalling that the IPPC Secretariat workplan is *approved* by the CPM. The secretariat referred to the SC terms of reference, which listed the “approval of the work programmes of technical panels” as one of the SC’s functions.²⁰ However, the secretariat added that the difference between a work programme (the list of work a technical panel is doing, including the subjects on the LOT) and the workplan (the plan for the upcoming year) was open to interpretation, so it was up to the SC whether they noted or approved. The SC recognized that the different technical panels worked in different ways, depending on whether they operated with an open call for subjects or not and the amount of work involved. The secretariat explained that, for example, the TPPT starts to assess submissions before they are added to the work programme, because they need to evaluate them against the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics* and the requirements of ISPM 28. The SC agreed that they needed to discuss governance of the technical panels further.

[158] The SC:

- (13) *agreed* to extend the membership of Michael ORMSBY for another five-year term;
- (14) *noted* the reports of the TPPT meetings in June 2024 and January 2025, and the October 2024 update to SC November 2024;²¹
- (15) *noted* the updates provided for draft PT Combination of irradiation and modified atmosphere treatment for *Trogoderma granarium* (2023-032), draft PT Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus baliteus* (2023-033), draft PT Irradiation treatment for *Paracoccus marginatus* (2023-034) and draft PT Irradiation treatment for *Planococcus lilacinus* (2023-035), following first consultation;
- (16) *noted* the revocation of PT 1 (Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha ludens*), PT 2 (Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha obliqua*) and PT 3 (Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*), following CPM-19 (2025);
- (17) *noted* the TPPT’s agreement to recommend to the TPG that the term “intended outcome” be replaced with “required response” in the definition of “treatment schedule”;
- (18) *invited* the TPPT to develop a paper to the SC on the rationale for the proposed change from “intended outcome” to “required response” in the ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) definition of “treatment schedule”, the context, and the potential impacts (positive and negative) from their perspective;
- (19) *noted* the update regarding the efficacy calculation method in the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting* and the continued discussions with the Phytosanitary Measures Research Group;
- (20) *deferred* further consideration of the draft ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) criteria to the SC meeting in November 2025 and *invited* the TPPT to confirm how draft treatments submitted before approval of the criteria would be evaluated and report their conclusion to the SC meeting in November 2025;
- (21) *thanked* Argentina for hosting the 2024 face-to-face meeting of the TPPT;
- (22) *noted* the TPPT work programme for June 2025 to April 2026; and
- (23) *requested* that the secretariat compile the functions, rules and guidance for technical panels from the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting* and the specifications for the technical panels

¹⁸ SC 2024-05, agenda item 7.1.

¹⁹ SC 25_SC_2025_May, Appendix 1.

²⁰ Terms of Reference of the Standards Committee: section 5 of [IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting](#).

²¹ Update to SC November 2024: 33_SC_2024_Nov.

and provide it to the SC as a background paper to inform future discussion about the governance of work programmes and workplans of all technical panels.

7.2 Technical Panel for the Glossary

[159] The secretariat presented a report on membership of the TPG, an overview of the TPG's activities since May 2024 and the tentative workplan for 2024/2025.²²

[160] The next face-to-face TPG meeting is tentatively scheduled for 24–28 November 2025 in Rome, Italy.

[161] **Review of first consultation comments by the TPG.** The SC discussed whether it would be beneficial for the TPG meeting to be earlier in the year, to avoid the TPG recommendations being received after the stewards of draft standards had already addressed the consultation comments. The secretariat explained that the current timing of the TPG meeting is also related to the timing of the SC's recommendation to the CPM to adopt draft amendments to ISPM 5. During the TPG meeting, the TPG drafts comments on the language versions of terms and definitions contained in the draft amendments to ensure consistency among them. These comments are then submitted to FAO Translation Services for consideration during the translation process, before the draft amendments to ISPM 5 are submitted to the CPM for adoption.

[162] The SC questioned whether there was a need for the TPG to provide translations of comments but recognized that they would be translating the comments anyway, for the benefit of their fellow TPG members. The SC agreed to discuss the role of the TPG in reviewing draft ISPMs at the SC meeting in November 2025 and to invite the TPG to prepare a background paper to inform this discussion.

[163] **Member for the English language.** The SC noted that, following the end of the term of Ebbe NORDBO (Denmark) at the end of 2024, there was a vacancy for a TPG member for the English language, to complement the other two English language experts on the panel. The SC agreed to open a call for a new expert to fill this role.

[164] **“Temperature treatment”, “cold treatment” and “heat treatment”.** The SC considered a request by the TPG for the terms “temperature treatment” and “cold treatment” and the revision of the term “heat treatment” to be added to the TPG's work programme. This request had arisen because the TPG had become aware of a translation inconsistency regarding temperature treatments: the French and Spanish translations of “temperature treatment” in ISPM 42 (*Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures*) used the same term used for “heat treatment” in ISPM 5 (French) and in annexes to ISPM 28 (French and Spanish). As only the term “heat treatment” was defined in ISPM 5, the TPG had concluded that it would be beneficial for them to discuss the terms “temperature treatment”, “heat treatment” and “cold treatment” at their next meeting.

[165] The SC questioned the need for definitions of all three terms, as “heat treatment” was already an ISPM 5 term and ISPM 42 described temperature treatments and the two types of temperature: cold treatment and heat treatment. The TPG steward explained that the TPG's intention was merely to discuss the three terms, but the SC expressed a concern that adding the three terms to the TPG's work programme would be equivalent to asking for ISPM 5 definitions of these terms. The SC agreed, therefore, that the TPG should prepare ink amendments to correct the translation inconsistencies, and if the TPG felt that there was still justification for adding the terms “temperature treatment” and “cold treatment” to ISPM 5 and revising the term “heat treatment”, then the TPG could submit a paper to the SC.

[166] The SC:

- (24) *thanked* Ebbe NORDBO (Denmark) and Shaza Roshdy OMAR (Egypt) for their contributions and commitment to the work of the TPG;
- (25) *agreed* to issue a call for two experts – one for the Arabic language and the other for the English language – to join the TPG for a five-year period, beginning in 2025;

²² 18_SC_2025_May. TPG meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/standards-committee/technical-panels/technical-panel-glossary-phytosanitary-terms-ispm-5/>

- (26) *noted* that the TPG recommendations for the draft annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) had been transmitted to the steward and SC-7 for consideration;
- (27) *noted* that the TPG recommendations for the draft revision of ISPM 26 (*Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) (2021-010) had been transmitted to the steward and SC-7 for consideration;
- (28) *noted* that the TPG recommendations for the draft annex *Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds* (2018-009) to ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*) had been transmitted to the steward and SC-7 for consideration;
- (29) *noted* that the TPG had agreed that the consultation comments on the following draft PTs – Combination of irradiation and modified atmosphere treatment for *Trogoderma granarium* (2023-032), Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus baliteus* (2023-033), Irradiation treatment for *Paracoccus marginatus* (2023-034) and Irradiation treatment for *Planococcus lilacinus* (2023-035) – were outside the scope of the panel and that informal translation of consultation comments in Spanish, prepared by the TPG, had been transmitted to the TPPT for consideration;
- (30) *requested* that the TPG prepare translation consistency changes to the French and Spanish translations of the terms “temperature treatment” and “heat treatment” in ISPMs, to be submitted to the SC for approval;
- (31) *approved* translation consistency changes to be applied as ink amendments to the Spanish version of ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) (Appendix 9), to be submitted to CPM-20 (2026) for noting;
- (32) *deleted* the term “plant protection organization (national)” from ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) by means of an ink amendment, to be submitted to CPM-20 (2026) for noting;
- (33) *approved* the 2025 intermediate version of the *Explanatory document on ISPM 5* (the annotated glossary) for publication, given the significant volume of changes implemented;
- (34) *approved* the updated section “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs” (Appendix 10) to be included in the next update of the *IPPC style guide*;
- (35) *noted* that reviewing draft ISPMs was one of the tasks set for the TPG in Specification TP 5 (*Technical Panel for the Glossary*) but *agreed* to discuss this task further at the SC meeting in November 2025;
- (36) *invited* the TPG to prepare a paper outlining their activities and timing for providing recommendations and translation on consultation comments, for consideration by the SC in November 2025; and
- (37) *noted* the TPG workplan for 2025/2026 (Appendix 5 of the report of the TPG meeting in November 2024).

7.3 Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols

[167] The secretariat presented a report on membership of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP), an overview of the TPDP’s activities since May 2024 and the tentative workplan for 2024/2025.²³ The secretariat explained that the discipline lead had requested that the SC lift the “pending status” from the revision of DP 5 (*Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruit) (2019-011), which had been suspended in 2022, because new research had resolved the taxonomical uncertainty with this species.²⁴

[168] The SC noted the selection of two Mycology experts (see decisions below) and the SC chairperson reminded SC members that it is the responsibility of the SC members from the region of each unsuccessful nominee to notify them that they have been unsuccessful.

²³ 22_SC_2025_May. TPDP meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/standards-committee/technical-panels/technical-panel-diagnostic-protocols/>

²⁴ 16_SC_2025_May.

[169] The SC:

- (38) *noted* the TPDP update and the work accomplished from June 2024 to April 2025;
- (39) *noted* the resignation of Yazmin R. RIVERA (United States of America, Mycology) and Vessela A. MAVRODIEVA (United States of America, Virology) and *thanked* these experts for their work to the IPPC TPDP and the IPPC community;
- (40) *noted* the selection of new TPDP experts in Mycology, Adrian James DINSDALE (Australia) and Sietse VAN DER LINDE (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- (41) *agreed* to invite Olga TIKKA, Director-General of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, as an invited expert and as part of the host contingent to the next TPDP face-to-face meeting;
- (42) *updated* the status of the revision of DP 5 (*Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruit) (2019-011) from “pending status” to “under development”;
- (43) *noted* the DPs adopted from June 2024 to April 2025 and the respective editorial modifications applied in the final versions;
- (44) *noted* the reports of the TPDP virtual meeting in June 2024 and the face-to-face meeting in October 2024;
- (45) *noted* the execution of the first-ever TPDP mini-workshop *Boosting agricultural resilience: advancing knowledge sharing in the IPPC Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) and new plant pest diagnostic techniques*;
- (46) *thanked* Japan’s Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for hosting the 2024 TPDP face-to-face meeting;
- (47) *noted* that the next face-to-face meeting of the TPDP is planned for 21–25 July 2025 and that the Agence Nationale de Sécurité Sanitaire had offered to host the meeting in Angers; and
- (48) *noted* the TPDP tentative workplan for April 2025 to May 2026, with the potential increase in the volume of work.

7.4 Technical Panel on Commodity Standards

[170] The Steward, Joanne WILSON (New Zealand), presented a report on membership of the TPCS, an overview of the TPCS’s activities since May 2024 and the tentative workplan for 2024/2025.²⁵ She also informed the SC that the TPCS had agreed, via email, to request that the SC invite an expert on seeds to participate in the last three days of the face-to-face TPCS meeting in June 2025.²⁶

[171] The next face-to-face meeting of the TPCS will be held from 8 to 13 June 2025 in Auckland, New Zealand, with a face-to-face meeting also tentatively scheduled for 8–12 December.

[172] **TPCS meetings.** The SC noted that the number of TPCS meetings (both virtual and face-to-face) was higher than is usual for technical panels. One SC member asked whether the panel was being pushed too hard and whether there was any procedural guidance on the frequency of meetings. The secretariat confirmed that there was no clear guidance and the frequency depended on the pressure for new standards from the IPPC community. The secretariat clarified that the three resignations of members were not related to the volume of TPCS work.

[173] The SC noted an offer from Italy to host a face-to-face TPCS meeting in Milan in the future.

[174] **Feedback on the work of the panel.** The SC was invited to offer constructive feedback on the work of the panel. The SC highlighted two issues:

- The SC drew attention to how they had addressed the implications of excluding pests where a general measure, rather than a pest-specific measure, had been submitted (see agenda item 5.1).

²⁵ 19_SC_2025_May. TPCS meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/standards-committee/technical-panels/technical-panel-on-commodity-standards/>

²⁶ 23_SC_2025_May; 24_SC_2025_May.

- The SC recognized the paucity of information submitted in response to the calls for information material and the efforts of the TPCS in revising the submission form to be more specific. The SC highlighted the importance of encouraging submitters to submit information in response to the call, rather than waiting until first consultation. The SC chairperson suggested that this be included in the SC update to CPM-20 (2026), as although the SC chairperson had emphasized it at CPM-19 (2025), it had not been included in the CPM-19 (2025) report. One SC member suggested that the paper could also refer to the work of the TPCS in following up queries with submitters.

[175] **Invited expert.** The SC noted that the usual procedure for inviting experts to technical panels was that the panel identified the need for an invited expert, reviewed the technical credentials of the expert and then made a recommendation to the SC, for the SC to approve. It was suggested that the SC may wish to review the relevant procedural guidance in future, for example to open a call for potential invited experts. However, the SC accepted the recommendation from the TPCS in this case.

[176] The SC:

- (49) *noted* the TPCS update and the work accomplished from May 2024 to April 2025;
- (50) *noted* the TPCS tentative work programme for 2025/2026;
- (51) *noted* the reports of the TPCS virtual meetings in June 2024, October 2024, November 2024, and January–February 2025 and the report of the face-to-face meeting in December 2024;
- (52) *thanked* Australia for hosting the face-to-face TPCS meeting in 2024;
- (53) *noted* that it would be useful for SC members to see the presentation on systems approaches given during the December 2024 face-to-face meeting of the TPCS, and *thanked* the SC chairperson for offering to contact the presenter to ask whether it would be possible to share a copy of the presentation with the SC;
- (54) *agreed* that Adinda DERKX (Kingdom of the Netherlands) would be invited as an invited expert to support the development of the subject “Seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (2023-008)” and join the TPCS at their upcoming face-to-face meeting for the last three days (when the draft was scheduled to be discussed and developed); and
- (55) *agreed* that Adinda DERKX could also attend the TPCS virtual meeting on 28 May 2025, for the preparations for the upcoming face-to-face meeting.

8. Discussions and follow-up from SC November 2024

8.1 Items deferred from SC November 2024

Proposals to make available the annexes removed from the adopted ISPM 26 as part of its revision

[177] The secretariat presented a paper on options for Annex 3, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the currently adopted ISPM 26, which the EWG had recommended be removed from ISPM 26 as part of its revision.²⁷ At the SC meeting in November 2024,²⁸ the IC representative had outlined the suggestions from the IC as to where this material could be put so that it remained available. However, the SC had deferred further discussion. The paper presented to the SC outlined seven possible options for the SC to consider.

[178] The SC considered the seven options.

[179] **Incorporation into IPPC guides.** The IC representative to the SC confirmed that work on the revision of the IPPC *Guide for establishing and maintaining pest free areas* (topic *Pest free areas* (2017-044)) had not yet started, because the IC was not allowed to start until the corresponding standard is adopted. Furthermore, she explained that it had still to be decided whether there would be a separate guide on ISPM 26 or whether all guidance on PFAs would be combined in one guide. She confirmed that the

²⁷ 15_SC_May_2025.

²⁸ SC 2024-11, agenda items 5 and 14.

timing of development would depend on sufficient resources being available, as implementation materials were funded through extra-budgetary contributions rather than regular-programme funding.

[180] One SC member advised that it would be better to develop a separate guide to PFAs for fruit flies, rather than having a combined publication for all guidance on PFAs, so that readers wishing to find information specifically on PFAs for fruit flies could readily find it.

[181] The SC noted that it might be useful to have a hyperlink from the revised ISPM 26 to the relevant IPPC guide, once it was published.

[182] **Contributed resources page of the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP).** The IC representative to the SC commented that most of the resources on the Contributed resources page of the IPP had been contributed by NPPOs and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), whereas the material from ISPM 26 had been internationally agreed. The Contributed resources page may, therefore, not be the most appropriate place for the material removed from ISPM 26. She confirmed that she would raise the matter again with the IC to explore alternatives.

[183] **ISPM 26 web page.** The SC noted that putting the material removed from ISPM 26 on the ISPM 26 web page could provide a temporary solution, but recognized that users may not see it, as standards could be downloaded directly from the Adopted standards page of the IPP.

[184] **Retain in ISPM 26 with a cover note.** Recognizing the length of time it takes to develop an IPPC guide, the SC agreed that the best option would be to incorporate the material into the back of the draft revision of ISPM 26, with a covering note to explain that it would be removed from ISPM 26 once the IC had developed it further as guidance material. This would ensure that the material remained available and would make that clear to contracting parties. The SC agreed, however, that the information needed to be clearly separated at the back of ISPM 26 and renamed (e.g. “Additional guidance information”), to distinguish it from the main part of the standard and to make it clear that it was not prescriptive.

Consideration of the need for further explanation in the ISPM 5 definition of “pest free area” and the distinction between declarations of “absence” and an “official pest free area”

[185] The steward of the draft revision of ISPM 26, Joanne WILSON (New Zealand), presented a paper on a terminological issue that had been raised by the EWG.²⁹ The EWG had expressed a concern that some NPPOs might interpret the definition of “pest free area” in ISPM 5 to mean that *officially maintaining* a PFA was optional rather than a mandatory requirement, whereas it was a requirement according to ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 26. The EWG had also identified a lack of clarity between the concept of pest status “absent” as described in ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) and the establishment of an official PFA. The paper presented by the steward outlined how the issues had been addressed in the draft revision of ISPM 26, gave some examples of possible amendments to ISPM 5 definitions and ISPM 8 descriptions, and provided some possible solutions to resolve the outstanding issues.

[186] The SC recognized the importance of reaching consensus within the SC on this issue. However, they also recalled that they had failed to reach consensus on it when it had arisen previously, during revision of ISPM 4, and so discussions would benefit from having an input from TPG members. The SC therefore agreed to explore the issue further by creating a small working group, including the two SC members who were also members of the TPG.

Consideration of the need for, and content of, the section on “Impacts on biodiversity and the environment” that is in all ISPMs

[187] The SC deferred consideration of this item.

²⁹ 05_SC_2025_May.

[188] The SC:

- (56) *agreed* that Annex 3, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the currently adopted ISPM 26 (*Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) should be incorporated back into the draft revision of ISPM 26 in a separate section at the back of the standard, greyed-out and clearly separated from the rest of the document, with a cover note attached to the draft revision of ISPM 26 explaining that the greyed-out material is not for review and is being retained and renamed in ISPM 26 until such time that it can be made available in a suitable alternative location;
- (57) *invited* the IC to continue their consideration of the best way to make available Annex 3, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the currently adopted ISPM 26 once removed from the adopted revised version of ISPM 26;
- (58) *agreed* that a small working group of SC members would assess whether the issues raised regarding the distinction between declarations of “absence” and an “official pest free area” affect adopted ISPMs other than ISPM 26 (e.g. ISPM 4, ISPM 5, ISPM 6 (*Surveillance*), ISPM 8, ISPM 12) and propose revisions as needed;
- (59) *selected* Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE (Ghana), Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy), Steve CÔTÉ (Canada), André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil), Stephanie DUBON (United States of America), Eyad MOHAMMED (Syrian Arab Republic), María José MONTELONGO (Uruguay), Edouard NYA (Cameroon), Masahiro SAI (Japan) and Joanne WILSON (lead, New Zealand) to form this small working group, with André Felipe C.P. da SILVA and Stephanie DUBON also providing input as TPG members;
- (60) *advised* the SC-7 to proceed with its review of the draft revision of ISPM 26, as the EWG had already addressed their concerns about the distinction between declarations of “absence” and PFAs to the extent possible; and
- (61) *deferred* consideration of the section on the impacts on biodiversity and the environment, which is included in all ISPMs, to the SC meeting in November 2025.

8.2 Arrangements between the IPPC Secretariat and the developers of the Online Comment System

[189] As requested by the SC in November 2024,³⁰ the secretariat presented an update on the arrangements between the secretariat and the developers of the Online Comment System (OCS).³¹ Following the November SC meeting, the secretariat had liaised with the OCS developers and the Codex Secretariat (who also use the OCS) to deliver two upgrades to the system: the automatic insertion of sequential numbers in compiled tables of comments; and the grouping of comments per paragraph across English, French and Spanish versions.

[190] The SC asked whether it would be possible for the paragraph numbers to be visible within the OCS, to facilitate discussions on draft documents at IPPC regional workshops.

[191] The SC recognized that, although it was not efficient for stewards to have to review comments that are duplicated between countries and regions, each country and region had the right to submit comments and so it was not possible to restrict duplicate comments.

[192] The SC also noted that a substantial proportion of comments were editorial and it would be helpful if stewards were able to filter these out when focusing on the technical and substantive issues. The secretariat confirmed that they can do this, as they have administrator status, but it was not currently possible for SC members.

³⁰ SC 2024-11, agenda item 10.1.

³¹ 14_SC_2025_May.

[193] The SC:

- (62) *noted* the update regarding the relationship between the IPPC Secretariat and the developers of the Online Comment System (OCS); and
- (63) *requested* that the secretariat explore whether:
 - it is possible for paragraph numbers to be visible within the OCS, and
 - there is a way for SC members, in their capacity as steward or assistant steward, to differentiate the different types of comments (technical, substantive, editorial) in the OCS or in the downloaded Word file, or at least to be able to turn off the display of editorial comments.

8.3 Potential implementation issues: SC to IC forwarding procedure and related archiving

[194] The secretariat presented a paper on the procedure by which the SC forwards potential implementation issues to the IC and on the archiving related to this.³² The SC had discussed the forwarding procedure at its meetings in November 2023 and November 2024, and had agreed that it would clarify, in May 2025, how and when the SC would forward potential implementation issues to the IC for consideration.³³ The SC had also requested that the Implementation and Facilitation Unit and the SSU develop a system to collect all potential implementation issues raised by various bodies at various stages for future consideration. The paper outlined a possible way forward.

[195] The SC emphasized the importance of having implementation material available as soon after adoption of the corresponding standard as possible. However, they recognized the constraints to this, both in terms of having a finished standard upon which to base the material and having the funding in place to develop the material. Suggestions from SC members on how to expedite the process included the following:

- a clean copy of draft standards, as submitted to first consultation, could be submitted to the IC, to allow some preparative work to be done;
- procedures could be changed so that, when the CPM added a topic to the LOT, a topic for corresponding guidance material was automatically added to the *List of topics for implementation and capacity development material*;
- stewards for topics could prepare the first draft of a specification for implementation material after the first consultation on a draft standard; and
- contracting parties submitting potential implementation issues could be encouraged engage with the steward, if needed, to clarify the implementation issues.

[196] The IC representative to the SC welcomed the suggestions, including the idea of having the flexibility to start preparative work, in collaboration with the steward, in advance of standards being adopted. The secretariat commented that it would be useful to explore the issue further and confirmed that, in the past, the SC had recommended that the IC delay starting to develop implementation material until the corresponding standard was adopted.

[197] The SC:

- (64) *invited* the IC to agree that the SC representative to the IC and the IC representative to the SC would discuss and propose suggestions for improving the procedure and report their proposals to both the SC and IC at their November 2025 meetings for consideration;
- (65) *agreed* to clarify, at the SC meeting in November 2025, the process and timing for the SC to forward potential implementation issues to the IC, taking into account the proposals from the SC representative to the IC and the IC representative to the SC as well as the decisions made during CPM-19 (2025), and to forward the proposed procedure to the IC for consideration in May 2026;

³² 17_SC_2025_May.

³³ SC 2023-11, agenda item 4.2; SC 2024-11, agenda item 11.1.

- (66) *requested* that the secretariat create a dedicated section within the restricted work area of the IPP to store and retrieve the potential implementation issues raised by various bodies at various stages;
- (67) *clarified* that the secretariat should store both the implementation issues forwarded by the SC to the IC and the potential implementation issues submitted by contracting parties and RPPOs during the consultation period; and
- (68) *tasked* the SC-7, representing the SC, to meet with the IC for a brainstorming session on the best way forward for collaboration between the SC and IC, if the SC-7 schedule allowed.

8.4 Update from the small SC group on developing guidance for lead stewards and assistant stewards in relation to technical panels

[198] David KAMANGIRA (Malawi) presented an update from the small working group that had been established by the SC at its meeting in May 2024 to develop guidance for lead stewards and assistant stewards in relation to technical panels and for the “regular” role of assistant stewards.³⁴ The group had met four times virtually and had drafted proposed revisions to the “Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)” section of the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*. The revised draft was presented to the SC for consideration.

Review of the revised guidelines

[199] **Length of time a former SC member can be an interim steward.** The SC agreed that the guidelines should specify a maximum of 12 months. They noted that if this proved to be too short, they could review it again in future.

[200] The SC noted that it was not feasible to specify a minimum length of time that a member should serve on the SC before becoming a steward, as the term of a steward was only three years. Also, the nomination process for SC members ensured that all SC members had the necessary phytosanitary expertise to fulfil the role of a steward.

[201] **Time commitment.** The SC agreed that the guidelines should provide a good estimate of the time that is likely to be required of stewards and assistant stewards to fulfil their role. They agreed that this should also be reflected in the statement of commitment that new SC members are required to sign. However, they recognized that the latter would need to be in more general terms, because the time commitment is variable depending on the roles the SC member undertakes. The secretariat advised that changes to the statement of commitment may need to be approved by the CPM Bureau.

[202] **Selection of assistant stewards.** The SC agreed that stewards for technical panels and topics should be SC members, as should assistant stewards for topics. However, they agreed that this need not be the case for assistant stewards for technical panels, given the difficulty in filling these roles.

[203] The SC agreed that assistant stewards for subjects may be technical panel members, as they have specific expertise in the area of work of the technical panel. The use of the word “may” also allowed for this role to be filled by an SC member.

[204] **Roles of stewards and assistant stewards for topics, subjects and technical panels.** The SC recognized that stewardship roles were very different depending on whether it was for a technical panel, topic or subject, and that the role of a steward was different to that of an assistant steward. They recommended, therefore, that the guidelines be rearranged to give separate guidance on technical panels, topics and subjects and to provide more clarity on the role of assistant stewards.

[205] **Role of the secretariat.** One SC member expressed a concern that the guidelines as revised by the small group appeared to be placing a greater onus on stewards by moving some responsibilities from the secretariat to stewards. The SC chairperson invited the member to raise this issue in relation to the relevant parts of the text.

³⁴ SC 2024-05, agenda item 8; 06_SC_2025_May.

[206] The SC agreed that more clarity was required in the guidelines about the role of the secretariat, or cross-references provided to the relevant parts of the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*.

[207] **Next steps.** The SC acknowledged that there was insufficient time at this meeting to review the text beyond the section on selection of stewards. They therefore agreed that the small working group should continue to work on it and the SC would return to it at the next SC meeting.

[208] The SC:

- (69) *agreed* that the small working group revising the “Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)” would continue their revision and would present an updated version to the SC in November 2025 for approval;
- (70) *selected* Mi Chi YEA (Republic of Korea) to join Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE (lead, Ghana) Steve CÔTÉ (Canada), André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil), Nader ELBADRY (Egypt), Stavroula IOANNIDOU (Greece) and Sophie PETERSON (Australia) in the small working group;
- (71) *requested* SC members with comments on the current draft of the “Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)” to send them to the secretariat by Friday 6 June; and
- (72) *requested* that the secretariat forward the comments submitted by SC members to the small working group and arrange a virtual meeting to follow.

9. Review of the *List of topics for IPPC standards*

9.1 Review of list of topics adopted by CPM-19 (2025)

[209] The secretariat introduced the LOT, which had been updated to incorporate the decisions of CPM-19 (2025) as well as subsequent changes.³⁵

[210] The SC reviewed the LOT and assigned stewards and assistant stewards as follows:

- Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), priority 1 – Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) as assistant steward;
- Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts (2008-002), priority 3 – Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy) as assistant steward;
- Safe provision of humanitarian aid in the phytosanitary context (2021-020), priority 1 – Sophie PETERSON (Australia) as steward and Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy) as assistant steward;
- Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds (Annex to ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*) (2018-009), priority 1 – Matías GONZALEZ BUTTERA (Argentina) and Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) as co-stewards;
- International movement of *Vitis vinifera* fruit (Annex to ISPM 46) (2023-018), priority 2 – Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy) as steward; and
- International movement of *Malus domestica* fruit for consumption (Annex to ISPM 46) (2023-024), priority 2 – Eyad MOHAMMED (Syrian Arab Republic) as steward.

[211] The SC also corrected the entry for *Requirements for the use of chemical treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-003) to give the steward as David OPATOWSKI (Israel).

[212] The SC:

- (73) *noted* the revised *List of topics for IPPC standards*;
- (74) *assigned* the stewards and assistant stewards as agreed at this meeting;

³⁵ 20_SC_2025_May. *List of topics for IPPC standards*: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/list>

- (75) *agreed* that Matías GONZALEZ BUTTERA (Argentina) would continue as interim steward of the TPPT and *invited* Masahiro SAI (Japan) to attend the June 2025 face-to-face meeting in the event of Matías GONZALEZ BUTTERA not being able to attend;
- (76) *deferred* the selection of an assistant steward to the Technical Panel for the Glossary (2006-013); and
- (77) *thanked* the following stewards and experts, whose term had ended or who had resigned, for their invaluable contributions to IPPC standard setting work:
- Harry ARIJS (SC member, European Union),
 - Martin DAMUS (TPCS member, Canada),
 - Toshiyuki DOHINO (TPPT member, Japan),
 - Douglas KERRUISH (TPCS member, Australia),
 - Vessela MAVRODIEVA (TPDP member, United States of America),
 - Ebbe NORDBO (TPG member, Denmark),
 - Shaza OMAR (TPG member, Egypt),
 - Julie PATTMORE (TPDP member, Australia),
 - Yazmin RIVERA (TPDP member, United States of America),
 - Hideki TANIGUCHI (TPCS member, Japan),
 - Eduardo WILLINK (TPPT member, Argentina), and
 - Marina ZLOTINA (SC member, United States of America).

9.2 Preparation for the 2025 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation

- [213] The secretariat presented a paper on the 2025 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation.³⁶ This referred to the modifications made to the submission forms, as discussed by CPM-19 (2025), and the decision by CPM-19 to have a two-year trial of an ongoing call for topics, with the SC and IC reviewing the submissions and making recommendations direct to the CPM. The paper also provided suggestions on structures or mechanisms to review the topics submitted during the ongoing (open) call, together with a tentative schedule for the call for topics in 2025.
- [214] Noting that the CPM had encouraged the SC and IC to prepare for the review of topics submitted during the 2025 call for topics,³⁷ the SC discussed how they would approach the 2025 call for topics.
- [215] **Adding topics and subjects to the list of topics.** The secretariat confirmed that subjects were added to the LOT by the SC and subsequently noted by the CPM, except for commodity standards, which were added to the list by the CPM. Topics were added by the CPM.
- [216] **Role of technical panels.** The secretariat explained that, before establishment of the Task Force on Topics, submissions would be forwarded directly to the SC but the SC had also requested that the secretariat forward submissions that were within the scope of technical panels to the respective panels for their advice. In recent years, submissions for DPs had similarly been forwarded to the TPDP for them to assess the feasibility of the proposals.
- [217] **Capacity building.** The secretariat confirmed they would be hosting a webinar on 18 June 2025 to support submitters and hence improve the quality of submissions, and the 2025 call for topics was on the global agenda for the 2025 IPPC regional workshops. The IC representative to the SC suggested that SC members could also help the countries in their region to complete their submission documents.
- [218] **Incomplete submissions.** The SC noted that usually there were some submissions that were incomplete (e.g. lacking a submission form, lacking a draft specification, mandatory sections not completed) and so

³⁶ 10_SC_2025_May_Rev.

³⁷ CPM-19 (2025), agenda item 9.3.

could not be considered. The secretariat confirmed that, if the SC wished, they could check whether submissions were complete and provide feedback to submitters of incomplete submissions, so that the submitter could resubmit for consideration by the SC at the next opportunity.

[219] **Schedule.** The paper presented to the SC suggested that the SC and IC review topics submitted from October to March at their May meetings, and topics submitted from April to September at their November meetings. With this time frame in mind, the SC considered a schedule of steps for the submissions to be considered at their November 2025 meeting (see decisions below).

[220] The SC:

- (78) *noted* the update on outcomes from CPM-19 (2025) on the IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation;
- (79) *noted* the proposed time frame for the 2025 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation;
- (80) *agreed* that SC members would endeavour to coordinate the submission of standard setting topic proposals at regional level;
- (81) *agreed* the following schedule for reviewing topics in 2025:
 - September – secretariat compiles the information and posts it on the IPP,
 - September – secretariat shares all submissions with the SC and, where a submission is relevant to a technical panel, shares the submission with that panel,
 - technical panels receiving submissions provide advice to the SC on feasibility and recommend priorities,
 - November – SC reviews submissions at its face-to-face meeting,
 - December – SC reviews its final recommendations by SC e-decision,
 - secretariat submits SC recommendations to CPM-20 (2026); and
- (82) *noted* that, after the two-year trial period, an assessment of the new process would be conducted and the results presented to CPM-21 (2027) with recommendations for future steps.

10. Standards Committee

10.1 Summary of polls and fora discussed on e-decision site, November 2024 to May 2025

[221] The secretariat presented a paper listing the e-decision polls and fora conducted from November 2024 to May 2025,³⁸ and the SC reviewed it.

[222] The SC:

- (83) *agreed* that the “Summary of Standard Committee e-decisions between November 2024 and May 2025” accurately reflected the outcome of the SC e-decisions (Appendix 11).

11. SC & IC update and enhancing synergies

[223] The IC representative to the SC, Kyu-Ock YIM, explained that the IC were seeking the nomination of an SC representative to join the IC Subgroup for the IPPC Observatory.³⁹ One of the main items of work for the subgroup would be the forthcoming, third IPPC General Survey.

[224] The IC representative to the SC explained that there was no other update to provide, as the IC meeting was the following week.

³⁸ 13_SC_2025_May_Rev1.

³⁹ IC 2024-11, agenda item 7.1.

[225] The SC:

- (84) *selected* Steve CÔTÉ (Canada) and Edouard NYA (Cameroon) as the SC representatives on the IC Subgroup on the IPPC Observatory.

12. IPPC regional workshops – confirmation of SC members and ideas or suggestions for presentations

[226] The SC considered which SC members would attend the 2025 IPPC regional workshops.

[227] The SC noted that it might be useful if SC members shared the respective agendas for their regional workshops. The SC chairperson offered to share the agenda for the Southwest Pacific workshop but noted that it was not usually available much in advance.

[228] The SC:

- (85) *confirmed* that the following SC members would attend the IPPC regional workshops in 2025:
- Africa – Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE (Ghana);
 - Asia – Mi Chi YEA (Republic of Korea);
 - Europe and Central Asia – Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy), Stavroula IOANNIDOU (Greece), Konstantin KORNEV (Russian Federation);
 - Pacific – Nafanua Luseane MALELE (Samoa), Sophie PETERSON (Australia), Joanne WILSON (New Zealand);
 - Near East and North Africa – Amani ALAWAMLEH, Nader ELBADRY (Egypt), Sayed HUSSAIN (Pakistan), Eyad MOHAMMED (Syrian Arabic Republic);
 - Latin America – André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil), Matías GONZALEZ BUTTERA (Argentina), María José MONTELONGO (Uruguay), David Alfonso TELLO CEPEDA (Ecuador); and
 - Caribbean – to be confirmed.

13. Election of SC chairperson and vice-chairperson

[229] The SC elected Sophie PETERSON (Australia) as chairperson to the SC for a three-year term.

[230] The SC elected Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE (Ghana) as vice-chairperson to the SC for a three-year term.

[231] The SC thanked David KAMANGIRA (Malawi) for his service as SC vice-chairperson.

14. Any other business

[232] There was no other business.

15. Recommendations to CPM Bureau, SPG or CPM-20 (2026)

[233] The SC noted that the following would be forwarded to CPM-20 (2026):

- ink amendments to the Spanish version of ISPM 15 and to ISPM 5, for noting (see agenda item 7.2).

[234] The SC noted that papers on the following would be prepared for the SPG:

- the future of ISPMs (see agenda item 4).

16. Agenda items deferred to future SC meetings

[235] The following items were deferred to the November 2025 meeting of the SC:

- consideration of the section on “Impacts on biodiversity and the environment” that is in all ISPMs (agenda item 8.1 of this meeting).

17. Date and venue of the next SC meeting

[236] The next SC meeting is scheduled for 17–21 November 2025 in Rome, Italy.

18. Review and adoption of the decisions

[237] The SC reviewed and adopted the decisions from this meeting.

[238] For ease of reference, a list of action points arising from the meeting is attached as Appendix 12.

[239] The SC:

- (86) *requested* that the secretariat open an e-decision to approve the report from this meeting, following approval of the text by the rapporteurs.

19. Close of the meeting

[240] The retiring SC vice-chairperson thanked everyone, including the SC chairperson, for giving him the opportunity to serve as vice-chairperson and for their collaborative spirit.

[241] 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	---	IPPC SECRETARY/NERSISYAN
2.	Meeting Arrangements		
2.1	Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson (PETERSON)
2.2	Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2025_May	Chairperson
3.	Administrative Matters		
3.1	Documents List	02_SC_2025_May	KRAH
3.2	Participants List	03_SC_2025_May SC membership list	KRAH
3.3	Local Information	Link to local information	KRAH
3.4	Evaluation of the meeting process	Link to survey	KRAH
3.5	Standard Setting Unit staff	Link to standard setting staff 2025 tentative work plan	NERSISYAN
4.	Updates from CPM-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of SC related issues from CPM-19. Discussion on the future of ISPMs. 	11_SC_2025_May 08_SC_2025_May	Chairperson / NERSISYAN WILSON
4.1	Updates from CPM Bureau	12_SC_2025_May Link	NERSISYAN
5.	Draft ISPMs for approval for the first consultation		
5.1	Draft annex International movement of fresh <i>Musa</i> spp. fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46 Steward: André DA SILVA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Steward's notes ❖ meeting reports 	2023-028 04_SC_2025_May TPCS meeting report	DA SILVA / MOREIRA
5.2	Draft annex International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> for consumption (2023-023) Steward: Sophie PETERSON <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Steward's notes ❖ TPCS meeting reports 	2023-023 07_SC_2025_May TPCS meeting report	PETERSON / MOREIRA
6.	Draft specifications for review and approval for consultation		

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
6.1	Annex Remote audits to ISPM 47 (Audit in the phytosanitary context) - Priority 1 Steward: Steve CÔTÉ ❖ Specification 66	2023-031 Specification 66	CÔTÉ /-
6.2	Revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) - Priority 1 Steward: Stavroula IOANNIDOU ❖ Specification 67	2023-020 Specification 67	IOANNIDOU /-
6.3	Revision of ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)- Priority 2 Steward: Masahiro SAI ❖ Specification 74 ❖ Discussion paper on field inspection standard as annex to ISPM 23 or stand-alone ISPM	2023-014 Specification 74 09_SC_2025_May	SAI /-
7.	Review of technical panels (from May 2024 to April 2025)		
7.1	Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) Steward: Matías BUTTERA Assistant steward: Edouard NYA ❖ TPPT meeting reports ❖ Update on activities of the TPPT	Call for Phytosanitary Treatments page TPPT meeting reports 25_SC_2025_May	BUTTERA / STIRLING
7.2	Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) Steward: André DA SILVA ❖ TPG November 2024 meeting report ❖ Update on activities of the TPG	TPG Reports 18_SC_2025_May	DA SILVA / NERSISYAN
7.3	Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) Steward: Prudence ATTIPOE Assistant steward: Mi Chi YEA ❖ TPDP meeting reports ❖ Update on activities of the TPDP ❖ Revision of DP 05 <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Aa on fruit	TPDP meeting reports 22_SC_2025_May 16_SC_2025_May	ATTIPOE /MOREIRA

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
7.4	Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) Steward: Joanne WILSON Assistant Stewards: Mariangela CIAMPITTI, Eyad MOHAMMED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ TPCS meeting reports ❖ Update on activities of the TPCS ❖ TPCS request for invited expert ❖ CV of TPCS Invited expert 	TPCS meeting reports 19_SC_2025_May 23_SC_2025_May 24_SC_2025_May	WILSON/MOREIRA
8.	Discussions and follow-up from SC November 2024		
8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Proposals to make available the annexes removed from the adopted ISPM 26 as a result of its revision. ❖ Consideration of the need for further explanation in the ISPM 5 definition of “pest free area” and the distinction between declarations of “absence” and an “official pest free area” ❖ Consideration of the need for, and content of, the section on “Impacts on biodiversity and the environment” that is in all ISPMs 	15_SC_2025_May 05_SC_2025_May 21_SC_2025_May	MOREIRA WILSON STIRLING
8.2	❖ Arrangements between the IPPC Secretariat and the OCS developers	14_SC_2025_May	KRAH
8.3	❖ Potential implementation issues: SC to IC forwarding procedure and related archiving	17_SC_2025_May	TORELLA
8.4	❖ Update from the small SC group on developing guidance for lead stewards and assistant stewards in relation to technical panels.	06_SC_2025_May	KAMANGIRA / MOREIRA/TORELLA
9.	Review of the List of Topics for IPPC standards (LOT)		
9.1	Review of adopted List of Topics by CPM-19	20_SC_2025_May Link to List of Topics for IPPC standards	KRAH/Chair
9.2	Preparation to the 2025 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation	10_SC_2025_May_Rev	KRAH/Chair
10.	Standards committee		
10.1	Summary of polls and fora discussed on e-decision sites November 2024 to May 2025	13_SC_2025_May_Rev1	KRAH
11.	SC & IC update and enhancing synergies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of an SC representative to the IC Subgroup on the IPPC Observatory 		YIM / ATTIPOE / NERSISYAN
12	IPPC Regional Workshops – confirmation of SC members and ideas/suggestions for presentations		Chairperson / Secretariat

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER/ SECRETARIAT SUPPORT
13	Election of SC Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson		SC
14.	Any other business:		Chairperson/SC
15.	Recommendations to CPM Bureau, SPG, or CPM-20 (if any)		Chairperson
16.	Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
17.	Date and venue of the next SC Meeting	17-21 Nov 2025 (FAO HQ, Rome)	Chairperson
18.	Review and Adoption of remaining Decisions (Thursday, Friday and any outstanding)		Chairperson
19.	Close of the meeting		Chairperson

Appendix 2: Documents list

DOCUMENT NO.	AGE NDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs			
2023-028	5.1	Draft annex International movement of fresh <i>Musa spp.</i> fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46	2025-03-26
2023-023	5.2	Draft annex International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> for consumption (2023-023)	2025-05-02
2023-014	6.3	Draft specification: Revision of ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)	2025-04-08
2023-031	6.1	Draft specification: Annex Remote audits to ISPM 47 (Audit in the phytosanitary context)	2025-04-09
2023-020	6.2	Draft specification: Revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates)	2025-04-09
Other Documents			
01_SC_2025_May	2.2	Provisional Agenda	2025-05-08
02_SC_2025_May	3.1	Documents List	2025-05-08
03_SC_2025_May	3.2	Participants List	2025-05-05
04_SC_2025_May	5.1	Steward's notes: Draft annex International movement of fresh <i>Musa spp.</i> fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46	2025-03-26
05_SC_2025_May	8.1	Consideration of the need for further explanation in the ISPM 5 definition of “pest free area” and the distinction between declarations of “absence” and an “official pest free area”	2025-04-08
06_SC_2025_May	8.4	Update from the small SC group on developing guidance for lead stewards and assistant stewards in relation to technical panels.	2025-04-09
07_SC_2025_May	5.2	Steward's notes: Draft annex International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> for consumption (2023-023)	2025-04-11
08_SC_2025_May	4	The Future of ISPMs	2025-04-15
09_SC_2025_May	6.3	Discussion paper on field inspection standard (annex to ISPM23 or and- stand-alone ISPM)	2025-04-15
10_SC_2025_May_Rev	9.2	Preparation to the 2025 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation	2025-04-23
11_SC_2025_May	4.0	CPM-19: Outcomes – key issues	2025-04-24
12_SC_2025_May	4.1	Updates from CPM Bureau	2025-04-24
13_SC_2025_May_Rev1	10.1	Summary of polls and fora discussed on e-decision sites November 2024 to May 2025	2025-04-24 2025-04-28
14_SC_2025_May	8.2	Arrangements between the IPPC Secretariat and the OCS developers	2025-04-24

DOCUMENT NO.	AGE NDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
15_SC_2025_May	8.1	Proposals to make available the annexes removed from the adopted ISPM 26 as a result of its revision	2025-04-29
16_SC_2025_May	7.3	Revision of DP 05 <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Aa on fruit	2025-04-29
17_SC_2025_May	8.3	Potential implementation issues: SC to IC forwarding procedure and related archiving	2025-04-30
18_SC_2025_May	7.2	Update on activities of the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)	2025-04-30
19_SC_2025_May	7.4	Update on activities of the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS)	2025-05-02
20_SC_2025_May	9.1	Review of adopted List of Topics by CPM-19	2025-05-06
21_SC_2025_May	8.1	Consideration of the need for, and content of, the section on "Impacts on biodiversity and the environment" that is in all ISPMs	2025-05-07
22_SC_2025_May	7.3	Update on activities of the Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)	2025-05-07
23_SC_2025_May	7.4	TPCS request for invited expert	2025-05-08
24_SC_2025_May	7.4	CV of TPCS invited expert	2025-05-08
25_SC_2025_May	7.1	Update on activities of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)	2025-05-08

Appendix 3: Participants list

Members

Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁰	Term expires
Africa Member	Edouard NYA M.Sc. Ingénieur Agronome Chief National Laboratory For Analysis and Diagnosis of Agricultural Products and Inputs Directorate of Regulations and Quality Control of Agricultural Inputs and Products Ministry Of Agriculture and Rural Development Republic of Cameroon CAMEROON Tel : (+237) 696 18 99 73	nyaedouard@yahoo.fr ;	CPM-18 (2024) 1 st term / 3 years	2027
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⁴⁰ Bracketed number indicates the Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat when Statement of Commitment was signed: (0) no funding, (1) airfare only, (2) full funding (<https://www.ippc.int/publications/criteria-used-prioritizing-participants-receive-travel-assistance-attend-meetings>)

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Appendix 4 Draft annex International movement of fresh *Musa* spp. fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures)

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	2025-05-23
Document category	Draft annex to ISPM 46
Current document stage	To first consultation
Major stages	2024-04 CPM-18 added topic Annex <i>International movement of fresh banana (Musa paradisiaca) fruit</i> (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (<i>Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures</i>) to the work programme, priority 1. 2024-12 Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) drafted. 2024-12 Standards Committee (SC) agreed change of title to <i>International movement of fresh Musa spp. fruit</i> (2025_eSC_May_03). 2025-01 to 2025-02 TPCS revised and recommended to SC for approval for consultation. 2025-05 SC revised and approved for first consultation.
Steward history	2024-05 SC André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (BR, Steward) 2024-12 TPCS Donam KIM (KR, Assistant Steward) 2024-12 TPCS Sun SHUANGYAN (CN, Assistant Steward)
Notes	2025-03 Edited 2025-05 Edited

Adoption

[Text to this paragraph will be added following adoption.]

1. Scope

This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh fruit of *Musa* spp. (Zingiberales: Musaceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh *Musa* spp. fruit.

2. Description of the commodity and its intended use

This commodity standard applies to the fresh fruit of *Musa* spp. (e.g. in hands or in clusters). It does not apply to bunches (see figures in Appendix 1), because they are not traded internationally. It applies to fruit that has been produced for international trade and is intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to fruit that has already been processed (e.g. canned, chopped, dried, frozen, mashed).

3. Pests associated with fresh *Musa* spp. fruit

The pests included in Table 1 are considered to be associated with fresh *Musa* spp. fruit and are regulated in international trade by at least one contracting party based on technical justification. The list of pests is not exhaustive, nor country specific.

The list of pests does not consider factors that may influence pest infestation of fruit in the country of origin (e.g. cultivar or variety, geographical and ecological factors, agricultural and production practices).

Inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. When determining whether to regulate a pest listed in this commodity standard, the NPPO of the importing country should base its decision on technical justification using either a pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.

Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh *Musa* spp. fruit*

Pest group	Family	Species (scientific name and authority) [†]
Arthropoda: Arachnida		
Mites (Trombidiformes)	Tenuipalpidae	<i>Raoiella indica</i> Hirst, 1924
	Tetranychidae	<i>Oligonychus orthius</i> Rimando, 1962
		<i>Oligonychus velascoi</i> Rimando, 1962
		<i>Tetranychus piercei</i> McGregor, 1950
Arthropoda: Insecta		
Fruit flies (Diptera)	Tephritidae	<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> (Tryon, 1927)
		<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i> Drew & Hancock, 1994
		<i>Bactrocera caryeae</i> (Kapoor, 1971)
		<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i> (French, 1907)
		<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel, 1912)
		<i>Bactrocera facialis</i> (Coquillett, 1909)
		<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i> (Schiner, 1868)
		<i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i> (Tryon, 1927)
		<i>Bactrocera kandiensis</i> Drew & Hancock, 1994
		<i>Bactrocera kirki</i> (Froggatt, 1911)
		<i>Bactrocera kraussi</i> (Hardy, 1951)
		<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Tryon, 1927)
		<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> (Hardy, 1951)
		<i>Bactrocera occipitalis</i> (Bezzi, 1919)
		<i>Bactrocera pyrifoliae</i> Drew & Hancock, 1994
		<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt, 1897)
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann, 1824)
		<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i> (Walker, 1849)
		<i>Zeugodacus tau</i> (Walker, 1849)
Aphids (Hemiptera)	Aphididae	<i>Pentalonia nigronervosa</i> Coquerel, 1859
Mealybugs and scales (Hemiptera)	Diaspididae	<i>Aspidiotus coryphae</i> Cockerell & Robinson, 1915
		<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Signoret, 1869
		<i>Aspidiotus excisus</i> Green, 1896
		<i>Hemiberlesia cyanophylli</i> (Signoret, 1869)
		<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret, 1869)
		<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell, 1893)
		<i>Pinnaspis musae</i> Takagi, 1963
		<i>Selenaspidus articulatus</i> (Morgan, 1889)
	Pseudococcidae	<i>Dysmicoccus bispinosus</i> Beardsley, 1965
		<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell, 1893)
		<i>Dysmicoccus grassii</i> (Leonardi, 1913)
		<i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> Beardsley, 1959
		<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell, 1893)

Pest group	Family	Species (scientific name and authority)†
		<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green, 1908)
		<i>Nipaecoccus nipae</i> (Maskell, 1893)
		<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell, 1905)
		<i>Planococcus minor</i> (Maskell, 1897)
		<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i> (Kuwana, 1902)
		<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i> Borchsenius, 1947
		<i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i> Gimpel & Miller, 1996
Whiteflies (Hemiptera)	Aleyrodidae	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> Ashby, 1915
		<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russell, 1965
		<i>Aleurodicus floccissimus</i> (Martin, Hernández-Suarez & Carnero, 1997)
Moths (Lepidoptera)	Crambidae	<i>Nacoleia octasema</i> (Meyrick, 1886)
	Noctuidae	<i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Stoll, 1782)
		<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith, 1797)
	Nymphalidae	<i>Opsiphanes tamarindi</i> Felder, 1861
	Psychidae	<i>Oiketicus kirbyi</i> Guiling, 1827
	Tineidae	<i>Opogona sacchari</i> (Bojer, 1856)
Thrips (Thysanoptera)	Thripidae	<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i> (Bagnall, 1914)
		<i>Elixothrips brevisetis</i> (Bagnall, 1919)
		<i>Frankliniella parvula</i> Hood, 1925
		<i>Hercinothrips bicinctus</i> (Bagnall, 1919)
		<i>Palleucothrips musae</i> (Hood, 1956)
		<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i> (Morgan, 1913)
		<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, 1925
Mollusca		
Snails (Gastropoda)	Achatinidae	<i>Lissachatina fulica</i> (Bowdich, 1822)
	Succineidae	<i>Succinea</i> spp. Draparnaud, 1801
Fungi		
Fungi	Ceratocystidaceae	<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> (Dade) C. Moreau, 1952
	Glomerellaceae	<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Arx, 1957
	Mycosphaerellaceae	<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> R. Leach, 1941
		<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i> (M. Morelet) Deighton, 1976
	Nectriaceae	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cubense</i> (E.F. Sm.) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hansen, 1940, Tropical Race 4
	Phyllostictaceae	<i>Phyllosticta cavendishii</i> M.H. Wong & Crous, 2012
Bacteria		
Bacteria	Burkholderiaceae	Races and strains of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith 1896) Yabuuchi <i>et al.</i> 1996 emend. Safni <i>et al.</i> 2014 that affect <i>Musa</i> spp.

Notes: * Information used to compile this list was supplied by at least one contracting party and may be provided by the IPPC Secretariat upon request.

[†] Scientific names used in this table are based on the submissions by contracting parties, modified where more than one name was submitted to the more recent scientific name or aligned with ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) or ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*).

4. Options for phytosanitary measures

This section provides options for phytosanitary measures that may be relevant for the pests listed in Table 1. The options presented are not exhaustive and contracting parties may consider other options.

Table 2 provides general options for phytosanitary measures that may be relevant to pests listed in Table 1.

Table 3 lists some pest-specific options to manage the pest risk of pests listed in Table 1, with further details in Table 4 and Table 5. Abbreviations used for options for phytosanitary measures are listed in Box 1, as well as below in relevant tables.

Importing-country NPPOs should decide whether the options listed in Table 3 are effective at managing the pest risk to an acceptable level before selecting them as phytosanitary measures. Importing-country NPPOs should also consider whether a measure for one pest will effectively manage the pest risk of other regulated pests of *Musa* spp. fruit. In addition, when applying these options as phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider the procedures for successful application.

Options for phytosanitary measures included in this commodity standard may be effective at managing pest risk when used alone or when integrated with other measures in a systems approach as described in ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).

Phytosanitary treatments (PTs) that have been adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures as annexes to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) are shown in bold in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 2. General options for phytosanitary measures

Options for phytosanitary measures	References
Pest free areas	ISPM 4 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>) ISPM 26 (<i>Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>)
Pest free places of production and pest free production sites	ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>)
Areas of low pest prevalence	ISPM 22 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence</i>)
Systems approaches	ISPM 14 (<i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i>) ISPM 35 (<i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>)
Specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest (e.g. hard green, mature green)	ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>) ISPM 37 (<i>Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>)
Phytosanitary treatments	ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)
Inspection	ISPM 23 (<i>Guidelines for inspection</i>) ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>)
Testing and pest identification	ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>)
Phytosanitary certification	ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)

Sources: See section 5.1.

Box 1. Abbreviations used in this commodity standard for options for phytosanitary measures

IRDN	Irradiation
PFA	pest free area
PFPP	pest free place of production
SA	systems approach

Table 3. Pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures

Pest species	Options for phytosanitary measures
Mites	
<i>Oligonychus orthius</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Oligonychus velascoi</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Raoiella indica</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Tetranychus piercei</i>	Export inspection*
Fruit flies	
<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera caryeae</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 3, 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera facialis</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>	IRDN 2, 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera kandiensis</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera kirki</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera kraussi</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera musae</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i>	IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera occipitalis</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera pyrifoliae</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 2, 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	IRDN 2, 4 ; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest

Pest species	Options for phytosanitary measures
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	IRDN 4; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
<i>Zeugodacus tau</i>	IRDN 1, 4; PFA; SA 1; specific physiological stage of maturity at harvest
Aphids	
<i>Pentalonia nigronervosa</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
Mealybugs and scales	
<i>Aspidiotus coryphae</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	SA 3
<i>Aspidiotus excisus</i>	Export inspection;* SA 3
<i>Dysmicoccus bispinosus</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	Export inspection;* SA 3
<i>Dysmicoccus grassii</i>	SA 3
<i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 6; SA 3
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Hemiberlesia cyanophylli</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i>	SA 3
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Export inspection;* PFA
<i>Nipaecoccus nipae</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Pinnaspis musae</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i>	IRDN 6; SA 3
<i>Planococcus minor</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 6; SA 3
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i>	Export inspection;* IRDN 5; SA 3
<i>Selenaspidus articulatus</i>	Export inspection*
Whiteflies	
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	PFA
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
<i>Aleurodicus floccissimus</i>	Export inspection*
Moths	
<i>Nacoleia octasema</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Oiketicus kirbyi</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Opsiphanes tamarindi</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
Thrips	
<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>	Export inspection*

Pest species	Options for phytosanitary measures
<i>Elixothrips brevisetis</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Frankliniella parvula</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Hercinothrips bicinctus</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Palleucothrips musae</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Export inspection*
Snails	
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	Export inspection*
<i>Succinea</i> spp.	Export inspection*
Fungi	
<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
<i>Colletotrichum musae</i>	Field and export inspection [†]
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cubense</i> TR4	PFA; PFPP
<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>	PFA; SA 3
<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>	SA 3
<i>Phyllosticta cavendishii</i>	SA 3
Bacteria	
Races and strains of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> that affect <i>Musa</i> spp.	PFPP; SA 2

Notes: Options in bold are **PTs** (phytosanitary treatments adopted as annexes to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*)): PTs are adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM); other treatments included in the table meet the criteria in ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*) but are not adopted by the CPM.

* Export inspection targeting the pest of concern and the application of a remedial action if the pest is detected.

[†] Field and export inspection targeting the pest of concern and the application of a corrective or remedial action if the pest is detected.

IRDN, irradiation (see Table 4); PFA, pest free area; PFPP, pest free place of production; SA, systems approach (see Table 5); TR4, Tropical Race 4.

Table 4. Options for irradiation (IRDN)

Measure number	Minimum absorbed dose (Gy)	References
IRDN 1	72 or 85	PT 42 (Irradiation treatment for <i>Zeugodacus tau</i>)
IRDN 2	100	PT 4 (Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>) PT 5 (Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>) PT 14 (Irradiation treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>)
IRDN 3	116	PT 33 (Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>)
IRDN 4	150	PT 7 (Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic))
IRDN 5	166	PT 45 (Irradiation treatment for <i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i>)
IRDN 6	231	PT 19 (Irradiation treatment for <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> , <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> and <i>Planococcus minor</i>)

Notes: Options in bold are **PTs** (phytosanitary treatments adopted as annexes to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*)): PTs are adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM); other treatments included in the table meet the criteria in ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*) but are not adopted by the CPM.

National plant protection organizations should also refer to ISPM 18 (*Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

Sources: See section 5.1.

Table 5. Options for systems approaches (SAs)

Systems approach number	Independent measures	References
SA 1	As set out in ISPM 35	ISPM 35 (<i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>)
SA 2	<i>Pre-planting control measures</i> (e.g. area of low pest prevalence) <i>Growing period control measures</i> (e.g. field inspection for discoloration of the pseudostem and peduncle, followed by corrective actions; fruit bagging)	ISPM 14 (<i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i>) [Additional reference pending]
SA 3	<i>Pre-planting control measures</i> (e.g. area of low pest prevalence) <i>Growing period control measures</i> (e.g. fruit bagging; pest monitoring and pest management in production sites) <i>Post-harvest and handling control measures</i> (e.g. pest monitoring and pest management in packing houses; post-harvest dip treatment; washing, disinfecting, grading, drying).	GACC (2022a, 2022b) ISPM 14 SDA (2005)

Note: National plant protection organizations should also refer to ISPM 14.

Sources: See section 5.1.

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

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Potential implementation issues

This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.

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

APPENDIX 1: Bunches, hands and clusters of *Musa* spp.



Figure 1. Bunches of *Musa* spp.

Source: Servicio Agrícola Y Ganadero, Chile.



Figure 2. Hand of *Musa* spp.

Source: Servicio Nacional De Sanidad Agropecuaria E Inocuidad Alimentaria, Bolivia.



Figure 3. Clusters (parts of hands) of *Musa* spp

Source: Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Sanidad Vegetal y de Semillas, Paraguay.

Appendix 5: DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 46: International movement of fresh *Colocasia esculenta* corms (2023-023)

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	2025-05-23
Document category	Draft annex to ISPM 46
Current document stage	To first consultation
Major stages	2024-04 CPM-18 added topic Annex <i>International movement of fresh taro (Colocasia esculenta) corm for consumption</i> (2023-023) to ISPM 46 (<i>Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures</i>) to the work programme, priority 1. 2024-12 Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) drafted. 2025-01 TPCS revised and recommended to Standards Committee (SC) for approval for consultation. 2025-05 SC revised and approved for first consultation.
Steward history	2024-05 SC Sophie PETERSON (AU, Lead Steward) 2024-12 TPCS Douglas KERRUISH (AU, Assistant Steward)
Notes	2024-12 TPCS approved title amended by steward, <i>International movement of fresh Colocasia esculenta corms</i> 2025-03 Edited 2025-05 Edited

Adoption

[Text to this paragraph will be added following adoption.]

1. Scope

This commodity standard provides guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on pests associated with the fresh corms of *Colocasia esculenta* (taro) (Alismatales: Araceae) and options for phytosanitary measures for the international movement of fresh *C. esculenta* corms for consumption or processing.

2. Description of the commodity and its intended use

This commodity standard applies to fresh *C. esculenta* corms, without leaves and lateral buds (see Appendix 1). The standard applies to corms that have been produced for international trade and are intended for consumption or processing in an importing country. It does not apply to corms that have already been processed (e.g. canned, cooked, dried, frozen, peeled).

3. Pests associated with fresh *Colocasia esculenta*

The pests included in Table 1 are considered to be associated with fresh *C. esculenta* corms and are regulated in international trade by at least one contracting party based on technical justification. The list of pests is not exhaustive, nor country specific.

The list of pests does not consider factors that may influence pest infestation of corms in the country of origin (e.g. cultivar or variety; geographical and ecological factors).

Inclusion of a pest in Table 1 does not constitute technical justification for its regulation by importing countries using this standard. When determining whether to regulate a pest listed in this commodity standard, the NPPO of the importing country should base its decision on technical justification using either a pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.

Table 1. Pests considered to be associated with fresh *Colocasia esculenta* corms*

Pest group	Family	Species (scientific name and authority)†
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Beetles (Coleoptera)	Scarabaeidae	<i>Papuana biro</i> (Endrödi, 1969)
		<i>Papuana cheesmanae</i> Arrow, 1941
		<i>Papuana hubneri</i> (Fairmaire, 1879)
		<i>Papuana inermis</i> Prell, 1912
		<i>Papuana japonensis</i> Arrow, 1941
		<i>Papuana laevipennis</i> Arrow, 1911
		<i>Papuana semistriata</i> Arrow, 1911
		<i>Papuana szentivanyi</i> Endrödi, 1971
		<i>Papuana trinodosa</i> Prell, 1912
		<i>Papuana uninodis</i> Prell, 1912
Planthoppers (Hemiptera)	Delphacidae	<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i> (Kirkaldy, 1907)
Nematodes (Tylenchida)	Pratylenchidae	<i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949
Oomycetes (Peronosporales)	Peronosporaceae	<i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i> Racib., 1900
Pest group	Family	Virus (virus name, acronym and species name)[†]
Viruses	Potyviridae	dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species <i>Potyvirus dasheenis</i>)
	Rhabdoviridae	colocasia bobone disease virus (CBDV; <i>Cytorhabdovirus colocasiae</i>)
		taro vein chlorosis virus (TaVCV; species <i>Alphanucleorhabdovirus colocasiae</i>)
	Tospoviridae	tomato zonate spot virus (TZSV; species <i>Orthotospovirus tomatizonae</i>)

Notes: * Information used to compile this list was supplied by at least one contracting party and may be provided by the IPPC Secretariat upon request.

[†] Scientific names used in this table, and names provided for viruses, are based on the submissions by contracting parties.

4. Options for phytosanitary measures

This section provides options for phytosanitary measures that may be relevant for the pests listed in Table 1. The options presented are not exhaustive and contracting parties may consider other options as phytosanitary measures.

Table 2 provides general options for phytosanitary measures that may be relevant to pests listed in Table 1.

Table 3 lists some specific options to manage the pest risk of pests listed in Table 1, with further details in Table 4 and Table 5. Abbreviations used for options for phytosanitary measures are listed in Box 1, as well as below in relevant tables.

Importing-country NPPOs should decide whether the options listed in Table 3 are effective at managing the pest risk to an acceptable level before selecting them as phytosanitary measures. Importing-country NPPOs should also consider whether a measure for one pest will effectively manage the pest risk of other regulated pests of *C. esculenta* corms. In addition, when applying these options as phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should consider the procedures for successful application.

When considering the use of methyl bromide (Table 4), NPPOs should refer to the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures recommendation on the *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (R-03). Where possible, alternative options to methyl bromide fumigation that are effective and more environmentally friendly should be selected and applied by NPPOs.

Options for phytosanitary measures included in this commodity standard may be effective at managing pest risk when used alone or when integrated with other measures in a systems approach as described in ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).

The surface of taro corms is pitted and rough with crevices, holes and dead leaf stems. It can harbour pests (e.g. beetles, mites, nematodes), and soil residues containing soil-borne pests may stick to the surface. To reduce the risk of such pests remaining on the corms, measures such as thorough cleaning of the corms should be considered when assessing options for phytosanitary measures for this commodity.

Table 2. General options for phytosanitary measures

Options for phytosanitary measures	References
Pest free areas	ISPM 4 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>)
Systems approaches	ISPM 14 (<i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i>)
Phytosanitary treatments	ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)
Inspection	ISPM 23 (<i>Guidelines for inspection</i>) ISPM 31 (<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>)
Testing and pest identification	ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>)
Phytosanitary certification	ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>) ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>)
Post-harvest operations (cleaning to be free from soil, e.g. brushing, washing)	ISPM 14 ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>)

Sources: See References section.

Box 1. Abbreviations used in this commodity standard for options for phytosanitary measures

MB	methyl bromide fumigation
PFA	pest free area
SA	systems approach

Table 3. Pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures

Pest	Options for phytosanitary measures
Beetles	
<i>Papuana</i> spp.	MB 1; PFA
Planthoppers	
<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i>	Removal of petiole base
Nematodes	
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	Pre-harvest sampling of corms with laboratory testing [†]
Oomycetes	
<i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i>	PFA; SA 1
Viruses	
dasheen mosaic virus	Removal of petiole base
colocasia bobone disease virus	Removal of petiole base
taro vein chlorosis virus	Removal of petiole base
tomato zonate spot virus	Removal of petiole base

Notes: [†] Pre-harvest sampling of corms with laboratory testing targeting the pest of concern. If the pest is detected, the corms from that field are excluded from export.

MB, methyl bromide fumigation (see Table 4); PFA, pest free area; SA, systems approach (see Table 5).

Table 4. Options for methyl bromide fumigation (MB) (applied under normal atmospheric pressure)

Measure number	Minimum temperature (°C)	Minimum dose (g/m ³)	Minimum time (hours)	Reference
MB 1	5–10	56	2	MAFF (1998)
	11–15	48	2	
	16–20	40	2	
	21–25	32	2	
	31 and above	16	2	

Note: National plant protection organizations should also refer to ISPM 43 (*Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*) and the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures recommendation on *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (R-03).

Source: See References section.

Table 5. Options for systems approaches (SAs)

Systems approach number	Independent measures	References
SA 1	<i>Planting measures</i> (e.g. use of resistant varieties) <i>Pre-harvest measures</i> (e.g. in-field pest control measures to reduce inoculum levels) <i>Post-harvest measures</i> (e.g. hot water dipping, topping of corms)	Biosecurity Australia (2011) DAFF (2020)

Note: National plant protection organizations should also refer to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).

Sources: See References section.

5. References

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

5.1 Main text

CPM R-03. 2017. *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure*. CPM Recommendation. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. Adopted 2008. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84230>

5.2 Tables

Biosecurity Australia. 2011. *Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms*. Canberra. 200 pp. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/Draft_Review_of_Import_Conditions_for_Fresh_Taro_Corms_Final.pdf

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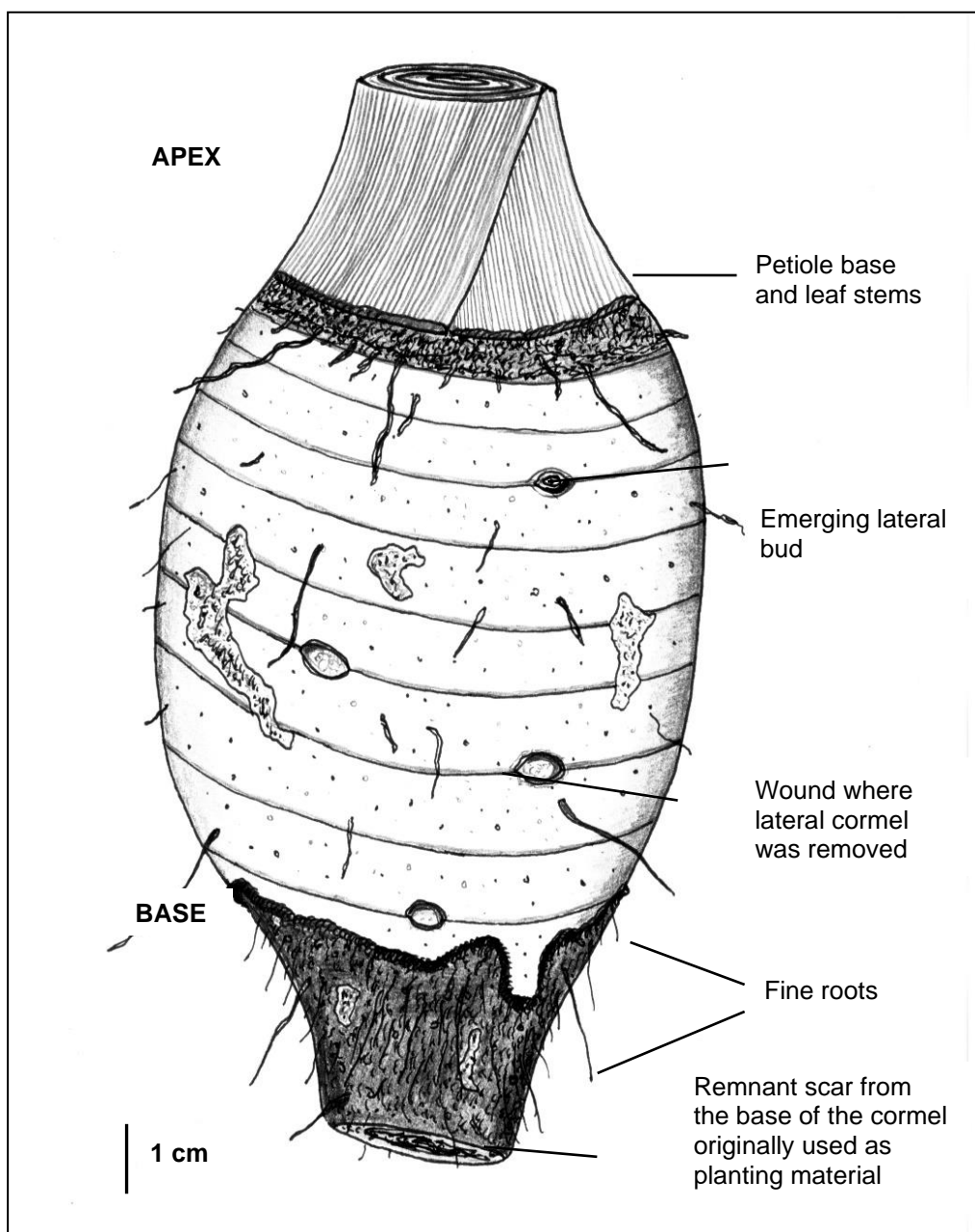
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MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests - Kingdom of Tonga). 1998. *Quarantine and quality management division operational manual*. Nuku'alofa, Tonga.

Potential implementation issues

This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.

APPENDIX 1: A typical, large, dasheen-type taro corm



Source: Biosecurity Australia. 2011. *Draft review of import conditions for fresh taro corms*. Canberra. 200 pp.
https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/Draft_Review_of_Import_Conditions_for_Fresh_Taro_Corms_Final.pdf. Reproduced with permission.

Appendix 6: DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex *Remote audits* (2023-031) to ISPM 47

Status box

This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval.	
Date of this document	2025-05-26
Document category	Draft specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	To first consultation
Major stages	2024-04 CPM-18 added topic Annex <i>Remote audits</i> (2023-031) to ISPM 47 (<i>Audit in the phytosanitary context</i>), priority 1. 2025-05 Standards Committee (SC) revised and approved for consultation.
Steward history	2024-05 Steve CÔTÉ (CA, Lead Steward) 2024-05 Nader EL BADRY (EG, Assistant Steward)
Notes	This is a draft document 2025-05 Edited

Title

Annex *Remote audits* (2023-031) to ISPM 47 (*Audit in the phytosanitary context*)

Reason for the annex to the standard

An audit in the phytosanitary context is a documented, systematic review of a phytosanitary system or procedure to evaluate the level of control, ensure that it conforms with the requirements set by the auditing national plant protection organization (NPPO), and evaluate whether the system or procedure is achieving the expected phytosanitary objectives. New technological advancements have allowed contracting parties to conduct remote audits when in-person audits are not possible or practical because of challenges such as travel restrictions, emergency situations, financial constraints or availability of experts. Although remote auditing also presents some challenges, it can offer significant benefits to contracting parties while still providing an appropriate level of oversight. For example, remote audits can ensure continuity of audit-related activities (e.g. implementation of corrective actions to address nonconformities), provide a flexible framework within which to achieve audit objectives, and allow additional experts to participate. However, ISPM 47 provides no guidance specifically on conducting remote audits.

Scope

The annex should provide guidance for conducting remote audits in the phytosanitary context by an NPPO in its own territory, or with and in the territory of another NPPO. It should also cover remote audits conducted by entities that have been authorized by the NPPO to conduct audits on its behalf.

Purpose

The annex aims to support a common approach to the conduct of remote audits, thereby increasing trust and understanding among importing and exporting countries.

Tasks

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

- (1) Describe what a remote audit is and the circumstances under which it may be used instead of an in-person audit.
- (2) Review current best practices, examples and approaches for remote audits, including hybrid audits where only some parts of the audit are conducted remotely.
- (3) Identify the advantages, limitations and risks of using remote audit techniques and technologies and identify the activities that are most suitable to be audited remotely.

- (4) Describe the requirements for conducting remote audits, including any requirements related to the associated regulatory or legal framework.
- (5) Consider whether the annex 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, clarified and addressed in the draft annex.
- (6) 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 <https://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 <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).

Expertise

Members with collective knowledge of, and experience in:

- auditing phytosanitary systems or procedures within the provisions of the IPPC; and
- conducting remote phytosanitary audits, including the specific needs and limitations of the process.

Participants

Five to seven members.

A member of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) should also be invited to attend as an invited expert or as an IC representative.

In addition, a representative from an organization experienced in the development of remote-audit guidance (e.g. the Codex Alimentarius Commission or Secretariat, the United Nations Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Organization for Standardization) should be invited to share their experience of remote audits with the EWG by giving a presentation as an invited expert.

Bibliography

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.

References

ISPM 47. 2022. *Audit in the phytosanitary context*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/91185/>

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ISPM 45. 2021. *Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. <https://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 7: DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) (2023-020)

Status box

This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval.	
Date of this document	2025-05-26
Document category	Draft specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	To first consultation
Major stages	2024-04 CPM-18 added topic <i>Revision of ISPM 12</i> (Phytosanitary certificates) (2023-020), priority 1. 2025-05 Standards Committee (SC) revised and approved for consultation.
Steward history	2024-05 Stavroula IOANNIDOU (GR, Lead Steward) 2024-05 Steve CÔTÉ (CA, Assistant Steward)
Notes	This is a draft document 2025-05 Edited

Title

Revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) (2023-020).

Reason for the revision

A focused revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) was recently undertaken in relation to re-export and the revised ISPM was adopted by the Sixteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2022. However, this revision did not address other issues that could further assist with the harmonization of phytosanitary certificates. A revision of ISPM 12 is therefore needed to:

- promote ease of use of the standard among contracting parties;
- clarify and update requirements to reflect current operational processes of national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) and support the maintenance and harmonization of paper certificates during the transition to electronic phytosanitary certificates (ePhytos);
- separate requirements from implementation and guidance information; and
- provide clear requirements for contracting parties on the following scenarios:
 - re-export of products after an extended period in secure storage, and
 - inclusion of inspection dates on phytosanitary certificates when multiple inspections have occurred.

Scope

The revision of ISPM 12 should be a complete revision to update and modernize the standard. All revisions are within the scope. Potential revisions include, but are not limited to: updating out-of-date information; clarifying some aspects of re-export requirements; clarifying what additional phytosanitary information may be included on phytosanitary certificates; clarifying the options for issuing phytosanitary certificates in paper or electronic form; and separating requirements from implementation and guidance material to provide contracting parties with a standard that is clear and easy to use.

Purpose

The purpose of the revision of ISPM 12 is to enhance implementation of, and compliance with, the standard to support international trade, the harmonization of phytosanitary certificates in paper and electronic form, and the transition to phytosanitary certificates in electronic form.

Tasks

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

- (1) Review requirements for phytosanitary certificates for re-export to ensure better clarity and consistency, including certificates for the re-export of regulated articles that may have been securely stored for an extended period.
- (2) Review the security and authentication requirements for phytosanitary certificates (e.g. security of wet and printed signatures, identifying fraudulent and invalid certificates, the use of QR codes and other online validation tools) and update the requirements as necessary.
- (3) Consider whether additional information is required regarding the duration of validity of phytosanitary certificates and certified copies.
- (4) Revise and update the requirements for phytosanitary certificates to better reflect the ongoing transition to ePhytos, considering that NPPOs use phytosanitary certificates in paper and in electronic form (e.g. requirements for management of attachments in the different formats);
- (5) Review Appendix 1 of ISPM 12 to ensure that ePhytos are up-to-date and will remain so in the future.
- (6) Review the text of ISPM 12, including its annexes and appendices, and identify which sections or parts thereof, if any, could be moved to implementation material. Advise whether any updates to these sections (or parts) would be required.
- (7) Consider whether the revised standard 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 standard.
- (8) Review all references to ISPM 12 in other ISPMs to ensure that they are still relevant and propose consequential changes if necessary. Review all references to other ISPMs in ISPM 12 and amend as necessary.
- (9) Consider implementation of the revised standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

Expertise

Members with collective knowledge of, and experience in, regulating and implementing phytosanitary certification (both paper and electronic) related to the import, export and re-export of regulated articles.

Participants

Five to seven members.

In addition, up to two technical experts from the ePhyto Steering Group should be invited to attend as invited experts.

A member of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) should also be invited to attend as an invited expert or an IC representative.

Bibliography

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.

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

ISPM 7. 2016. *Phytosanitary certification system.* IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. Adopted 2011. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/613/>

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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 8: DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014)

Status box

This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval.	
Date of this document	2025-05-26
Document category	Draft specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	To first consultation
Major stages	2024-04 CPM-18 added topic <i>Revision of ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)</i> (2023-014), priority 2. 2025-05 Standards Committee (SC) revised and approved for consultation.
Steward history	2024-05 Masahiro SAI (JP, Lead Steward) 2024-11 Steve CÔTÉ (CA, Assistant Steward)
Notes	This is a draft document 2025-05 Edited

Title

Revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014).

Reason for the revision of the standard

ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) deals with the inspection of consignments and was adopted by the Seventh Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2005. Since its adoption, many countries have used ISPM 23 for “the inspection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic and, where appropriate, the inspection of other regulated articles, particularly with the object of preventing the introduction and/or spread of pests” (Article IV.2(c) of the IPPC). However, since the adoption of ISPM 23, the definitions of “inspection” and other relevant terms (i.e. “compliance procedure (for a consignment)”, “identity”, “integrity”) in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) have been modified or added. A gap has therefore been created between the requirements of ISPM 23 (especially in relation to the meaning of “inspection”) and the definitions of these ISPM 5 terms.

The revised ISPM 5 definition of “inspection”, adopted in 2024, is “official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements”. However, the term “inspection” is used in a broader sense in ISPM 23, including other compliance procedures such as the examination of documents and verification of identity and integrity of the consignment. The revised definition of the ISPM 5 term “compliance procedure (for a consignment)”, adopted in 2023, is “official process of document checks, verification of consignment integrity, inspection or testing to verify if a consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements or phytosanitary requirements related to transit”. Many other ISPMs refer to ISPM 23 but use the term “inspection” in a narrow sense (i.e. visual examination to determine if pests are present or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements).

In addition to addressing the above inconsistencies, there is a need to revise ISPM 23 to clarify some of the requirements for inspection procedures, including the authorization and responsibilities of third parties if conducting inspection, and to accommodate modern methodologies and technologies. The requirements for field inspection are being developed as an annex to ISPM 23 (draft annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to ISPM 23), so the core text of ISPM 23 also needs to be revised to connect to this annex.

Scope

ISPM 23 describes procedures for the inspection of plants, plant products and other regulated articles before export and at import. The revision of ISPM 23 should include the following: ensuring consistency with the definitions of relevant terms in ISPM 5; clarifying the inspection procedure and other relevant

compliance procedures (e.g. document and integrity checks); and updating the requirements that cover the necessary steps in the inspection procedure.

Purpose

The purpose of the revision is to update and clarify the requirements in ISPM 23 and ensure that the standard is consistent with the relevant ISPM 5 definitions.

The revised standard will also connect to the content of the newly developed annex *Field inspection* (2021-018).

Tasks

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

- (1) Identify the sections of ISPM 23 that align with the ISPM 5 definition of “inspection” (i.e. visual examination to determine if pests are present or to verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements) and the sections that describe inspection in a broader sense that goes beyond the ISPM 5 definition (including compliance procedures other than inspection).
- (2) Revise the contents of ISPM 23 to ensure that all aspects of inspection are included and to better connect the draft annex *Field inspection* (2021-018) to the core text based on the recommendations from the EWG on Field Inspection (2021-018).
- (3) Review the text of ISPM 23 and identify which sections, or parts thereof, if any, could be moved to implementation material. Advise whether any updates to these sections (or parts) would be required and whether any terms would benefit from a definition being included in ISPM 5.
- (4) Consider whether the revised standard 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 standard.
- (5) Review all references to ISPM 23 in other ISPMs to ensure they are still relevant and propose consequential changes if necessary. Review all references to ISPMs in the revised ISPM 23 and amend as necessary.
- (6) Consider implementation of the revised standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

Expertise

Members should have collective knowledge of, and experience in, consignment and field inspection, compliance procedures and pest risk management.

Members of the former EWG on Field Inspection (2021-018) are encouraged to apply.

Participants

Five to seven members.

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

Bibliography

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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IPPC Secretariat. 2023. *Report of the meeting of the Technical Panel for the Glossary, 28 November–2 December 2022*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/92027/>

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IPPC Secretariat. 2024. *Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. 57 pp. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87049>

ISPM 7. 2016. *Phytosanitary certification system*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. Adopted 2011. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/613/>

ISPM 20. 2023. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/602/>

ISPM 45. 2021. *Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. <https://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: Translation consistency changes as ink amendments to the Spanish translation of ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade)

Section / Para	ISPM 15 (English)	Current text (Spanish)	Proposed text	Rationale
Outline of Requirements / Perfil de los requisitos	[...] Specific requirements apply to wood packaging material that is repaired or remanufactured . [...]	[...] Al embalaje de madera que se repare o recicle se aplicarán requisitos específicos. [...]	[...] Al embalaje de madera que se repare o recicle reconstruya se aplicarán requisitos específicos. [...]	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.
1. Basis for Regulation / 1. Fundamento para la reglamentación	[...] Furthermore, wood packaging material is very often reused, repaired or remanufactured (as described in section 4.3). [...]	[...] Además, el embalaje de madera es muy a menudo reutilizado, reparado o reciclado (según se describe en el apartado 4.3). [...]	[...] Además, el embalaje de madera es muy a menudo reutilizado, reparado o reciclado reconstruido (según se describe en el apartado 4.3). [...]	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.
3.1 Approved phytosanitary measures / 3.1 Medidas fitosanitarias aprobadas	[...]The internationally recognized, non-language-specific mark facilitates identification of treated wood packaging material during inspection prior to export, at the point of entry, or elsewhere. [...]	[...]Una marca reconocida internacionalmente e igual para todos los idiomas facilita la identificación del embalaje de madera tratado durante la inspección previa a la exportación, en el punto de ingreso o en cualquier otro lugar. [...]	[...]Una marca reconocida internacionalmente e igual para todos los idiomas facilita la identificación del embalaje de madera tratado durante la inspección previa a la exportación, en el punto de ingreso entrada o en cualquier otro lugar. [...]	“Punto de entrada” is the Spanish translation for the Glossary term “point of entry”.
4.3 Treatment and marking requirements for wood packaging material that is reused, repaired or remanufactured	4.3 Treatment and marking requirements for wood packaging material that is reused, repaired or remanufactured	4.3 Requisitos de tratamiento y marcado para el embalaje de madera que se reutiliza, repara o recicla	4.3 Requisitos de tratamiento y marcado para el embalaje de madera que se reutiliza, repara o reciclareconstruye	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.
4.3 Treatment and marking requirements for wood packaging material that is reused, repaired or remanufactured / 4.3 Requisitos de tratamiento y marcado para el embalaje de	NPPOs of countries where wood packaging material that bears the mark described in Annex 2 is repaired or remanufactured have responsibility for ensuring and verifying that systems related to export of such wood	Las ONPF de países donde se haya reparado o reciclado embalaje de madera que lleve la marca descrita en el Anexo 2 tienen la obligación de asegurar y verificar que los sistemas relacionados con la exportación de dicho embalaje de	Las ONPF de países donde se haya reparado o reciclado reconstruido embalaje de madera que lleve la marca descrita en el Anexo 2 tienen la obligación de asegurar y verificar que los sistemas relacionados con la exportación de dicho embalaje de madera cumplan plenamente con esta norma.	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.

madera que se reutiliza, repara o recicla	packaging material comply fully with this standard.	madera cumplan plenamente con esta norma.		
4.3.1 Reuse of wood packaging material / 4.3.1 Reutilización del embalaje de madera	A unit of wood packaging material that has been treated and marked in accordance with this standard and that has not been repaired, remanufactured or otherwise altered does not require re-treatment or reapplication of the mark throughout the service life of the unit.	Si una unidad de embalaje de madera que ha recibido tratamiento y se ha marcado en conformidad con esta norma no ha sido reparada, reciclada o alterada de alguna otra forma, no será necesario que reciba nuevo tratamiento o marcado durante la vida útil de la unidad.	Si una unidad de embalaje de madera que ha recibido tratamiento y se ha marcado en conformidad con esta norma no ha sido reparada, reciclada reconstruida o alterada de alguna otra forma, no será necesario que reciba nuevo tratamiento o marcado durante la vida útil de la unidad.	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.
4.3.3 Remanufactured wood packaging material	4.3.3 Remanufactured wood packaging material	4.3.3 Embalaje de madera reciclado	4.3.3 Embalaje de madera reciclado reconstruido	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.
4.3.3 Remanufactured wood packaging material / 4.3.3 Embalaje de madera reciclado	If a unit of wood packaging material has had more than approximately one third of its components replaced, the unit is considered to be remanufactured . In this process, various components (with additional reworking if necessary) may be combined and then reassembled into further wood packaging material. Remanufactured wood packaging material may therefore incorporate both new and previously used components. Remanufactured wood packaging material must have any previous applications of the mark permanently	Si se reemplaza más de un tercio, aproximadamente, de los componentes de una unidad de embalaje de madera se considerará que la unidad se ha reciclado. En este proceso se podrán combinar y volver a armar varios elementos (con adaptaciones adicionales, de ser necesario) para formar otro embalaje de madera. El reciclado del embalaje de madera podrá, por consiguiente, incluir tanto elementos nuevos como utilizados anteriormente. En el embalaje de madera reciclado debe obliterarse en forma permanente toda aplicación anterior de la marca (por ejemplo, cubriéndola con pintura o esmerilándola). El embalaje de madera reciclado debe recibir tratamiento nuevamente y luego	Si se reemplaza más de un tercio, aproximadamente, de los componentes de una unidad de embalaje de madera se considerará que la unidad se ha reciclado reconstruido . En este proceso se podrán combinar y volver a armar varios elementos (con adaptaciones adicionales, de ser necesario) para formar otro embalaje de madera. El reciclado material del embalaje de madera reconstruido podrá, por consiguiente, incluir tanto elementos nuevos como utilizados anteriormente. En el embalaje de madera reciclado reconstruido se deben obliterarse en forma permanente todas <u>las</u> aplicaciones en anteriores de la marca (por ejemplo, cubriéndola <u>s</u> con pintura o esmerilándola).	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.

	obliterated (e.g. by covering with paint or grinding). Remanufactured wood packaging material must be re-treated and the mark must then be applied anew in accordance with this standard.	debe aplicarse otra vez la marca en conformidad con esta norma.	El embalaje de madera reciclado reconstruido debe recibir tratamiento nuevamente y luego se debe aplicarse otra vez la marca en conformidad con esta norma.	
4.6 Phytosanitary measures for non-compliance at point of entry	4.6 Phytosanitary measures for non-compliance at point of entry	4.6 Medidas fitosanitarias en caso de incumplimiento en el punto de ingreso	4.6 Medidas fitosanitarias en caso de incumplimiento en el punto de ingresoentrada	“Punto de entrada” is the Spanish translation for the Glossary term “point of entry”.
4.6 Phytosanitary measures for non-compliance at point of entry / 4.6 Medidas fitosanitarias en caso de incumplimiento en el punto de ingreso	[...] Taking into account the frequent re-use of wood packaging material, NPPOs should consider that the non-compliance identified may have arisen in the country of production, repair or remanufacture , rather than in the country of export or transit.	[...] Tomando en cuenta la frecuente reutilización del embalaje de madera, las ONPF deberían considerar que el incumplimiento detectado puede no haberse producido en el país de exportación o en el de tránsito sino en el de producción, reparación o reciclado.	[...] Tomando en cuenta la frecuente reutilización del embalaje de madera, las ONPF deberían considerar que el incumplimiento detectado puede no haberse producido en el país de exportación o en el de tránsito sino en el de producción, reparación o reciclado reconstrucción .	The appropriate translation in Spanish of the English term “remanufactured” is “reconstruido” rather than “reciclado”.

Appendix 10: IPPC Style guide's section 7.2 "General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs"

General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs

Drafting groups should follow these recommendations to ensure consistency across ISPMs:⁴¹

- (1) Use glossary terms, rather than other terminology, wherever they are appropriate, and use them without abbreviation or substitution.
- (2) Do not use glossary terms in inappropriate contexts, but instead substitute with more neutral language.

Recommendations on use of specific terms

Accredit, authorize and certify

These terms are used by many bodies and organizations in ways that may make them appear to have the same or similar meanings. In ISPMs and other IPPC documents, it is recommended that the terms be used with the following restrictions:

“accredit” – to give authority to a person or a body to do something when certain requirements have been met

“authorize” – to give authority to a person or a body to do something

“certify” – to state that a product or article meets certain requirements.

Appropriate level of protection, acceptable level of risk

These terms are not defined in the glossary. They are recognised as terms of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) and “appropriate level of protection” is the term defined in this agreement. These terms should only be used in ISPMs when referring to the SPS context, and with the precise wording of the SPS Agreement. Otherwise, in the phytosanitary context, it is preferable to state that exporting countries have to meet the “phytosanitary import requirements” of importing countries, not their “appropriate level of protection”.

(Non-)compliance, (non-)conformity

According to IPPC Article VII (2f), “Importing contracting parties shall ... inform ... of instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification ...”. Furthermore, “Compliance procedure (for a consignment)” has been defined in the glossary. Thus, in those cases, compliance and non-compliance are clearly linked to consignments and thus to phytosanitary certification and import. For cases referring to correct or incorrect application of measures (e.g. regarding requirements prescribed for an entire place of production) the term “(non-) conformity” should be used instead.

Contamination, contaminating pest and contaminant

“Contamination” and “contaminating pest” are glossary terms and they should be used whenever the object in question fits with their respective definition. In case an ISPM needs to refer to objects similar, but beyond any of those definitions (as not related to pests or regulated articles), another term such as “contaminant” may be used (despite the general clause of ISPM 5 that a definition pertains to a term and any derivate thereof).

Country, contracting party, national plant protection organization (NPPO)

Countries are variously specified in ISPMs as “contracting parties”, “NPPOs” or just “countries”. These terms can be used to support the intended meaning of a sentence. Where reference is being made

⁴¹ Former process approved by the TPG 2010-10 (Annex 13), noted by the SC 2011-05; revised by TPG 2013-02, approved by SC 2013-11 (Appendix 16); recommendations revised by TPG 2014-02, noted by SC 2014-05; revised by TPG 2015-12, noted by SC 2016-05; revised by TPG 2016-12, noted by SC 2017-05; revised by TPG 2017-12, noted by SC 2018-05; minor editorial amendments by TPG 2018-12; revised by TPG 2021-12, noted by SC 2022-07.

specifically to the text of the IPPC and its obligations, the term “contracting party” is appropriate. If the responsibility for action is among those specified in Article IV of the IPPC, the term “NPPO” is more accurate. Otherwise, “country” can be used instead of “contracting party” for the requirements specified in ISPMs, as it is more straightforward, easier to understand and shorter.

Efficacy, effectiveness

“Efficacy” is a special concept linked to treatments, and the terms “efficacy” and “efficacious” should be used only in this context. In this sense, the term “efficacy (of a treatment)” is correctly defined in the glossary. The definition of “efficacy” includes the notion of being “measurable”. Therefore, “efficacy” should preferably be used alone, without “level of”. In some cases, the term “effectiveness” and its derived form “effective” may be used; for instance an “effective measure”, “effectiveness of measures”. The generally accepted understanding is that efficacy refers to measurable results under controlled conditions, whereas effectiveness is the degree to which something is successful in producing the desired results.

Hazard, pest hazard, phytosanitary hazard

The use of the term “hazard”, alone or with “pest” or “phytosanitary” as a qualifier, should be avoided in ISPMs. It is considered confusing and difficult to translate into other languages. Furthermore, the glossary terms “pest” and “pest risk” are sufficient. Where hazard is used to refer to deleterious effects on humans, the term “danger” could be used instead.

(Non-)indigenous, (non-)native, exotic, endemic and alien

None of these terms are defined in the glossary. Used in their normal dictionary sense, the terms “indigenous” and “non-indigenous” are the preferred terms to be used in ISPMs, while the use of other terms should be avoided. In particular, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) term “alien” should in any case be avoided in ISPMs, so as not to create confusion or conflict with that convention.

Inspection

This is the glossary term. The definition of “inspection” includes “visual examination”, so the term “inspection” should not be used in conjunction with the word “visual” (as in “visual inspection”).

Intended use, end use

“Intended use” is the glossary term, which should be used, while other wordings such as “end use” should be avoided.

Invasive, invasiveness, invasion

“Invasive” is a defined term of the CBD when it refers to certain organisms. This term should be avoided in ISPMs because more precise terms have been defined for the IPPC (i.e. “pest” and “quarantine pest”, building upon the well-defined processes of “entry”, “establishment” and “spread”). While IPPC and CBD terminology may seem similar, the differences are rather important (see Appendix 1 to ISPM 5) and confusion could arise from using CBD terminology in ISPMs. The derivatives “invasiveness” and “invasion”, although not defined by CBD, should also be avoided in ISPMs, as the meaning of these words is unclear, and appropriate and well-defined IPPC terms exist for use in ISPMs.

IPPC

It is recommended that the abbreviation “IPPC” only be used when referring specifically to the International Plant Protection Convention itself. When referring to decisions or actions of the CPM or the IPPC Secretariat, these bodies should be specified.

Official

Anything “established, authorized or performed by an NPPO” is by definition “official”. Many glossary terms are defined as “official” (e.g. “area”, “inspection”, “phytosanitary action”, “phytosanitary measure”, “quarantine”, “surveillance”, “test”, “treatment”). The word “official” should therefore not be used where it is redundant.

Pest free

In the glossary, this term is not defined as such, and is used only in combination with a noun (e.g. the glossary term “pest free area”). It should not be used alone, but rearranged to use the glossary term “free from ... (whatever pest or pests are concerned)”. The term “pest freedom” is also used and accepted in ISPMs.

Pest incidence, pest prevalence, pest level, pest-population density, infestation rate

“Incidence (of a pest)” was defined in the glossary until 2022, but it was deleted from the glossary because of lack of consensus about whether “prevalence” would make a more appropriate term for the same concept. Therefore, both terms can be used in ISPMs in their normal dictionary sense. However, other expressions, such as “pest level”, “pest-population density” and “infestation rate” should be avoided.

Pest list

There are different types of pest lists, and the terms “pest list”, “list of pests” or “pest listing” used on their own may be ambiguous, especially where they may be interpreted as referring to the pests *regulated* by a country or the pests *present* in a country. Therefore, the terms “pest list”, “list of pests” or “pest listing” should always be qualified.

In relation to the pests regulated by a country, proper wording would be, for example, “list of regulated pests” or “regulated pest list” (or, where applicable, the narrower “list of quarantine pests”, or “list of regulated non-quarantine pests”). In relation to the pests present in a country, “list of pests present in the country” may be used. The terms “national pest list” or “categorized pest list” are ambiguous and should be avoided.

The defined terms “commodity pest list” or “host pest list” should be used where appropriate.

Pest risk management

“Pest risk management” is defined as being part of “pest risk analysis”. It relates to the identification, evaluation and selection of phytosanitary measures before they are implemented. Accordingly, the term should only be used in the strict context of pest risk analysis (PRA). It is not appropriate in referring to activities involving the actual implementation of phytosanitary measures. “Pest management” or “reduction of pest risk” may, in this case, be the suitable alternative term.

Pest risk, phytosanitary risk, risk

When the meaning of “pest risk” is intended, the glossary term “pest risk” in full should be used (and not reduced to “risk” except in sentences with repetitions where “pest” may be redundant). The term “phytosanitary risk” should be avoided.

Pest risk management

“Pest risk management” is defined as being part of “pest risk analysis”. It relates to the identification, evaluation and selection of phytosanitary measures before they are implemented. Accordingly, the term should only be used in the strict context of pest risk analysis (PRA). It is not appropriate in referring to activities involving the actual implementation of phytosanitary measures. “Pest management” or “reduction of pest risk” may, in this case, be the suitable alternative term.

It is recommended that the phrasing used to specify the entity or event (“X”) that carries the pest risk may vary only as: “X poses a pest risk”, “X presents a pest risk”, “the pest risk associated with X”, “the pest risk of X”, including derivatives thereof. Other verbs or prepositions than those four mentioned should be avoided. Within each ISPM, the number of differing expressions used should be limited further.

Phytosanitary certificate, certificate

Where “certificate” or “certification” refers to “phytosanitary certificate” or “phytosanitary certification”, the latter glossary terms should be used, to distinguish from other instances where certificate and certification may relate to other situations (e.g. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) certificates, certification scheme). In ISPM 12

(*Phytosanitary certificates*), the plural term “phytosanitary certificates” refers to both “phytosanitary certificate for export” and “phytosanitary certificate for re-export”.

Phytosanitary import requirements

This is the defined glossary term and should be used whenever possible (rather than alternative wordings, such as “requirements of the importing country”). See also “restriction”, below.

Phytosanitary measures, phytosanitary actions

Care should be taken to use these terms correctly. Though in common language “measures” can be “actions”, this is not so in the glossary. “Phytosanitary measure” is “legislation, regulation or official procedure” (in accordance also with the use of this term in the SPS Agreement), while “phytosanitary action” is “official operation”. For a fuller explanation, see Note 10 of the Annotated Glossary.

Phytosanitary security, security

“Phytosanitary security” is defined in the glossary and only in relation to “consignment”. The full term should be used when appropriate.

Phytosanitary status

The use of “phytosanitary status” should be avoided as it creates conflicts of meaning between existing ISPMs. The defined glossary terms “pest status (in an area)” or “pest risk” may be used in some contexts. In other cases, the concept should be explained in plain words.

Point of entry

This is the glossary term. “Point of entry” should be used instead of other wordings such as “port of entry”. Also, “point of entry” should not be used in relation to entrance points into a pest free area (PFA) or an area of low pest prevalence (ALPP).

Presence, occurrence

The terms “presence” and “occurrence” have been used in ISPMs in relation to pest status. However, it is recommended that the term “presence” be used rather than the term “occurrence”.⁴²

Required, prescribed, target

The terms “required”, “prescribed” and “target” have been used in ISPMs to indicate the desired measurement of a temperature, dose or similar. However, “target” indicates that which is aimed for, but which may not be reached. Thus, the word “target” should not be used in ISPMs in this context. “Required” indicates a measurement that is set in the phytosanitary import requirements of a country, and is therefore a suitable adjective to use. “Prescribed” is synonymous with “required”, but “required” is the preferred term in this context.

Restriction

While this previously defined glossary term has been used in ISPMs, it was used to mean “phytosanitary import requirements”. The term “phytosanitary import requirements” is defined in the glossary and, as such, is the preferred term.⁴³

Shipment

“Shipment” is used in ISPMs in different contexts. Where it is intended to mean “consignment” (defined in the glossary) or “dispatch”, these terms should be used and “shipment” should be avoided.

Spread, dispersal, dissemination

These terms are sometimes used in ways that make them appear to have the same or similar meanings.

[15] In ISPMs, it is recommended that these terms be used with the following restrictions:

⁴² CPM-10 (2015) adopted the deletion of the definition of “occurrence” and confirmed that the term “presence” does not need a specific IPPC definition.

⁴³ CPM-10 (2015) adopted the deletion of the glossary term “restriction” and thus the term can now be used with its general English meaning.

- “spread” should be used as defined in the glossary (i.e. meaning the enlargement of the geographical range of a pest species by human activity or naturally);
- “dispersal” should be used for the movement of individual pest specimens (including propagules of plants as pests) be it by a vector, wind or soil or by its own means (e.g. flying); and
- “dissemination” should be used only in reference to information flow.

Trading partner

“Trading partner” (or “trade partner”) has been used in ISPMs in different contexts. This term may cause confusion. In ISPMs, it has often been used to make reference to the “NPPO of an importing country”, and does not cover the broader understanding of the term which may include stakeholders. Where it is intended to mean “importing country”, this expression should be used. Otherwise more precise wording should be used.

Other recommendations

References to the text of the IPPC

ISPMs frequently include references to the text of the IPPC. If it is necessary to explain the reference, this should not be done by providing an interpretation or abridgement of the IPPC text. The relevant text of the IPPC should be quoted as written.

and/or

Use of “and/or” should be avoided as it may confuse understanding and cause problems in translation. Usually, “and/or” can be replaced by “or”, without loss of meaning. “Or” means that either option or both options can apply at the same time. Only when a sentence reads “either ... or ...” does it mean that the two options cannot occur at the same time.

“/” and “(s)”

The use of “/” (e.g. “insects/fungi”) and nouns with “(s)” (e.g. “the consignment(s) are”) introduces confusion and should be avoided:

- “and” or “or” may be used instead of “/” depending on what is meant in the context (e.g. “insects and fungi”, “insects or fungi”).
- Single or plural should be used instead of (s) (e.g. “the consignment is” or “the consignments are”). In some cases, it may be necessary to keep both, separated by “or” (e.g. “the consignment or consignments”)

Appendix 11: Summary of Standard Committee e-decisions between November 2024 and May 2025

Background

E-decision number	SC decision	SC members commenting in the forum	Polls (yes/no)
2025_eSC_May_01	Title adjustment for diagnostic protocol <i>Tephritidae</i> : identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques (2006-028)	15	No
2025_eSC_May_02	Mechanism to address technical issues but are not objections	17	No
2025_eSC_May_03	Title adjustment for commodity standards on banana fruits: International movement of fresh banana (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>) fruit (2023-028) Latest Posts	16	No
2025_eSC_May_04	Cover paper - draft specification for an ISPM related to the provision of safe food and other humanitarian aid	13	No
2025_eSC_May_05	Approval for adoption: Draft annex to ISPM 27: <i>Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato</i> (2021-015)	13	No
2025_eSC_May_06	Adoption of the 2024 November SC meeting report	20	No
2025_eSC_May_07	Selection of the Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7) member for North America	17	No
2025_eSC_May_08	Selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS)	8	Yes
2025_eSC_May_09	Proposal for removal from the work programme: <i>Halyomorpha halys</i> (2023-012) and <i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i> (2023-003)	12	No
2025_eSC_May_10	Membership of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols	15	Yes

2025_eSC_May_01: Title adjustment for diagnostic protocol *Tephritidae*: identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques (2006-028)

Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision the SC was invited to agree to change the title of the topic “*Tephritidae*: identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques (2006-028).

The SC e-forum was open from 27 November 2024 to 10 December 2024. 15 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC changed the title of the topic “*Tephritidae*: identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques (2006-028).

2025_eSC_May_02: Mechanism to address technical issues but are not objections**Summary of SC e-forum discussion**

During the SC e-decision the SC was invited to agree to submit the draft paper prepared by the SC Small group on the Mechanism to address technical issues but are not objections to CPM-19 (2025).

The SC e-forum was open from 02 December 2024 to 16 December 2024. 17 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC submitted the draft paper prepared by the SC Small group on the Mechanism to address technical issues but are not objections to CPM-19 (2025).

2025_eSC_May_03: Title adjustment for commodity standards on banana fruits: International movement of fresh banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) fruit (2023-028)**Summary of SC e-forum discussion**

During the SC e-decision the SC was invited to agree to change the title of the subject “International movement of fresh banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) fruit (2023-028)” to “International movement of fresh *Musa spp.* fruit (2023-028).

The SC e-forum was open from 09 December 2024 to 23 December 2024. 16 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC changed the title of the subject “International movement of fresh banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) fruit (2023-028)” to “International movement of fresh *Musa spp.* fruit (2023-028).

2025_eSC_May_04: Cover paper - draft specification for an ISPM related to the provision of safe food and other humanitarian aid**Summary of SC e-forum discussion**

During the SC e-decision the SC was invited to agree to submit the cover paper of the draft specification for an ISPM related to the provision of safe food and other humanitarian aid to the CPM-19 (2025).

The SC e-forum was open from 09 December 2024 to 23 December 2024. 13 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC submitted the cover paper of the draft specification for an ISPM related to the provision of safe food and other humanitarian aid to the CPM-19 (2025).

2025_eSC_May_05: Approval for adoption: Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato* (2021-015)**Summary of SC e-forum discussion**

During the SC e-decision, the SC was invited to approve the responses to the consultation comments and Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato* (2021-015) for adoption.

The SC e-forum was open from 07 January 2024 to 21 January 2024. 13 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC approved the responses to the consultation comments and Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato* (2021-015) for adoption.

2025_eSC_May_06: Adoption of the 2024 November SC meeting report
Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision, the SC was invited to agree to adopt the 2024 November SC report.

The SC e-forum was open from the 14 January 2025 to 28 January 2025. 20 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC adopted the 2024 November SC report.

2025_eSC_May_07: Selection of the Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7) member for North America
Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision, the SC was invited to select Steve CÔTÉ (Canada) as the SC-7 member for North America.

The SC e-forum was open from 26 March 2025 to 09 April 2025. 18 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions, the SC selected Steve CÔTÉ (Canada) as the SC-7 member for North America.

2025_eSC_May_08: Selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS)
Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision, the SC was invited to select experts for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS).

The SC e-forum was open from 26 March 2025 to 09 April 2025. 16 SC members provided their comments.

The SC was later invited in a poll to confirm the three members selected by the SC. The poll was open from 11 April 2025 to 18 April 2025.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions and poll, the SC reviewed the nomination from the call for TPCS expert and selected Helen Mary ANDERSON (UK), Patrick Kwesi BESEH (Ghana) and Jose Maria GUTIAN CASTRILLON (Spain) as experts for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS).

2025_eSC_May_09: Proposal for removal from the work programme: *Halyomorpha halys* (2023-012) and “*Oryctes rhinoceros* (2023-003)”
Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision, the SC was invited to remove of the subjects “*Halyomorpha halys* (2023-012)” and “*Oryctes rhinoceros* (2023-003)” from the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) work programme.

The SC e-forum was open from 26 March 2025 to 09 April 2025. 15 SC members provided their comments.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC removed of the subjects “*Halyomorpha halys* (2023-012)” and “*Oryctes rhinoceros* (2023-003)” from the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) work programme.

2025_eSC_May_10: Membership of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols Summary of SC e-forum discussion

During the SC e-decision, the SC was invited to review the nominations from the Call for TPDP expert in Mycology and select up to two experts for a 5-year term in the IPPC Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) starting in 2025.

The SC was also invited to consider actions to be undertaken to address the termination of memberships of Ms Vessela A. MAVRODIEVA (virology expert) and Ms Yazmin R. RIVERA (mycology expert).

The SC e-forum was open from 26 March 2025 to 09 April 2025. 18 SC members provided their comments.

The SC was later invited in a poll to confirm the two members selected by the SC. The poll was open from 11 April 2025 to 18 April 2025.

SC e-decision

Based on the forum discussions and poll, the SC reviewed the nominations from the Call for TPDP expert in Mycology and selected Mr Adrian James DINSDALE (Australia) and Mr Sietse VAN DER LINDE (Kingdom of the Netherlands).

The SC also terminated of memberships of Ms Vessela A. MAVRODIEVA (virology expert) and Ms Yazmin R. RIVERA (mycology expert).

Appendix 12: Action points arising from the meeting

Decisions & Actions	Agenda Item	Responsible
1. selected Prudence ATTIPOE (Ghana), Mariangela CIAMPITTI (lead, Italy), Steve CÔTÉ (Canada), Nader ELBADRY (Egypt), Stavroula IOANNIDOU (Greece), María José MONTELONGO (Uruguay), Edouard NYA (Cameroon), Masahiro SAI (Japan) and Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) to form a small working group to develop a position paper on the future of ISPMs for the 2025 SPG meeting, for review by the SC in the Online Comment System and subsequent approval by e-decision;	4	IPPC Secretariat
2. requested that the secretariat compile the recommendations submitted to, and resulting from, the 2024 SPG meeting and CPM-19 (2025) about rethinking ISPMs, and share this with the small working group to support their work;	4	IPPC Secretariat
3. The SC noted that the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture had pledged USD 100 000 dollars towards the workshop on systems approaches.	4.1	IPPC Secretariat
1. approved the draft annex International movement of fresh Musa spp. fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures), for submission to first consultation in July 2025;	5.1	IPPC Secretariat
2. approved the draft annex International movement of fresh Colocasia esculenta corms (2023-023) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures), for submission to first consultation in July 2025;	5.2	IPPC Secretariat
3. approved the draft specification on the annex Remote audit (2023-031) to ISPM 47 (Audit in the phytosanitary context), for consultation in July 2025;	6.1	IPPC Secretariat
4. approved the draft specification on the revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) (2023-020), as modified in this meeting, for consultation in July 2025	6.2	IPPC Secretariat
5. approved the draft specification on the revision of ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection) (2023-014), as modified in this meeting, for consultation in July 2025	6.3	IPPC Secretariat
6. agreed to extend the membership of Michael ORMSBY for another five-year term;	7.1	IPPC Secretariat
1. invited the TPPT to develop a paper to the SC on the rationale for the proposed change from “intended outcome” to “required response” in the ISPM 5 definition of “treatment schedule”, the context, and the potential impacts (positive and negative) from their perspective	7.1	IPPC Secretariat
2. deferred further consideration of the draft ISPM 15 criteria to the SC meeting in November 2025 and invited the TPPT to confirm how draft treatments submitted before approval of the criteria would be evaluated and report their conclusion to the SC meeting in November 2025	7.1	IPPC Secretariat
3. requested that the secretariat compile the functions, rules and guidance for technical panels from the IPPC procedure manual for standard setting and the	7.1	IPPC Secretariat

Decisions & Actions	Agenda Item	Responsible
specifications for the technical panels and provide it to the SC as a background paper to inform future discussion about the governance of work programmes and workplans of all technical panels		
4. agreed to issue a call for two experts – one for the Arabic language and the other for the English language – to join the TPG for a five-year period, beginning in 2025	7.2	IPPC Secretariat
5. requested that the TPG prepare translation consistency changes to the French and Spanish translations of the terms “temperature treatment” and “heat treatment” in ISPMs, to be submitted to the SC for approval	7.2	IPPC Secretariat /TPG
6. approved translation consistency changes to be applied as ink amendments to the Spanish version of ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade), to be submitted to CPM-20 (2026) for noting	7.2	IPPC Secretariat
7. deleted the term “plant protection organization (national)” from ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) by means of an ink amendment, to be submitted to CPM-20 (2026) for noting	7.2	IPPC Secretariat
8. approved the 2025 intermediate version of the Explanatory document on ISPM 5 (the annotated glossary) for publication, given the significant volume of changes implemented	7.2	IPPC Secretariat
9. approved the updated section “General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs” (Appendix X) to be included in the next update of the IPPC style guide;	7.2	IPPC Secretariat
10. invited the TPG to prepare a paper outlining their activities and timing for providing feedback and translation on consultation comments, for consideration by the SC in November 2025; and	7.2	IPPC Secretariat
11. agreed to invite Olga TIKKA, Director-General of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), as an invited expert and as part of the host contingent to the next TPDP face-to-face meeting;	7.3	IPPC Secretariat
12. updated the status of the revision of DP 5 (Phyllosticta citricarpa (McAlpine) Aa on fruit) (2019-011) from “pending status” to “under development”	7.3	IPPC Secretariat
13. agreed that Annex 3, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the currently adopted ISPM 26 should be incorporated back into the draft revision of ISPM 26 in a separate section at the back of the standard, greyed-out and clearly separated from the rest of the document, with a cover note attached to the draft revision of ISPM 26 explaining that the greyed-out material is not for review and is being retained and renamed in ISPM 26 until such time that it can be made available in a suitable alternative location;	8.1	IPPC Secretariat
14. invited the IC to continue their consideration of the best way to make available Annex 3, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the currently adopted ISPM 26 once removed from the adopted revised version of ISPM 26;	8.1	IPPC Secretariat /IC

Decisions & Actions	Agenda Item	Responsible
15.selected Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE (Ghana), Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy), Steve CÔTÉ (Canada), André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil), Stephanie DUBON (United States of America), Eyad MOHAMMED (Syrian Arab Republic), María José MONTELONGO (Uruguay), Edouard NYA (Cameroon), Masahiro SAI (Japan) and Joanne WILSON (lead, New Zealand) to form this small working group, with André Felipe C.P. da SILVA and Stephanie DUBON also providing input as TPG members;	8.1	IPPC Secretariat
16.deferred consideration of the section on the impacts on biodiversity and the environment, which is included in all ISPMs, to the SC meeting in November 2025.	8.1	IPPC Secretariat
17.requested that the secretariat explore whether there is a way for SC members, in their capacity as steward or assistant steward, to differentiate the different types of comments (technical, substantive, editorial) in the OCS or in the downloaded Word file, or at least to be able to turn off the display of editorial comments.	8.2	IPPC Secretariat
18.invited the IC to agree that the SC representative to the IC and the IC representative to the SC would discuss and propose suggestions for improving the procedure and report their proposals to both the SC and IC at their November 2025 meetings for consideration;	8.3	IPPC Secretariat /IC Rep
19.agreed to clarify, at the SC meeting in November 2025, the process and timing for the SC to forward potential implementation issues to the IC, taking into account the proposals from the SC representative to the IC and the IC representative to the SC as well as the decisions made during CPM-19 (2025), and to forward the proposed procedure to the IC for consideration in May 2026;	8.3	IPPC Secretariat
20.requested that the secretariat create a dedicated section within the restricted work area of the IPP to store and retrieve the potential implementation issues raised by various bodies at various stages;	8.3	IPPC Secretariat
21.tasked the SC-7, representing the SC, to meet with the IC for a brainstorming session on the best way forward for collaboration between the SC and IC, if the SC-7 schedule allowed.	8.3	IPPC Secretariat
22.agreed that the small working group revising the “Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)” would continue their revision and would present an updated version to the SC in November 2025 for approval;	8.4	IPPC Secretariat
23.selected Mi Chi YEA (Republic of Korea) to join Prudence Tonator ATTIPOE (lead, Ghana) Steve CÔTÉ (Canada), Nader ELBADRY (Egypt), Stavroula IOANNIDOU (Greece), André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil) and Sophie PETERSON (Australia) in the small working group;	8.4	IPPC Secretariat
24.requested SC members with comments on the current draft of the “Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)” to send them to the secretariat by Friday 6 June	8.4	IPPC Secretariat

Decisions & Actions	Agenda Item	Responsible
25.requested that the secretariat forward the comments submitted by SC members to the small working group and arrange a virtual meeting to follow	8.4	IPPC Secretariat
26.Update LOT	9.1	IPPC Secretariat
27.Send the criteria and prioritization of topics to SC members to familiarize themselves	9.2	IPPC Secretariat
28.requested that the secretariat open an e-decision to approve the report from this meeting, following approval of the text by the rapporteurs.	18	IPPC Secretariat