



REPORT

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Standards Committee November, 2012



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

[1] The Standards Officer of the IPPC Secretariat opened the meeting and welcomed the participants, especially the new Standards Committee (SC) member Ms Woode (Ghana), and noted that eight observers attended the meeting. He noted that the implementation of the revised standard setting procedure adopted by the Seventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-7) in 2012 had started and would be an important task for the SC. Another challenge would be the need to focus efforts on and identify working priorities in the context of reduced resources. Finally, guidance to new SC members needs to be developed, and the Secretariat would work with experienced SC members to develop this.

[2] The Chair thanked the Secretariat for his opening remarks and welcomed the participants.

1.2 Election of the Rapporteur

[3] The SC elected Ms Forest (Canada) as Rapporteur.

1.3 Adoption of the Agenda

[4] The SC adopted the agenda ([Appendix 1](#)).

2. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

2.1 Documents List

[5] The Secretariat presented the list of documents ([Appendix 2](#)) and informed the SC of additional documents and minor changes and revisions.

2.2 Participants List

[6] The list of participants is attached as [Appendix 3](#). The Secretariat reminded participants to update their contact details on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP, <https://www.ippc.int/>).

2.3 Local Information

[7] The Secretariat provided a document on local information¹ and invited participants to notify the Secretariat of any information that required updating or was missing.

3. UPDATES FROM OTHER RELEVANT BODIES

3.1 Items arising from CPM Bureau

[8] Relevant items arising from the Bureau meetings in June and October 2012 were presented².

3.1.1 IRSS proposals

[9] Projects proposed by the SC for the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) had been considered by the Bureau in June 2012 and the Secretariat reported on the outcome. The proposed project “Central hub for electronic certification” had been welcomed and given high priority but not as an IRSS project. This is being considered further in the framework of activities on ePhyto (see agenda item 3.3).

[10] The proposed project “Survey on pest interceptions on containers” had not been considered suitable for the IRSS either. Nevertheless, the SC noted that data would be useful in support of the

¹

[https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=1110514&tx_publication_pi1\[showUid\]=2184224&type=publication&L=0](https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=1110514&tx_publication_pi1[showUid]=2184224&type=publication&L=0)

² SC_2012_Nov_27

development and future evaluation of the draft International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001), as similar data would have been useful for ISPM 15:2002 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*).

- [11] The SC discussed what type of data would be useful, and whether it should be data already collected or standardized data. The latter would allow uniform data to be collected and such collection to be repeated in the future. Existing data could also be useful but the information may not be comparable between different countries. It was recognized that it may be difficult to reach conclusions unless the data requirements were specified and the data comparable. It was envisaged that a general request for data could be made through a news item on the IPP; however, this would have limited use if the required data were not specified (e.g. pest species only versus pest species in association with origin; empty containers versus full containers). Some SC members felt that only containers carrying non-plant or non-plant product commodities should be sampled, in order for the results to not be affected by pests associated with the consignment.
- [12] The SC agreed that the CPM be invited to consider a standardized survey, similar to the one previously done for ISPM 15:2002. The SC discussed whether data should also be requested immediately, by one of the mechanisms above. Because it may be confusing for contracting parties to initiate a first collection of information and later receive a request for another survey, the SC decided to first present the concept to the CPM, which would decide whether and how a survey could be done. It was agreed that the original IRSS proposal, which had indicated the requirements (i.e. that the data should relate to the contamination of containers with pests, irrespective of the commodity, and that containers carrying plants and plant products should be excluded because the pests were likely to have been associated with the commodity) should be reviewed to ensure it was clear. A small group, working via e-mail, was established to carry out this review (Ms Aliaga, Mr Hedley, Mr Nordbo, Mr Rossel and the Secretariat).
- [13] The SC:
- (1) *noted* the importance of carrying out a survey on imported sea containers not transporting consignments of plant or plant products to collect data on pests intercepted, this data could be used as a baseline for evaluating the success of the ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) after implementation
 - (2) *requested* the Secretariat, in consultation with a small group (Ms Aliaga, Mr Hedley, Mr Nordbo and Mr Rossel), to prepare a CPM paper on the concept of gathering information on pest interceptions on sea containers and ask CPM support for such a survey being conducted.

3.1.2 Further discussion for several aspects related to diagnostic protocols

- [14] The Bureau had decided that the proposed IRSS *Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols* was not suitable for the IRSS and asked the Secretariat to request the SC to discuss the issue.
- [15] Several aspects relating to diagnostic protocols (DPs) had been discussed in the 24th Technical consultation among regional plant protection organizations (TC-RPPO) and regional workshops on draft ISPMs (see also agenda item 3.3). The Capacity Development Officer noted that feedback was now available for two additional regional workshops. At the 24th TC-RPPO, RPPOs had committed to provide answers on the issues raised; OIRSA (Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria) had already reported that 80% of its members used adopted IPPC DPs.
- [16] Regarding the request from the Bureau to consider the issue of prioritizing DP development, the SC noted that criteria for DPs had been developed by the SC, and the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) was in the process of reviewing its working priorities in view of these criteria.
- [17] The SC deferred the topic to its 2013 May meeting when the report of the TPDP meeting and further information from regional workshops could be fully reviewed.

[18] The SC:

- (3) *invited* the TPDP to provide feedback on a possible *Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols*
- (4) *requested* the Secretariat to compile additional information on diagnostic protocols from regional workshops and the TC-RPPO for the SC for review.

3.1.3 Implementation issues

[19] In November 2011, the SC had proposed that a statement on its involvement in the implementation of standards be presented to CPM, and had agreed on a task regarding implementation to be included in specifications. The Bureau reviewed and discussed the SC proposed CPM decision and suggested a modification to a task. The SC adjusted the task proposed should give clear instructions to expert drafting groups (EDG) on how to address implementation issues, but the SC concluded that this should be revisited when more experience has been gained.

[20] The Bureau had made a decision on the roles of respectively standard setting and capacity development activities of the IPPC. The Coordinator of the Secretariat noted that the development of manuals for implementation of standards is under the remit of the Capacity Development Committee (CDC) and suggested the SC should focus on the development of standards and identification of implementation issues. The SC noted that the CDC and the SC should work together, and that guidance is required by everyone in the phytosanitary community, not only those associated with capacity development. Use could be made of the experts in EDGs to highlight possible implementation issues and make recommendations to the SC.

[21] One member also noted that explanatory documents and appendixes (which contain agreed information but are not a prescriptive part of a standard) were guidance material, and questioned whether there was a need to re-discuss them and how they are produced.

[22] The SC:

- (5) *noted* the Bureau decision that the SC's role is to address standard setting and the feasibility of implementation and *recorded* comments on this
- (6) *considered* the task in specifications regarding implementation, and adjusted it to clarify instructions to expert drafting groups:

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

- (7) *requested* the Secretariat to modify existing draft and approved specifications accordingly.

[23] The Bureau had also requested the SC to reconsider its November 2011 decision authorizing the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) to develop guidance material. The Chair noted that this issue had arisen in the context of member comments on specific types of treatments (e.g. cold, vapour heat). The SC had recognized concerns raised by contracting parties that there is no guidance on some treatments and the SC decision had tried to address this issue. It was felt that requirements to be put in place by contracting parties for treatment types should be identified. For irradiation treatments, these requirements are described in ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). For methyl bromide fumigation and heat treatment of wood packaging material, requirements in the form of key issues critical to the application of the treatment were detailed in Annex 1 to ISPM 15:2009 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*). The SC understood that the TPPT should not produce manuals or training material, and felt that requirements should be laid out for the different types of treatments in standards. Such standards could be proposed in the next call for topics in 2013, and the TPPT could consider this.

[24] The SC should make sure that EDGs are not developing guidance conflicting with the clarification from the Bureau and stewards should inform EDGs accordingly.

[25] The SC noted that Bureau members had often participated in the SC meetings in the past, and that had been useful to facilitate communication between the two bodies.

[26] The SC:

- (8) *clarified* its decision of November 2011 authorizing the TPPT to develop guidance material, by stating that expert drafting groups should provide information and possible recommendations on implementation to the SC
- (9) *requested* the TPPT to consider if standards are needed for various types of treatments (e.g. ISPM 18:2003)
- (10) *noted* that the development of individual standards by treatment types would provide the information needed by countries to implement individual treatments
- (11) *requested* stewards to ensure that the work of expert drafting groups is not in conflict with the clarification from the Bureau
- (12) *noted* that the participation of a Bureau member in SC meetings has proven valuable and *recommended* a Bureau member participates.

3.1.4 Cooperation with other standard setting organizations

[27] The SC considered the proposals of the Bureau. The Coordinator noted that part of the discussion arose from the belief in some countries that ISPMs cannot be implemented without first implementing International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards. The Capacity Development Officer also noted that the Bureau had discussed regional standards of United Nations commissions and regional economic communities. The Bureau had proposed that the SC has a role in ensuring that there is no confusion on these types of regional standards.

[28] One member noted that the important message to contracting parties was that ISPMs take precedence in the field of phytosanitary matters and should be followed; this should also be clarified at CPM for the benefit of all contracting parties.

[29] One member questioned the role of SC members in ensuring communication with contracting parties in their regions on this type of issue. If SC members were to do this, communication and roles would be clearer if one member per region was responsible. The Secretariat noted that the CPM-7 (2012) had already encouraged (in its Decision 18 on improvements to the standard setting process) regional coordination by SC members of a same region, ensuring communication with countries in a region by one member. The Chair noted that this decision had been intended to apply to standards setting issues and not to liaison with other organizations. Several members noted that, if SC members were expected to communicate in their region on the type of issues discussed here, a single uniform message should be provided for SC members to use.

[30] The SC:

- (13) *agreed* that ISO standards are not mandatory for implementation of ISPMs
- (14) *agreed* that SC members, pending a single uniform message being developed, should go back to their respective regions and explain to contracting parties that, in the phytosanitary area, ISPMs take precedence over ISO standards, and ask contracting parties to take this into account
- (15) *agreed* that the CPM should also be reminded that in the phytosanitary area, ISPMs take precedence over ISO standards, and ask contracting parties to take this into account.

3.1.5 IPPC criteria for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance

[31] The Secretariat explained the changes made to the criteria for providing travel assistance to participants to IPPC meetings³. Of relevance to the SC it was noted that the full travel cost (airfare and per diem) could be paid to ensure attendance of one person from each region, if the region would otherwise not be represented in the specific meeting. Participation in other meetings, for example when acting as a steward, may also be funded, if necessary. The criteria change from year to year, but

³ For the funding criteria see:

[https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=1110514&tx_publication_pi1\[showUid\]=2184777&type=publication&L=0](https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=1110514&tx_publication_pi1[showUid]=2184777&type=publication&L=0)

the criteria in place at the date the statement of commitment is signed by a specific member will normally apply throughout the term of membership; for current SC members, the criteria of July 2012 will be applied through their term of SC membership.

[32] The SC:

(16) *noted* that the criteria for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to IPPC meetings had been modified.

3.1.6 Scientific session at CPM-8 (2013)

[33] The Bureau had decided that the scientific session at CPM-8 (2013) will be on probit 9 and invited SC members to inform their national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) that the Secretariat will be making a call for speakers in the next few weeks. The SC noted that the topic is very relevant to several standards currently under development (e.g. *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010); phytosanitary treatments (PTs)), and agreed to help solicit speakers to respond to the Secretariat's call.

[34] The SC:

(17) *noted* the Secretariat will issue a call for speakers for the scientific session of CPM-8 (2013)

(18) *agreed* to inform their NPPOs that the Secretariat will be looking for speakers for the scientific session of CPM-8 (2013) on probit 9.

3.1.7 Proposed formal objections process

[35] According to the revised standard setting procedure, all ISPMs are subject to formal objections prior to adoption. CPM-7 (2012) had requested that the SC consider the issue of formal objection and provide recommendations to the Bureau. In April 2012, the SC had discussed formal objections for PTs, but had not concluded their discussion. The Bureau had discussed formal objections in June 2012, produced flow charts illustrating the process of formal objections, and asked the Secretariat to develop further criteria for the different types of standards. An SC paper on the formal objection process had been developed by the Secretariat with input from the Chair⁴.

[36] **Criteria.** The following items were discussed:

- One proposed general criterion referred to bias or prejudice. This was not considered a technically justified objection. Such political issues would normally be discussed directly at CPM
- It was noted that there may be a need to consider other criteria than those listed, in order to take into account the specificity of individual ISPMs and possible issues attached to them
- One general criterion used the wording *scientific justification* and one member wondered whether this should be specified further.

[37] One member noted that the specific criteria for PTs and DPs should be shared with the technical panels (TPs).

[38] **Process.** The Secretariat noted that all ISPMs are subject to technically justified formal objections according to the revised standard setting process. It was noted that the formal objections on draft ISPMs and PTs are submitted as late as 14 days prior to CPM, and that the proposed process may not be feasible in 14 days.

[39] The process, criteria and flow charts were discussed in a small working group. The Chair of this group reported on the outcome of the meeting and the SC reviewed the process, criteria and flow charts.

⁴ SC_2012_Nov_28

[40] The SC:

- (19) *agreed* to the criteria to help determine if a formal objection is technically justified ([Appendix 4](#))
- (20) *agreed* to the flow charts as presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3 of [Appendix 4](#), which lie out the formal objection process described in Stage 4, Step 7 of the IPPC standard setting procedure, with the addition of the technical panel interactions
- (21) *noted* that the criteria and flow charts will be presented to CPM-8 (2013) as requested by the Bureau.

3.2 Items arising from the Strategic Planning Group⁵

3.2.1 Engaging in the standard setting process

[41] The Secretariat had initiated the discussion on engaging members in view of the recent lack of response on some issues, such as call for treatments, call for experts, and the lack of availability of nominated experts, stewards etc. to participate in the activities for which they have been selected and for which they have signed a statement of commitment. Regarding the latter, a line had been added to the statement of commitment so that supervisors also commit to allocating the time and resources to fulfil the agreed commitment.

[42] The Strategic Planning Group (SPG) discussed the issue in its October 2012 meeting and proposed that a questionnaire be sent to NPPOs and relevant experts to help identifying constraints.

[43] This issue would be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming TP meetings, and the Chair proposed that the development of a questionnaire would start when feedback was available from experts. The questionnaire would be developed with the participation of the Chair, TP stewards and the Secretariat.

[44] The SC:

- (22) *requested* the Secretariat to add an agenda point on “engaging experts” to TP meeting agendas and, based on the input from these meetings, to develop a questionnaire with the participation of the Chair and TP stewards.

3.2.2 Observers to IPPC meetings

[45] The Secretariat reported that the Rules of Procedures of the CPM regarding the participation of observers is being modified, and that the terms of reference and Rules of Procedures of the SC need to be adjusted as the current SC Rule 7 on observers refers to the CPM rule on observers. The SC Rule 7 on observers was modified and consequently, Rule 4 on the Chairperson was aligned with the current CPM rule to allow the Chair to decide when observers could make interventions ([Appendix 5](#)).

[46] One observer questioned the rationale of some SC papers being with restricted access to SC members only, given that observers were going to attend the meeting. The Secretariat noted that the Chair of the SC had the possibility to request observers to leave the room during specific discussions, if it was deemed necessary.

[47] One member questioned the deadline for requesting to attend as an observer, i.e. 30 days before the meeting. The Secretariat noted that advance notice was necessary for logistical reasons.

[48] The SC:

- (23) *recommended* the revised SC Rules of Procedure to the CPM for adoption, as modified ([Appendix 5](#)).

⁵ SC_2012_Nov_16

3.2.3 Sea containers / Legal feasibility of international accreditation of shipping lines by the IPPC

[49] All issues relating to sea containers are reported under agenda item 6.2.

3.2.4 Classification of CPM documents

[50] The SPG had asked the SC to discuss explanatory documents, because these were no longer listed in the current table on Categories of IPPC related documents⁶, and to consider their need. The Secretariat noted the ICPM-6 (2004) decisions on explanatory documents may need to be clarified in view of the present understanding and the process they follow.

[51] Explanatory documents are prepared by an author and made available to the SC, which may submit comments to the author. The author accepts or rejects comments and finalizes the document, which is then posted on the IPP. The Secretariat noted that clarification may be needed on what would happen if an author did not accept some substantial SC comments. One member noted that, as explanatory documents are developed under the auspices of the Secretariat, the Secretariat could withdraw the paper and decide not to publish it.

[52] It was agreed that explanatory documents are not good phytosanitary practices but explain the content of standards.

[53] The Capacity Development Officer noted that some existing explanatory documents seem to belong to a different category, such as the annotated glossary (explanatory document on ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)) or the second explanatory document on ISPM 20:2004 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) that gives information about the rights and responsibilities of contracting parties. One member suggested that the content of explanatory documents should be reviewed to assess whether they belong to different categories.

[54] Ms Castro Dorochessi, Mr Hedley and the Secretariat will prepare a proposal for the next SC meeting, taking into account existing explanatory documents and the section of the IPPC Procedure Manual on explanatory documents, and propose adjustments to ICPM-6 (2004) decisions as appropriate.

[55] The SC:

(24) *agreed* that explanatory documents are useful documents and requested the Secretariat to list them as a separate item under the standard setting category in the table on the Categories of IPPC related documents ([Appendix 6](#)), which will also be added to the IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting

(25) *decided* that the issue of explanatory documents be discussed again at the next SC meeting, based on a document to be proposed by Ms Castro Dorochessi, Mr Hedley and the Secretariat.

3.3 Update from the IPPC Secretariat (April 2012 – October 2012)

3.3.1 Standard Setting Group

[56] The Secretariat presented a brief update on the standard setting group⁷. Specific points were raised in relation to the issues below.

Update on the Online Comment System (collaboration with Codex/OIE)

[57] The Secretariat noted that other organisations, such as Codex Alimentarius and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), had expressed an interest in using the Online Comment System (OCS). The domain registration may need to change if the system is used by other organisations, and the Secretariat invited suggestions.

[58] Among recent developments in the OCS, the processes had been adjusted for various users. Several modules had been added so that the OCS could also be used by stewards for responding to comments following the 150-day member consultation (MC) and by SC members of one region for considering

⁶ SC_2012_Nov_16

⁷ SC_2012_Nov_30

comments following the substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP). For the latter, it was noted that the SC-7 member would be in charge of submitting comments to the steward, unless SC members from a region designated another SC member. Work was being done so that members had a common username and password for the IPP and the OCS.

[59] The Secretariat emphasized that there would be no more funds for OCS development in 2013 and therefore invited proposals for further modification immediately.

[60] One member noted that the duplication of comments due to countries and organisations submitting identical comments (e.g. European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization/European Union; South American countries) complicated the stewards' work, and that improvements should be made to avoid duplication, so that the countries could share their comments and others could agree to some or all. The Secretariat noted that this was already provided for by the system and that training had been done to ensure correct sharing of comments, but that users would have to make a more concentrated effort to avoid duplication.

[61] One member suggested that the SC should reconsider whether stewards' responses to comments, as reviewed by the SC, could be made available to all contracting parties, in order to inform them of the reasons for not accepting comments, and to avoid similar comments being made at later stages.

Liaison activities

[62] One member invited the Secretariat to liaise with the Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) to encourage it to use IPPC terminology for pest reports.

[63] **Plants under the IPPC.** The Standards Officer had attended the recent Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), where the issue of whether the IPPC covered algae, bryophytes and fungi had been raised. It was noted that, when the IPPC was developed, living organisms were divided into only two kingdoms: plants and animals, and that these other organisms would have been covered under the term *plants*. The Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) had had preliminary discussions on this at the request of the Secretariat, and the Secretariat consequently proposed that a paper on the classification of organisms and the coverage of plants would be useful.

[64] The SC:

(26) *requested* the Secretariat to liaise with CABI regarding the use of IPPC terminology for pest reports

(27) *requested* the TPG to produce a document for the SC on the taxonomic classification of organisms, such as algae, bryophytes and fungi, and IPPC coverage of plants, including an agreed interpretation of the term "plants".

Questionnaire for IPPC Standard Setting: *Identification of key stakeholders and their needs*

[65] The IPPC Secretariat is developing a communication strategy and communication plan, and a questionnaire for *Identification of key stakeholders and their needs* under IPPC standard setting was distributed to SC members to be completed in during the meeting.

Framework for standards

[66] An updated version of the framework for standards was distributed⁸.

3.3.2 Standard setting staff

[67] The Secretariat introduced a list of the standard setting staff⁹. The Secretariat thanked the staff members who had left the IPPC Secretariat or would be leaving shortly, especially the scientific editor Ms Barbara Hedley, who has given an exceptional contribution to the IPPC Secretariat over the past 15 years and would soon be retiring. He also thanked Ms Stephanie Dubon, who had finished her

⁸ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>

⁹ SC_2012_Nov_13

Associate Professional Officer contract, and would continue as an in-kind from the US with the IPPC Secretariat standard setting group, as well as Mr Larry Zettler who had been supporting the work of the TPPT. Finally, he thanked countries that had provided staff as in-kind contribution, whose participation had recently stopped or would shortly end: New Zealand for Mr Gerard Clover and Canada for Ms Andrea Sissons. The Chair expressed her recognition for the work done, and to countries providing staff as in-kind contributions.

3.3.3 Communication

[68] The Secretariat presented an update on the advocacy material produced through October 2012, as well as on communication activities via the Internet (IPP and social media)¹⁰. A call will be made before the end of 2012 to collect advocacy material from countries (e.g. pamphlets promoting IPPC activities, posters). It is expected that such material could be more widely utilized on a national, regional and international basis, with necessary adjustments from their original national context.

[69] The SC:

(28) *noted* the progress made with the IPPC communication strategy, work plan and material

(29) *noted* that the Secretariat would make a call for national or regional advocacy material.

3.3.4 Information Exchange

[70] The Information Exchange Officer noted that the whole IPPC information exchange programme was under review to consider how the Secretariat and contracting parties meet their reporting obligations.¹¹ An IPP Advisory Group was being envisaged, for the duration of the revision of the system. The proposals are detailed in the paper.

[71] One member noted that the revision of ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) was important in relation to the obligations of pest reporting under the IPPC, as well as the proposal to define *pest list* (see agenda item 11.2).

[72] The SC:

(30) *noted* that a document on the review of the information exchange programme will be submitted to CPM-8 (2013).

3.3.5 ePhyto

[73] The Information Exchange Officer presented an update of the ePhyto activities¹². The XML code and communication mechanism for ePhyto had been finalized at a meeting in September 2012. The Secretariat was given approval by the Bureau to undertake a feasibility study on the possible establishment of a global ePhyto hub. Terms of reference were developed by the ePhyto expert working group (EWG) and finalized during the SPG meeting in October 2012. This project will be initiated before the end of 2012 and delivery is expected in June 2013.

[74] Regarding member comments on the draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) on electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms (2006-003), the steward noted that some comments related to policy and information technology issues, such as the coding systems to be used or cost to access coding systems. It was agreed that the ePhyto Steering Committee would assist the steward in reviewing and responding to member comments. In response to one member, the Chair noted that the ePhyto Steering Committee had submitted comments on this appendix via OCS during the member comment period.

¹⁰ SC_2012_Nov_09

¹¹ SC_2012_Nov_10

¹² SC_2012_Nov_31

[75] The following issues relating to the ePhyto system were raised:

- Concerns regarding the use of codes. There should be flexibility and codes should not be mandatory. This is not a requirement in ISPM 12:2011. Avoiding free text fields as much as possible was important for the automatic verification of the data and security. The ePhyto meeting proposed to use codes for some fields, in order to avoid spelling mistakes, facilitate checking of information by the system (e.g. pest names, commodity codes) and reduce the possibility of including irrelevant information in the PC.
- Clarification on field testing. Field testing has already been undertaken by countries with functional electronic certification systems.
- Encryption of free text fields. The Information Exchange Officer noted that all data was converted to computer code and encrypted before transmission.
- Whether the workshop on ePhyto in Brazil in November 2012 will take decisions. The Information Exchange Officer noted that the main purpose of the workshop was to raise awareness among participants and obtain feedback on some practical and implementation issues, but it is not intended to discuss member comments on Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011, nor to make decisions.
- Whether other agencies, such as the World Customs Organization (WCO), had been involved in field testing. The Information Exchange Officer noted that electronic certification deals with communication of the data; countries would have to organize the system as they see fit. It was noted that the ePhyto system is being integrated into customs systems in some countries. The WCO is in contact with the Secretariat to ensure data compatibility.

3.3.6 Capacity development

Report on regional workshop on draft ISPMs

[76] The Capacity Development Officer presented a preliminary report on regional workshops on draft ISPMs¹³. The workshops addressed various issues in relation to IRSS, capacity development and information exchange.

[77] Cross-cutting issues had been identified, and many requests received on how to register the ISPM 15 mark.

[78] Face-to-face training on the OCS was requested, however, such requests were from people who would not enter comments into OCS. She noted that the OCS help desk is excellent in meeting the needs of NPPO and RPPO contacts in charge of entering comments into the OCS and submitting them to the IPPC Secretariat.

[79] Also issues relating to DPs had been discussed and information was now available from several workshops. She proposed that a report on these matters could be provided to the TPDP, the SC and the Bureau.

Update on capacity development activities

[80] The capacity development officer presented an update on capacity development activities:

- The CDC had been formally established by the Bureau, nominations received and the group selected. The CDC will meet for the first time in December 2012, jointly with the EWG on capacity development.
- In 2012, a total of USD 6 million funding had been secured for projects.
- The staff situation had improved because more staff had joined the team (an in-kind staff member offered by Japan and a second consultant). The Secretariat had managed to use funds produced by technical supervisory services to projects to finance 50% of the funding for consultants of the capacity development group.

¹³ SC_2012_Nov_26

- One project of specific interest was approved some weeks ago by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) for a total of around USD 700 000 to train facilitators for the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) around the world. This would allow fulfilling the many requests received for PCE application, because donors now request countries to perform a PCE before applying for projects.
- An e-learning training is being developed with the FAO Forestry Department on how to use the ISPMs in forestry (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foresthealthguide/en/>). It is an adaptation of the previously produced *Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry*, and the product developed is going to be used further for the development of other e-learning material of interest for the IPPC.
- The Secretariat had participated actively in the technical assistance programme of the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS), and a complete training set had been developed. A new cooperation program on capacity building activities was being investigated with the CBD.
- Regarding the global project on production of manuals, standard operating procedures and training kits, the EWG on capacity development had agreed on 18 projects (on a total of 20 to be delivered), and consultants have been identified for these products. In the Republic of Korea, the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission workshop on ISPM 6:1997 (*Guidelines for surveillance*) had discussed the content of manuals on surveillance; this information was being reviewed to produce a manual and other products on surveillance. The IRSS studies on ISPM 4:1996 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) were being used to identify the need for development of manuals and other guidance.
- The capacity development group had proposed a project for IRSS to establish a list of the top quarantine pests (absent or present but not widely distributed and subject to official control) that had not been approved. This would assist in focusing activities and developing manuals and guidance, DPs and emergency plans, as done in the OIE. A paper would be presented to the CPM on this issue. She noted that each RPPO participating at the TC-RPPO had identified the top pests regulated in their area. One member doubted whether it would be possible to produce a global list for top quarantine pests, compared to animal diseases covered by the OIE that are globally relevant and mandatorily eradicated.

3.3.7 Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS): update

- [81] The coordinator presented the IRSS activities¹⁴ and noted the value of the IRSS studies on aquatic plants and on internet trade.
- [82] The Chair noted that the workshop on ISPM 6:1997 was mentioned and that this issue was of interest as ISPM 6:1997 was being revised. The steward for the revision of ISPM 6:1997 noted that the workshop developed the framework of a manual with about 20 chapters, and this outline would be passed onto the IRSS for development. The SC discussed whether the ISPM should be revised before the manual was developed. In response, the steward informed the SC that the 20 proposed chapters corresponded to concepts that are in the current standard and these concepts would also be addressed in a revised standard.

¹⁴ SC_2012_Nov_14

4. STANDARDS COMMITTEE

4.1 Report of the SC April 2012

[83] There were no comments on the report¹⁵.

4.1.1 Full review of CPM decisions on improving the standard setting process

[84] Referring to Appendixes 4 and 5 of the CPM-7 report, the Standards Officer presented the CPM decisions as reflected in the new standard setting process, noting that some interpretation had been made and welcomed the SC give their views and opinions.

[85] Decisions 1, 3, 4-7, 11-13, 19 and 23-24 have all been implemented. Other decisions were being implemented gradually:

- Decision 2 has been partly implemented and the Secretariat invited the SC to find a solution to the coordination within regions for reviewing comments made during the SCCP.
- Decision 8 is interpreted as intending that only SC-7 drafts are submitted to the SCCP, and not DPs and PTs.
- Decision 9. A process will need to be finalized when the first DP is presented in the new system.
- Decision 10. The SC will need to develop criteria for approving technical revisions to DPs via electronic means.
- Decision 14 will be addressed after the biennial call of 2013.
- Decision 15. Regarding a task force, no resources have been made available and the SC was encouraged to advocate for funding for the implementation of this decision.
- Decision 16. The Secretariat noted that it is a challenge finding stewards for all topics and this decision to select assistant stewards could increase the complexity of the standard setting process. The SC could apply this decision when it reviews the List of topics for IPPC standards and assigns stewards.
- Decision 17. A training manual for new SC members has been started and the Secretariat suggested to initiate a mentorship programme, pairing experienced and new SC members, each from different regions.
- Decision 18. SC members were encouraged to assign one or more members to coordinate at the regional level with NPPOs and RPPOs in their region.
- Decision 20. It is not fully understood how this decision will be implemented, and no call for an editorial team has been made so far.
- Decision 21, on whether the region decided to stagger membership of the SC, was a regional decision to be implemented when nominating SC members.
- Decision 22 will need to be addressed in the future.

[86] The Secretariat presented the various stages of the new standard setting procedure, highlighting the main changes. Only elements that are not identified in the procedure are reported below.

Stage 1 – Developing the List of topics for IPPC standards

[87] The Secretariat noted that the List of topics for IPPC standards includes technical areas (TP), topics and subjects (DPs, PTs and terms), which are all referred to as “topics”. The Secretariat will compile topic submissions, publish them on the IPP and present them to the SC for review (i.e. not to the SPG as previously). Also the SC and TPs can submit topics, but they would have to also complete the submission form, and submit a draft specification and literature review.

¹⁵ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355>

[88] It was clarified that, for DPs, PT topics (e.g. irradiation treatments (2006-014)) and terms, a specification is not needed, although the proposal should be justified in the submission form. Individual PTs are not part of the biennial call for topics, as they are called for separately. There was some discussion on the submission of terms for ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), and it was felt that members should have the possibility to request a term be added to the list, reviewed or deleted, although it has happened rarely in the past.

[89] The standard setting procedure does not provide dates for the call for topics, but the Secretariat is considering that biennial calls for topics would be from June to the end of July.

Stage 2 - Drafting

[90] The MC on draft specifications (60 days) is likely to commence after the SC May meeting until the end July. The Secretariat will strive to translate draft specifications for MC into French and Spanish. This is to ensure higher engagement from non English-speaking countries because the initial stage of standard development is crucial.

[91] IPPC members will be notified via a news item on the IPP on the different steps, including calls for experts, selection of experts, MC, and compiled comments. The results of the calls (e.g. selected nominations) and consultations (e.g. compiled comments) are posted on the IPP.

Stage 3 - Member consultation

[92] For draft ISPMs, the MC (150 days) will be from 1 July to 30 November. The start of the MC may be subject to change if the Secretariat deems that there is not enough time to process the two groups of standards (those for MC and those for SCCP) in the same period.

[93] For ISPMs, except PTs and DPs (see paragraph [96]), the comments are compiled and forwarded to the steward who reviews the comments, provides responses and prepares a revised draft ISPM. These are posted as SC-7 documents by 1 March and are also available to SC members.

[94] SC-7 versions of draft ISPMs are submitted for the SCCP (120 days) from 1 June to 30 September. Because these versions were previously SC documents only, they were posted in the SC restricted work area on the IPP. Likewise, the SCCP drafts will be posted on the OCS and made available to SC members, NPPOs and RPPOs, but will not be publicly available.

[95] In 2013, when the SCCP ends, SC members will review comments from their region to decide which comments are the most important and flag these to the stewards; this regional review will be carried out via the OCS. For each region, it will be the SC-7 members (or another designated SC member of the same region, if this is communicated to the Secretariat in advance) who will decide on the final selection of the most important comments for their region.

[96] Comments on DPs are forwarded to the TPDP discipline lead and comments on PTs are forwarded to the TPPT treatment lead. These leads review the comments, provide responses and revise the drafts. DPs and PTs are then sent to their respective TP. DPs and PTs are not submitted to the SCCP (see CPM Decision 8 above). Following review by the relevant TP, DPs and PTs are recommended to the SC by e-decision for review and, once approved by the SC, posted on the IPP. PTs are recommended to the CPM for adoption; DPs are subject to a 45-day formal objections period, and if no objections are received, they are adopted by the SC on behalf of the CPM.

[97] Concerns were raised about the fact that contracting parties do not have the possibility to review PTs and DPs in the SCCP before the adoption stage. However, the Secretariat clarified that this process is unchanged from the past where DPs and TPs were submitted to the SC by e-decision and not presented to the SC meeting as SC papers. They were, therefore, not made available to NPPOs or RPPOs at this stage.

Stage 4 - adoption (for all except DPs)

- [98] The new process reinforces the concept that there should be no drafting of ISPMs at CPM.
- [99] For DPs, the SC decided that in the case of repeated formal objections the SC may send the DPs to the CPM for a vote.
- [100] The Secretariat noted that there are no direct changes to the language review group (LRG) process, but that LRGs are experiencing increasing challenges to maintain the coordinator and meet established deadlines. A member who is part of the LRG for French suggested that the challenges for the LRGs are connected to the amount of time needed to solve language preferences issues.
- [101] The Chair suggested informing the CPM of the work so far in implementing the new standard setting procedure.
- [102] The Secretariat requested feedback from the SC members on the SCCP. The Chair noted that having SCCP comments beforehand facilitated the discussion in the SC; it had been more structured compared to previous sessions. The Chair felt that this was a positive consequence of the SCCP.
- [103] The figures used in the presentation on the standard setting process will be included in the revised IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting, and the Secretariat also agreed to post the presentation on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13352>).

4.1.2 Statement of commitment

- [104] The Secretariat informed the SC of the new rules of required attendance to IPPC meetings for members receiving funding. Donors were increasingly setting requirements for funding participation to meetings and one such requirement is recording attendance. Furthermore, he informed SC members that travel assistance may be contingent to evaluation of parameters such as preparedness and contributions in the future.

4.2 Report of the SC-7 April 2012

4.2.1 Recommendations to SC from the 2012 April SC-7 meeting

- [105] The Chair of the SC-7 reported on the meeting of the 2012 April SC-7¹⁶. The SC-7 reviewed the two drafts discussed under agenda item 5, which were later sent to the SCCP. In the consideration of the drafts, several issues (raised as member comments) were considered to be relevant but outside the scope of the work on the standards, these issues were identified for future revisions of ISPM 8:1998, ISPM 11:2004 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*) and ISPM 15:2009. The SC-7 had also raised the issue of how the moisture content of wood will affect the penetration and efficacy of methyl bromide fumigation.

4.2.2 Possible interference of high moisture content in wood packaging material to the penetration and efficacy of methyl bromide treatments

- [106] The Secretariat reported that this issue was discussed in the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) and the International Forest Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG), and a SC paper was prepared¹⁷. An extensive review of literature relating on the moisture content of wood had been done. Studies on moisture content of wood could be found both for temperate and tropical conditions. The research showed that moisture content of green wood is normally 60-70% and reduces quite quickly after harvest. In most cases, moisture content of wood at the time of treatment with methyl bromide was likely to be at, or lower than, that used in the research to study the efficacy of methyl bromide on *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *Anoplophora glabripennis*. Furthermore, regarding the ability of methyl bromide to penetrate wood, methyl bromide usually penetrated well in wet wood (to 100 mm

¹⁶ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355>, SC_2012_Nov_11

¹⁷ SC_2012_Nov_12

depth) and the methyl bromide treatment in ISPM 15:2009 requires a maximum dimension of 200 mm. The IFQRG had concluded that, in most circumstances, wood to be treated in accordance with ISPM 15:2009 will have a moisture content sufficiently low so that there will be no problem of penetration or efficacy of methyl bromide.

[107] The SC wondered whether additional recommendations related to the moisture content of the wood should be added to ISPM 15:2009. The Secretariat advised that the SC should balance the need for additional guidance to mitigate some effects of possible excessive moisture, against the fact that the methyl bromide fumigation in the standard would be effective in most circumstances. However, it seemed that there was a possible case where the methyl bromide fumigation may not be effective if the moisture content of the wood is very high (e.g. 200% as reported in some studies).

[108] One member noted that guidance should be given so that countries do not impose excessive requirements in some conditions.

[109] Although some indicative values for moisture content could be found in the existing literature, there was no scientific basis to propose a specific threshold. The SC was cautious about adding further requirements.

[110] The Secretariat considered some wording for the standard to cover the major problem where wood is stored in water or is in an environment where it would become very wet, including the concept of the wood being “touch-dry”, which was thought to be achievable in one or two days after removing the wood from the wet conditions.

[111] However, the following comments were made:

- “touch-dry” was not a clear enough description of wood moisture content. If a log had been in water for a long time, and the surface dried, the wood would still have a high moisture content.
- On a procedural side, the proposal would modify the requirements in the standard and had not been submitted to MC. In addition, it may lead to a formal objection to the whole Revision of Annex 1 (*Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material*) to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011) (see agenda item 5.1). A solution would be to send the additional proposal for MC in 2013.
- Modification could be delayed until there is more data on the effect of moisture content on the efficacy of methyl bromide and specific indications can be given.
- There could be a statement to state that the efficacy of the methyl bromide would be acceptable within a range of moisture content. One member noted that moisture meters were not always used and methyl bromide is under phase-out. Those countries using methyl bromide should be able to afford moisture meters.
- Any proposal should be reviewed by relevant groups such as TPPT and TPFQ.
- Whether such guidance could be included in the explanatory document for ISPM 15:2009.

[112] The SC:

(31) *requested* the TPFQ, with input from the TPPT and IFQRG as appropriate, consider the issue further and provide the SC with specific proposals

(32) *requested* the Secretariat to archive the following issues until the standards in question are revised:

- . Revision of ISPM 8:1998 (2009-005). Whether an NPPO may categorize as “absent” plants that are grown or kept under protected conditions only and that the NPPO has determined cannot survive outdoors in the PRA area.
- . ISPM 11:2004. The relevance of assessing the probability of entry for unintended vegetative plants that may contaminate rooted plants being imported for planting (such as a plant growing in the same container as a plant for planting).

4.3 Update of polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (May 2012 – November 2012)

- [113] The Secretariat presented the update and remaining issues¹⁸. The Secretariat noted that the system for e-decisions works best when members engage in the process. The forum should be used in an interactive way between SC members, to exchange views and adjust positions, taking into consideration other members' comments in order to identify a possible way forward. SC members should try to avoid raising new issues at the poll stage. In addition, if members oppose to a decision, they should preferably offer solutions. Finally, the forum will become even more important for DPs and PTs (technical standards), approved by e-decision, especially because DPs would be adopted by the SC on behalf of the CPM.
- [114] Since the April 2012 meeting, eight e-decisions had been launched, with three items presented for further discussion. Regarding calls for TPG members, a first call had been made in February for Arabic, Chinese, English and French, and nominations were received for English and Chinese. A new call was issued for French and Arabic in July because there had not been any nominations received for these languages. For French, one nomination was received in the second call, but the nominee was not recommended for the TPG. The SC agreed that a third call be made.
- [115] Regarding the English language expert, there was no consensus on the selection during the forum. One member noted that it was a substantial effort for NPPOs to identify experts, screen and support nominations for the IPPC. All efforts had been made to propose experienced and qualified candidates. It was regrettable that the SC had not been able to select one of the candidates and the member asked that the decision be reconsidered.
- [116] One member noted that the work of the TPG required specific skills. Another member was disconcerted that candidates are not selected for groups even when nominations are proposed by countries, when the Secretariat has commented on the lack of response to calls. The Secretariat noted that the SC should select the best candidates for the groups, and that if no candidate was suitable, the nominees should not be selected.
- [117] The SC accepted that there was no consensus and decided to consider this issue at a later date.
- [118] Regarding the TPPT, the SC agreed that Mr Parker (International Atomic Energy Agency - IAEA) be invited to TPPT meetings as an invited expert when irradiation treatments are being discussed.
- [119] An e-decision had been made regarding inviting authors of DPs for the forthcoming TPDP meeting. The SC agreed that lead authors or members of an editorial team for a DP could be invited to the TPDP meeting when their DP is being discussed. This would stand for future invitations, as determined by the TPDP.
- [120] The SC:
- (33) *noted* the update on e-decision forums and polls from May to November 2012 ([Appendix 7](#))
 - (34) regarding e-decision 2012_eSC_Nov_04_SC for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel for the Glossary, *decided* to delay a 2nd call for an English language expert
 - (35) regarding e-decision 2012_eSC_Nov_06_SC for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel for the Glossary for French, *requested* the Secretariat to make a third call
 - (36) regarding e-decision 2012_eSC_Nov_08_SC for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments, *decided* that Mr Andrew Parker (IAEA) be an invited expert to TPPT meetings when irradiation treatments are discussed
 - (37) *agreed* that the TPDP could invite to their meetings a lead author or member of an editorial team when their DP was being reviewed.

¹⁸ SC_2012_Nov_17_Rev1

4.4 Update from the expert working group on sea containers (28 May-1 June 2012)

[121] All issues relating to sea containers are reported under agenda item 6.2.

5. DRAFT ISPMS FOR RECOMMENDATION TO CPM

From SC-7 (Substantial Concerns Commenting Period)

5.1 Draft revision of Annex 1 (Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material) to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011), Priority 1

[122] The steward introduced the standard and the responses to member comments received during the SCCP¹⁹.

- Concerns have been raised on the use of the abbreviation DH, and various proposals were made to use HT or to combine both HT-DH, taking into account that dielectric heating is a heat treatment. The steward noted that NPPOs may want specific acronyms for different types of treatments. A similar approach had been followed for fumigation where the acronym for methyl bromide fumigation was MB rather than F-MB. Other acronyms could be added if other fumigation treatments were added. The SC agreed to use the acronym DH and consequently to a modification of Annex 2 of ISPM 15:2009 by adding DH.
- Some comments were raised that the requirements for good operational practices for treatments in paragraphs 18-19, 23-24, 34-35 were too prescriptive, and proposed to adjust the wording. The SC also considered a proposal by the TPG²⁰. The wording was changed slightly, but it was believed that the requirements mentioned are minimal requirements which need to be at least considered in all cases. This does not mean that a minimal failure of one item in the bullet points lead to failure of the treatment.
- Concerns were raised on the use of the term “dielectric radiation”. The steward noted that there was a need to distinguish different types of radiation, and it was proposed to retain the term “dielectric radiation”, which, according to information received from Penn State University (developer of microwave schedules), is not an incorrect term. One member was concerned about the use of this word and whether treatments based on radio waves would also be “dielectric radiation”, in which case the wording may not be specific enough. The member also added that both “dielectric heating” and “dielectric radiation” were used in the text and proposed that “dielectric heating” be used throughout the text. The SC agreed to delete references to “dielectric radiation” (by modifying the title in paragraph 20 (Heat treatment caused by dielectric heating) and removing the first sentence of paragraph 21).
- In Paragraphs 18 and 23, it was noted that treatment providers must be approved by the NPPO. There were concerns about replacing “should” by “must” because this was not in the proposal for MC, and a change may give raise to a formal objection. The SC decided that this issue should be addressed when ISPM 15:2009 is next revised.
- Paragraph 19 and 24. The term “used” was replaced by “recommended” for the use of two temperature sensors, for consistency.
- Paragraph 35. The word “air space” had been used and one member wondered whether “air” could be used instead. It was noted that “air space” is a technical term specific to fumigation and that the term should be maintained.
- Paragraph 27. The SC discussed the sentence “Slight increases in the treatment time (e.g. 1-2 hours) may be permitted to achieve the required concentration-time product (CT) if the minimum final concentration is not met (see footnote to Table 1)”. Several members were concerned that this introduced a change to the schedule of the treatment, which provides for a treatment time of 24 hours, and that it would be difficult for NPPOs to validate a treatment if another duration was possible. If such flexibility was allowed, the duration should not be

¹⁹ ocs.ippc.int/index.html; SC_2012_Nov_15

²⁰ SC_2012_Nov_18

- indicated as an example, but as a maximum level. The TPFQ Secretariat lead explained that a graph had been produced for the TPFQ as a basis for discussion. This graph used three examples of gas loss and associated reduction of gas concentrations. It was shown that for a loss of gas concentration of 55% (i.e 5% more than was expected), the required CT could be reached by extending the fumigation period by 2 hours. This would not apply if the gas loss was higher. The SC agreed that the extension of time should be described as an exceptional corrective action and should be of maximum 2 hours. Wording was added to the text to reflect this.
- A graph explaining how methyl bromide concentrations decrease over time, which was presented to the TPFQ at their meeting in 2010, was presented to the SC. This graph is available in the TPFQ 2010 report (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110711>).
 - The SC discussed the requirements for treatments. One member noted that a proposed annex to ISPM 28:2007 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) on dielectric heating (*Heat treatment of wood packaging material using dielectric heating*, 2007-114) was under development, and the requirements for this treatment type could be added to that annex. However, the Secretariat noted that annexes usually do not contain such details because, in some cases, the material would be duplicated (e.g. cold treatments are contained elsewhere, such as in ISPM 18:2003). The SC asked the TPPT to consider whether the operational requirements for dielectric heating would need to be described separately in a standard, as for other types of treatment (see agenda item 3.1.3).
 - The Secretariat reported that IFQRG, the TPPT and the TPFQ have developed guidance material which had been transmitted to the capacity development group for further elaboration as a training manual on dielectric heating. The Secretariat noted that one expert is being approached in relation to the development of the training manual. The Coordinator noted that any material developed in the framework of the CDC would use appropriate expertise. He noted that the process for developing such materials is not final because the CDC has not met yet. The Chair noted that it would be important to maintain liaison between the SC and the CDC to ensure they work together. One member noted the need for a dynamic process for exchanging information between the groups. The SC noted that it may be beneficial for the TPFQ, TPPT and IFQRG to have the opportunity to comment on the guidance, and that the SC be informed if the TPs were going to be consulted.
 - One member wondered how to present the message that the SC wishes to work together with the capacity development group and wants to provide the expertise available in the TPPT and TPFQ. The Coordinator suggested that there should be a seamless continuum from development of standards to their implementation. He noted that an STDF-funded project was in the process of gathering training material and manuals from NPPOs and RPPOs. He also noted that the CDC would report on its activities to the CPM, and SC members could contact the CDC member from their region for information.

[123] The SC:

- (38) *approved* the draft revision of Annex 1 (*Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material*) to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011) for submission to CPM-8 (2013) for adoption ([Appendix 8](#))
- (39) *approved* the consequential revision of Annex 2 (*The mark and its application*) of ISPM 15:2009 to include the acronym DH.

5.2 Draft Annex 4 (*Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests*) to ISPM 11:2004, and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001), Priority 2

[124] The steward introduced the standard and the responses to member comments received during the SCCP²¹. He explained how the main comments (of the 49 received) had been responded to as reported below.

- Comment 5. It was proposed that the title of ISPM 11:2004 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*) be retained almost in full, i.e. to mention environmental risks and living modified organisms. This had not been accepted as it would imply that the title should also be extended to include ...*and plants as pests*. Instead, the SC-7 had suggested simplifying the title to be more in line with titles of ISPM 2:2007 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*) and ISPM 21:2004 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*), and with the general desire to keep titles short and succinct. The steward agreed with the approach of the SC-7.
- Comment 8. The term *invasive alien plants* was replaced in the text with *invasive plants* in most instances. This was for consistency with the main text of ISPM 11:2004 and because the IPPC is concerned with invasive plants, regardless if they are *alien* in the CBD sense of the word. The SC further modified footnote 2 in paragraph 404 in order to refer to *invasive plants* explaining why some terms are not used in the new annex (i.e. *invasive alien species* and *weed*).
- Comment 9. The proposal was accepted with modification. The fact that plants are injurious may be based on evidence of their impact obtained in an area where they occur.
- Comment 12 implied that explanatory text regarding plants as pests be inserted in the core ISPM text. This would create a repetition because all details regarding plants as pest are covered in the new Annex 4, and this proposal was therefore not retained.
- Comment 16 proposed that Annex 4 provides guidance related to *quarantine pests* and not *pests*. However, at this stage of the PRA process, it has not been determined whether the plant fulfils criteria as a quarantine pest, and the term *pest* was maintained.
- Comment 27. The comment was integrated in a modified form under the second indent, to mention that an expected change in intended use is a case where the need for the PRA process for plants may arise.
- Comment 30. The steward agreed with the comment relating to evaluation of a hybrid, but suggested slight rewording to avoid repetition.
- Comment 32 and 45. The text of paragraph 359 referred to the possibility that plants only present in collections may be considered as absent if they are under official control. Comment 32 suggested that this concept was neither relevant, nor clearly explained. Instead, the notion that plants in collections (e.g. botanical gardens) may need to be covered by phytosanitary measures had been transferred from paragraph 359 to paragraph 396, and a new footnote drafted to explain that plants could be considered not present for the purpose of export certification if they occur only in collections (e.g. botanical gardens). The SC agreed to the first part of the comment with modifications but felt that the new footnote related to the pest status of the plant in this case and did not belong to the present annex, but that this issue should be clarified when revising ISPM 8:1998.
- Comment 33. The steward had incorporated the suggestion to mention *perceived benefits*, with slight rewording.
- Comment 40. The inclusion of *negative* before *effects* was accepted, but the replacement of *changes in the soil's nutrient profile* by *non-market values* was not, because it weakened the precision and clarity of the text.

²¹ocs.ippc.int/index.html; SC_2012_Nov_08

[125] The SC reviewed the draft Annex 4 to ISPM 11:2004 and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004, and a few minor adjustments were made based on comments 8, 32 and 45. In paragraph 394 on other pest risk management options, the items in indent 4 were reordered.

[126] The SC:

- (40) *approved* the draft Annex 4 (*Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests*) to ISPM 11:2004, and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001) for submission to CPM-8 (2013) for adoption ([Appendix 9](#))
- (41) *requested* that the categorization of plants as absent if grown only in collections (e.g. botanical gardens) be considered at the revision of ISPM 8:1998.

5.3 Review of ISPMs (and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review) [“consistency review”] (2006-12)

[127] The Steward introduced the proposals²², which included ink amendments, corrections of errors and ambiguities, and translation issues for ISPM 17:2002 (*Pest reporting*). The proposals addressed ISPM 9:1998 (*Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*), ISPM 16:2002 (*Regulated non-quarantine pests: concepts and application*), ISPM 17:2002 (*Pest reporting*), ISPM 20:2004 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*), ISPM 23:2005 (*Guidelines for inspection*), ISPM 25:2006 (*Consignments in transit*), ISPM 5 and Supplement 2 (*Guidelines on the understanding of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations*) to ISPM 5, and terminated the present consistency review of ISPMs. The SC reviewed the tables of proposed ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms, and the steward invited SC members to send further comments to the Secretariat by 30 November 2012.

[128] The Secretariat noted that a review had begun to determine when cross-references to old versions of ISPMs can be changed to the new revised versions, and the previous version of ISPMs revoked. When cross-references to old ISPMs could be changed, the old version could be revoked, and ISPMs would be adjusted to refer to the new version. Until now, no revocation had been attempted. Revocation of individual ISPMs would have to be approved by CPM. It was noted that access to old ISPMs was important if they were referred to in other ISPMs, and the Secretariat stated that access to old versions was being improved with the IPP upgrade.

[129] The SC:

- (42) *approved* Tables A as modified, to be noted by CPM-8 (2013) and incorporated into the standards concerned²³
- (43) *requested* the Secretariat to archive Tables B (Attachment 2 of SC_2012_Nov_19) until the relevant ISPMs are revised
- (44) *requested* the Secretariat to archive Table C for ISPM 17:2002 (Attachment 3 of SC_2012_Nov_19) to be taken into account when the relevant standard is revised
- (45) *invited* SC members to send further comments to the Secretariat by 30 November 2012.

²² SC_2012_Nov_19

²³ Due to the length of Tables A, this document, although modified in the meeting, is not attached to the report. The modified version of Tables A will be available on the IPP for CPM-8: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13330>

6. Draft ISPMs for approval for member consultation

6.1 Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1

[130] The steward reported that the TPFQ had been consulted to address the issues raised by the SC in April 2010. Remaining issues were discussed by the TPFQ at their virtual meeting in 2012. A small group of the SC met to review the revised draft²⁴ and identify concerns. The following remarks were made:

- ensure consistency of terminology (commodity, commodity class)
- consider including a separate section on intended use
- arrange Table 1 on pest groups to only consider those of quarantine concern
- clarify wording in Table 4
- review the section on area of low pest prevalence and systems approach and consider removing the section on transit (and refer to ISPM 25:2006 *Consignments in transit*)
- consider whether the concept of contamination of treated wood could be addressed.

[131] The SC agreed to send comments to the Secretariat by 30 November.

[132] The steward will revise the draft by 15 December and submit it to the Secretariat for presentation to the SC in May 2013.

6.2 Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade (2008-001), Priority 1

6.2.1 Report on the activities of the expert working group

[133] The steward reported on the EWG meeting on sea containers²⁵, held 28 May-1 June 2012, and additional activities the EWG members had been involved with. He noted that the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) had involved discussion with industry since an early stage, and this had been very useful. Some constraints linked to this collaboration was that industry is very sensitive to any added costs, and had urged the experts to try, as much as possible, to enhance existing systems rather than establishing new ones. In addition, industry is able to make quick decisions and was getting frustrated with the time needed for the development of the draft ISPM. It was recalled that the group had initially decided to focus on empty containers for packing because they are all processed through a depot where they are visually checked and cleaned if needed. However, the EWG decided that the draft ISPM should simply focus on ensuring that containers are clean.

[134] Several organizations are currently working on systems and requirements linked to this issue:

- The WCO are working with several organizations to develop data files that may facilitate trade involving different organizations. This system could include fields referring to the last date a container was checked and whether it has been cleaned, which would provide useful information for NPPOs. Currently this information is contained in industry's Bayplan/Stowage Plan Occupied and Empty Locations (BAPLIE) file and the Secretariat will investigate whether relevant data could be transferred to the more permanent WCO database.
- Industry guidance is also being developed in the form of criteria for sea containers moved in trade. These criteria are being developed jointly by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Container Owners Association (COA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). If IPPC requirements for cleaning containers were included in these, depots would, under contract to shipping lines, have to ensure that containers meet these criteria. Meetings are being held to discuss specific criteria which should be finalized in the near future. The IPPC Secretariat was monitoring the development of these criteria, and had circulated them to the FAO's interdepartmental working group on biodiversity and to representatives from the World

²⁴ <http://ocs.ippc.int/index.html#>

²⁵ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=179725>

Health Organization (WHO), the IMO, the CBD and the OIE. The IPPC Secretariat would attempt to circulate the criteria to the SC when finalized. The Secretariat noted that liaising with the relevant organizations at the international levels was complicated, and encouraged SC members to establish contacts with the national contact points for these organizations.

- [135] Under a system where depots would ensure that containers meet established cleaning criteria, industry would be involved in checking that the requirements have been applied, and NPPOs would perform an audit function. The work implications of such a system are huge due to the number of containers moving around the world and, if the system worked, NPPOs could be involved in auditing shipping companies and their agents or depots. This could save significant resources as opposed to each NPPO accrediting each shipping line and their respective depots (see 6.2.3 below).
- [136] One member wondered whether shipping lines would agree to the system considering their current financial situations. The Secretariat noted that, if the criteria are agreed, the shipping lines would contract the depots to meet the criteria and the shipping lines favoured this approach as long as it was pragmatic. The involvement of industry is essential due to the volumes of containers moving throughout the world (estimated 429 million container movements per year from the top 100 ports). It is in the interest of industry to follow criteria and ensure cleanliness because, when contamination is found, it is very costly for them.
- [137] The following general issues regarding the report above were raised:
- Number of times one container is reused without being cleaned. The Secretariat noted that the proportion of containers going through a depot versus used for transloading are approximately 80/20%; every time a container goes through a depot (on the way to loading), it is checked and cleaned, if necessary.
 - Cleaning may be needed at arrival in some cases, for example to eliminate contamination of a specific pest (e.g. egg masses of *Lymantria dispar*). The Secretariat noted that the database (WCO or BAPLIE or both) in which the proposed new data fields for date and cleaning of containers will be established has not yet been determined.
 - The standard would give technical justification for having phytosanitary import requirements in relation to sea containers.
 - The Secretariat noted that the survey proposed under agenda item 3.1 would be used now to generate a baseline, and later to verify the effect of implementation of the standard.
 - Some countries have phytosanitary requirements for containers carrying plants and plant products, and NPPOs do provide certification at export stating the container was cleaned.
- [138] The Secretariat invited views on whether the current activities were heading in the right direction. Although there was a general concern about the implications of international accreditation, it seemed that NPPOs would have to put in place a system involving other organizations, and it would be useful if the concerns of IPPC contracting parties were covered under the requirements being developed by those organizations. Countries could then decide whether additional requirements were needed in some circumstances, as it was done now.
- [139] One member questioned the urgency of developing the draft ISPM. The steward noted that criteria for clean containers being developed by industry were in their last stages of approval and some companies would be putting them into effect immediately. However, industry is concerned that the IPPC could change direction and their efforts might be wasted.

6.2.2 Review of the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001)

[140] The SC reviewed the draft²⁶ in detail and made proposals for further adjustments which will be transmitted to a small group working on the draft. The main issues discussed:

- It was clarified that the draft covers containers that are transported on a ship at some stage during transport, even if they may have been loaded on other conveyances such as trains for part of their journey. Containers moved between countries for example on a train would not be covered by this standard.
- Title. As the draft ISPM no longer covers conveyances, the title had been shortened to *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers*.
- Scope. It should specify that the primary focus of the ISPM is the cleaning of containers against pests, but that countries may have additional measures for other organisms/invasive alien species.
- Background. The draft used many different terms such as *regulated living organisms*, *living pests*, *quarantine pests*, *invasive alien species*. The primary focus of the draft should be *quarantine pest*, but it should be mentioned that the systems described in the draft ISPM also address other types of organisms. Invasive alien species should be mentioned specifically in the background. Clarification on other organisms should also be made in the background to establish a link to the work of other organizations (e.g. invasive alien species / CBD)
- The draft uses contamination and there could be an explanation in the background of why this is a pest risk.
- It should be inserted in the background that there are different types of containers. This would facilitate the link between the different types of containers to the requirements that are being developed for them.
- Paragraph 81. The sentence mentioning phytosanitary certificates (PCs) was deleted because requirements for PCs for containers should generally be discouraged.
- Paragraph 82. Regarding record keeping for audits, the text should specify who should do that, and a duration should be specified.

[141] It was recognized that the draft ISPM is valuable and progress had been made, although certain areas could not be fully addressed at the moment (e.g. accreditation and verification). An email working group was established to work with the steward (Ms Forest, Mr Moreira Palma and Ms Woode). The steward noted that he would also consult EWG members. The revised draft ISPM will be posted for the SC (and will therefore also be available for NPPOs and RPPOs) by 1 March 2013.

[142] The SC:

- (46) *invited* SC members to send comments on the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) to the Secretariat by 30 November 2012
- (47) *asked* the Steward with an email working group (Ms Forest, Mr Moreira Palma and Ms Woode) to finalize the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) for the 2013 May SC meeting, and send it to the Secretariat by 1 February 2013.

6.2.3 Discussion on accreditation and preliminary investigations on international accreditation

[143] The issue of international accreditation of shipping lines was discussed during the SPG where it was recommended that the FAO Legal Office be consulted. The Legal Officer presented preliminary views²⁷ on this topic, noting it would require further elaboration. The Legal Office had been investigating whether the IMO or international accreditation agencies could perform international

²⁶ <http://ocs.ippc.int/index.html#>

²⁷ SC_Nov_2012_32

accreditation on behalf of the IPPC. No indication had yet been found in the Conventions of the framework of the IMO that international accreditation could be performed by IMO. The IMO runs some certification processes, but responsibilities are with the governments.

[144] It may not be possible for the IPPC Secretariat, or a third body on its behalf, to undertake accreditation functions. The IPPC is established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution, and there were no indications in the FAO constitution nor in the IPPC that such a function could be performed. Such a system may also compromise the neutrality of the IPPC Secretariat. The accreditation function would also imply some auditing, which would presumably be beyond the resources of the IPPC Secretariat. Finally, when a national authority carries out certification it is based on national processes and legislation which also states remedies for failure. If the IPPC Secretariat would be running such a process, the responsibility of failure would rest with FAO and financial liability would have to be borne by the organisation. This could potentially have vast financial and image impacts for the organisation, both directly and indirectly.

[145] The SC agreed that, in addition to pursuing the options above, the following options for international accreditation could also be investigated:

- International accreditation agencies
- RPPOs as the Legal Officer noted that this could be considered but that feasibility would depend on whether RPPOs have a legal personality (otherwise the responsibility lies with their member countries).

[146] There was a request that international accreditation options be investigated further and presented to CPM-8 (2013). The Secretariat agreed it would attempt to facilitate the continuation of this work. It was noted that terms of reference for investigating the issue would also be helpful.

[147] The SC:

(48) *urged* the Secretariat to explore a way of continuing the analysis of the issue of international accreditation, including the development of terms of reference for the legal study and the possibility of using international accreditation agencies, taking into account the request from the Legal Office for assistance for this effort.

[148] The following points were furthermore raised in relation to international accreditation or other systems that may be put in place:

- The terminology needs to be clarified, i.e. use of the term *accreditation* versus *authorization*.
- An international accreditation system could ensure more consistency compared to the different approaches that might be taken by NPPOs, e.g. oversight of the system, coordination, training and a quality program. If NPPOs were carrying out accreditation, there would be a wide diversity around the world on how this is done.
- One member was concerned that accreditation at an international level was a new activity in the phytosanitary area, and this system would include some responsibility for deciding on NPPO activities. The Secretariat emphasized that a system of cooperation would be needed at the international level to deliver such a system which, in the end, could result in less effort and costs than every shipping line in the world reporting every NPPO and depot.
- Responsibility and liability in case of failure, and how the auditing function could be mandated to the NPPOs would be important points to be considered.
- The possibility of international accreditation agencies establishing systems to accredit shipping lines and auditing of the systems could be evaluated and used by the IPPC.
- The possibility of inter-organizational agreements (e.g. with CBD and OIE).
- Whether the IPPC only needs a general ISPM allowing industry to have contracts, and the NPPOs could have minimal involvement in such systems.
- It is important to provide a strong basis for regulation, because the implementation of the standard could otherwise become unacceptable.

- The possibility of finding some form of accreditation that would not involve international accreditation.

[149] The steward emphasized that industry should also be informed and involved throughout future discussions.

6.2.4 Presentation of the topic of sea containers to CPM-8 (2013)

[150] The SC noted that NPPOs need to decide how they would manage a system for sea containers and they should clearly understand the responsibilities that would be involved by any of the options chosen. Information should be provided to contracting parties. The SC requested that the steward and the Secretariat develop a paper for the CPM with the aim of presenting the issues present and options available, listing the pros and cons, and raising awareness in relation to accreditation and to verification/auditing by NPPOs.

[151] SC members were encouraged to investigate the views of NPPOs in their region, for example on the development of the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001), practical implementation of a cleaning system, international and national accreditation, auditing/verification (see deadlines below). In doing so, it was mentioned that NPPOs may organise a regional approach (through their Bureau member or an RPPO) and obtain views from national or regional representatives of the organisations involved (e.g. IMO, WCO, COA). The Secretariat would attempt to find lists of contacts for other organisations involved, and transmit them to SC members.

[152] It was noted that material is available on this subject: Specification 51 on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade* (2008-001); the draft ISPM; sections of reports (SC November 2011, SC April 2012, SC November 2012, CPM-7); the sea container Steering Committee report and the sea container EWG report; as well as presentations²⁸.

[153] The Secretariat and steward would take account of the views expressed in the discussions to develop the draft CPM paper.

[154] The SC:

(49) *requested* the Secretariat to add the topic “Draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001)” on the agenda of CPM-8 (2013)

(50) *invited* the steward and Secretariat to develop a CPM paper on the issues present and options available, listing the pros and cons, and raising awareness in relation to accreditation and to verification/auditing by NPPOs

(51) *agreed* that:

- . The Secretariat will collate available background information (text and links) on issues regarding the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* and circulate it to the SC by 30 November 2012.
- . The SC Chair will ask the CPM Chair to inform contact points (in his regular update) that views are being collected on issues regarding the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* and request them to provide views to SC members no later than 15 January 2013.
- . SC members are invited to send views and feedback on issues regarding the draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* to the Secretariat by 30 January 2013.

²⁸ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111165>

7. Draft specifications for review of member comments and approval by the SC

7.1 *International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005), Priority 4*

[155] The steward introduced the revised draft specification and responses to member comments (69 comments were received)²⁹. The SC reviewed the specification. In particular the following issues were discussed and the specification was modified accordingly:

- The risks presented by dried material should be considered as well as those of fruits and propagules specifically associated with cut flowers and branches.
- There was a discussion on the task of reviewing existing work plans and agreements, and whether this was too broad a task, which would, in any case, be done by experts before the meeting. However, some SC members felt that this may identify useful existing guidance and may also be useful for future implementation of the standard.
- Whether scientific expertise in different types of pests was needed. The steward noted that cut flowers and branches are affected by different types of pests, and that expertise in different groups of pests would be useful.
- It was agreed that no specific industry representative would be necessary and that phytosanitary experts would have sufficient expertise.

[156] The SC:

(52) *approved* Specification 56 *International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005)* as revised in the meeting ([Appendix 10](#)).

8. Draft specifications for review of member comments

8.1 *International movement of grain (2008-007), Priority 1*

[157] In the absence of the steward, the Chair presented the draft specification on and responses to member comments as well as the steward's additional comments and recommendations³⁰. Of the 93 comments received, many suggestions could be integrated. The SC reviewed a few points that warranted particular attention:

- Comment 12. The SC agreed not to mention developing countries specifically when referring to the benefit of an ISPM.
- Comments 20, 22 and 25. A task to provide specific guidance for risk assessment/identification was retained.
- Comment 64. The provision of guidance for hygiene requirements for grain transportation was agreed to.
- Comment 81. Some members noted that the justification for requirements for soil depended on the risk of quarantine pests in the soil. The text was reworded and low level was removed.
- Comment 84. The standard wording of the biodiversity statement in the draft specifications was questioned and a modification proposed. However, the SC believed that the current biodiversity statement is the most suitable wording under the IPPC.

[158] SC members were satisfied with the redrafted specification which addressed the majority of the comments received. The SC recognized the work of the steward in integrating comments. There was general agreement that guidance is needed for the international movement of grain.

[159] One SC member, while agreeing that guidance was needed, believed that it should take the form of a manual, not of an ISPM, and noted that this view had been expressed by several contracting parties at CPM-7 (2012) and by some participants to the Open-ended workshop on the international movement

²⁹ 2008-005; SC_2012_Nov_04

³⁰ 2008-007, SC_2012_Nov_05; SC_2012_Nov_20

of grain (Vancouver, Canada, 6-8 December 2011³¹). Many SC members recognized that member comments had strongly expressed the need for a standard due to the importance in harmonizing requirements for grain. Some members considered that the scope was too wide and the tasks too complex, and proposed a combination of both a standard and a manual. It was noted that, whatever the form of the guidance, liaison with industry would be needed during its development.

[160] The CPM had asked the SC to make recommendations on a way forward. The SC developed three options for CPM consideration. The SC decided that a paper be produced for CPM-8 (2013) to present the background on this topic and the three options.

[161] The three options are:

[162] **Option A. Development of an ISPM.** The draft specification on *International movement of grain* (2008-007) that was revised based on member comments ([Appendix 11](#)) could be finalized by the SC in May 2013.

[163] **Option B. Development of a Guide to the implementation of ISPMs in the international movement of grain,** with the following conditions:

- The guide should be similar to the *FAO Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry* (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2080e/i2080e00.htm>).
- The guide should cover the implementation of ISPMs in the international movement of grain, and would take into account the latest revised version of the draft specification on *International movement of grain* (2008-007), which indicates issues that countries find to be of highest importance ([Appendix 11](#)).
- The guide should not be produced under the auspices of the SC.
- Whether produced inside or outside the IPPC, extra-budgetary funding similar to that for the forestry guide would be needed.

[164] **Option C. Development of an ISPM with a reduced scope.** This option applies if the CPM considers that the scope of the proposed ISPM is too broad and should only cover the most critical elements. The SC would revise the draft specification on *International movement of grain* (2008-007), identifying the most urgently needed elements in the latest revised version ([Appendix 11](#)), identifying elements that may be more appropriate for a manual, which would need extra-budgetary funding.

[165] The SC:

(53) *requested* the Secretariat to prepare a CPM paper on the topic of *international movement of grain* (2008-007), including any relevant background information and listing the three agreed options for proceeding, as described in the SC report

(54) *invited* the CPM to consider the three options and decide on how to progress this topic.

9. Draft specifications for approval for member consultation

9.1 Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002), Priority 2

[166] The draft specification³², IRSS document on ISPM 4:1996³³ and reports of IRSS regional workshops³⁴ were introduced. A working group reviewed the specification. The steward reported on the main points of discussion:

- Whether task 4 in relation to posting bilaterally agreed, or self declared, pest free areas (PFAs) on the IPP should be maintained, and this task was deleted.

³¹ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111060&L=0>

³² 2009-002

³³ SC_2012_Nov_06

³⁴ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111059&L=0#irssactivities>

- Whether task 5 regarding recommendations for establishing and maintaining PFAs should be integrated into task 2, but it was retained as task 5.
- The addition of a new task with regards to legal obligation to prevent or monitor the movement of commodities in the PFA.
- The addition of a new task with regards to including public awareness campaigns for stakeholders in the management system of a PFA.

[167] The steward will adjust the specification based on the discussions in the working group and send it to the Secretariat by 15 December 2012.

[168] The SC:

(55) *asked* the steward of the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002) to revise the specification by 15 December 2012

(56) *agreed* to an e-decision to approve the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002) for member consultation.

9.2 *Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005), Priority 3

[169] The draft specification³⁵, IRSS document on ISPM 8:1998³⁶ and reports of IRSS regional workshops³⁷ were introduced. A working group reviewed the specification. The steward reported on the main points of discussion:

- The addition of a new task on the feasibility of detailing the pest status categorization *transience* further (e.g. to describe more precisely whether a particular pest outbreak may lead to establishment).
- The addition of a new task on pest status where a pest is present only in collections (e.g. botanical gardens).
- The addition of a new task to clarify the terms used when reporting pests, particularly the use and meaning of the terms *finding of a pest* and *pest is not known to occur*.
- The deletion of the task relating to recommendations on the use of the terms *occurrence* and *presence* throughout the standard.
- In addition, the issues recommended by the SC for consideration at revision (under agenda items 4.2.2 and 5.2) were thought to be covered in the tasks.

[170] The steward will adjust the specification based on the discussions in the working group and send it to the Secretariat by 15 December 2012.

[171] The SC:

(57) *asked* the steward of the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) to revise the specification by 15 December 2012

(58) *agreed* to an e-decision to approve the draft specification on *Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) for member consultation.

9.3 *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008), Priority 4

[172] The draft specification was introduced³⁸. A working group reviewed the specification. The steward and assistant steward reported on the main discussion issues:

- The tasks were rearranged.

³⁵ 2009-005

³⁶ SC_2012_Nov_07

³⁷ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111059&L=0#irssactivities>

³⁸ 2008-008

- More details were added for several technical issues, such as temperate and tropical wood, paints and varnishes, bark and intended use.
- The need for one expert from the TPFQ and one from IFQRG to participate in the EWG; it was decided to retain only one expert of the TPFQ.

[173] One member wondered whether bamboo products were included. The steward of the draft ISPM on *Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood* (2006-029) recalled that products from bamboo were excluded from the scope of that draft ISPM. In the present standard, the working group had concluded that wood objects that also contained bamboo (in addition to wood) would be covered.

[174] There was a discussion on whether this standard should be an annex to the draft ISPM on *Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood* (2006-029), rather than a standard. It was decided to postpone the decision until the specification is presented for approval.

[175] The steward will adjust the specification based on the discussions in the working group and send it to the Secretariat by 15 December 2012.

[176] The SC:

- (59) *asked* the steward of the draft specification on *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008) to revise the specification by 15 December 2012
- (60) *agreed* to an e-decision to approve the draft specification on *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008) for member consultation.

10. Technical panels: urgent issues

10.1 Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

[177] The TPFQ, TPPT and IFQRG had considered the concerns expressed in the 2010 MC regarding the use of probit 9 in *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010)³⁹. In particular, there were concerns of feasibility, practicality and scientific justification. In 2011, IFQRG established a working group to review the issue and develop a model to calculate alternatives to probit 9 that would be more appropriate to address the risk presented by pests on wood packaging material. The model was presented in the 2012 IFQRG meeting that named it the Cardiff Protocol and established a working group to apply it based on biological and trade data, and make calculations that would be presented to the TPFQ. The TPFQ asked the SC to approve the use of the Cardiff Protocol in revising the draft *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010). Because this is a complex issue, it would require a face-to-face meeting of the TPFQ.

[178] The SC:

- (61) *endorsed* the use of the Cardiff Protocol to determine treatment efficacy requirements for use in *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010)
- (62) *agreed* to the TPFQ having a face-to-face meeting.

10.2 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)

10.2.1 Brief guidance on the use of “should”, “shall”, “must” and “may” for the IPPC Style Guide for ISPMs

[179] At its May 2011 meeting, the SC had agreed that the TPG develop brief guidance on the use of *should*, *shall*, *must* and *may* for the IPPC Style Guide for ISPMs. The TPG had developed such guidance, which was presented to the SC⁴⁰. The SC agreed to the guidance and noted that it would be useful. One member recalled that CPM-3 (2008) had requested an analysis of this issue by the TPG to be

³⁹ SC_2012_Nov_21

⁴⁰ SC_2012_Nov_29

presented to the SC for examination and development of recommendations for the CPM. The paper presented did not propose that the brief guidance be presented to CPM. There was no time to clarify this issue, which will be reconsidered at a future meeting.

[180] The SC:

(63) *agreed* to the brief guidance on the use of *should*, *shall*, *must* and *may* ([Appendix 12](#))

(64) *deferred* to a future SC meeting the discussion on whether or not to present it to the CPM.

10.2.2 Date of the next TPG meeting

[181] With the new 150-day MC ending on 30 November, the date of TPG meeting has been changed from October to February. This will allow the TPG to review the member comments on terminology.

10.2.3 Revision of the TPG specification

[182] The steward presented a proposed revised Specification TP 5 (*Technical Panel for the Glossary*)⁴¹, and noted that the revocation of Specification 1 (*Review and updating of the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*) was proposed because all tasks were now covered under Specification TP 5.

[183] The SC:

(65) *approved* the revised Specification TP 5 (*Technical Panel for the Glossary*) ([Appendix 13](#))

(66) *revoked* Specification 1 (*Review and updating of the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*).

10.2.4 Future consistency work

[184] The steward reported that the TPG is proposing a slightly different way of dealing with consistency in standards. The issue of consistency in other languages was also being analysed. A paper would be presented at the 2013 May SC meeting.

11 List of Topics for IPPC standards

11.1 Review on the List of topics for IPPC standards

[185] The SC reviewed the List of topics for IPPC standards with regards to strategic objectives (agenda item 11.3), stewards and assistant stewards (11.4) and addition of a subject (agenda item 11.2)⁴². The List of topics for IPPC standards as modified during the meeting is available on the IPP at <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>.

11.2 Proposal on *pest list* and on whether this term should be defined

[186] The SC reviewed the proposal on whether a term *pest list* should be defined⁴³. There was agreement that clarification on this matter was needed. Some SC members thought that a definition was needed, while some others felt that this should be better clarified in another manner (another type of document, revision of ISPM 19:2003 (*Guidelines on lists of regulated pests*), or other). The SC decided to add the term *pest list* under the TPG and requested the TPG to discuss how to proceed.

(67) *added* the term *pest list* to the List of topics for IPPC standards as a subject and *asked* the TPG to consider whether this term should be defined.

⁴¹ SC_2012_Nov_22

⁴² SC_2012_Nov_25

⁴³ SC_2012_Nov_23

11.3 Review of the assignments of topics to the IPPC Strategic Framework's Strategic Objectives

[187] The SC reviewed and modified the assignment of strategic objectives (see agenda item 11.1). The SC agreed to the assignment of strategic objectives as presented in the List of topics for IPPC standards (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>).

11.4 Adjustments to stewards and assistant stewards

[188] The SC noted CPM Decision 16 regarding the assignment of assistant stewards and mentioned that it was not expected that assistant stewards would attend the related meetings.

[189] The SC reviewed stewards and assistant stewards. Proposals for stewards were made by a person from another region and seconded by a member from a third region.

[190] Regarding the topic *International movement of seed* (2009-003), the availability of the assistant steward was uncertain and an e-decision on the assistant steward would be requested when clarified.

[191] Regarding the topic *Phyosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management* (2005-010), a swap between the steward and assistant steward was envisaged, and the SC agreed to make this swap if the assistant steward agreed.

[192] The SC:

(68) *approved* the assignment of topics to the IPPC Strategic Framework's Strategic Objectives as shown in the List of topics for IPPC standards

(69) *agreed* to stewards and assistant stewards as shown in the List of topics for IPPC standards

(70) *agreed* to an e-decision on the adjustments to the assistant steward(s) for the *International movement of seed* (2009-003).

12. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings

[193] The following agenda items were deferred:

- Issues related to diagnostic protocols (agenda item 3.1.2)
- Explanatory documents (agenda item 3.2.4)
- Brief guidance on the use of *should*, *shall*, *must* and *may* for the IPPC Style Guide (agenda item 10.2.1)
- Draft ISPM on *Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood* (2006-029) (agenda item 6.1)
- Draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) (agenda item 6.2)

[194] In addition, the following items may be subject to e-decision before the SC May 2013 meeting:

- Specifications for the *Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002), *Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) and *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008) for MC.
- Two diagnostic protocols for SC approval (*Guignardia citricarpa* and *Tilletia indica*)
- Three diagnostic protocols for MC (Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd), *Erwinia amylovora* and *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri*)
- Treatments coming from the TPPT
- Possible urgent TP issues
- Selection of experts for the draft ISPM on *International movement of seed* (2009-003)
- Selection of experts for the draft ISPM on Guidelines for the movement of used machinery and equipment (2006-004)
- Assistant stewards for the draft ISPM on *International movement of seed* (2009-003).

13. Review of the standard setting calendar

[195] The Secretariat presented the calendar for 2012 and 2013⁴⁴ and informed the SC that the up-to-date calendar for IPPC activities is posted on the IPP at <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110501>. It was noted in particular that the dates indicated for the November 2013 SC meeting were not yet confirmed.

14. SC recommendations for CPM-8 (2013) decisions

[196] The following issues arising from the meeting will be presented in standard setting papers to CPM-8:

- Criteria to help determine if a formal objection is technically justified, and associated flow charts (agenda item 3.1.7)
- Revised SC Rules of Procedure (agenda item 3.2.2).
- Draft revision of Annex 1 (*Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material*) to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011) (agenda item 5.1) and draft Annex (*Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests*) to ISPM 11:2004, and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001) (agenda item 5.2).
- Sea containers (agenda item 6.2), including survey on pest interception on sea containers (agenda item 3.1.1).
- International movement of grain (agenda item 8.1).
- Review of ISPMs (and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review) [“consistency review”] (2006-12) (agenda item 5.3).
- Adjustments to the List of topics for IPPC standards, including the addition of a subject (agenda item 11) including the reminder to contracting parties that in the area of phytosanitary requirements, ISPMs take precedence and asking contracting parties to take this into account (agenda item 3.1.4).

15. Other business

[197] No other issue was raised.

16. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting

[198] The next meeting has been scheduled for 6-10 May 2013 and the meeting of the SC-7 for 13-17 May 2013.

17. Evaluation of the meeting process

[199] The following issues were raised by members:

- The focus of the work of the SC should be on the drafting of standards.
- The consistent availability of documents well in advance of the SC meetings is useful, and this facilitates preparation for the meetings.

18. Adoption of the report

[200] The SC adopted the report.

[201] For ease of reference, a list of action points arising from the meeting is attached as [Appendix 14](#).

19. Close of the meeting

[202] Ms Melcho announced that she was leaving the SC and thanked all SC members and the Secretariat for their support during her terms on the SC. The Chair closed the meeting and thanked all involved in the meeting. She expressed the SC’s appreciation for Barbara Hedley’s editing of ISPMs over many

⁴⁴ SC_2012_Nov_24

years. The SC and the Secretariat thanked the Chair for her leadership and work during her three-year term as SC Chair.

APPENDIX 1: Agenda**COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES****STANDARDS COMMITTEE****12-16 November 2012****German Room C-269, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy**

12 November start time: 10:00 hrs (coffee at 09:30hrs)

Daily Schedule:

Monday 10:00-13:00 and 15:00-18:00

Tuesday to Thursday 09:00-12:00 and 14:00-17:00

Friday 09:00-12:00 and 15:00-18:00

Coffee: Monday welcome coffee 9:30, Monday afternoon 15:30, Friday afternoon 16:30, rest of the week at 10:30 and 15:30

Monday **Cocktail** 18:30 (Building D, Ground floor, Eden Bar)Wednesday **Dinner** 19:30 (Grappolo d'Oro, Piazza della Cancelleria 80)**AGENDA***(Updated 21 November 2012)*

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1. Opening of the meeting		
1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat	---	LARSON
1.2 Election of the Rapporteur	---	CHARD
1.3 Adoption of the Agenda	SC_2012_Nov_01	CHARD
2. Administrative Matters		
2.1 Documents List	SC_2012_Nov_02	GERMAIN
2.2 Participants List	SC_2012_Nov_03	GERMAIN
2.3 Local Information	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=1110514&tx_publication_pi1[showUId]=2184224&type=publication&L=0	GERMAIN

4. Standards Committee		
4.1 Report of the SC April 2012 ❖ Full review of CPM decisions on improving the standard setting process ❖ Statement of commitment	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355	CHARD LARSON LARSON
4.2 Report of the SC-7 April 2012 ❖ Recommendations to the SC from the 2012 April SC-7 Meeting ❖ Possible interference of high moisture content in wood packaging material to the penetration and efficacy of MeBr treatments.	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355 SC_2012_Nov_11 SC_2012_Nov_12	ALIAGA ORMSBY
4.3 Update of polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (May 2012 – November 2012)	SC_2012_Nov_17_Rev1	GERMAIN
4.4 Update from the Expert working group on Sea containers ❖ Report (28 May-1 June 2012)	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=179725	LARSON / HEDLEY / ASHBY
5. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to CPM		
From SC-7 (Substantial concerns commenting period)		
5.1 Draft revision of Annex 1 (Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material) to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011), Priority 1 - Steward: Thomas SCHRODER ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ TPG review: member comments on terms and consistency in the use of terms	ocs.ippc.int/index.html SC_2012_Nov_15 SC_2012_Nov_18	SCHRODER HEDLEY
5.2 Draft Annex (Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests) to ISPM 11:2004, and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001), Priority 2 - Steward: Ebbe NORDBO ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	ocs.ippc.int/index.html SC_2012_Nov_08	NORDBO
From the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)		
5.3 Review of ISPMs (and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review) [“consistency review”] (2006-12) - Steward: John HEDLEY	SC_2012_Nov_19	HEDLEY

6. Draft ISPMs for approval for member consultation		
From the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)		
6.1. Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1 - Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST	ocs.ippc.int/index.html	FOREST
From the Expert Working Group on Minimizing Pest Movement by Sea Containers		
6.2. Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade (2008-001), Priority 1 - Steward: John HEDLEY	ocs.ippc.int/index.html	HEDLEY
7. Draft specifications for review of member comments and approval by the SC		
7.1 International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005), Priority 4 - Steward: Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	2008-005 SC_2012_Nov_04	MONTEALAGRE
8. Draft specifications for review of member comments		
8.1 International movement of grain (2008-007), Priority 1 - Steward: Jens UNGER ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's summary comments and recommendations to the SC	2008-007 SC_2012_Nov_05 SC_2012_Nov_20	CHARD
9. Draft specifications for approval for member consultation		
9.1 Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002), Priority 2 - Steward: Olofunke AWOSUSI ❖ IRSS document on ISPM 4 ❖ Reports from IRSS regional workshops	2009-002 SC_2012_Nov_06 https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111059&L=0#irssactivities	AWOSUSI
9.2 Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005), Priority 3 - Steward: Beatriz MELCHO ❖ IRSS document on ISPM 8 ❖ Reports from IRSS regional workshops	2009-005 SC_2012_Nov_07 https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111059&L=0#irssactivities	MELCHO
9.3. Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008), Priority 4 - Steward: Imad NAHHAL	2008-008	NAHHAL

10. Technical panels: urgent issues		
10.1 Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)		
❖ Paper on the revision of ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade): Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (2006-010), Priority 2	SC_2012_Nov_21	ORMSBY
10.2 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)		
❖ Brief guidance <i>on the</i> use of “should”, “shall”, “must” and “may” for the IPPC Style Guide for ISPMs	SC_2012_Nov_29	GROUSSET
❖ Timing of the next meeting		
❖ Revision of the TPG specification	SC_2012_Nov_22	HEDLEY
❖ Future consistency work		
11. List of Topics for IPPC standards		
11.1 Review on the List of topics for IPPC standards	SC_2012_Nov_25	MOLLER
11.2 Proposal on <i>pest list</i> and on whether this term should be defined	SC_2012_Nov_23	AWOSUSI
11.3 Review of the assignments of topics to the IPPC Strategic Framework’s Strategic Objectives	SC_2012_Nov_25	HEDLEY / CHARD / LARSON
11.4 Adjustments to stewards and assistant stewards	SC_2012_Nov_25	CHARD
12. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		CHARD
13. Review of the standard setting calendar	SC_2012_Nov_24	MOLLER
14. SC recommendations for CPM-8 (2013) decisions		CHARD
15. Other business		
16. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting		GERMAIN
17. Evaluation of the meeting process		CHARD
18. Adoption of the report		CHARD
19. Close of the meeting		LARSON

APPENDIX 2: Documents list**COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES****STANDARDS COMMITTEE****12-16 November 2012****German Room C-269, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy****DOCUMENTS LIST***(Updated 21 November 2012)*

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs				
2006-011	5.1	Draft revision of Annex 1 (Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material) to ISPM 15:2009	CPs, RPPOs and SC	15 May 2012 (in the OCS)
2005-001	5.2	Draft Annex (Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests) to ISPM 11:2004, and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004	CPs, RPPOs and SC	15 May 2012 (in the OCS)
2008-001	6.2	Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade	CPs, RPPOs and SC	9 Oct. 2012 (in the OCS)
2006-029	6.1	Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood	CPs, RPPOs and SC	17 Oct. 2012 (in the OCS)
Draft Specifications				
2008-005	7.1	Draft specification: International movement of cut flowers and branches (MONTEALEGRE)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
2008-007	8.1	Draft specification: International movement of grain (UNGER)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
2009-002	9.1	Draft specification: Revision of ISPM 4 (AWOSUSI)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
2009-005	9.2	Draft specification: Revision of ISPM 8 (MELCHO)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
2008-008	9.3	Draft specification: Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (NAHHAL)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
Other Documents				
SC_2012_Nov_01	1.3	Agenda	CPs, RPPOs and SC	9 Nov. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_02	2.1	Documents list	CPs, RPPOs and SC	9 Nov. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_03	2.2	Participants list	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_04	7.1	2008-005: Compiled comments with steward's response (MONTEALEGRE)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
SC_2012_Nov_05	8.1	2008-007: Compiled comments with steward's response (UNGER)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_06	9.1	IRSS document on ISPM 4:1995	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_07	9.2	IRSS document on ISPM 8:1998	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_08	5.2	2005-011: Compiled comments with steward's response (NORDBO)	SC only	9 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_09	3.3	IPPC Communications update	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_10	3.3	Information exchange update	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_11	4.2	Recommendations to the SC from the 2012 April SC-7 Meeting	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_12	4.2	The importance of moisture content on the penetration of methyl bromide into wood	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_13	3.3	Standard Setting staff – Contact list	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_14	3.3	Update on IRSS	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_15	5.1	2006-011: Compiled comments with Steward's response (SCHRODER)	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_16	3.2	Items arising from SPG	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_17_Rev1	4.3	Update of polls and forums discussed on e-decision site	SC only	9 Nov. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_18	5.1	Draft revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011): TPG review	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_19	5.3	Consistency review (2006-012)	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_20	8.1	2008-007: Steward's summary comments and recommendations to the SC	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_21	10.1	Paper on the revision of ISPM 15	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_22	10.2	Revision of the TPG specification	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_23	11.2	Proposal on <i>pest list</i>	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_24	13	IPPC Standard Setting meeting calendar for 2012/2013	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_25	11.1, 11.3 & 11.4	Update on the List of Topics for IPPC Standards	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_26	3.3	Update on regional workshops on draft ISPMs	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_27	3.1	Items arising from Bureau	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_28	3.1	Proposed formal objections process	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_29	10.2	Brief guidance on the use of the terms <i>should, shall, must and may</i>	SC only	26 Oct. 2012

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
SC_2012_Nov_30	3.3	Update from the Standard Setting Group	SC only	26 Oct. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_31	3.3	ePhyto	SC only	9 Nov. 2012
SC_2012_Nov_32	3.2	FAO Legal Office: International accreditation	SC only	20 Nov. 2012
--	2.3	Local information	Public	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=1110514&tx_publication_pi1[showUid]=2184224&type=publication&L=0
--	3.3	Framework for standards	Public	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776
--	4.1	Report of the SC April 2012	Public	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355
--	4.2	Report of the SC-7 April 2012	Public	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355
--	4.4	Report from the EWG on Sea containers	Public	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=179725
--	9.1& 9.2	Reports from IRSS regional workshops	Public	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=111059&L=0#irssactivities

APPENDIX 3: Participants list**COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES****STANDARDS COMMITTEE****12-16 November 2012****German Room C-269, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy****PARTICIPANTS LIST***Up-dated 21 November 2012*

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.
Members not attending have been taken off the list.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Africa Member SC-7	Ms Olufunke Olusola AWOSUSI Deputy Director Head, Post Entry Quarantine Inspection and Surveillance Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service Moor Plantation, P.M.B. 5672 Ibadan NIGERIA Tel: (+234) 805 9608494	awosusifunke@yahoo.com;	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years	2014
✓	Africa Member	Ms Ruth WOODE Deputy Director of Agriculture, Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, P.O.Box M37, Accra, GHANA Tel: (+233) 244507687	wooderuth@yahoo.com;	Replacement for Mr Marcel BAKAK CPM-5 (2010) 1st term / 3 years	2013
✓	Asia Member SC-7	Mr Antarjo DIKIN Director, Institute of Applied Research on Agricultural Quarantine Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency Ministry of Agriculture Jl Raya Kampung Utan – Setu, Desa Mekar Wangi Kec. Cikarang Barat Kab. Bekasi 17520 West Java INDONESIA Tel/Fax: (+62) 2182618923 Mobile: (+ 62) 81399155774	antario_dikin@yahoo.com;	CPM-5 (2010) 1st term / 3 years	2013

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Asia Member	Ms Thanh Huong HA Principal Official Plant Protection Department 149 Ho Dac Di Street Dong Da district Hanoi City VIET NAM Tel: (+844) 35331033 Fax: (+844) 35330043	(a) ppduong@yahoo.com ; ppduong@gmail.com;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015
✓	Asia Member	Mr Motoi SAKAMURA Administrator -Operation, Kobe Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1-1,Hatobacho, Chuouku Kobe 6500042 JAPAN Tel: (+81) 78 331 3430 Fax: (+81) 78 391 1757	sakamuram@pps.maff.go.jp;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term / 3 years	2015
✓	Europe Member Chair	Ms Jane CHARD SASA, Scottish Government Roddinglaw Road Edinburgh EH12 9FJ UNITED KINGDOM Tel: (+44) 131 2448863 Fax: (+44) 131 2448940	jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk;	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years	2014
✓	Europe Member SC7	Mr Ebbe NORDBO Head of Section Danish AgriFish Agency Nyropsgade DK - 1780 Copenhagen V DENMARK Tel: (+45) 45 263 891 Fax: (+45) 45 263 613	; eno@naturerhverv.dk;	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years	2014
✓	Europe Member	Ms Hilde Kristin PAULSEN Senior Advisor Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Felles Postmottak P.O.Box 383 N-2381 Brumunddal NORWAY Tel: (+47) 64 94 43 46 Fax: (+47) 64 94 44 10	Hilde.paulsen@mattilsynet.no;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Europe Member	Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK Wojewodzki Inspektorat Ochrony Roslin I Nasiennictwa w Lublinie ul. Diamentowa 6 20-447 Lublin POLAND Tel: (+48) 81 7440326 Fax: (+48) 81 7447363	p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI Head Plant Health Plant Protection Division Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero Av. Bulnes 140, Piso 3 Santiago CHILE Tel: (+562) 3451425 Fax: (+56 2) 3451203	soledad.castro@sag.gob.cl;	CPM-5 (2010) 1st term / 3 years	2013
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA Jefe de Organismos Internacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal SENASICA/SAGARPA Guillermo Pérez Valenzuela No. 127, Col. Del Carmen Coyoacán C.P. 04100 MEXICO Tel: (+11) 52-55-5090-3000 ext 51341	ana.montealegre@senasica.gob.mx;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member SC-7	Ms Beatriz MELCHO Sub-Director, Plant Protection Division Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries General Direction of Agricultural Services Plant Protection Division Avda. Millan 4703 CP 12900 Montevideo URUGUAY Tel: (+598) 2 309 8410 ext 267 Fax: (+598) 2 309 8410 ext 267	bmelcho@mgap.gub.uy; bemelcho@hotmail.com;	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-5 (2010) 2nd term / 3 years	2013
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA Chief of Phytosanitary Certification Division Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Anexo B, Sala 310 Brasilia DF 70043900 BRAZIL Tel: (+55) 61 3218 2898 Fax: (+55) 61 3224 3874	alexandre.palma@agricultura.gov.br;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Near East Member Vice-chair SC-7	Mr Imad NAHHAL Head of Plant Protection Service Ministry of Agriculture Bir Hassan Embassies Street Beirut LEBANON Office Tel: (+961) 1 849639 Mobile:(+961) 3 894679	imadn@terra.net.lb; inahhal@agriculture.gov.lb;	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years	2014
✓	North America Member SC7	Ms Julie ALIAGA Program Director, International Standards Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road, Unit 140 Riverdale, MD 20737 USA Tel: (+1) 301 851 2032 Fax: (+1) 301 734 7639	julie.e.aliaga@aphis.usda.gov;	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 2nd term / 3 years	2015
✓	North America Member	Ms Marie-Claude FOREST National Manager and International Standards Advisor Plant Biosecurity and Forestry Division Import, Export and Technical Standards Section Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel: (+1) 613-773-7235 Fax: (+1) 613-773-7204	marie-claude.forest@inspection.gc.ca; ippc-contact@inspection.gc.ca;	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years	2014
✓	Pacific Member	Mr John HEDLEY Principal Adviser International Organizations Policy Branch Ministry for Primary Industries P.O. Box 2526 Wellington NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0428 Fax: (+64) 4 894 0742	john.hedley@mpi.govt.nz;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term / 3 years	2015
✓	Pacific Member	Mr Ngatoko NGATOKO Director Biosecurity Service, Ministry of Agriculture P.O.Box 96, Rarotonga COOK ISLANDS Telephone: (+682) 28 711 Fax: (+682) 21 881	nngatoko@agriculture.gov.ck; biosecurity@agriculture.gov.ck;	CPM-7 (2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Pacific Member SC7	Mr Jan Bart ROSSEL Director International Plant Health Program Office of the Australia Chief Plant Protection Officer Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry AUSTRALIA Tel: (+61) 2 6272 5056 / 0408625413 Fax: (+61) 2 6272 5835	bart.rossel@daff.gov.au;	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years	2014

Others

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership confirmed	Term Expires
✓	Observer Brazil	Mr Marco Antonio Araujo de ALENCAR Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D, sala 349 Brasília – DF 70.043-900 BRAZIL Tel: +55 61 3218 2416	marco.alencar@agricultura.gov.br;	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer AU / IAPSC	Mr Jean Baptiste BAHAMA African Union / Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU / IAPSC) P.O.Box 4170 Nlongkak, Yaoundé CAMEROON Tel: +237 22 21 19 69 Fax: +237 22 21 19 67 Mobile: +237 94 19 24 22	jbaham2002@yahoo.fr; BahamaJ@africa-union.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer OIRSA	Mr Jimmy Ruiz BLANCO Plan Protection Regional Director, Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA) Calle Ramón Bellosa, final Pasaje Isolde, Colonia Escalón Apdo. Postal (01) 61, San Salvador EI SALVADOR Tel: +506-22200624, + 503-22631123	jruiz@oirsa.org ;	N/A	N/A

✓	Observer New Zealand	Mr Stephen BUTCHER Manager Import & Export Plants Standards Branch Plant, Food and Environment Directorate Ministry for Primary Industries Pastoral House 25 The Terrace PO Box 2526 Wellington 6140 NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0478 Fax: (+ 64) 4 894 0662 Mobile: (+ 64) 29 894 0478	stephen.butcher@mpi.govt.nz;	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer NEPPO	Mr Mekki CHOUIBANI Executive Director Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) Avenue Hadj Ahmed Cherkaoui, Rabat, Agdal MOROCCO Tel: +212 537 676 536 Cell: +212 661 309 104 Fax: +212 537 682 049	hq.neppo@gmail.com;	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer COSAVE	Mr Ezequel FERRO Dirección Nacional de Protección Vegetal - SENASA Av. Paeso Colón 315 C.A. de Buenos Aires ARGENTINA Tel/Fax : (+5411) 4121-5350	eferro@senasa.gov.ar;	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer Nigeria	Mr Charles Awa ONYEANI Chief Phytosanitary Officer Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS) Post-Entry Quarantine Station Moor Plantation Ibadan NIGERIA Tel: (+23) 48033005529	awa_onyeani@yahoo.com;	N/A	N/A
✓	Steward	Mr Thomas SCHRODER Scientist/project manager Julius Kuhn-Institut Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants Institute for Plant Health Messeweg 11-12 38104 – Braunschweig GERMANY Tel: (+49) 531 299 3381; Fax: (+49) 531 299 3007	thomas.schroeder@jki.bund.de;	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Mr Brent LARSON Standards Officer	Brent.Larson@fao.org;	N/A	N/A

✓	Secretariat	Ms Stephanie DUBON Support	Stephanie.Dubon@fao.org;	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Mr Michael ORMSBY Support	Michael.Ormsby@fao.org;	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Fabienne GROUSSET Support / Report writer	Fabienne.Grousset@fao.org;	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Eva MOLLER Administrative support staff	Eva.Moller@fao.org;	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Celine GERMAIN Support	Celine.Germain@fao.org;	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Adriana MOREIRA Support	Adriana.Moreira@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Mr Mirko MONTUORI Support	Mirko.Montuori@fao.org;	N/A	N/A

Not attending

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
	Africa Member	Mr Lahcen ABAHA Regional Directorate of the Sanitary and Food Safety National Office - Souss-Massa Drâa Region - BP 40/S, Agadir 80 000, Hay Essalam MOROCCO Tel: (+212) 673 997 855 / 0528 23 7875 Fax: (+212) 528-237874	abahalahcen@yahoo.fr;	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 2nd term / 3 years	2015
	Near East Member	Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI Plant Protection Organization, No.2 Plant Protection Organization Charman Highway Yaman Street Tehran IRAN Tel.: (+98) -21-23091119; 22402712; 22402046-9 Fax: (+98)-21-22309137 Mobile: (+98)-912-1044851	asghari@ppo.ir; asghari.massoud@gmail.com;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015
	Asia Member	Mr Mohammad Ayub HOSSAIN Project Director, Phytosanitary Capacity Strengthening Project Department of Agricultural Extension Khamarbari, Farmgate Dhaka-1215 BANGLADESH Tel: (+880) 2-8115313 / (+880) 1715137612 Tel/Fax: (+880) 2-8115313	ayubppw@yahoo.com; k_ayub@yahoo.com;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015

	Near East Member	<p>Mr Basim Mustafa KHALIL (b) Director State Board of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Abu-Graib Baghdad IRAQ Tel: (+964) 1 511 2602 Mobile: (+964) 7903 721 480 or (+964) 7700 400 452</p>	bmustafa52@yahoo.com;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015
	Africa Member	<p>Mr Kenneth M'SISKA Principal Agriculture Research Office Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Service Zambia Agriculture Research Institute P/B 07 Mount Makulu Research Station PIB7 Chilanga ZAMBIA Tel: (+260) 211-278141/130 Mobile: (+260) 977-771503/+260-955300632 Fax: (+260) 211-278141/130</p>	msiska12@yahoo.co.uk;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015
	Near East Member	<p>Mr Ali Mahmoud Mohammed SOLIMAN Supervisor of Central Administration of Plant Quarantine 3 El. Amir Fatma Ismail St., Dokki Giza EGYPT Tel: (+201) 117800037 Fax: (+202) 33363582</p>	Ali.mm.soliman@gmail.com;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years	2015

APPENDIX 4: Criteria for formal objections

1. General criteria

For all draft ISPMs, a formal objection should be considered technically justified if any of the following apply:

1. parts of the draft ISPM conflict with the provisions of the IPPC
2. parts of the draft ISPM are inconsistent with adopted ISPMs
3. there are technical inaccuracies present in the draft ISPM
4. it is supported by scientific justification or other technical evidence

2. Criteria for draft phytosanitary treatments

For PTs, a formal objection could be considered technically justified if any of the following apply:

5. it refers to inconsistencies in the degree to which the treatment supports efficient phytosanitary measures in a wide range of circumstances
6. the level of efficacy of the treatment is not experimentally supported (quantified or expressed statistically)
7. it considers the potential effects on the product quality and intended use of the regulated article
8. it provides technical information demonstrating the treatment is not feasible and applicable for use primarily in international trade or for other purposes (e.g. to protect endangered areas domestically, or for research). This may include factors noted in ISPM 28:2007 such as the:
 - application procedure for the treatment
 - costs of a treatment facility
 - commercial relevance
 - availability of commercial expertise
 - versatility of the treatment
 - degree to which the treatment complements other phytosanitary measures
 - potential effects on the environment.

3. Criteria for draft diagnostic protocols

For DPs, a formal objection could be considered technically justified if any of the following apply:

9. it refers to inaccuracies in any of the technical information
10. it refers to inaccuracies in the description of the pest, including signs and symptoms associated with the pest and methods of detecting the pest in a commodity
11. it refers to the meeting of the requirements of the protocol for the diagnosis of the pest as described in ISPM 27:2006, such as minimum requirements, reliability and flexibility for use in a wide range of circumstances, etc.
12. it refers to whether the methods take into account the expertise needed, the availability of equipment and the practicability (e.g. ease of use, speed and cost)

FIGURE 1: Process for determining if a formal objection is technically justified, for draft ISPMs, excluding DPs and PTs under Stage 4, Step 7 of the IPPC standard setting procedure

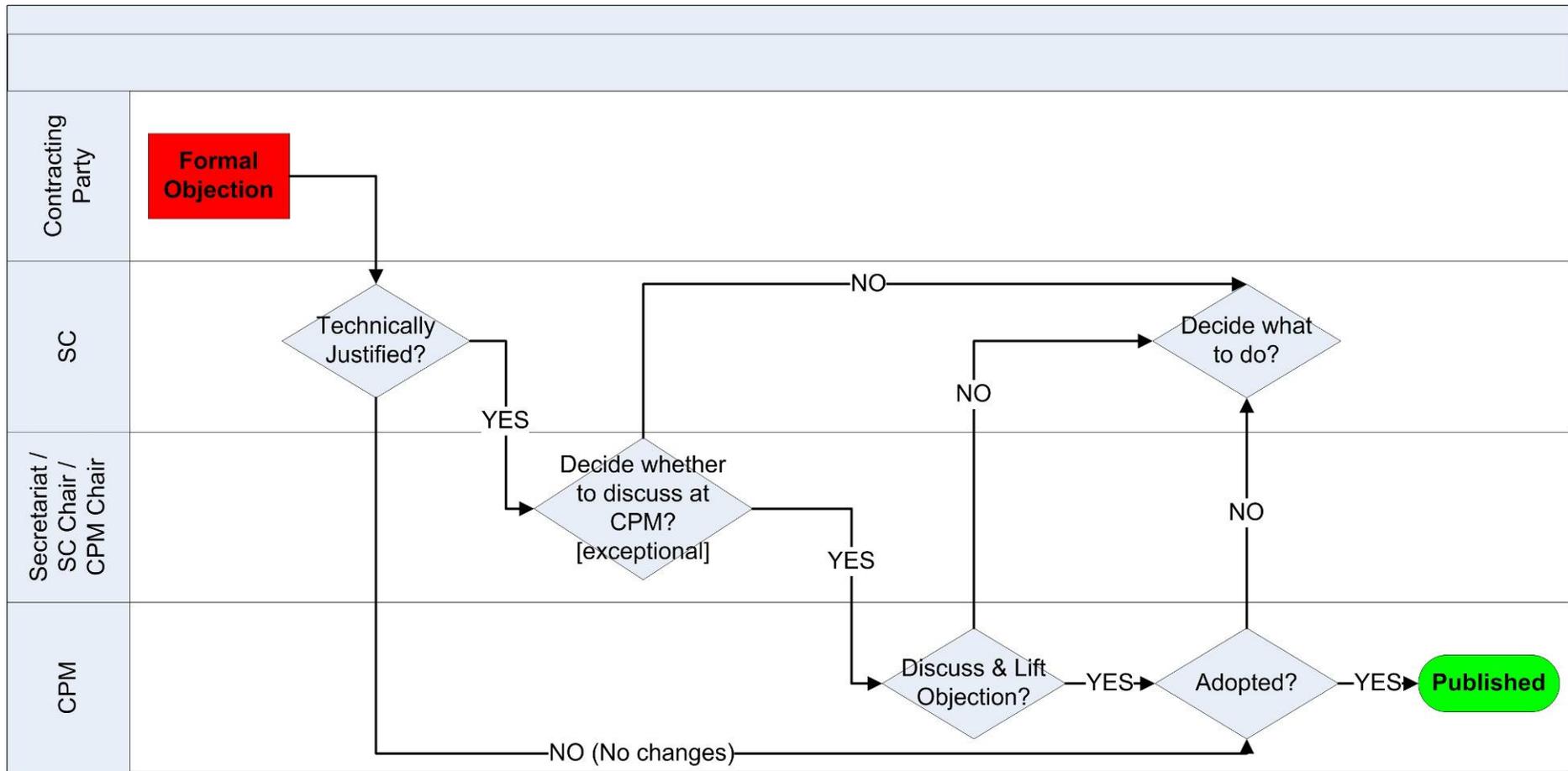


FIGURE 2: Process for determining if a formal objection is technically justified for draft phytosanitary treatments, under Stage 4, Step 7 of the IPPC standard setting procedure, with the addition of the technical panel on phytosanitary treatment (TPPT) interactions

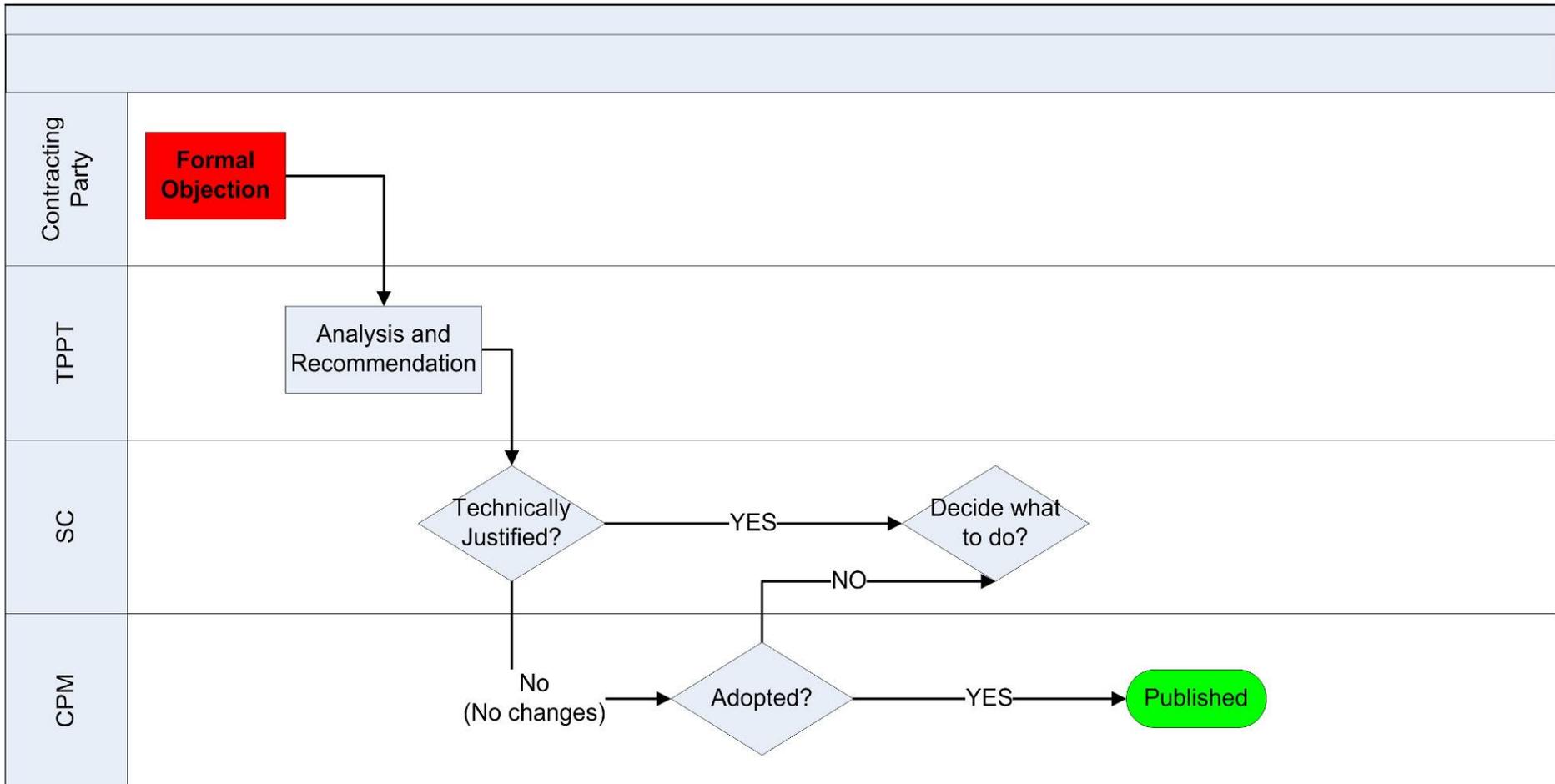
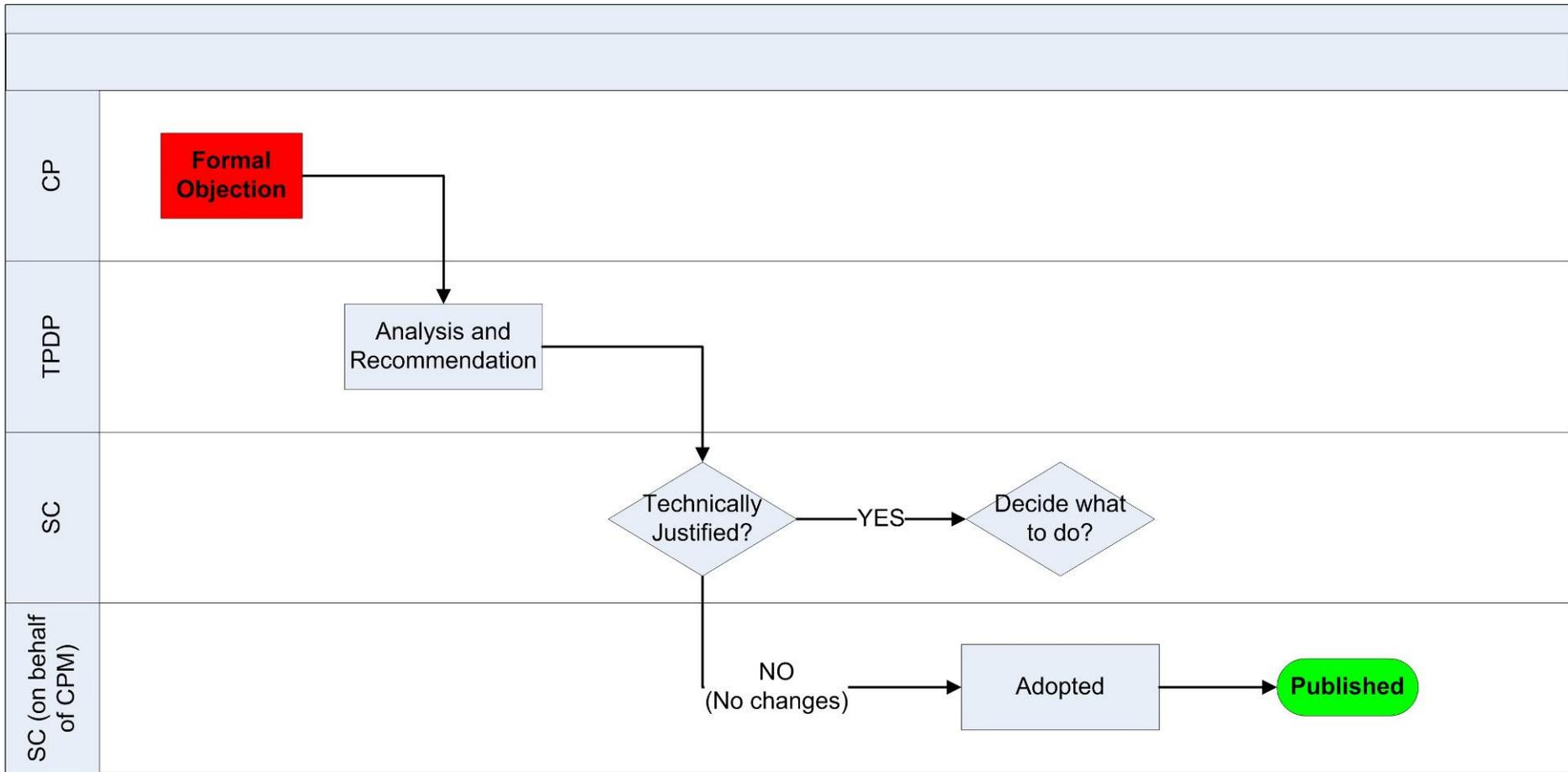


FIGURE 3: Process for determining if a formal objection is technically justified for draft diagnostic protocols (DP), under stage 4, step 7 of the IPPC standard setting procedure, with the addition of the technical panel on diagnostic protocols (TPDP) interactions



APPENDIX 5: Rules of Procedure for the Standards Committee

[adopted by CPM-1 (2006), aligned by the Standards Committee (November 2008), as requested by CPM-3 (2008), and further revised by the Standards Committee (November 2012)]

Rule 1. Membership

Members should be senior officials of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO), designated by contracting parties, and have qualifications in a scientific biological discipline (or equivalent) in plant protection, and experience and skills particularly in the:

- practical operation of a national or international phytosanitary system;
- administration of a national or international phytosanitary system; and
- application of phytosanitary measures related to international trade.

Contracting parties agree that SC members dedicate the necessary time to participate in a regular and systematic way in the meetings.

Each FAO region may devise its own procedures for selecting its members of the SC. The IPPC Secretariat is notified of the selections that are submitted to the CPM for confirmation.

The SC is responsible for selecting the SC-7 members from within its membership. Members selected for the SC-7 will meet the above-mentioned qualifications and experience.

Rule 2. Replacement of members

Each FAO region shall, following its own procedures, nominate potential replacements for members of the SC and submit them to the CPM for confirmation. Once confirmed, potential replacements are valid for the same periods of time as specified in Rule 3. These potential replacements should meet the qualifications for membership set forth in these Rules. Each FAO region shall identify a maximum of two potential replacements. Where a region nominates two, it should indicate the order in which they would serve as replacements under this Rule.

A member of the SC will be replaced by a confirmed potential replacement from within the same region if the member resigns, no longer meets the qualifications for membership set forth in these Rules, or fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the SC.

The national IPPC contact point should communicate to the Secretariat any circumstances where a member from its country needs to be replaced. The Secretariat should inform the relevant FAO regional chair.

A replacement will serve through the completion of the term of the original member, and may be nominated to serve additional terms.

Rule 3. Period of membership

Members of the SC shall serve for terms of three years. Members may serve no more than two terms, unless a region submits a request to the CPM for an exemption to allow a member from within its region to serve an additional term. In that case, the member may serve an additional term. Regions may submit requests for additional exemptions for the same member on a term-by-term basis. Partial terms served by replacements shall not be counted as a term under these Rules.

Rule 4. Chairperson

The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the SC are elected by the SC from its membership and serve for three years, with a possibility of re-election for one additional term of three years. The Chairperson

and Vice-Chairperson may serve in these capacities only when a member of the SC. The Chairperson, or in the absence of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson, shall preside at meetings of the SC and shall exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate the work of the SC. A Vice-Chairperson acting as a Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

The Chairperson shall direct the discussions in SC meetings, and at such meetings ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these Rules, shall have complete control over the proceedings at any meetings. He/she may, in the course of the discussion of an item, propose to the SC the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the number of times each member may speak on any question, the closure of the list of speakers, the suspension or adjournment of the meeting, or the adjournment or closure of the debate on the item under discussion. The Chairperson, in the exercise of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the SC.

Rule 5. Sessions

Meetings of the SC are normally held at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The SC meets at least once per year.

Depending on the workload and resources available, the SC or the Secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau of the CPM, may request additional meetings of the SC. In particular, the SC may need to meet after the CPM meeting in order to prepare draft standards for member consultation.

Depending on the workload and resources available, the SC, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Bureau of the CPM, may authorize the SC-7 or extraordinary working groups of the SC to meet.

A session of the SC shall not be declared open unless there is a quorum. The presence of a majority of the members of the SC is necessary to constitute a quorum.

Some tasks, as agreed by the SC, may be undertaken between meetings via electronic means, and should be reported on in the report of the next session of the SC.

Rule 6. Approval

Approvals relating to specifications or draft standards are sought by consensus. Final drafts of ISPMs which have been approved by the SC are submitted to the CPM without undue delay.

Rule 7. Observers

A contracting party to the IPPC or any regional plant protection organization may request to send one observer to attend an SC meeting. This request should be communicated by the official IPPC contact point to the Standards Officer 30 days prior to the start of the meeting. In response to this request, the observer will be granted permission to attend, depending whether logistical arrangements can be made. Such observers may i) participate in the discussions, subject to the approval of the Chairperson and without the right to vote; ii) receive the documents other than those of a restricted nature, and, iii) submit written statements on particular items of the agenda.

Rule 8. Reports

SC meeting records shall be kept by the Secretariat. The report of the meetings shall include:

- approval of draft specifications for ISPMs
- finalization of specifications with a detailed explanation including reasons for changes
- reasons why a draft standard has not been approved
- a generic summary of SC reactions to classes of comments made in member consultation
- draft standards that are sent for member consultation and draft standards recommended for adoption by the CPM.

The Secretariat shall endeavour to provide to CPM Members upon request the rationale of the SC for accepting or not accepting proposals for modifications to specifications or draft standards.

A report on the activities of the SC shall be made by the Chairperson of the SC to the annual session of the CPM.

Reports of SC meetings shall be adopted by the SC before they are made available to Members of the CPM and RPPOs.

Rule 9. Language

The business of the SC shall be conducted in the languages of the organization.

Rule 10. Amendments

Amendments to the Rules of Procedures and the Terms of Reference may be promulgated by the CPM as required.

APPENDIX 6: Categories of IPPC related documents

(Noted by October 2012 SPG, November 2012 SC added a row for explanatory documents)

CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES	REFS	AUTHORSHIP	OVERSIGHT	CLEARANCE PROCESS
Strategies and work plans	<p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the CPM strategic framework, which includes medium and long term plans; strategy documents for standard setting, communications, capacity building, dispute settlement and resource mobilization; the programme of work and budget; work plans. 	FAO guidelines and CPM decisions	Drafted by the CPM Bureau in conjunction with the IPPC Secretariat	IPPC Secretariat, incorporated into FAO programming	Adopted by the CPM
CPM Meeting documents & report	The Secretary shall be responsible for implementing the policies and activities of the Commission and carrying out such other functions as may be assigned to the Secretary by this Convention and shall report thereon to the Commission.	Article XII.3 of the IPPC	Relevant parties	IPPC Secretariat	The report is <u>adopted</u> by the CPM at the end of each session.
CPM recommendations	CPM Recommendations are decisions and agreements made by the CPM, according to existing procedures (as noted by CPM-4. See 2009 CPM-4 report, section 13.9, paragraph 193.3) and are intended to promote or achieve the objectives of the IPPC. These decisions and agreements may consist of directions, guidance, or calls to action to the contracting parties or the Secretariat or both, on matters that may not be appropriately or effectively expressed as an ISPM, on which phytosanitary measure(s) are based.	CPM-4 and 5	Relevant parties	IPPC Secretariat	The CPM process for developing and adopting <u>Recommendations</u> is much more flexible than the process for adopting ISPMs. This allows the CPM to consider the appropriate presentation for a given decision or agreement once the subject has been sufficiently analyzed and developed. A CPM Recommendation would be adopted when CPM agrees or decides to something that is relevant to the ongoing activities of all contracting parties in the area of plant protection, in accordance with and within the context of the IPPC.

Procedural manual	The Procedural Manual provides the decisions, procedures and practices of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), its subsidiary bodies and other relevant drafting groups.	-	Compiled by the IPPC Secretariat	IPPC Secretariat	Text is taken from other documents that have previously been adopted by the CPM, ICPM, etc Developed by the Secretariat as procedure support material – <u>noted</u> by the CPM.
Other meeting documents and reports	Various meeting as at present e.g. Working Groups, Technical Consultations, SPTA, SBDS	Various	As at present	IPPC Secretariat	As at present
STANDARD SETTING					
ISPMs	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (i.e. any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests)	IPPC, SPS Agreement, CPM reports	Stewards and expert drafting groups who are nominated by contracting parties and selected by the Standards Committee	IPPC Secretariat in consultation with the contracting parties	These international standards are developed & <u>adopted</u> by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM).
Specifications	Specifications serve as a terms of reference for the Expert Working Group responsible for developing an ISPM, and provide guidance on the scope of the standard and on the tasks expected of the working group.		Standards Committee	IPPC Secretariat	<u>Agreed</u> by the Standards Committee
Explanatory documents	Explanatory documents on ISPMs explain what the standards apply to, and how they are employed and note any difficulties in using a particular standard. They should be seen as tools to inform, clarify difficult issues and assist in the implementation of ISPMs. Explanatory documents are reviewed by experts acting under the auspices of the Secretariat before publication; the draft documents are made available to the SC which may comment in the reviewing process. These documents would be published under the name of the author acting under the auspices of the Secretariat, with a clear disclaimer that these cannot be taken as an official legal interpretation of the IPPC or its related documents, and are produced for public information purposes only.	ICPM-6 (2004) report	Experts acting under the auspices of the Secretariat	IPPC Secretariat	<u>Cleared</u> by the author under the auspices of the Secretariat

COMMUNICATIONS					
Advocacy material	Improve the image and recognition of the IPPC and the importance of the trans-boundary movement of pests. Wide range of topics and media formats (e.g. electronic, print or video), some general but also a considerable amount developed with specific audiences in mind e.g. resource mobilization or education.	CPM, communications, resource mobilization, standard setting and capacity development strategies	Various	IPPC Secretariat and when appropriate Bureau.	Agreed by the Secretariat and the Bureau consulted when appropriate
News	Improve the image and recognition of the IPPC and the importance of the trans-boundary movement of pests. News, press releases, case studies, project updates, donor news	Communication s strategy	Various staff in the IPPC Secretariat and outside partners as appropriate	IPPC Secretariat	Approved by the relevant Secretariat team leaders who may wish to consult more widely depending on the subject and content.
TECHNICAL RESOURCES					
Good Phytosanitary Practices • manuals • operational • etc	These are operational descriptions for the practical implementation of aspects of the convention and its standards (e.g. CPM, information exchange, ISPMs e.g. inspection, national phytosanitary systems, treatments or legislation, and treatment manuals). Covers good practices phytosanitary procedures and processes that should applied in the field when completing the tasks of an NPPO, e.g. handbooks, Guide to the IPPC, Standards Setting Process, PRA, forestry, seed trade, wood packaging, the management of diagnostic systems, and participation in the IPPC.		Various – e.g. FAO, outside experts, established committees, Subsidiary Bodies, others as appropriate, IICA, FAO Forestry, Secretariat, NPPOs, RPPOs	IPPC Secretariat, but at times external parties with involvement of the IPPC Secretariat where appropriate	These will be <u>reviewed and noted</u> by the relevant subsidiary body (ies). Primary responsibility for coordination lies with the subsidiary bodies.

<p>Training material</p>	<p>To provide baseline training material that can be used as is or developed for local needs and conditions. e.g. PRA training material, PowerPoint presentations on ISPMs and information exchange. The objective is make a wide range of material in various formats available to improve access to training material and a more consistent international quality for all to use.</p>		<p>Selected experts in particular fields (e.g. the PRA steering committee, IICA, FAO Forestry, FAO, Secretariat, NPPOs, RPPOs) Derived from standards and other adopted texts</p>	<p>IPPC Secretariat</p>	<p>Support material developed by a wide range of people and organizations.</p>
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APPENDIX 7: Summary of SC e-decisions (update April 2012 to November 2012)

This paper provides a summary of the outcome of the forums and polls that the Standards Committee (SC) has discussed on the e-decision website (SC restricted area on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)) since its last meeting in April 2012.

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between May to November 2012

No. e-decision (2012_eSC_Nov_XX)	Title	Numbers of	
		Forum Comments	Polls Yes/No
2012_eSC_Nov_01_SC	SC approval of inviting an expert to the EWG meeting on Sea Containers (Malaysia, May 2012)	19	No poll
2012_eSC_Nov_02_SC	SC approval of recommending the following draft ISPM to the CPM for adoption: Vapour heat treatment for <i>Bactrocer cucurbitae</i> on <i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>reticulatus</i> (2006-110)	16	No poll
2012_eSC_Nov_03_SC	SC approval for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols	8	No poll
2012_eSC_Nov_04_SC	SC approval for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel for the Glossary	25	
	- Chinese	N/A	10/0
	- English	N/A	9/2
2012_eSC_Nov_05_SC	SC approval of inviting two experts to the next meeting of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) (Paris, 26-30 November 2012)	11	No poll
2012_eSC_Nov_06_SC	SC approval for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) – French language	7	No poll
2012_eSC_Nov_07_SC	SC approval for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) – Arabic language	10	No poll
2012_eSC_Nov_08_SC	SC approval for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)	13	3/2

2012_eSC_Nov_01_SC: E-decision for the approval of inviting an expert to the expert working group (EWG) meeting on Sea Containers (Malaysia, May 2012)

Background

Mr Brassington was invited to attend the EWG on Sea Containers meeting as the representative from the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Later the Secretariat was informed that he was a consultant working for IMO but was not authorized to represent the organization. Although the IMO was unable to endorse Mr Brassington as a representative of the IMO, they were of the opinion that he was a leading expert in the freight container industry and felt he would provide excellent advice to the EWG on this subject. The IMO would not be able to send a representative to this meeting.

Hence, the SC was requested to agree to invite Mr Bill Brassington as an invited expert to the expert working group (EWG) meeting on Sea Containers to be held in Malaysia, May 2012.

SC decision

A forum discussion was open from 11 May to 21 May 2012. The SC agreed to invite Mr. Bill Brassington as an invited expert to the expert working group (EWG) meeting on Sea Containers to be held in Malaysia, May 2012.

**2012_eSC_Nov_02: E-decision for Vapour heat treatment for
Bactrocera cucurbitae on Cucumis melo var. reticulatus (2006-110)**

Background

Below is a summary of the history of the draft International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM):

- 2006-10: Treatment data submitted in response to call for treatments
- 2006-11: The Standards Committee (SC) added the topic *Vapour heat treatment for Bactrocera cucurbitae on Cucumis melo var. reticulatus* (2006-110) to the List of topics for IPPC standards⁴⁵
- 2009-01: The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) developed the draft ISPM at its January 2009 meeting⁴⁶
- 2010-07: The TPPT revised the draft ISPM at its July 2010 meeting⁴⁷ and recommended it to SC for member consultation (MC)
- 2011-05: The SC approved for the treatment for MC at its May 2011 meeting⁴⁸
- 2011-06: Submitted for 2011 MC⁴⁹
- 2011-12: The TPPT finalized its responses to member comments, revised the draft ISPM and recommended it to the SC at its 2011 December virtual meeting⁵⁰

The SC was requested to agree to recommend the following draft ISPM to the CPM for adoption: Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucurbitae* on *Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus* (Draft Annex to ISPM 28:2007) (2006-110).

SC decision

A forum discussion was open from 22 May to 6 June 2012. SC members expressed several concerns, both technical and non-technical. Based on this, the SC agreed to return the draft ISPM Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucurbitae* on *Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus* (Draft Annex to ISPM 28:2007) (2006-110) to the TPPT to address the concerns raised during the forum.

**2012_eSC_Nov_03_SC: E-decision for the selection of experts for the
Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)**

Background

On 15 February 2012, the IPPC Secretariat submitted a call for two experts for the TPDP.

The Secretariat received six nominations in May-June 2012 in response to the call for two experts for the TPDP. The Secretariat and the Steward of the TPDP reviewed the six nominees and recommended two nominees be placed on the TPDP. The experts were all highly qualified and most would have been suitable. The SC was requested to agree to recommend two nominees be placed on the TPDP.

⁴⁵ 2006 November SC meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355>

⁴⁶ 2009 January TPPT meeting report, Section 10.2: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110739>

⁴⁷ 2010 July TPPT meeting report, Section 11.1: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110739>

⁴⁸ 2011 May SC meeting report, Section 6: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355>

⁴⁹ 2011 member consultation: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207803>

⁵⁰ 2011 December TPPT virtual meeting report, Section 3.1: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110739>

SC decision

A forum discussion was open from 25 June to 9 July 2012. The SC agreed to place the two following nominees on the TPDP:

- To begin a five-year term in 2012: Mr Brendan RODONI (Australia) – recommended as an expert in virology and backup for bacteriology, with quality assurance experience.
- To begin a five-year term in 2012: Mr Norman B. BARR (USA) – recommended as an expert in invertebrates, primarily in entomology, with expertise in molecular diagnostic techniques, and preferably with experience with barcoding.

The Secretariat informed these two nominees that they were selected, but would like also to remind SC members that they should inform the unsuccessful nominees from their region that they were not selected by the SC.

**2012_eSC_Nov_04_SC: E-decision for the selection of experts for the
Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)**

Background

On 15 February 2012, the IPPC Secretariat submitted a call for four experts for the TPG for the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French.

The Secretariat received four nominations in May-June 2012 in response to the call: three for English from the USA and one for Chinese from China. No nomination for Arabic and French was submitted. The Secretariat and the Steward of the TPG reviewed the four nominees received, and proposed a selection for Chinese and English.

For French and Arabic, it was decided that a new call for experts would be done (see 2012_eSC_Nov_06_SC and 2012_eSC_Nov_07_SC below).

For Chinese and English, the SC was requested to agree to recommend two nominees be placed on the TPG.

SC decision for Chinese

A forum discussion was open from 5 July to 22 August 2012. The SC agreed to place the following nominee on the TPG for the Chinese language:

- To begin a five-year term in 2012 for Chinese: Ms Hong NING (China).

The Secretariat informed the nominee that she was selected.

SC decision for English

A forum discussion was open from 5 July to 22 August 2012 and then a poll was done. There was no consensus within the SC on the nominee to recommend. The issue was discussed further during the November 2012 SC meeting. The SC decided to delay a second call for an English language expert.

**2012_eSC_Nov_05_SC: E-decision for the approval of inviting two experts to the next meeting of
the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) (Paris, 26-30 November 2012)**

Background

The TPDP wanted to invite two lead authors of diagnostic protocols (DPs) to participate as invited experts in their November 2012 meeting (Paris, France). The authors would participate in the meeting for the discussion on their DP, and their presence would facilitate discussions.

DP authors have been participating in past TPDP meeting as invited experts, and this has proved beneficial to the work of the TPDP and the development of individual protocols.

The authors were:

- Dr Colin Jeffries (Science and Advice for Scottish Agricultural, Edinburgh, UK) for the draft DP on *Potato spindle tuber viroid*.
- Dr Maria M. López (Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Agrarias, IVIA, Moncada, Spain) for the draft DP on *Erwinia amylovora*.

The SC was requested to agree to invite Dr Colin Jeffries and Dr Maria M. López as invited expert to the meeting of the TPDP (Paris, 26-30 November 2012).

SC decision

A forum discussion was open from 11 September to 25 September 2012. The SC agreed to invite Dr Colin Jeffries and Dr Maria M. López as invited expert to the meeting of the TPDP (Paris, 26-30 November 2012).

During the November 2012 SC meeting, the SC agreed that the TPDP could invite to their meetings a lead author or member of an editorial team when their DP was being reviewed.

2012_eSC_Nov_06_SC: E-decision for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) – French language

Background

Since no nomination for Arabic and French was submitted from the February 2012 call for experts, the IPPC Secretariat submitted on 6 July 2012 a new call for two TPG experts for French and Arabic languages (deadline end of August 2012).

The Secretariat received one nomination for French in response to this call. The Secretariat and the Steward of the TPG reviewed the nominee for French and did not recommend him to be placed on the panel.

SC decision

A forum discussion was open from 25 September to 9 October 2012. The SC agreed not to recommend the nominee be placed on the TPG for French language. The Secretariat would like also to remind SC members that they should inform the unsuccessful nominee from their region that he was not selected by the SC.

During the November 2012 SC meeting, the SC requested the Secretariat to make a third call.

2012_eSC_Nov_07_SC: E-decision for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) – Arabic language

Background

Since no nomination for Arabic and French was submitted from the February 2012 call for experts, the IPPC Secretariat submitted on 6 July 2012 a new call for two TPG experts for French and Arabic languages (deadline end of August 2012).

The Secretariat received two nominations for Arabic in response to this call. The Secretariat and the Steward of the TPG reviewed the nominees for Arabic and recommended a nominee to be placed on the panel. The SC was requested to agree to recommend this nominee be placed on the TPG.

SC decision

A forum discussion was open from 25 September to 9 October 2012. The SC agreed to recommend the following nominee to be placed on the TPG:

- To begin a five-year term in 2012 for Arabic: Ms Shaza Roushdy OMAR (Egypt).

The Secretariat informed the nominee that she was selected, but would like also to remind SC members that they should inform the unsuccessful nominee from their region that he was not selected by the SC.

2012_eSC_Nov_08_SC: E-decision for the selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

Background

On 15 February 2012, the IPPC Secretariat submitted a call for experts for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments. The specific expertise required was:

- Two experts for five-year terms beginning in 2012 with expertise in phytosanitary treatments for wood packaging material or fruit flies
- Two experts for five-year terms beginning in 2013 with expertise in phytosanitary treatments for soil and growing media or fruit flies.

The Secretariat received four nominations between February and June 2012 in response to the call. All nominees stated they have expertise in phytosanitary treatments for fruit flies, but only one listed expertise in phytosanitary treatments for wood packaging material. None of the nominees had expertise in phytosanitary treatments for soil and growing media.

The Secretariat placed a second call on 6 July 2012 for an expert for one five-year term beginning in 2013 with expertise in phytosanitary treatments for soil and growing media and another expert for one five-year term beginning in 2013 with expertise in phytosanitary treatments for wood packaging material.

The Secretariat received three nominations (two new nominations and one repeat nomination from the first call) in response to the second call.

The Secretariat noted the following:

- three of the nominees are from the USA, of which two are qualified experts with unique expertise and would be excellent additions to the panel.
- the Secretariat was not able to recommend anyone with expertise in phytosanitary treatments for soil and growing media or phytosanitary treatments for wood packaging material.

The Secretariat and the Steward of the TPPT reviewed the six nominees and recommended three of the nominees be placed on the panel.

The SC was requested to agree to recommend these nominees be placed on the TPPT.

SC decision

A forum discussion was open from 2 October 2012 to 26 October 2012.

Based on this discussion, the SC agreed to recommend the following nominees to be placed on the TPPT to begin a five-year term in 2012:

- USA – Mr Guy HALLMAN - Expertise in PTs for fruit flies
- USA – Mr Patrick GOMES - Expertise in PTs for fruit flies

The Secretariat informed the nominees that they were selected.

Regarding the third nominee, Mr Andrew PARKER (IAEA) who has expertise in insect irradiation, a poll was done following the forum. From that poll, there was no consensus between SC members. The issue was discussed further during the November 2012 SC meeting. The SC decided that Mr Andrew PARKER (IAEA) be an invited expert to TPPT meetings when irradiation treatments are discussed.

The Secretariat would like to remind SC members that they should inform the unsuccessful nominees from their region that they were not selected by the SC.

APPENDIX 8: Draft revision of Annex 1 (Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material) to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011)

[G]

[1] ISPM 15:2009 draft revision of Annex 1: Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material (2006-011)

[2]

Date of this document	2012-11-21
Document category	Revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15:2009
Current document stage	2012-11 SC Revised and recommended for adoption at CPM-8 (2013)
Origin	Work programme topic, added by CPM-1 (2006): Revision of ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade) (2006-011). Related work programme submissions: <i>Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material</i> (2007-101) added by SC 2010-11; <i>Microwave irradiation of wood packaging material</i> (2007-114) added by SC 2010-11
Major stages	<p>2002-03 ICPM-4 adopted ISPM 15:2002 and requested that methyl bromide was to be reviewed</p> <p>SC 2004-11 approved Specification 31</p> <p>2005-02 TPFQ requested Annex 1 to ISPM 15 to be modified based on recommendation by IFQRG</p> <p>2005-04 SC approved revised Annex 1 to ISPM 15 for MC under fast track process</p> <p>2005-11 SC-7 recommended Annex 1 to ISPM 15 to go to the SC without modifications (no formal objections received)</p> <p>2005-11 SC recommended Annex 1 to ISPM 15 to go to CPM.</p> <p>CPM-1 (2006) adopted modifications to Annex 1 to ISPM 15 with modifications but requested that CPM members submit technical data to further revise and added revision of ISPM 15:2002 to the work programme</p> <p>2006-06 TPFQ revised ISPM 15</p> <p>2007-07 TPFQ revised ISPM 15</p> <p>2008-05 SC-7 (acting as SC) approved ISPM 15 for MC</p> <p>2008-11 SC recommended ISPM 15 to go to CPM</p> <p>CPM-4 (2009) adopted ISPM 15:2009 but retained the following subtopics on the work programme 1) criteria for treatments, which needed further research and 2) further guidance on fumigation in Annex 1</p> <p>2009-06 TPFQ revised Annex 1 to ISPM 15</p> <p>2010-09 TPFQ revised Annex 1 to ISPM 15 considering dielectric heat and sulfuryl fluoride treatments</p> <p>2011-05 SC approved revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15 to go for MC</p> <p>2012-03 To SC-7</p> <p>2012-04 Tracked by 2012 April SC-7</p> <p>2012-04 SC-7 approved for SCCP</p> <p>2012-05 Submitted for 2012 SCCP</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised and recommended for adoption at CPM-8 (2013)</p> <p>2012-11-21 edited and reviewed by steward</p>
Notes	Formatted in template of 2011-02; edited 2011-02-27. Formatted for SC 2011-05 on 2011-03-01; copy edited after SC 2011-05 on 2011-05-07. Sent to translation 2011-05-

	<p>17. 2012-04 Formatted and sent to editor. 2012-05-04: edited. 2012-05 formatted for OCS. 2012-11-14 sent to editor AF. 2012-11-19 edited and reviewed by MO. 2012-11-20 sent to editor BH. 2012-11-21 returned from ed BH.</p> <p>Commenting is only open for paragraphs that have been modified.</p>
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[3] This annex was adopted by the [Xth] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month Year].

[4] The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 15:2009.

[5] **ANNEX 1: Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material**

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

[7] **Use of debarked wood**

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

- [9]
- less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or
 - greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 square cm.

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

[11] **Heat treatment**

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

[13] NPPOs should ensure that treatment providers monitor the treatment temperature at a location likely to be the coldest, which will be the location taking the longest time to reach the target temperature in the wood, to ensure that the target temperature is maintained for the duration of treatment throughout the batch of wood being treated. The point at which a piece of wood is the coldest may vary depending on the energy source or process applied, the moisture content and the initial temperature distribution in the wood.

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

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

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

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

- [17] Treatment schedules should be specified or approved by the NPPO.
- [18] Treatment providers should be approved by the NPPO. NPPOs should consider the following factors that may be required for a heat chamber to meet the treatment requirements.
- [19]
- The heat chamber is sealed and well insulated, including insulation in the floor.
 - The heat chamber is designed in a manner that permits uniform flow of air around and through the wood stack. Wood to be treated is loaded into the chamber in a manner that ensures adequate air flow around and through the wood stack.
 - Air deflectors in the chamber area and spacers in the stack of the wood are used as required to ensure adequate air flow.
 - Fans are used to circulate air during treatment, and air flow from these fans is sufficient to ensure the core temperature of the wood is maintained at the specified level for the required duration.
 - The coldest location within the chamber is identified for each load and temperature sensors are placed there, either in the wood or in the chamber.
 - Where the treatment is monitored using temperature sensors inserted into the wood, at least two temperature sensors are recommended. These temperature sensors should be suitable for measuring wood core temperature. The use of multiple temperature sensors ensures that any failure of a temperature sensor is detected during the treatment process. The temperature sensors are inserted at least 30 cm from the end of a piece of wood and penetrate to the centre of the wood. For shorter boards or pallet blocks, temperature sensors are also inserted in the piece of wood with the largest dimensions in a manner that ensures the temperature at the core is measured. Any holes drilled in the wood to place the temperature sensors are sealed with appropriate material to prevent interference in temperature measurement by convection or conduction. Special attention should be paid to external influences on the wood such as nails or metal insertions that may lead to incorrect measurements.
 - Where the treatment schedule is based on monitoring chamber air temperature and is used for treatment of different wood types (e.g. specific species and sizes), the schedule takes into account the species, moisture content and thickness of the wood being treated. At least two temperature sensors are recommended for monitoring the air temperature in the chamber treating wood packaging according to treatment schedules.
 - If the air flow in the chamber is routinely reversed during treatment, a greater number of temperature sensors may be needed to account for a possible change in the location of the coldest point.
 - Temperature sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at a frequency specified by the NPPO.
 - Temperatures are monitored and recorded during each treatment to ensure that the prescribed minimum temperature is maintained for the required period of time. If the minimum temperature is not maintained, corrective action needs to be taken to ensure that all wood is treated according to heat treatment requirements (30 continuous minutes at 56 °C); for example, the treatment is restarted or the treatment time extended and, if necessary, the temperature raised. During the treatment period, the frequency of temperature readings is sufficient to ensure that treatment failures can be detected.
 - For the purpose of auditing, the treatment provider keeps records of heat treatments and calibrations for a period of time specified by the NPPO.
- [20] **Heat treatment using dielectric heating (treatment code for the mark: DH)**
- [21] Where dielectric heating is used (e.g. microwave), wood packaging material composed of wood not exceeding 20 cm¹ when measured across the smallest dimension of the piece or the stack must be heated to achieve a minimum temperature of 60 °C for 1 continuous minute throughout the entire profile of the wood (including its surface). The prescribed temperature must be reached within 30 minutes from the start of the treatment.
- [22] Treatment schedules should be specified or approved by the NPPO.
- [23] Treatment providers should be approved by the NPPO. NPPOs should consider the following factors that may be required for a dielectric heating chamber to meet the treatment requirements.

- [24]
- Irrespective of whether dielectric heating is conducted as a batch process or as a continuous (conveyor) process, the treatment is monitored in the wood where the temperature is likely to be the coldest (normally on the surface) to ensure the target temperature is maintained. For measuring the temperature, at least two temperature sensors are recommended to ensure that any failure of a temperature sensor is detected. The treatment provider has initially validated that the wood temperatures reach or exceed 60 °C for 1 continuous minute throughout the entire profile of the wood (including its surface).
 - For wood exceeding 5 cm in thickness, dielectric heating at 2.45 GHz requires bidirectional application or multiple waveguides for the delivery of microwave energy to ensure uniformity of heating.
 - Temperature sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at a frequency specified by the NPPO.
 - For the purpose of auditing, the treatment provider keeps records of heat treatments and calibrations for a period of time specified by the NPPO.

[25] **Methyl bromide treatment (treatment code for the mark: MB)**

[26] NPPOs are encouraged to promote the use of alternative treatments approved in this standard³. Use of methyl bromide should take into account the CPM recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM, 2008).

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

The fumigation of wood packaging material with methyl bromide must be in accordance with a schedule specified or approved by the NPPO that achieves the minimum concentration-time product⁴ (CT) over 24 hours at the temperature and final residual concentration specified in Table 1. This CT must be achieved throughout the profile of the wood, including its core, although the concentrations would be measured in the ambient atmosphere. The minimum temperature of the wood and its surrounding atmosphere must not be less than 10 °C and the minimum exposure time must not be less than 24 hours. Monitoring of gas concentrations must be carried out at a minimum at 2, 4 and 24 hours from the beginning of the treatment. In the case of longer exposure times and weaker concentrations, additional measurement of the gas concentrations should be recorded at the end of fumigation.

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

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

[29]

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

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

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

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

[33]

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

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

- [35]
- Fans are used as appropriate during the gas distribution phase of fumigation to ensure equilibrium is reached and positioned to make certain the fumigant is rapidly and effectively distributed throughout the fumigation enclosure (preferably within the first hour of application).
 - The fumigation enclosure is not loaded beyond 80% of its volume.
 - The fumigation enclosure is well sealed and as gas tight as possible. If fumigation is to be carried out under sheets, these are made of gas-proof material and sealed appropriately at the seams and at floor level.
 - The fumigation site floor is impermeable to the fumigant; if it is not, gas-proof sheets are laid on the floor.
 - The use of a vaporizer to apply methyl bromide (“hot gassing”) in order to fully volatilize the fumigant prior to its entry into the fumigation enclosure is recommended.
 - Methyl bromide treatment is not carried out on stacked wood packaging material exceeding 20 cm in cross-section at its smallest dimension. Therefore, stacked wood packaging material may need separators to ensure adequate methyl bromide circulation and penetration.
 - The concentration of methyl bromide in the air space is always measured at a location furthest from the insertion point of the gas as well as at other locations throughout the enclosure (e.g. at front bottom, centre middle and back top) to confirm that uniform distribution of the gas is reached. Treatment time is not calculated until uniform distribution has been reached.
 - When calculating methyl bromide dosage, compensation is made for any gas mixtures (e.g. 2% chloropicrin) to ensure that the total amount of methyl bromide applied meets required dose rates.
 - Initial dose rates and post-treatment product handling procedures take account of likely methyl bromide sorption by the treated wood packaging material or associated product (e.g. polystyrene boxes).
 - The measured or expected temperature of the product or the ambient air immediately before or during treatment (whichever is the lowest) is used to calculate the methyl bromide dose.
 - Wood packaging material to be fumigated is not wrapped or coated in materials impervious to the fumigant.
 - Temperature and gas concentration sensors and data recording equipment are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions at a frequency specified by the NPPO.
 - For the purposes of auditing, the treatment provider keeps records of methyl bromide treatments and calibrations for a period of time specified by the NPPO.

[36] **Adoption of alternative treatments and revisions of approved treatment schedules**

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

[38] ^{Footnote 1} The 20 cm limit is based on the efficacy data currently available.

[39] ^{Footnote 2} Currently only microwave technology has been proven to date to be capable of achieving the required temperature within the recommended time scale.

[40] ^{Footnote 3} Contracting parties to the IPPC may also have obligations under the Montreal Protocol on

Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (UNEP, 2000).

[41] Footnote 4 The CT utilized for methyl bromide treatment in this standard is the sum of the products of the concentration (g/m^3) and time (h) over the duration of the treatment.

[42]

Annex II

Treatment code	Treatment type
HT	Heat treatment
MB	Methyl bromide
DH	Dielectric heating

APPENDIX 9: Draft Annex (Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests) to ISPM 11:2004, and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001)

[G]

[1] ISPM 11: PEST RISK ANALYSIS FOR QUARANTINE PESTS

[2] Adoption

[3] ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*) was adopted by the Third Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2001. In April 2003, the Fifth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures adopted a supplement to ISPM 11 on analysis of environmental risk and agreed that it should be integrated into ISPM 11. This resulted in ISPM 11 Rev. 1 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks*). In April 2004, the Sixth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures adopted a supplement on pest risk analysis for living modified organisms (LMOs) and agreed that it should be integrated into ISPM 11 Rev. 1. This has been done to produce the present standard, ISPM 11:2004. The supplementary text on environmental risks is marked with “S1” and the supplementary text on LMOs is marked with “S2”.

[4] The Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures acknowledges the collaboration and support of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the participation of experts from Parties to the Convention, in the preparation of the supplements to ISPM 11.

[5] Annex 4 on pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests, together with associated changes in the core text of the standard, was adopted by the [Xth] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month, Year].

[6] INTRODUCTION

[7] Scope

[8] The standard provides details for the conduct of pest risk analysis (PRA) to determine if pests are quarantine pests. It describes the integrated processes to be used for risk assessment as well as the selection of risk management options.

[9] S1 It also includes details regarding the analysis of risks of plant pests to the environment and biological diversity, including those risks affecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems contained in the PRA area. Some explanatory comments on the scope of the IPPC in regard to environmental risks are given in Annex 1.

[10] S2 It includes guidance on evaluating potential phytosanitary risks to plants and plant products posed by LMOs. This guidance does not alter the scope of ISPM 11 but is intended to clarify issues related to the PRA for LMOs. Some explanatory comments on the scope of the IPPC in regard to PRA for LMOs are given in Annex 2.

[11] Specific guidance on conducting PRA for plants as quarantine pests is provided in Annex 4.

[12] References

[13] S2 **CBD**. 2000. *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity*. Montreal, CBD.

ICPM. 2001. *Report of the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 2–6 April 2001*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ICPM. 2005. *Report of the Seventh Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 4–7 April 2005*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

IPPC. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 1. 1993. *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1995] [revised; now ISPM 1:2006]

- ISPM 2.** 2007. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 3.** 1995. *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 3:2005]
- ISPM 4.** 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996]
- ISPM 5.** *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 7.** 1997. *Export certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 8.** 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 10.** 1999. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- S2 ISPM 12.** 2001. *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 12:2011]

ISPM 32. 2009. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[14] Definitions

[15] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

[16] Outline of Requirements

[17] The objectives of a PRA are, for a specified area, to identify pests and/or pathways of quarantine concern and evaluate their risk, to identify endangered areas, and, if appropriate, to identify risk management options. PRA for quarantine pests follows a process defined by three stages:

- [18]
- Stage 1 (initiating the process) involves identifying the pest(s) and pathways that are of quarantine concern and should be considered for risk analysis in relation to the identified PRA area.
 - Stage 2 (risk assessment) begins with the categorization of individual pests to determine whether the criteria for a quarantine pest are satisfied. Risk assessment continues with an evaluation of the probability of pest entry, establishment, and spread, and of their potential economic consequences (including environmental consequences – S1).
 - Stage 3 (risk management) involves identifying management options for reducing the risks identified at Stage 2. These are evaluated for efficacy, feasibility and impact in order to select those that are appropriate.

[19] PEST RISK ANALYSIS FOR QUARANTINE PESTS

[20] 1. Stage 1: Initiation

[21] The aim of the initiation stage is to identify the pest(s) and pathways which are of quarantine concern and should be considered for risk analysis in relation to the identified PRA area.

[22] S2 Some LMOs may present a phytosanitary risk and therefore warrant a PRA. However other LMOs will not present phytosanitary risks beyond those posed by related non-LMOs and therefore will not warrant a complete PRA. Thus, for LMOs, the aim of the initiation stage is to identify those LMOs that have the characteristics of a potential pest and need to be assessed further, and those which need no further assessment under ISPM 11.

[23] S2 LMOs are organisms that have been modified using techniques of modern biotechnology to express one or more new or altered traits. In most cases, the parent organism is not normally considered to be a plant pest but an assessment may need to be performed to determine if the genetic modification (i.e. gene, new gene sequence that regulates other genes, or gene product) results in a new trait or characteristic that may present a plant pest risk.

[24] S2 A plant pest risk from LMOs may be presented by:

- [25]
- the organism(s) with the inserted gene(s) (i.e. the LMO)

- the combination of genetic material (e.g. gene from plant pests such as viruses) or
- the consequences of the genetic material moving to another organism.

[26] **1.1 Initiation points**

[27] The PRA process may be initiated as a result of:

- [28]
- the identification of a pathway that presents a potential pest hazard
 - the identification of a pest that may require phytosanitary measures
 - the review or revision of phytosanitary policies and priorities.

[29] S1 The initiation points frequently refer to “pests”. The IPPC defines a pest as “any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products”. When applying these initiation points to the specific case of plants as pests, it is important to note that the plants concerned should satisfy this definition. Pests directly affecting plants satisfy this definition. In addition, many organisms indirectly affecting plants also satisfy this definition (such as plants as pests, e.g. weeds, invasive alien plants). The fact that they are injurious to plants may be based on evidence of their impact obtained in an area in which they occur. In the case where there is insufficient evidence that they affect plants indirectly, it may nevertheless be appropriate to assess – on the basis of available pertinent information – whether they are potentially injurious in the PRA area by using a clearly documented, consistently applied and transparent system. This is particularly important for plant species or cultivars that are imported for planting.

[30] S2 The types of LMOs that a national plant protection organization (NPPO) may be asked to assess for phytosanitary risk include:

- [31]
- plants for use (a) as agricultural crops, for food and feed, ornamental plants or managed forests; (b) in bioremediation (as an organism that cleans up contamination); (c) for industrial purposes (e.g. production of enzymes or bioplastics); (d) as therapeutic agents (e.g. pharmaceutical production)
 - biological control agents modified to improve their performance in that role
 - pests modified to alter their pathogenic characteristic and thereby make them useful for biological control (see ISPM 3:2005)
 - organisms genetically modified to improve their characteristics such as for biofertilizer or other influences on soil, bioremediation or industrial uses.

[32] S2 In order to be categorized as a pest, an LMO has to be injurious or potentially injurious to plants or plant products under conditions in the PRA area. This damage may be in the form of direct effects on plants or plant products, or indirect effects. For guidance on the process of determining whether an LMO has the potential to be a pest, refer to Annex 3, “Determining the potential for a living modified organism to be a pest”.

[33] **1.1.1 PRA initiated by the identification of a pathway**

[34] The need for a new or revised PRA of a specific pathway may arise in the following situations:

- [35]
- International trade is initiated in a commodity not previously imported into the country (usually a plant or plant product, including genetically altered plants) or a commodity from a new area or new country of origin.
 - New plant species are imported for selection and scientific research purposes.
 - A pathway other than commodity import is identified (natural spread, packing material, mail, garbage, passenger baggage etc.).

[36] A list of pests likely to be associated with the pathway (e.g. carried by the commodity) may be generated by any combination of official sources, databases, scientific and other literature, or expert consultation. It is preferable to prioritize the listing, based on expert judgement on pest distribution and types of pests. If no potential quarantine pests are identified as likely to follow the pathway, the PRA may stop at this point.

[37] S2 The phrase “genetically altered plants” is understood to mean plants obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.

[38] 1.1.2 PRA initiated by the identification of a pest

[39] A requirement for a new or revised PRA on a specific pest may arise in the following situations:

- [40]
- An emergency arises on discovery of an established infestation or an outbreak of a new pest within a PRA area.
 - An emergency arises on interception of a new pest on an imported commodity.
 - A new pest risk is identified by scientific research.
 - A pest is introduced into an area.
 - A pest is reported to be more damaging in an area other than in its area of origin.
 - A pest is repeatedly intercepted.
 - A request is made to import an organism.
 - An organism is identified as a vector for other pests.
 - An organism is genetically altered in a way which clearly identifies its potential as a plant pest.

[41] S2 The phrase “genetically altered” is understood to include obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.

[42] 1.1.3 PRA initiated by the review or revision of a policy

[43] A requirement for a new or revised PRA originating from policy concerns will most frequently arise in the following situations:

- [44]
- A national decision is taken to review phytosanitary regulations, requirements or operations.
 - A proposal made by another country or by an international organization (regional plant protection organization, FAO) is reviewed.
 - A new treatment or loss of a treatment system, a new process, or new information impacts on an earlier decision.
 - A dispute arises on phytosanitary measures.
 - The phytosanitary situation in a country changes, a new country is created, or political boundaries have changed.

[45] 1.2 Identification of PRA area

[46] The PRA area should be defined as precisely as possible in order to identify the area for which information is needed.

[47] 1.3 Information

[48] Information gathering is an essential element of all stages of PRA. It is important at the initiation stage in order to clarify the identity of the pest(s), its/their present distribution and association with host plants, commodities etc. Other information will be gathered as required to reach necessary decisions as the PRA continues.

[49] Information for PRA may come from a variety of sources. The provision of official information regarding pest status is an obligation under the IPPC (Article VIII.1(c)) facilitated by official contact points (Article VIII.2).

[50] S1 For environmental risks, the variety of sources of information will generally be wider than traditionally used by NPPOs. Broader inputs may be required. These sources may include environmental impact assessments, but it should be recognized that such assessments usually do not have the same purpose as PRA and cannot substitute for PRA.

[51] S2 For LMOs, information required for a full risk analysis may include:

- [52]
- name, identity and taxonomic status of the LMO (including any relevant identifying codes) and the risk management measures applied to the LMO in the country of export
 - taxonomic status, common name, point of collection or acquisition, and characteristics of the

donor organism

- description of the nucleic acid or the modification introduced (including genetic construct) and the resulting genotypic and phenotypic characteristics of the LMO
- details of the transformation process
- appropriate detection and identification methods and their specificity, sensitivity and reliability
- intended use including intended containment
- quantity or volume of the LMO to be imported.

[53] S2 Information regarding pest status is an obligation under the IPPC (Article VIII.1(c)) facilitated by official contact points (Article VIII.2). A country may have obligations to provide information about LMOs under other international agreements such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 2000). The Cartagena Protocol has a Biosafety Clearing-house that may contain relevant information. Information on LMOs is sometimes commercially sensitive and applicable obligations with regard to release and handling of information should be observed.

[54] 1.3.1 Previous PRA

[55] A check should also be made as to whether pathways, pests or policies have already been subjected to the PRA process, either nationally or internationally. If a PRA exists, its validity should be checked as circumstances and information may have changed. The possibility of using a PRA from a similar pathway or pest, that may partly or entirely replace the need for a new PRA, should also be investigated.

[56] 1.4 Conclusion of initiation

[57] At the end of Stage 1, the initiation point, the pests and pathways of concern and the PRA area will have been identified. Relevant information has been collected and pests have been identified as possible candidates for phytosanitary measures, either individually or in association with a pathway.

[58] S2 For LMOs at the end of Stage 1 an NPPO may decide that the LMO:

- [59]
- is a potential pest and needs to be assessed further in Stage 2 or
 - is not a potential pest and needs no further analysis under ISPM 11 (but see also the following paragraph).

[60] S2 PRA under the IPPC only relates to the assessment and management of phytosanitary risks. As with other organisms or pathways assessed by an NPPO, LMOs may present other risks not falling within the scope covered by the IPPC. For LMOs, PRA may constitute only a portion of the required overall risk analysis. For example, countries may require the assessment of risks to human or animal health or to the environment beyond that covered by the IPPC. When an NPPO discovers potential for risks that are not phytosanitary it may be appropriate to notify the relevant authorities.

[61] 2. Stage 2: Pest Risk Assessment

[62] The process for pest risk assessment can be broadly divided into three interrelated steps:

- [63]
- pest categorization
 - assessment of the probability of introduction and spread
 - assessment of potential economic consequences (including environmental impacts).

[64] In most cases, these steps will be applied sequentially in a PRA but it is not essential to follow a particular sequence. Pest risk assessment needs to be only as complex as is technically justified by the circumstances. This standard allows a specific PRA to be judged against the principles of necessity, minimal impact, transparency, equivalence, risk analysis, managed risk and non-discrimination set out in ISPM 1:1993.

[65] S2 For LMOs, from this point forward in PRA, it is assumed that the LMO is being assessed as a pest, and therefore “LMO” refers to an LMO that is a potential quarantine pest due to new or altered characteristics or properties resulting from the genetic modification. The risk assessment should be carried out on a case-by-case basis. LMOs that have pest characteristics unrelated to the genetic modification should be assessed using the normal procedures.

[66] 2.1 Pest categorization

[67] At the outset, it may not be clear which pest(s) identified in Stage 1 require a PRA. The categorization process examines for each pest whether the criteria in the definition for a quarantine pest are satisfied.

[68] In the evaluation of a pathway associated with a commodity, a number of individual PRAs may be necessary for the various pests potentially associated with the pathway. The opportunity to eliminate an organism or organisms from consideration before in-depth examination is undertaken is a valuable characteristic of the categorization process.

[69] An advantage of pest categorization is that it can be done with relatively little information; however information should be sufficient to adequately carry out the categorization.

[70] 2.1.1 Elements of categorization

[71] The categorization of a pest as a quarantine pest includes the following primary elements:

- [72]
- identity of the pest
 - presence or absence in the PRA area
 - regulatory status
 - potential for establishment and spread in PRA area
 - potential for economic consequences (including environmental consequences) in the PRA area.

[73] 2.1.1.1 Identity of pest

[74] The identity of the pest should be clearly defined to ensure that the assessment is being performed on a distinct organism, and that biological and other information used in the assessment is relevant to the organism in question. If this is not possible because the causal agent of particular symptoms has not yet been fully identified, then it should have been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible.

[75] The taxonomic unit for the pest is generally species. The use of a higher or lower taxonomic level should be supported by scientifically sound rationale. In the case of levels below the species, this should include evidence demonstrating that factors such as differences in virulence, host range or vector relationships are significant enough to affect phytosanitary status.

[76] Specific guidance on the consideration of identity of plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.

[77] In cases where a vector is involved, the vector may also be considered a pest to the extent that it is associated with the causal organism and is required for transmission of the pest.

[78] S2 In the case of LMOs, identification requires information regarding characteristics of the recipient or parent organism, the donor organism, the genetic construct, the gene or transgene vector and the nature of the genetic modification. Information requirements are set out under section 1.3.

[79] 2.1.1.2 Presence or absence in PRA area

[80] The pest should be absent from all or a defined part of the PRA area.

[81] Specific guidance on determining the presence or absence of plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.

[82] S2 In the case of LMOs, this should relate to the LMO of phytosanitary concern.

[83] 2.1.1.3 Regulatory status

[84] If the pest is present but not widely distributed in the PRA area, it should be under official control or expected to be under official control in the near future.

[85] S1 Official control of pests presenting an environmental risk may involve agencies other than the NPPO. However, it is recognized that ISPM 5 Supplement 1 (*Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests*), in particular section 5.7, applies.

- [86] S2 In the case of LMOs, official control should relate to the phytosanitary measures applied because of the pest nature of the LMO. It may be appropriate to consider any official control measures in place for the parent organism, donor organism, transgene vector or gene vector.
- [87] **2.1.1.4 Potential for establishment and spread in PRA area**
- [88] Evidence should be available to support the conclusion that the pest could become established or spread in the PRA area. The PRA area should have ecological/climatic conditions including those in protected conditions suitable for the establishment and spread of the pest and where relevant, host species (or near relatives), alternate hosts and vectors should be present in the PRA area.
- [89] S2 For LMOs, the following should also be considered:
- [90]
- changes in adaptive characteristics resulting from the genetic modification that may increase the potential for establishment and spread
 - gene transfer or gene flow that may result in the establishment and spread of pests, or the emergence of new pests
 - genotypic and phenotypic instability that could result in the establishment and spread of organisms with new pest characteristics, e.g. loss of sterility genes designed to prevent outcrossing.
- [91] S2 For more detailed guidance on the assessment of these characteristics, see Annex 3.
- [92] **2.1.1.5 Potential for economic consequences in PRA area**
- [93] There should be clear indications that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact (including environmental impact) in the PRA area.
- [94] S1 Unacceptable economic impact is described in ISPM 5 Supplement 2 (*Guidelines on the understanding of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations*).
- [95] S2 In the case of LMOs, the economic impact (including environmental impact) should relate to the pest nature (injurious to plants and plant products) of the LMO.
- [96] **2.1.2 Conclusion of pest categorization**
- [97] If it has been determined that the pest has the potential to be a quarantine pest, the PRA process should continue. If a pest does not fulfil all of the criteria for a quarantine pest, the PRA process for that pest may stop. In the absence of sufficient information, the uncertainties should be identified and the PRA process should continue.
- [98] **2.2 Assessment of the probability of introduction and spread**
- [99] Pest introduction is comprised of both entry and establishment. Assessing the probability of introduction requires an analysis of each of the pathways with which a pest may be associated from its origin to its establishment in the PRA area. In a PRA initiated by a specific pathway (usually an imported commodity), the probability of pest entry is evaluated for the pathway in question. The probabilities for pest entry associated with other pathways need to be investigated as well.
- [100] For risk analyses that have been initiated for a specific pest, with no particular commodity or pathway under consideration, the potential of all probable pathways should be considered.
- [101] The assessment of probability of spread is based primarily on biological considerations similar to those for entry and establishment.
- [102] S1 With respect to a plant being assessed as a pest with indirect effects, wherever a reference is made to a “host” or “host range”, these terms should be understood to refer to a suitable habitat¹ in the PRA area.
- [103] S1 In the case of plants as pests, the concepts of entry, establishment and spread may have to be considered differently.

- [104] S1 For plants for planting proposed for import, the probability of entry need not be assessed. Following import, the plants may be planted and maintained in a particular location. The pest risk may arise if there is a possibility that the plants may spread from the location where they are intended to grow and establish in the endangered area. Accordingly, section 2.2.3 may be considered before section 2.2.2.
- [105] S1 Imported plants not intended to be planted may be used for various purposes (e.g. as bird seed, as fodder, or for processing). The pest risk of such plants may arise if there is a possibility that the plants may escape or be diverted from the intended use and establish in the endangered area.
- [106] Specific guidance on the consideration of habitats, locations and endangered area for plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.
- [107] S2 Assessing the probability of introduction of an LMO requires an analysis of both intentional or unintentional pathways of introduction, and intended use.
- [108] **2.2.1 Probability of entry of a pest**
- [109] The probability of entry of a pest depends on the pathways from the exporting country to the destination, and the frequency and quantity of pests associated with them. The higher the number of pathways, the greater the probability of the pest entering the PRA area.
- [110] Documented pathways for the pest to enter new areas should be noted. Potential pathways, which may not currently exist, should be assessed. Pest interception data may provide evidence of the ability of a pest to be associated with a pathway and to survive in transport or storage.
- [111] S1 The probability of entry need not be assessed for plants that are proposed for import. However, the probability of entry needs to be assessed for pests that may be carried by such plants (e.g. contaminating seeds carried with seeds imported for planting).
- [112] Specific guidance on assessing the probability of entry for plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.
- [113] S2 This section is not relevant to LMOs imported for intentional release into the environment.
- [114] **2.2.1.1 Identification of pathways for a PRA initiated by a pest**
- [115] All relevant pathways should be considered. They can be identified principally in relation to the geographical distribution and host range of the pest. Consignments of plants and plant products moving in international trade are the principal pathways of concern and existing patterns of such trade will, to a substantial extent, determine which pathways are relevant. Other pathways such as other types of commodities, packing materials, persons, baggage, mail, conveyances and the exchange of scientific material should be considered where appropriate. Entry by natural means should also be assessed, as natural spread is likely to reduce the effectiveness of phytosanitary measures.
- [116] S2 For LMOs, all relevant pathways of introduction should be considered (intentional and unintentional).
- [117] **2.2.1.2 Probability of the pest being associated with the pathway at origin**
- [118] The probability of the pest being associated, spatially or temporally, with the pathway at origin should be estimated. Factors to consider are:
- [119]
- prevalence of the pest in the source area
 - occurrence of the pest in a life stage that would be associated with commodities, containers, or conveyances
 - volume and frequency of movement along the pathway
 - seasonal timing
 - pest management, cultural and commercial procedures applied at the place of origin (application of plant protection products, handling, culling, roguing, grading).
- [120] **2.2.1.3 Probability of survival during transport or storage**
- [121] Examples of factors to consider are:

- [122]
- speed and conditions of transport and duration of the life cycle of the pest in relation to time in transport and storage
 - vulnerability of the life stages during transport or storage
 - prevalence of pest likely to be associated with a consignment
 - commercial procedures (e.g. refrigeration) applied to consignments in the country of origin, country of destination, or in transport or storage.

[123] **2.2.1.4 Probability of pest surviving existing pest management procedures**

[124] Existing pest management procedures (including phytosanitary procedures) applied to consignments against other pests from origin to end use, should be evaluated for effectiveness against the pest in question. The probability that the pest will go undetected during inspection or survive other existing phytosanitary procedures should be estimated.

[125] **2.2.1.5 Probability of transfer to a suitable host**

[126] Factors to consider are:

- [127]
- dispersal mechanisms, including vectors to allow movement from the pathway to a suitable host
 - whether the imported commodity is to be sent to a few or many destination points in the PRA area
 - proximity of entry, transit and destination points to suitable hosts
 - time of year at which import takes place
 - intended use of the commodity (e.g. for planting, processing and consumption)
 - risks from by-products and waste.

[128] Some uses are associated with a much higher probability of introduction (e.g. planting) than others (e.g. processing). The probability associated with any growth, processing, or disposal of the commodity in the vicinity of suitable hosts should also be considered.

[129] S2 For LMOs, the probability of gene flow and gene transfer should also be considered, when there is a trait of phytosanitary concern that may be transferred.

[130] **2.2.2 Probability of establishment**

[131] In order to estimate the probability of establishment of a pest, reliable biological information (life cycle, host range, epidemiology, survival etc.) should be obtained from the areas where the pest currently occurs. The situation in the PRA area can then be compared with that in the areas where it currently occurs (taking account also of protected environments such as glass- or greenhouses) and expert judgement used to assess the probability of establishment. Case histories concerning comparable pests can be considered. Examples of the factors to consider are:

- [132]
- availability, quantity and distribution of hosts in the PRA area
 - environmental suitability in the PRA area
 - potential for adaptation of the pest
 - reproductive strategy of the pest
 - method of pest survival
 - cultural practices and control measures.

[133] In considering probability of establishment, it should be noted that a transient pest (see ISPM 8:1998) may not be able to establish in the PRA area (e.g. because of unsuitable climatic conditions) but could still have unacceptable economic consequences (see IPPC Article VII.3).

[134] S1 In the case of plants as pests, assessment of the probability of establishment concerns their establishment in habitats other than those in which they are intended to grow.

[135] Specific guidance on assessing the probability of establishment of plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.

- [136] S2 For LMOs, the survival capacity without human intervention should also be considered.
- [137] S2 In addition, where gene flow is a concern in the PRA area, the probability of expression and establishment of a trait of phytosanitary concern should be considered.
- [138] S2 Case histories concerning comparable LMOs or other organisms carrying the same construct can be considered.
- [139] **2.2.2.1 Availability of suitable hosts, alternate hosts and vectors in the PRA area**
- [140] Factors to consider are:
- [141]
- whether hosts and alternate hosts are present and how abundant or widely distributed they may be
 - whether hosts and alternate hosts occur within sufficient geographic proximity to allow the pest to complete its life cycle
 - whether there are other plant species, which could prove to be suitable hosts in the absence of the usual host species
 - whether a vector, if needed for dispersal of the pest, is already present in the PRA area or likely to be introduced
 - whether another vector species occurs in the PRA area.
- [142] The taxonomic level at which hosts are considered should normally be the “species”. The use of higher or lower taxonomic levels should be justified by scientifically sound rationale.
- [143] **2.2.2.2 Suitability of environment**
- [144] Factors in the environment (e.g. suitability of climate, soil, pest and host competition) that are critical to the development of the pest, its host and if applicable its vector, and to their ability to survive periods of climatic stress and complete their life cycles, should be identified. It should be noted that the environment is likely to have different effects on the pest, its host and its vector. This needs to be recognized in determining whether the interaction between these organisms in the area of origin is maintained in the PRA area to the benefit or detriment of the pest. The probability of establishment in a protected environment, e.g. in glasshouses, should also be considered.
- [145] Climatic modelling systems may be used to compare climatic data on the known distribution of a pest with that in the PRA area.
- [146] **2.2.2.3 Cultural practices and control measures**
- [147] Where applicable, practices employed during the cultivation/production of the host crops should be compared to determine if there are differences in such practices between the PRA area and the origin of the pest that may influence its ability to establish.
- [148] S2 For plants that are LMOs, it may also be appropriate to consider specific cultural, control or management practices.
- [149] Pest control programmes or natural enemies already in the PRA area which reduce the probability of establishment may be considered. Pests for which control is not feasible should be considered to present a greater risk than those for which treatment is easily accomplished. The availability (or lack) of suitable methods for eradication should also be considered.
- [150] **2.2.2.4 Other characteristics of the pest affecting the probability of establishment**
- [151] Other characteristics of the pest affecting the probability of establishment include:
- [152]
- *Reproductive strategy of the pests and method of pest survival.* Characteristics, which enable the pest to reproduce effectively in the new environment, such as parthenogenesis/self-crossing, duration of the life cycle, number of generations per year, resting stage etc., should be identified.
 - *Genetic adaptability.* Whether the species is polymorphic and the degree to which the pest has demonstrated the ability to adapt to conditions like those in the PRA area should be considered,

e.g., host-specific races or races adapted to a wider range of habitats or to new hosts. This genotypic (and phenotypic) variability facilitates a pest's ability to withstand environmental fluctuations, to adapt to a wider range of habitats, to develop pesticide resistance and to overcome host resistance.

- *Minimum population needed for establishment.* If possible, the threshold population that is required for establishment should be estimated.

[153] S2 For LMOs, if there is evidence of genotypic and phenotypic instability, this should be considered.

[154] S2 It may also be appropriate to consider proposed production and control practices related to the LMO in the country of import.

[155] 2.2.3 Probability of spread after establishment

[156] A pest with a high potential for spread may also have a high potential for establishment, and possibilities for its successful containment and/or eradication are more limited. In order to estimate the probability of spread of the pest, reliable biological information should be obtained from areas where the pest currently occurs. The situation in the PRA area can then be carefully compared with that in the areas where the pest currently occurs and expert judgement used to assess the probability of spread. Case histories concerning comparable pests can usefully be considered. Examples of the factors to consider are:

- [157]
- suitability of the natural and/or managed environment for natural spread of the pest
 - presence of natural barriers
 - the potential for movement with commodities or conveyances
 - intended use of the commodity
 - potential vectors of the pest in the PRA area
 - potential natural enemies of the pest in the PRA area.

[158] S1 In the case of plants as pests, assessment of spread concerns spread from the location where the plants are intended to grow or from the intended use to the endangered area.

[159] Specific guidance on assessing the probability of spread of plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.

[160] The information on probability of spread is used to estimate how rapidly a pest's potential economic importance may be expressed within the PRA area. This also has significance if the pest is liable to enter and establish in an area of low potential economic importance and then spread to an area of high potential economic importance. In addition it may be important in the risk management stage when considering the feasibility of containment or eradication of an introduced pest.

[161] S1 Certain pests may not cause injurious effects on plants immediately after they establish, and in particular may only spread after a certain time. In assessing the probability of spread, this should be considered, based on evidence of such behaviour.

[162] 2.2.4 Conclusion on the probability of introduction and spread

[163] The overall probability of introduction should be expressed in terms most suitable for the data, the methods used for analysis, and the intended audience. This may be quantitative or qualitative, since either output is in any case the result of a combination of both quantitative and qualitative information. The probability of introduction may be expressed as a comparison with that obtained from PRAs on other pests.

[164] 2.2.4.1 Conclusion regarding endangered areas

[165] The part of the PRA area where ecological factors favour the establishment of the pest should be identified in order to define the endangered area. This may be the whole of the PRA area or a part of the area.

[166] 2.3 Assessment of potential economic consequences

[167] Requirements described in this step indicate what information relative to the pest and its potential host plants should be assembled, and suggest levels of economic analysis that may be carried out using that information in order to assess all the effects of the pest, i.e. the potential economic consequences.

Wherever appropriate, quantitative data that will provide monetary values should be obtained. Qualitative data may also be used. Consultation with an economist may be useful.

[168] In many instances, detailed analysis of the estimated economic consequences is not necessary if there is sufficient evidence or it is widely agreed that the introduction of a pest will have unacceptable economic consequences (including environmental consequences). In such cases, risk assessment will primarily focus on the probability of introduction and spread. It will, however, be necessary to examine economic factors in greater detail when the level of economic consequences is in question, or when the level of economic consequences is needed to evaluate the strength of measures used for risk management or in assessing the cost-benefit of exclusion or control.

[169] Specific guidance on assessing the potential economic consequences of plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.

[170] S2 In the case of LMOs, the economic impact (including environmental impact) should relate to the pest nature (injurious to plants and plant products) of the LMO.

[171] S2 For LMOs, the following evidence should also be considered:

- [172]
- potential economic consequences that could result from adverse effects on non-target organisms that are injurious to plants or plant products
 - economic consequences that could result from pest properties.

[173] S2 For more detailed guidance on the assessment of these characteristics, see Annex 3.

[174] 2.3.1 Pest effects

[175] In order to estimate the potential economic importance of the pest, information should be obtained from areas where the pest occurs naturally or has been introduced. This information should be compared with the situation in the PRA area. Case histories concerning comparable pests can usefully be considered. The effects considered may be direct or indirect.

[176] S1 The basic method for estimating the potential economic importance of pests in this section also applies to:

- [177]
- pests affecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants
 - plants as pests
 - pests affecting plants through effects on other organisms.

[178] S1 In the case of direct and indirect environmental effects, specific evidence is needed.

[179] S1 In the case of plants for planting that may be pests, the long-term consequences for the habitat in which the plants are intended to grow may be included in the assessment because planting may affect further use of or have a harmful effect on that habitat.

[180] S1 Environmental effects and consequences considered should result from effects on plants. Such effects, however, on plants may be less significant than the effects and/or consequences on other organisms or systems. For example, a plant as a pest that has only a minor impact on plants may be significantly allergenic for humans or a minor plant pathogen may produce toxins that seriously affect livestock. However, the regulation of plants solely on the basis of their effects on other organisms or systems (e.g. on human or animal health) is outside the scope of this standard. If the PRA process reveals evidence of a potential hazard to other organisms or systems, this should be communicated to the appropriate authorities that have the legal responsibility to deal with the issue.

[181] 2.3.1.1 Direct pest effects

[182] For identification and characterization of the direct effects of the pest on each potential host in the PRA area, or those effects which are host-specific, the following are examples that could be considered:

- [183]
- known or potential host plants (in the field, under protected cultivation, or in the wild)
 - types, amount and frequency of damage
 - crop losses, in yield and quality

- biotic factors (e.g. adaptability and virulence of the pest) affecting damage and losses
- abiotic factors (e.g. climate) affecting damage and losses
- rate of spread
- rate of reproduction
- control measures (including existing measures), their efficacy and cost
- effect on existing production practices
- environmental effects.

[184] For each of the potential hosts, the total area of the crop and area potentially endangered should be estimated in relation to the elements given above.

[185] S1 In the case of the analysis of environmental risks, examples of direct pest effects on plants and/or their environmental consequences that could be considered include:

- [186]
- reduction of keystone plant species
 - reduction of plant species that are major components of ecosystems (in terms of abundance or size), and endangered native plant species (including effects below species level where there is evidence of such effects being significant)
 - significant reduction, displacement or elimination of other plant species.

[187] S1 The estimation of the area potentially endangered should relate to these effects.

[188] **2.3.1.2 Indirect pest effects**

[189] For identification and characterization of the indirect effects of the pest in the PRA area, or those effects that are not host-specific, the following are examples that could be considered:

- [190]
- effects on domestic and export markets, including in particular effects on export market access (The potential consequences for market access which may result if the pest becomes established, should be estimated. This involves considering the extent of any phytosanitary regulations imposed (or likely to be imposed) by trading partners.)
 - changes to producer costs or input demands, including control costs
 - changes to domestic or foreign consumer demand for a product resulting from quality changes
 - environmental and other undesired effects of control measures
 - feasibility and cost of eradication or containment
 - capacity to act as a vector for other pests
 - resources needed for additional research and advice
 - social and other effects (e.g. tourism).

[191] S1 In the case of the analysis of environmental risks, examples of indirect pest effects on plants and/or their environmental consequences that could be considered include:

- [192]
- significant effects on plant communities
 - significant effects on designated environmentally sensitive or protected areas
 - significant change in ecological processes and the structure, stability or processes of an ecosystem (including further effects on plant species, erosion, water table changes, increased fire hazard, nutrient cycling)
 - effects on human use (e.g. water quality, recreational uses, tourism, animal grazing, hunting, fishing)
 - costs of environmental restoration.

[193] S1 Effects on human and animal health (e.g. toxicity, allergenicity), water tables, tourism etc. could also be considered, as appropriate, by other agencies/authorities.

[194] **2.3.2 Analysis of economic consequences**

[195] 2.3.2.1 Time and place factors

[196] Estimations made in the previous section related to a hypothetical situation where the pest is supposed to have been introduced and to be fully expressing its potential economic consequences (per year) in the PRA area. In practice, however, economic consequences are expressed with time, and may concern one year, several years or an indeterminate period. Various scenarios should be considered. The total economic consequences over more than one year can be expressed as net present value of annual economic consequences, and an appropriate discount rate selected to calculate net present value.

[197] Other scenarios could concern whether the pest occurs at one, few or many points in the PRA area and the expression of potential economic consequences will depend on the rate and manner of spread in the PRA area. The rate of spread may be envisaged to be slow or rapid; in some cases, it may be supposed that spread can be prevented. Appropriate analysis may be used to estimate potential economic consequences over the period of time when a pest is spreading in the PRA area. In addition, many of the factors or effects considered above could be expected to change over time, with the consequent effects of potential economic consequences. Expert judgement and estimations will be required.

[198] 2.3.2.2 Analysis of commercial consequences

[199] As determined above, most of the direct effects of a pest, and some of the indirect effects will be of a commercial nature, or have consequences for an identified market. These effects, which may be positive or negative, should be identified and quantified. The following may usefully be considered:

- [200]
- effect of pest-induced changes to producer profits that result from changes in production costs, yields or prices
 - effect of pest-induced changes in quantities demanded or prices paid for commodities by domestic and international consumers. This could include quality changes in products and/or quarantine-related trade restrictions resulting from a pest introduction.

[201] 2.3.2.3 Analytical techniques

[202] There are analytical techniques which can be used in consultation with experts in economics to make a more detailed analysis of the potential economic effects of a quarantine pest. These should incorporate all of the effects that have been identified. These techniques may include:

- [203]
- *Partial budgeting.* This will be adequate, if the economic effects induced by the action of the pest to producer profits are generally limited to producers and are considered to be relatively minor.
 - *Partial equilibrium.* This is recommended if, under point 2.3.2.2, there is a significant change in producer profits, or if there is a significant change in consumer demand. Partial equilibrium analysis is necessary to measure welfare changes, or the net changes arising from the pest impacts on producers and consumers.
 - *General equilibrium.* If the economic changes are significant to a national economy, and could cause changes to factors such as wages, interest rates or exchange rates, then general equilibrium analysis could be used to establish the full range of economic effects.

[204] The use of analytical techniques is often limited by lack of data, by uncertainties in the data, and by the fact that for certain effects only qualitative information can be provided.

[205] 2.3.2.4 Non-commercial and environmental consequences

[206] Some of the direct and indirect effects of the introduction of a pest determined in sections 2.3.1.1 and 2.3.1.2 will be of an economic nature, or affect some type of value, but not have an existing market which can be easily identified. As a result, the effects may not be adequately measured in terms of prices in established product or service markets. Examples include in particular environmental effects (such as ecosystem stability, biodiversity, amenity value) and social effects (such as employment, tourism) arising from a pest introduction. These impacts could be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. More details on environment are given below.

[207] If quantitative measurement of such consequences is not feasible, qualitative information about the consequences may be provided. An explanation of how this information has been incorporated into decisions should also be provided.

- [208] S1 Application of this standard to environmental hazards requires clear categorization of environmental values and how they can be assessed. The environment can be valued using different methodologies, but these methodologies are best used in consultation with experts in economics. Methodologies may include consideration of “use” and “non-use” values. “Use” values arise from consumption of an element of the environment, such as accessing clean water, or fishing in a lake, and also those that are non-consumptive, such as use of forests for leisure activities. “Non-use” values may be subdivided into:
- [209]
- “option value” (value for use at a later date)
 - “existence value” (knowledge that an element of the environment exists)
 - “bequest value” (knowledge that an element of the environment is available for future generations).
- [210] S1 Whether the element of the environment is being assessed in terms of use or non-use values, methods exist for their valuation, such as market-based approaches, surrogate markets, simulated markets, and benefit transfer. Each has advantages, disadvantages and situations where it is particularly useful.
- [211] S1 The assessment of consequences may be either quantitative or qualitative and in many cases, qualitative data is sufficient. A quantitative method may not exist to address a situation (e.g. catastrophic effects on a keystone species), or a quantitative analysis may not be possible (no methods available). Useful analyses can be based on non-monetary valuations (number of species affected, water quality), or expert judgement, if the analyses follow documented, consistent and transparent procedures.
- [212] S1 Economic impact is described in ISPM 5 Supplement 2 (*Guidelines on the understanding of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations*).
- [213] **2.3.3 Conclusion of the assessment of economic consequences**
- [214] Wherever appropriate, the output of the assessment of economic consequences described in this step should be in terms of a monetary value. The economic consequences can also be expressed qualitatively or using quantitative measures without monetary terms. Sources of information, assumptions and methods of analysis should be clearly specified.
- [215] **2.3.3.1 Endangered area**
- [216] The part of the PRA area where presence of the pest will result in economically important loss should be identified as appropriate. This is needed to define the endangered area.
- [217] **2.4 Degree of uncertainty**
- [218] Estimation of the probability of introduction of a pest and of its economic consequences involves many uncertainties. In particular, this estimation is an extrapolation from the situation where the pest occurs to the hypothetical situation in the PRA area. It is important to document the areas of uncertainty and the degree of uncertainty in the assessment, and to indicate where expert judgement has been used. This is necessary for transparency and may also be useful for identifying and prioritizing research needs.
- [219] S1 It should be noted that the assessment of the probability and consequences of environmental hazards of pests of uncultivated and unmanaged plants often involves greater uncertainty than for pests of cultivated or managed plants. This is due to the lack of information, additional complexity associated with ecosystems, and variability associated with pests, hosts or habitats.
- [220] **2.5 Conclusion of the pest risk assessment stage**
- [221] As a result of the pest risk assessment, all or some of the categorized pests may be considered appropriate for pest risk management. For each pest, all or part of the PRA area may be identified as an endangered area. A quantitative or qualitative estimate of the probability of introduction of a pest or pests, and a corresponding quantitative or qualitative estimate of economic consequences (including environmental consequences), have been obtained and documented or an overall rating could have been assigned. These estimates, with associated uncertainties, are utilized in the pest risk management stage of the PRA.
- [222] **3. Stage 3: Pest Risk Management**

[223] The conclusions from pest risk assessment are used to decide whether risk management is required and the strength of measures to be used. Since zero-risk is not a reasonable option, the guiding principle for risk management should be to manage risk to achieve the required degree of safety that can be justified and is feasible within the limits of available options and resources. Pest risk management (in the analytical sense) is the process of identifying ways to react to a perceived risk, evaluating the efficacy of these actions, and identifying the most appropriate options. The uncertainty noted in the assessments of economic consequences and probability of introduction should also be considered and included in the selection of a pest management option.

[224] S1 In considering the management of environmental risks, it should be stressed that phytosanitary measures are intended to account for uncertainty and should be designed in proportion to the risk. Pest risk management options should be identified, taking account of the degree of uncertainty in the assessment of economic consequences, probability of introduction, and the respective technical justification of those options. In this respect, the management of risks to the environment caused by plant pests does not differ from the management of other plant pest risks.

[225] Specific guidance on pest risk management for plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.

[226] 3.1 Level of risk

[227] The principle of “managed risk” (ISPM 1:1993, *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*) states that: “Because some risk of introduction of a quarantine pest always exists, countries shall agree to a policy of risk management when formulating phytosanitary measures.” In implementing this principle, countries should decide what level of risk is acceptable to them.

[228] The acceptable level of risk may be expressed in a number of ways, such as:

- [229]
- reference to existing phytosanitary requirements
 - indexed to estimated economic losses
 - expressed on a scale of risk tolerance
 - compared with the level of risk accepted by other countries.

[230] S2 For LMOs, the acceptable level of risk may also be expressed by comparison to the level of risk associated with similar or related organisms, based on their characteristics and behaviour in a similar environment to the PRA area.

[231] 3.2 Technical information required

[232] The decisions to be made in the pest risk management process will be based on the information collected during the preceding stages of PRA. This information will be composed of:

- [233]
- reasons for initiating the process
 - estimation of the probability of introduction to the PRA area
 - evaluation of potential economic consequences in the PRA area.

[234] 3.3 Acceptability of risk

[235] Overall risk is determined by the examination of the outputs of the assessments of the probability of introduction and the economic impact. If the risk is found to be unacceptable, then the first step in risk management is to identify possible phytosanitary measures that will reduce the risk to, or below an acceptable level. Measures are not justified if the risk is already acceptable or must be accepted because it is not manageable (as may be the case with natural spread). Countries may decide that a low level of monitoring or audit is maintained to ensure that future changes in the pest risk are identified.

[236] 3.4 Identification and selection of appropriate risk management options

[237] Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. The choice should be based on the following considerations, which include several of the phytosanitary principles of ISPM 1:1993:

- [238]
- *Phytosanitary measures shown to be cost-effective and feasible.* The benefit from the use of phytosanitary measures is that the pest will not be introduced and the PRA area will,

consequently, not be subjected to the potential economic consequences. The cost-benefit analysis for each of the minimum measures found to provide acceptable security may be estimated. Those measures with an acceptable benefit-to-cost ratio should be considered.

- *Principle of “minimal impact”*. Measures should not be more trade restrictive than necessary. Measures should be applied to the minimum area necessary for the effective protection of the endangered area.
- *Reassessment of previous requirements*. No additional measures should be imposed if existing measures are effective.
- *Principle of “equivalence”*. If different phytosanitary measures with the same effect are identified, they should be accepted as alternatives.
- *Principle of “non-discrimination”*. If the pest under consideration is established in the PRA area but of limited distribution and under official control, the phytosanitary measures in relation to import should not be more stringent than those applied within the PRA area. Likewise, phytosanitary measures should not discriminate between exporting countries of the same phytosanitary status.

[239] S1 The principle of non-discrimination and the concept of official control also apply to:

- [240]
- pests affecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants
 - plants as pests
 - pests affecting plants through effects on other organisms.

[241] S1 If any of these become established in the PRA area and if official control is applied, then phytosanitary measures at import should not be more stringent than the official control measures.

[242] The major risk of introduction of plant pests is with imported consignments of plants and plant products, but (especially for a PRA performed on a particular pest) it is necessary to consider the risk of introduction with other types of pathways (e.g. packing materials, conveyances, travellers and their luggage, and the natural spread of a pest).

[243] The measures listed below are examples of those that are most commonly applied to traded commodities. They are applied to pathways, usually consignments of a host, from a specific origin. The measures should be as precise as possible as to consignment type (hosts, parts of plants) and origin so as not to act as barriers to trade by limiting the import of products where this is not justified. Combinations of two or more measures may be needed in order to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. The available measures can be classified into broad categories which relate to the pest status of the pathway in the country of origin. These include measures:

- [244]
- applied to the consignment
 - applied to prevent or reduce original infestation in the crop
 - to ensure the area or place of production is free from the pest
 - concerning the prohibition of commodities.

[245] Other options may arise in the PRA area (restrictions on the use of a commodity), control measures, introduction of a biological control agent, eradication and containment. Such options should also be evaluated and will apply in particular if the pest is already present but not widely distributed in the PRA area.

[246] 3.4.1 Options for consignments

[247] Measures may include any combinations of the following:

- [248]
- inspection or testing for freedom from a pest or to a specified pest tolerance – sample size should be adequate to give an acceptable probability of detecting the pest
 - prohibition of parts of the host
 - a pre-entry or post-entry quarantine system – this system could be considered to be the most intensive form of inspection or testing where suitable facilities and resources are available, and may be the only option for certain pests not detectable on entry
 - specified conditions of preparation of the consignment (e.g. handling to prevent infestation or

refestation)

- specified treatment of the consignment – such treatments are applied post-harvest and could include chemical, thermal, irradiation or other physical methods
- restrictions on end use, distribution and periods of entry of the commodity.

[249] Measures may also be applied to restrict the import of consignments of pests.

[250] S1 The concept of consignments of pests may be applied to the import of plants considered to be pests. These consignments may be restricted to species or varieties posing less risk.

[251] S2 For LMOs, as for other organisms, information may have been obtained concerning the risk management measures applied to the LMO in the country of export (see section 1.3). These should be assessed to determine if they are appropriate for the conditions in the PRA area and, if appropriate, the intended use.

[252] S2 For LMOs, measures may also include procedures for the provision of information on the phytosanitary integrity of consignments (e.g. tracing systems, documentation systems, identity preservation systems).

[253] 3.4.2 Options preventing or reducing infestation in the crop

[254] Measures may include:

- [255]
- treatment of the crop, field, or place of production
 - restriction of the composition of a consignment so that it is composed of plants belonging to resistant or less susceptible species
 - growing plants under specially protected conditions (glasshouse, isolation)
 - harvesting of plants at a certain age or a specified time of year
 - production in a certification scheme. An officially monitored plant production scheme usually involves a number of carefully controlled generations, beginning with nuclear stock plants of high health status. It may be specified that the plants be derived from plants within a limited number of generations.

[256] S2 Measures may be applied to reduce the probability that LMOs (or genetic material from LMOs) that pose a phytosanitary risk could be in other crops. These include:

- [257]
- management systems (e.g. buffer zones, refugia)
 - management of trait expression
 - control of reproductive ability (e.g. male sterility)
 - control of alternative hosts.

[258] 3.4.3 Options ensuring that the area, place or site of production or crop is free from the pest

[259] Measures may include:

- [260]
- pest-free area – requirements for pest-free area status are described in ISPM 4:1995
 - pest-free place of production or pest-free production site – requirements are described in ISPM 10:1999
 - inspection of crop to confirm pest freedom.

[261] 3.4.4 Options for other types of pathways

[262] For many types of pathways, the measures considered above for plants and plant products to detect the pest in the consignment or to prevent infestation of the consignment, may also be used or adapted. For certain types of pathways, the following factors should be considered:

- [263]
- Natural spread of a pest includes movement of the pest by flight, wind dispersal, transport by vectors such as insects or birds and natural migration. If the pest is entering the PRA area by natural spread, or is likely to enter in the immediate future, phytosanitary measures may have

little effect. Control measures applied in the area of origin could be considered. Similarly, containment or eradication, supported by suppression and surveillance, in the PRA area after entry of the pest could be considered.

- Measures for human travellers and their baggage could include targeted inspections, publicity and fines or incentives. In a few cases, treatments may be possible.
- Contaminated machinery or modes of transport (ships, trains, planes, road transport) could be subjected to cleaning or disinfestation.

[264] 3.4.5 Options within the importing country

[265] Certain measures applied within the importing country may also be used. These could include careful surveillance to try and detect the entry of the pest as early as possible, eradication programmes to eliminate any foci of infestation and/or containment action to limit spread.

[266] S1 For plants to be imported, where there is a high level of uncertainty regarding pest risk, it may be decided not to take phytosanitary measures at import, but only to apply surveillance or other procedures after entry (e.g. by or under the supervision of the NPPO).

[267] S2 The potential for risk from LMO pests depends in part on the intended use. As for other organisms, certain intended uses (such as high security contained use) may significantly manage risk.

[268] S2 For LMOs, as with other pests, options within the country also include the use of emergency measures related to phytosanitary risks. Any emergency measures should be consistent with Article VII.6 of the IPPC.

[269] 3.4.6 Prohibition of commodities

[270] If no satisfactory measure to reduce risk to an acceptable level can be found, the final option may be to prohibit importation of the relevant commodities. This should be viewed as a measure of last resort and should be considered in light of the anticipated efficacy, especially in instances where the incentives for illegal import may be significant.

[271] 3.5 Phytosanitary certificates and other compliance measures

[272] Risk management includes the consideration of appropriate compliance procedures. The most important of these is export certification (see ISPM 7:1997). The issuance of phytosanitary certificates (see ISPM 12:2001) provides official assurance that a consignment is “considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party.” It thus confirms that the specified risk management options have been followed. An additional declaration may be required to indicate that a particular measure has been carried out. Other compliance measures may be used subject to bilateral or multilateral agreement.

[273] S2 Information on phytosanitary certificates regarding LMOs (as with any other regulated articles) should only be related to phytosanitary measures (see ISPM 12:2001).

[274] 3.6 Conclusion of pest risk management

[275] The result of the pest risk management procedure will be either that no measures are identified which are considered appropriate or the selection of one or more management options that have been found to lower the risk associated with the pest(s) to an acceptable level. These management options form the basis of phytosanitary regulations or requirements.

[276] The application and maintenance of such regulations is subject to certain obligations in the case of contracting parties to the IPPC.

[277] S1 Phytosanitary measures taken in relation to environmental hazards should, as appropriate, be notified to relevant competent authorities responsible for national biodiversity policies, strategies and action plans.

[278] S1 It is noted that the communication of risks associated with environmental hazards is of particular importance to promote awareness.

[279] Specific guidance on risk communication for plants as pests is provided in Annex 4.

[280] 3.6.1 Monitoring and review of phytosanitary measures

[281] The principle of “modification” states: “As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary” (ISPM 1:1993, *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*).

[282] Thus, the implementation of particular phytosanitary measures should not be considered to be permanent. After application, the success of the measures in achieving their aim should be determined by monitoring during use. This is often achieved by inspection of the commodity on arrival, noting any interceptions or any entries of the pest to the PRA area. The information supporting the pest risk analysis should be periodically reviewed to ensure that any new information that becomes available does not invalidate the decision taken.

[283] 4. Documentation of Pest Risk Analysis**[284] 4.1 Documentation requirements**

[285] The IPPC and the principle of “transparency” (ISPM 1:1993) require that countries should, on request, make available the rationale for phytosanitary requirements. The whole process from initiation to pest risk management should be sufficiently documented so that when a review or a dispute arises, the sources of information and rationale used in reaching the management decision can be clearly demonstrated.

[286] The main elements of documentation are:

- [287] • purpose for the PRA
- pest, pest list, pathways, PRA area, endangered area
- sources of information
- categorized pest list
- conclusions of risk assessment

- [288] ○ probability
- consequences

- [289] • risk management

- [290] ○ options identified
- options selected.

[291] This annex was adopted as part of a supplement by the Fifth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2003.

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

[293] S1 ANNEX 1: Comments on the scope of the IPPC in regard to environmental risks

[294] The range of pests covered by the IPPC extends beyond pests directly affecting cultivated plants. The coverage of the IPPC definition of pests includes plants as pests and other species that have indirect effects on plants, and the Convention applies to the protection of wild flora. The scope of the IPPC also extends to organisms that are pests because they:

- [295] • directly affect uncultivated/unmanaged plants

[296] Introduction of these pests may have few commercial consequences, and therefore they have been less likely to be evaluated, regulated and/or placed under official control. An example of this type of pest is Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*).

- [297] • indirectly affect plants

- [298] In addition to pests that directly affect host plants, there are those, like most plants as pests (e.g. weeds and invasive plants), that affect plants primarily by other processes such as competition.
- [299] • indirectly affect plants through effects on other organisms
- [300] Some pests may primarily affect other organisms, but thereby cause deleterious effects on plant species, or plant health in habitats or ecosystems. Examples include parasites of beneficial organisms, such as biological control agents.
- [301] To protect the environment and biological diversity without creating disguised barriers to trade, environmental risks and risks to biological diversity should be analysed in a PRA.
- [302] This annex was adopted by the Sixth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March–April 2004.
- [303] The annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.
- [304] **S2 ANNEX 2: Comments on the scope of the IPPC in regard to pest risk analysis for living modified organisms**
- [305] Phytosanitary risks that may be associated with a living modified organism are within the scope of the International Plant Protection Convention and should be considered using pest risk analysis to make decisions regarding pest risk management.
- [306] The analysis of LMOs includes consideration of the following:
- [307] • Some LMOs may present a phytosanitary risk and therefore warrant a PRA. However other LMOs will not present a phytosanitary risks beyond those posed by related non-LMOs and therefore will not warrant a complete PRA. For example, modifications to change the physiological characteristics of a plant (e.g. ripening time, storage life) may not present any phytosanitary risk. The pest risk that may be posed by an LMO is dependent on a combination of factors, including the characteristics of the donor and recipient organisms, the genetic alteration, and the specific new trait or traits. Therefore, part of the supplementary text (see Annex 3) provides guidance on how to determine if an LMO is a potential pest.
- PRA may constitute only a portion of the overall risk analysis for import and release of a LMO. For example, countries may require the assessment of risks to human or animal health, or to the environment, beyond that covered by the IPPC. This standard only relates to the assessment and management of phytosanitary risks. As with other organisms or pathways assessed by an NPPO, LMOs may present other risks not falling within the scope of the IPPC. When an NPPO discovers potential for risks that are not of phytosanitary concern it may be appropriate to notify the relevant authorities.
- Phytosanitary risks from LMOs may result from certain traits introduced into the organism, such as those that increase the potential for establishment and spread, or from inserted gene sequences that do not alter the pest characteristics of the organism but that might act independently of the organism or have unintended consequences.
- In cases of phytosanitary risks related to gene flow, the LMO is acting more as a potential vector or pathway for introduction of a genetic construct of phytosanitary concern rather than as a pest in and of itself. Therefore, the term “pest” should be understood to include the potential of an LMO to act as a vector or pathway for introduction of a gene presenting a potential phytosanitary risk.
- The risk analysis procedures of the IPPC are generally concerned with phenotypic characteristics rather than genotypic characteristics. However, genotypic characteristics may need to be considered when assessing the phytosanitary risks of LMOs.
- Potential phytosanitary risks that may be associated with LMOs could also be associated with non-LMOs. It may be useful to consider risks associated with LMOs in the context of risks posed by the non-modified recipient or parental organisms, or similar organisms, in the PRA area.
- [308] This annex was adopted by the Sixth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March–April 2004.
- [309] The annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[310] S2 ANNEX 3: Determining the potential for a living modified organism to be a pest

[311] This annex is relevant for living modified organisms only where there is potential for phytosanitary risks from the LMO associated with some characteristic or property related to the genetic modification. Other phytosanitary risks associated with the organism should be assessed under other appropriate sections of ISPM 11 or under other appropriate ISPMs.

[312] The information requirements outlined in section 1.3 may be needed in determining the potential for an LMO to be a pest.

[313] Potential phytosanitary risks for LMOs

[314] Potential phytosanitary risks for LMOs may include:

[315] a. Changes in adaptive characteristics which may increase the potential for introduction or spread, for example alterations in:

- [316]
- tolerance to adverse environmental conditions (e.g. drought, freezing, salinity)
 - reproductive biology
 - dispersal ability of pests
 - growth rate or vigour
 - host range
 - pest resistance
 - pesticide (including herbicide) resistance or tolerance.

[317] b. Adverse effects of gene flow or gene transfer including, for example:

- [318]
- transfer of pesticide or pest resistance genes to compatible species
 - the potential to overcome existing reproductive and recombination barriers resulting in pest risks
 - potential for hybridization with existing organisms or pathogens to result in pathogenicity or increased pathogenicity.

[319] c. Adverse effects on non-target organisms including, for example:

- [320]
- changes in host range of the LMO, including the cases where it is intended for use as a biological control agent or organism otherwise claimed to be beneficial
 - effects on other organisms, such as biological control agents, beneficial organisms, or soil fauna and microflora, nitrogen-fixing bacteria, that result in a phytosanitary impact (indirect effects)
 - capacity to vector other pests
 - negative direct or indirect effects of plant-produced pesticides on non-target organisms beneficial to plants.

[321] d. Genotypic and phenotypic instability including, for example, reversion of an organism intended as a biocontrol agent to a virulent form.

[322] e. Other injurious effects including, for example:

- [323]
- phytosanitary risks presented by new traits in organisms that do not normally pose phytosanitary risk
 - novel or enhanced capacity for virus recombination, trans-encapsidation and synergy events related to the presence of virus sequences
 - phytosanitary risks resulting from nucleic acid sequences (markers, promoters, terminators etc.) present in the insert.

[324] The potential phytosanitary risks identified above can also be associated with non-LMOs. The risk analysis procedures of the IPPC are generally concerned with phenotypic characteristics rather than genotypic characteristics. However, genotypic characteristics may need to be considered when assessing the phytosanitary risks of LMOs.

- [325] If there is no indication that new traits resulting from genetic modifications have phytosanitary risks, the LMO may require no further consideration.
- [326] It may be useful to consider potential risks in the context of risks posed by the non-modified recipients or parental organisms, or similar organisms, in the PRA area.
- [327] In cases of phytosanitary risks related to gene flow, the LMO is acting more as a potential vector or pathway for introduction of a genetic construct of phytosanitary concern rather than as a pest in and of itself. Therefore, the term “pest” should be understood to include the potential of an LMO to act as a vector or pathway for introduction of a gene presenting a potential phytosanitary risk.
- [328] Factors that may result in the need to subject a LMO to Stage 2 of the PRA include:
- [329]
- lack of knowledge about a particular modification event
 - the credibility of information if it is an unfamiliar modification event
 - insufficient data on the behaviour of the LMO in environments similar to the PRA area
 - field experience, research trials or laboratory data indicating that the LMO may pose phytosanitary risks (see subsections a. to e. above)
 - where the LMO expresses characteristics that are associated with pests under ISPM 11
 - existing conditions in the country (or PRA area) that may result in the LMO being a pest
 - where there are PRAs for similar organisms (including LMOs) or risk analyses carried out for other purposes that indicate a pest potential
 - experience in other countries.
- [330] Factors that may lead to the conclusion that an LMO is not a potential pest and/or requires no further consideration under ISPM 11 include:
- [331]
- where the genetic modification in similar or related organisms has previously been assessed by the NPPO (or other recognized experts or agencies) as having no phytosanitary risk
 - where the LMO is to be confined in a reliable containment system and not be released
 - evidence from research trials that the LMO is unlikely to be a pest under the use proposed
 - experience in other countries.

[332] **Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests (Draft Annex to ISPM 11:2004) (2005-001)**

[333]

Date of this document	2012-11-19
Document category	Draft Annex 4 to ISPM 11:2004
Current document stage	2012-11 SC recommended draft for adoption by CPM
Origin	ICPM-7 (2005) added topic 2005-001: Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests
Major stages	2007-05 SC-7 approved Specification 44 rev. 1 2009-05 EWG drafted 2009-05 SC revised 2010-04 SC revised 2011-04 Steward revised ISPM based on comments 2011-05 SC approved for MC 2011-12 Steward revised ISPM based on comments 2012-03 Submitted to SC-7 2012-04 SC-7 revised and recommended to SC 2012-05 Submitted for 2012 SCCP 2012-11 SC revised and recommended for adoption by CPM

Notes	2011-01-31: Document formatted for editor. 2011-02-08: edited. 2011-03-02: Formatted for SC 2011-05. Draft revised by SC 2011-05. 2011-05-11: Formatted for editor and OCS; editorial check 2011-05-12. 2012-03 Formatted for SC-7. 2012-04 Formatted and sent to editor. 2012-05-02: edited. 2012-04 SC-7 draft returned from Editor. 2012-05 formatted for OCS. Draft revised by SC 2012-11. 2012-11-13 sent to editor. 2012-11-16 reviewed by steward and sent to BH editor.
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[334]

This annex was adopted by the [Xth] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month Year].

[335]

The annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[336] **Draft Annex 4: Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests**

[337] **Introduction**

[338] This annex provides specific guidance on conducting PRA to determine if a plant is a pest of cultivated or wild plants, whether it should be regulated, and to identify phytosanitary measures that reduce the pest risk to an acceptable level. It focuses primarily on plants proposed for import, whether as plants for planting or for other intended uses. It does not cover the unintentional introduction of plants as contaminants in commodities or conveyances.

[339] The number and diversity of plants being moved between and within countries is increasing as opportunities for trade increase and markets develop for new plants. Movements of plants may imply two types of pest risk: the plant (as a pathway) may carry pests, or the plant itself may be a pest. The risk of introducing pests with plants as a pathway has long been recognized and widely regulated. However, pest risk posed by plants as pests requires specific consideration.

[340] **Plants as pests**

[341] Plants as pests may affect other plants through competition for space and resources, such as light, nutrients and water, or through parasitism or allelopathy. Plants introduced to a new area may also become pests by hybridizing with cultivated plants or wild plants.

[342] Thus, the protection of plants as pursued through the IPPC may include considering certain plants as pests, and taking phytosanitary measures to prevent their introduction and spread. Determining which plants are pests is context-specific and may vary with geography, habitat, land use, time and the perceived value of the natural resources in the endangered area. PRA should form the basis of such a determination and subsequent decisions regarding possible regulation of the plant species as a quarantine pest. It should be noted that plants having undergone such analysis may also require assessment of their potential to be pathways for other pests.

[343] The IPPC has recognized the importance of plants as pests by underscoring that the definition of “pest” includes weeds (ICPM, 2001), and by specifically including “plants that are invasive alien species” in a range of recommendations for action for those invasive alien species that are pests of plants (ICPM, 2005). This annex provides some specific guidance on how to apply these recommendations. The 2004 revision of ISPM 11 introduced specific elements of conducting a PRA for plants as pests that are further elaborated in this annex.

[344] The IPPC is concerned with pests injurious to cultivated and wild plants (see Annex 1 of this standard), and therefore weeds and invasive plants that are injurious to other plants should be considered pests in the IPPC context. Henceforth in this annex, the terms “weed” and “invasive plants” are not used, but only the single term “plants as pests”².

[345] The remainder of the text generally follows the sequence of ISPM 11:2004, with the corresponding sections of the standard indicated in parentheses. In each section, guidance is provided on the analytical aspects particular to plants as pests.

[346] **Stage 1: Initiation**

[347] **Initiation points**

[348] The PRA process for plants as quarantine pests will most frequently arise in situations such as:

- [349]
- a request is made to import a plant not previously imported
 - a plant already available and used in a country is suspected of posing a pest risk, e.g. because of new evidence or anticipated changes in its intended use
 - a decision is made to review or revise phytosanitary policies.

[350] **Pre-selection**

[351] ISPM 2:2007 describes, as part of the initiation stage, a pre-selection step intended for determining whether or not an organism is a pest, and provides some indicators that a plant may be a pest. Particular attention is needed for plants that have proven to be pests elsewhere or that have intrinsic characteristics such as high propagation rate or strong competitive or propagule dispersal abilities. In most cases, consideration of these factors in Stage 1 of the PRA may not be sufficient to terminate the process; however, in cases where it is clearly determined that the plant is only suited to a specific type of habitat that does not exist in the PRA area, it may be concluded that the plant cannot become a pest in that area and the PRA process may stop at that point.

[352] **Stage 2: Pest risk assessment**

[353] **Identity of the plant (refer to section 2.1.1.1)**

[354] The species is the taxonomic level usually considered in PRA. However, in the case of cultivated plants that may be pests, lower taxonomic levels may be used where there are scientifically sound rationales. The taxonomic level appropriate for conducting the PRA for a particular plant as a pest should be determined by the NPPO.

[355] Some particular considerations regarding the identity of plants as pests may include the following:

- [356]
- The taxonomic identity of the plant may be unclear because it has been obscured by breeding or hybridization or is the subject of plant breeders' rights. This is particularly relevant for horticultural plants. The NPPO should acquire the best possible information about the identity and parentage of the plant from various sources (e.g. the prospective importer, plant breeders, scientific literature).
 - The use of taxonomic levels below the species (i.e. subspecies, variety, cultivar) may be justified if there is scientific evidence demonstrating that differences in characteristics are stable and significantly affect phytosanitary status. Examples may include differences in adaptability to environmental conditions, ability to exploit resources, ability to defend against herbivores, and methods of reproduction or propagule dispersal.
 - The evaluation of a hybrid should be based on information specific to that hybrid where available. Where such information does not exist, PRA may be conducted on the parent species to determine their pest risk. If either parent is determined to be a pest and the associated risk is deemed unacceptable, this information may form the basis of the risk assessment for the hybrid. However, as hybrids do not always express similar characteristics to their parent species, that approach may significantly increase the assessment uncertainty and should be used with caution.

[357] **Presence or absence in the PRA area (refer to section 2.1.1.2)**

[358] Determination of presence or absence in the PRA area is a particular challenge for NPPOs when plants are proposed for import because the plants may already be growing in locations (e.g. botanical gardens, home gardens) that may not be reported. Sources of information may include horticultural, agricultural, forestry and aquaculture publications and databases. The NPPO may need to carry out particular surveys to obtain information on presence and distribution.

[359]

[360] The presence or absence of wild or cultivated relatives in the PRA area should also be determined in the case where there is scientific evidence that the plant may hybridize with such local relatives.

[361] **Intended use**

[362] The PRA should include consideration of the intended use (refer to ISPM 32:2009) of the plants as this

may affect the probability of establishment, spread and economic consequences. However, it should also be recognized that plants, once entered, may escape or be diverted from the use for which they were originally intended.

[363] In the case of plants for planting, significant human effort is made to ensure their continuous survival and, in some cases, successful reproduction because of their perceived benefits. Furthermore, the plants for planting have often been selected to be well suited for growing in the importing country. This significantly increases the likelihood of establishment and spread. Therefore, plants for planting are generally considered to pose the highest risk. Examples of uses, broadly in the order of decreasing risk at the time of planting, are:

- [364]
- planting in the open landscape without management (e.g. for soil erosion control, waste water treatment and carbon dioxide uptake, or as aquatic plants in watercourses or ponds)
 - planting in the open landscape with management (e.g. in forestry, agriculture (including for biofuel), horticulture, land reclamation and golf courses, or as cover crops)
 - planting outdoors in urban areas (e.g. for amenity purposes in roadsides, parks or gardens)
 - planting indoors only.

[365] Plants for intended uses other than planting may be considered, including for human consumption or animal feed, processing, combustion for energy production, or research.

[366] **Habitats, locations and endangered areas**

[367] Plants imported for planting may be destined for a particular geographic location of a particular habitat. However, the NPPO should assess:

- [368]
- the probability that the plants could establish in habitats in the PRA area other than where they were intended to grow (i.e. to what degree other habitats are suitable for the plant)
 - the probability that the plants could spread from the location where they were intended to grow.

[369] The overall area of suitable habitats where the presence of the plant would result in economically important loss constitutes the endangered area.

[370] The analysis of suitable habitats is analogous to the analysis of host plants for other pests (in the case of parasitic plants, both host and habitat need to be considered). The guidance provided in section 2.2.2 (and its subsections) of this standard can generally be used, substituting the terms “host” and “host range” with “suitable habitat”.

[371] **Probability of entry (refer to section 2.2.1)**

[372] For imported plants, the probability of entry need not be assessed. Nevertheless, an estimation of the volume, frequency and destinations of prospective imports may be needed in order to assess the likelihood of establishment and spread.

[373] **Historical evidence of pest behaviour**

[374] The most reliable predictor of establishment, spread and potential economic consequences of a plant as a pest is the history of that plant as a pest when introduced into new areas with similar habitats and climate. Where such a history is documented, the assessment should use this information, comparing whether the habitat and climate conditions are sufficiently similar in the PRA area. However, a plant may never have been moved out of its native range where it may be controlled by naturally occurring enemies or other biotic or abiotic factors. In such cases, no historical evidence exists of establishment, spread or economic consequences.

[375] **Probability of establishment (refer to section 2.2.2)**

[376] The assessment of the probability of establishment should consider the suitability of the climate, other abiotic and biotic factors (see section 2.2.2.2), and cultural practices (see section 2.2.2.3). The assessment should compare the conditions in habitats within the PRA area to the conditions in habitats in which the plant currently occurs. Depending on the information available, the following may be incorporated:

- [377]
- *climate*: suitability of current climates and, for long-lived plants, future projected climates

- *other abiotic factors*: soil characteristics, topography, hydrology, natural fires, etc.
- *biotic factors*: current vegetation, degree of disturbance, presence or absence of natural enemies and competitors
- *cultural practices in crops or managed plant communities*: herbicide usage, harvesting, soil cultivation, burning, etc. (including side-effects such as aerial deposition of nitrogen or pesticides).

[378] Where the history of a particular plant as a pest is not well documented, the assessment should consider intrinsic characteristics of the plant that may predict establishment (refer to section 2.2.2.4). Although intrinsic characteristics have sometimes been shown to be poor predictors, the following may be considered:

- [379]
- *reproductive characteristics*: sexual and asexual mechanisms, dioecism, duration of flowering, self-compatibility, reproduction frequency, generation time
 - *adaptive potential (of individuals and populations)*: genotypic or phenotypic plasticity, hybridization potential
 - *propagule attributes*: volume and viability, dormancy
 - *tolerance or resistance*: response to pests, herbicides, grazing and other cultural practices, drought, flooding, frost, salinity, climate changes.

[380] Many plants as pests are opportunists with a strong potential to become established in disturbed habitats. Plants with a robust dormancy combined with a prolific reproductive ability are particularly suited for such an opportunistic strategy. Disturbed habitats are common; therefore, plants with such opportunistic adaptations may encounter many opportunities for establishment and spread.

[381] **Probability of spread (refer to section 2.2.3)**

[382] The likelihood and extent of spread depends on natural and human-mediated factors. Natural factors may include:

- [383]
- intrinsic characteristics of the plant species (in particular regarding reproduction, adaptation and propagule dispersal)
 - existence of natural means of spread (e.g. birds and other animals, water, wind)
 - existence and spatial pattern of suitable habitats and dispersal corridors connecting them.

[384] Human-mediated factors, whether intentional or unintentional, may include:

- [385]
- intended use, consumer demand, economic value and ease of transport
 - the movement of propagules as a contaminant of soil or other materials (e.g. clothing, conveyances, machinery, tools, equipment)
 - the discarding of plants (e.g. after flowering or when private aquaria are emptied)
 - disposal procedures (e.g. composting) for waste that contains plants.

[386] There are often long time lags between a plant's initial introduction and its later spread. As a consequence, even in the cases where establishment may be well documented, the potential for later spread may be less known. If evidence exists, the following factors may need to be considered:

- [387]
- changes in abiotic factors (e.g. an increase in aerial deposition of nitrogen or sulphur)
 - changes in the genetic profile of the plant species (e.g. through natural selection, genetic drift)
 - long generative time or time to maturity
 - emergence of novel uses for the plant
 - relatively rare dispersal events that move propagules from suboptimal to optimal habitats
 - changes in land use or disturbance pattern (e.g. following natural floods, natural fires)
 - changes in climate (e.g. warmer climate changes in precipitation patterns).

[388] **Assessment of potential economic consequences (refer to section 2.3)**

- [389] Plants as pests may have a variety of economic consequences, including yield losses in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; reduction of recreational value; or reduction of biodiversity and negative effects on other parts of the ecosystem. Assessment of economic consequences of plants as pests may be inherently difficult because they may have broad agricultural, environmental and social consequences that may be non-specific, not readily apparent or not easily quantified (e.g. changes in the soil's nutrient profile).
- [390] It is important to consider the potential long-term economic consequences for the entire PRA area, including where the plants are intended to grow. The most reliable predictor of potential economic consequences is evidence of consequences elsewhere, particularly in areas with similar habitats. However, in some cases, plants have never been moved out of their native ranges and therefore may not have had an opportunity to express any potential consequences. In the absence of evidence of economic consequences elsewhere, consideration may be given to whether or not the plant possesses intrinsic characteristics that predict pest potential, such as those discussed above and in section 2.2.2.4 related to establishment and spread.
- [391] **Stage 3: Pest risk management (refer to section 3.4)**
- [392] Plants for planting will usually be introduced into habitats suitable for their establishment and growth. In such cases, most pest risk management options would be counterproductive to the intended use. In general, for plants for planting considered quarantine pests, the most effective risk management option is prohibition (refer to section 3.4.6). However, those plants may at the same time have a perceived benefit that may be considered in the decision-making process following the PRA.
- [393] For specific situations, other pest risk management options may be pursued, including:
- [394]
- requirements for growing plants under confinement
 - requirements for harvesting plants at a certain stage or specified time to prevent opportunities for reproduction
 - restriction of plants to particular locations, such as those that are marginally suitable
 - restriction of import to specified cultivars or clones
 - restrictions on the disposal of excess or waste plant material
 - other restrictions on planting, growing, sale, holding, transport or disposal
 - considering the use of codes of conduct for sale, holding, transport, planting or disposal, for example, in the form of internal rules or guidelines within the plant industry to refrain from or restrict the selling of particular plants for specific intended uses.
- [395] For plants imported for consumption or processing, risk management options may include restrictions on transport, storage, locations of import and use, sale, waste disposal, time of year import takes place, and requirements regarding the processing or treatments (e.g. devitalization).
- [396] In identifying risk management options, the suitability of control measures, ease of detection, identification of and access to the plants, time needed for effective control and difficulty of eradication or containment should be considered. For example, plants in highly managed systems such as cropping systems may be more easily controlled than plants in natural or semi-natural habitats, or in private gardens. Many of the factors considered under "establishment" and "spread" also influence a plant's response to control measures and thus the feasibility of control.
- [396b] In cases where the assessed plants are present in collections (e.g. botanical gardens) and import regulation is considered, phytosanitary measures may have to be applied to those collections.
- [397] Irrespective of risk management options, where the import of a plant is allowed, it may be appropriate to develop post-entry systems such as surveillance in the PRA area, contingency plans, and systems to report new occurrences.
- [398] **Aspects common to all PRA stages**
- [399] **Risk communication (refer to ISPM 2:2007)**
- [400] Plants intentionally introduced for planting may not be perceived as a threat by the public, or by particular stakeholders, who may perceive the plants as purely beneficial. Furthermore, in many countries authorities other than the NPPO have responsibilities under the Convention of Biological Diversity with regard to plants intentionally introduced for planting. Therefore, risk communication may be particularly

important in relation to plants as pests.

[401] Risk communication may include for example:

- [402]
- consultation with importers, research institutes and other governmental and non-governmental organizations (e.g. environmental protection agencies, parks departments, nurseries, landscapers) to exchange information on plants as potential pests
 - publication of lists of plants as quarantine pests
 - labelling of plants in commerce (e.g. explaining the pest risk the plants may pose and under which conditions the pest risk may occur).

[403] Footnote 1 In the case of organisms that affect plants indirectly, through effects on other organisms, the terms host/habitat will extend also to those other organisms.

[404] Footnote 2 “Invasive plants” are often taken to mean invasive alien species in the CBD sense (see ISPM 5, Appendix 1 (2009)). The term “weed” usually refers to pests of cultivated plants. However, some countries use the term “weed” irrespective of whether cultivated plants or wild flora are at risk, and other countries use the term “noxious weed”, “landscape weed”, “environmental weed” or similar terms to distinguish them from plants only affecting crops.

APPENDIX 10: **Specification 56 *International movement of cut flowers and branches* (2008-005)**

[1] Date of this document	2012-11-14
Document category	Draft specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	2012-11 SC approved
Origin	International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005)
Major stages	2008-03 CPM-3 added topic <i>International movement of cut flowers and foliage</i> (2008-005) to the list of topics for IPPC standards 2010-04 SC deferred draft 2010-11 SC deferred draft 2011-05 SC deferred draft 2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC 2012-06 MC 2012-09 edited by the Secretariat 2012-11 SC 2012-11 SC revised and approved specification 2012-11-20 sent to editor (AF)
Steward history	2012-04 SC: Montealegre, Ana Lilia (Mexico) 2008-11 SC: Gonzalez, Magda (Costa Rica)

[2] Title

[3] International movement of cut flowers and branches.

[4] Reason for the standard

[5] A large volume of cut flowers and branches is moved in international trade and these products may be a pathway for quarantine pests. Delivery of these perishable commodities may be delayed because of identification or treatment of pests detected at points of entry. Guidelines on how to minimize risks from quarantine pests present in cut flowers and branches prior to importation could contribute to mitigating risks related to the international trade of these commodities and to reducing delays at borders.

[6] Scope and purpose

[7] The standard will provide guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on identifying pest risks associated with cut flowers and branches and on phytosanitary measures (including production practices) available to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with these commodities in international trade.

[8] Tasks

[9] The expert working group should undertake the following tasks:

- [10]**
1. Assess the importance of cut flowers and branches as pathways for quarantine pests in international trade.
 2. Provide guidance on particular pest risk and risk mitigation factors pertaining to the class that may need to be taken into account when pest risk assessment is carried out by NPPOs and phytosanitary import requirements are determined, while recognizing that the commodity class of cut flowers and branches has traditionally been considered low risk

3. Identify particular pest risks associated with cut flowers and branches obtained from naturally occurring plants (i.e. collected in the wild).

4. Gather and analyse information related to current production and trade practices to identify how they influence pest risk and how they could be utilized in pest risk management, taking into consideration the following:

[11] a. geographic location of the place of production

b. production system types (open, closed) and components (water sources, growing medium conditions, seed and other planting material source and quality, climatic conditions, crop cycle)

c. pest management practices

d. post-harvest treatments (e.g. physical, mechanical, chemical)

e. practices in packing facilities and conveyances (e.g. screening, segregation of material (including avoidance of mixing material from different origins in consignments), time of loading, protection of cargo to prevent infestation, packaging system and materials, use of cooling systems)

f. use and relative importance of industry practices on arrival.

[12] 5. Identify appropriate phytosanitary measures to minimize the risks of quarantine pests during the production, harvesting, treatment, packing and transport of cut flowers and branches, taking into consideration, for example, the following:

[13] a. pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence, pest free production sites or places of production

b. use of a systems approach

c. phytosanitary security and consignment integrity up to import clearance.

[14] 6. Consider including a list of major pest groups associated with cut flowers and branches in international trade and of appropriate phytosanitary measures for each pest group.

7. Review relevant existing ISPMs, regional standards and available related agreements, and identify examples of procedures that could be considered during the development of this standard.

X. Provide guidance on how to manage the pest risk, particularly pertaining to fruit and other propagules for ornamental use that are associated with cut flowers and branches.

Y. Consider pest risks associated with dried cut flowers and branches.

8. Consider whether the 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.

9. Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the SC

[15] **Provision of resources**

[16] 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.

[17] **Collaborator**

[18] To be determined.

[19] **Steward**

[20] Please refer to the list of topics for IPPC standards posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>).

[21] **Expertise**

[22] Five to seven experts who collectively have phytosanitary expertise in export and import systems dealing with international trade of cut flowers and branches, expertise in commodity risk analysis, and expertise in production systems and post-harvest treatments for cut flowers and branches. Scientific expertise in specific areas (e.g. entomology, nematology, phytopathology) is desirable.

[23] Participants

[24] To be determined.

[25] References

[26] 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.

[27] Discussion papers

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

APPENDIX 11: Draft specification on *International movement of grain* (2008-007)[\[1\]](#)

Date of this document	2012-11-15 (revised by Secretariat 2012-11-23)
Document category	Draft specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	<i>From MC to SC</i> (for discussion, not approval)
Origin	2008-03 CPM-5
Major stages	<p>2008-03 CPM-5 added topic International movement of grain (2008-007)</p> <p>2011-12 open-ended workshop to collect, consider and discuss information on phytosanitary issues related to the international movement of grain</p> <p>2012-04 SC reviewed draft and approved for MC</p> <p>2012-09 Steward reviewed countries comments and redrafted text</p> <p>2012-09- Secretariat edited draft</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised draft specification to reflect responses from member consultation and SC discussions. SC has not approved the draft specification.</p>
Steward history	2008-11 SC: Unger, Jens (Germany)

[\[2\]](#) **Title**[\[3\]](#) International movement of grain.[\[4\]](#) **Reason for the standard**

[\[5\]](#) The international trade in grain for the purposes of human consumption, animal feed or further processing (for example, milling, oilseed crushing, biofuel production) is important to the economies of both grain-exporting and grain-importing countries. A stable grain trade is critical to feed an expanding world population. Phytosanitary measures applied to the movement of grain to decrease the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests into new geographical areas should be technically justified and be the least trade restrictive.

[\[6\]](#) Although a number of general ISPMs (e.g. on pest risk analysis (PRA) and pest free areas (PFAs)) are relevant for phytosanitary aspects of the international movement of grain, there is currently no international guidance in adopted ISPMs that focuses specifically on phytosanitary measures for the international movement of grain. This has resulted in a lack of harmonized approaches for managing pest risks associated with grain. Many national organizations and trading partners have developed guidelines and quality specifications including grade standards applicable to the international movement of grain. While many of these address solely grain quality and/or food safety¹, it is important that national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) focus on phytosanitary measures applied to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests. Guidance is needed on the assessment of pest risks related to grain as a pathway for quarantine pests and on technically justified phytosanitary

measures to manage such pest risks. Exporting and importing countries may benefit from such guidance. Phytosanitary measures applied prior to export, during transfer, on arrival, and during handling and processing can be effective in pest risk mitigation and thereby help to improve food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, but international guidance is needed to ensure such measures are technically justified, commensurate with the level of risk, and the least trade restrictive.

[7] Scope and purpose

[8] The standard should apply to consignments of grain² moved internationally and provide guidance to assist NPPOs to identify, assess and manage the pest risks associated with the international movement of grain more specifically than addressed in other ISPMs, in particular ISPM 11:2004. The standard may also facilitate the safe international movement and trade of grain through harmonized guidance and criteria for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements to be used by contracting parties. The standard should identify and describe specific phytosanitary measures that could be used to reduce pest risk prior to export, during transfer, on arrival, and during handling and processing. The standard does not apply to seed³ and does not address issues related to living modified organisms (LMOs) that are not deemed to be pests. This standard will help minimize the global spread of pests due to the movement of grain.

[9] Tasks

[10] The expert drafting group should:

[11] 1. Identify and analyse existing international guidance such as standards or industry guidelines and practices (including commercial contract specifications) dealing with the international movement of grain and consider the extent to which these address phytosanitary issues and are relevant to the development and application of phytosanitary measures under the provisions of the IPPC.

[12] 2. Provide guidance for determining the potential of grain moving in international trade to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Such guidance may be used in a PRA conducted in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004 or used directly by NPPOs for existing phytosanitary measures to avoid the need for a PRA. The pest risk should, as appropriate, be specified for the intended use and pest group (e.g. distinguishing between risks from insects and those from viruses; contamination such as by weed seeds; relative risk of the intended use vs an unintended use). Guidance may also be provided on the difference in pest risk associated with the movement of grain vs. the movement of seed; the risk from pests that are already globally widespread (e.g. characteristics of quarantine pests vs cosmopolitan and storage pests; resistant biotypes of cosmopolitan pests); and the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests (e.g. ability of pests associated with grain produced in temperate regions to establish in tropical regions and vice versa).

[13] 3. Identify phytosanitary import requirements most commonly used by NPPOs in relation to imported grain. Consider providing guidance on the technical justification of the phytosanitary import requirements.

- [14] 4. Identify and provide guidance for NPPOs on appropriate phytosanitary measures and their limitations, including, for example, consideration of:
- [15] a. climatic factors (including those related to treatments) and possible climatic adaptation of pests
b. appropriate verification procedures
c. the specific conditions for grain production, packaging, transportation, handling and trade, in particular:
i. the relevance and limitations of applying the concepts of PFAs, areas of low pest prevalence and pest free places of production, taking into account current industry practices (e.g. mixing lots from different origins) and operational limitations (in particular regarding traceability of grain lots)
ii. although the complete elimination of pests may not be achievable if grain is produced in an area where a pest is present, the application of one or more pest risk mitigation measures may reduce the pest risk to a very low level and provide an appropriate level of protection to importing countries while considering the intended use of the product
iii. any conditions related to common practices where specific guidance could be included
iv. sampling methods in relation to the pest of concern
d. pest risk mitigation measures including:
i. confinement of grain during shipping and transfer, secure storage, processing or packaging
ii. internationally recognized chemical and physical treatments of grain (including their availability)
iii. situations at and after import such as the processing of grain at destination (e.g. milling, oilseed crushing, malting, biofuel production, pelleting, or cleaning and packaging/repackaging for retail sale)
iiii. confinement and appropriate disposal or treatment of screenings or residues derived from cleaning the grain prior to processing, packaging or consumption.
e. acceptable hygiene requirements for grain transportation including:
i. bulk vessels and shipping containers
ii. road trucks and rail cars
iii. bags and sacks.
- [16] 5. Consider the production, harvest, post-harvest storage, sanitation and pest control practices, as well as cleaning to commercial grade or specification standards prior to export, and describe the pest risk mitigation provided by such measures and quality standards throughout the grain procurement, handling, storage and export system. Related specific guidance may be included if possible and useful.
- [17] 6. Provide guidance with respect to factors that countries should consider when assessing the pest risk associated with grain as a pathway and when developing phytosanitary measures taking into account results achieved in work on the tasks 2, 3, 4 and 5. The expert working group (EWG) may consider to include guidance on measures for addressing risks related to the diversion of grain from its intended use to an unintended use in this ISPM or to recommend to the Standards Committee a more general approach for such guidance (e.g. in form of a -standard or as a CPM

recommendation).

- [18] 7. Discuss the need for guidance in appendixes or annexes related to the following specific concerns:
- sampling or inspection protocols for pest detection (e.g. appropriate to the consignment size and packaging)
 - diversion of grain shipments from their intended use
 - grain shipments intended for food aid
 - pest risk mitigation for in-transit and transshipped grain
 - risk mitigation of pests, including those in soil.

The group should consider whether to include such guidance at the initial stage of the standard development or to recommend inclusion at a later stage.

- [19] 8. Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.

- [20] 9. Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties including potential operational and technical implementation issues.

- [21] 10. Recommend, where appropriate, the development of supplementary material to aid implementation by contracting parties.

[22] **Provision of resources**

- [23] 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.

[24] **Collaborator**

- [25] To be determined.

[26] **Steward**

- [27] Please refer to the list of topics for IPPC standards posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>).

[28] **Expertise**

- [29] Eight to ten phytosanitary experts with expertise in one or more of the following areas: development or implementation of phytosanitary measures to manage pest risk associated with the international movement of grain; pest risk analysis; grain inspection, testing or storage; knowledge of existing international guidance relating to the international movement of grain or other plant products. Knowledge about exporting and importing countries' needs should be equally represented.

[30] In addition to those experts, two to three experts from grain producing, trading, handling or processing industry or international organizations may be invited to attend the relevant parts of the EWG meeting(s) as invited experts. Knowledge about exporting and importing countries' needs should be represented.

[31] **Participants**

[32] To be determined.

[33] **References**

[34] The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks and guidance provided from the Open-Ended Workshop on the International Movement of Grain (Vancouver, December 2011).

[35] **Discussion papers**

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

[37] ^{Footnote 1} For example, grade specifications, end use quality standards, tolerances for extraneous material, and tolerances for stored product pests that do not meet the definition of a quarantine pest.

[38] ^{Footnote 2} Grain is defined as "A commodity class for seeds intended for processing or consumption but not for planting (see seeds)" (ISPM 5).

[39] ^{Footnote 3} Seeds are defined as "A commodity class for seeds for planting or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing (see grain)" (ISPM 5).

APPENDIX 12: Brief guidance on the use of *should*, *shall*, *must* and *may*

(Agreed by the SC in November 2012)

CPM-1 (2006 – paragraph 87), reached the following conclusions concerning the use of these terms in ISPMs:

- The word “should” in English is interpreted to mean a type of moral or political commitment. It creates an expectation (though non-binding) that something will be done.
- There is no limit on the use of the words “shall” and “must” provided their use is justified and is within the framework of the Convention and the legal status of the standards.
- The present tense of verbs (without “should”, “shall”, “must” or “may”) should not be used in ISPMs to express a level of obligation.

The following examples from ISPMs adopted since CPM-1 (2006) illustrate typical use⁵¹.

Should. The decision of CPM-1 means that *should* implies a commitment to take action and “*should*” is the term most commonly used in ISPMs to express a level of obligation.

Phytosanitary certificates should be issued only for these purposes (ISPM 12: 2011)

Whether or not a lot will be inspected should be determined using factors stated in ISPM 23:2005 (section 1.5).(ISPM 31: 2008)

The immunocapture phase should be performed according to Wetzel *et al.* (1992), using plant sap extracted as in section 3.2 using individual tubes or plastic bags to avoid contamination.(DP 2:2012)

The following conditions should be included in the approval process for producers seeking to use the general integrated measures (ISPM 36: 2012)

Shall is equivalent to *is required to* and is used when there is an obligation to take action. It is commonly used in formal legal wording for mandatory requirements. In ISPMs, it is used mostly where an obligation arising from the IPPC is reflected in an ISPM:

Each contracting party shall make provision, to the best of its ability, for an official national plant protection organization with the main responsibilities set out in this Article (IPPC).

NPPOs shall use the model phytosanitary certificates of the IPPC (ISPM 12:2011).

Phytosanitary measures required by a contracting party shall be technically justified (Article VII.2(a) of the IPPC). (ISPM 28: 2007)

The importing country may establish and shall communicate its technically justified phytosanitary import requirements for plants for planting (refer to ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004).

Any change in the status of the regulated pest in the area under consideration, or in the importing contracting party’s territory, relevant to recognition shall be communicated appropriately and promptly as required by the IPPC (Article VIII.1(a)) and relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 17:2002).

Must provides the most unequivocally expressed directive. However, it is preferably used to describe unavoidable situations rather than for legal wording to express mandatory requirements (where *shall* is preferred). In ISPMs, *must* is used mostly in relation to obligations of a technical nature that are unavoidable (for example as part of method description), as in most examples below:

Where consignments are combined, all the relevant parts added to these consignments must be available and meet the same phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 12:2011).

Once a specified level of low pest prevalence has been established for a given situation using a specific lure/attractant, the lure/attractant used in the FF-ALPP must not be changed or modified until ... (ISPM 30: 2008)

⁵¹ All examples are taken from ISPMs adopted after CPM-1 (2006). The TPG noted that the current adopted ISPMs may not always use these terms consistently.

Systematic sampling involves drawing a sample from units in the lot at fixed, predetermined intervals. However, the first selection must be made at random through the lot. (ISPM 31:2008)

In all cases, positive and negative controls must be included in the tests (DP2:2012). The indicators must be graft-inoculated according to conventional methods such as bud grafting, using at least four replicates per indicator plant.(DP2:ISPM 27:2006

During dissection hind wings must be removed and mounted in glycerol or Hoyer's medium (DP 3:2012).

When ME and CUE are used a toxicant must be added. (ISPM 26:2006)

May offers a possibility (e.g. *it is possible that*) and does not involve obligation (see first and second example). It is also frequently used in ISPMs in the sense of *is permitted to* in providing guidance on possible actions for implementing standards (see third example):

General integrated measures may include requirements such as keeping a plan of the place of production, examination of plants, keeping records, treating pests and sanitation (ISPM 36:2012)

Many species of fruit flies of the family Tephritidae are pests of economic importance and their introduction may pose a pest risk (ISPM 35:2010)

For certain such commodities, the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may decide that post-entry quarantine is required to manage pest risks identified by PRA (ISPM 34:2010)

Additional note on verbs and tenses that do not involve an obligation in ISPMs

Can refers to possibility or capability and does not involve obligation. It is not an alternative to *may* in ISPMs:

Real-time RT-PCR can be performed using either TaqMan or SYBR Green I (DP 2:2012)

Information assembled for other purposes, such as ..., may be useful but cannot substitute for a PRA (ISPM 2:2007).

The **present tense** of verbs (excluding *should*, *shall*, *must* and *may*) should not be used in ISPMs to express a level of obligation according to CPM-1 (2006). However, the present tense is still commonly used throughout ISPMs in other circumstances, especially to express facts:

The importing contracting party is responsible for determining the type of information that will be required in order to recognize a PFA or ALPP, depending... (ISPM 29:2007)

Many pests are associated with the production of potato (*Solanum tuberosum* and related tuber-forming species) worldwide.(ISPM 33:2009)

The methods included in diagnostic protocols are selected on the basis of their sensitivity, specificity and reproducibility (ISPM 27:2006)

A two-step RT-PCR protocol is used. The RT reaction is composed as follows: (DP 2: 2012)

The **imperative tense** of verbs, i.e. *do this*, does not reflect a level of obligation, but is sometimes used in ISPMs in relation to series of instructions of a technical nature, such as details of identification methods in diagnostic protocols:

The immunocapture phase should be performed according to Wetzel et al. (1992)... Prepare a dilution ... Add 100 µl of the diluted antibodies ... and incubate at 37 °C for 3 h. Wash the tubes twice with etc. (DP 2: 2012).

APPENDIX 13: Revised Specification TP5 (*Technical Panel for the Glossary*)

Title

Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG).

Reason for the Technical Panel

ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) is a reference standard listing harmonized terms, definitions and abbreviations in each of the FAO languages. It also provides cross-references and includes supplements where necessary to explain the interpretations and applications of certain terms.

The TPG is the technical body that reviews and updates the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Other matters dealing with the expression of technical issues are also referred to this group.

Scope and purpose

The TPG reviews proposed and existing terms used in ISPMs and their use, and evaluates the need to include phytosanitary terms and their definitions in the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Where required, the TPG prepares definitions.

The TPG will also deal with other issues associated with the technical language of standards as required by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) or the Standards Committee (SC).

Tasks

The TPG should:

- (71) Undertake the ongoing review, revision and updating of the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* based on needs identified by the SC (including as requested by the CPM), technical panels, expert working groups or the IPPC Secretariat, as well as matters arising from adoption, revision or amendment of ISPMs. This involves:
 - . developing and revising terms and definitions, when required, for the consideration of the SC
 - . reviewing proposals for new or revised terms and definitions
 - . reviewing ISPMs for consistency of terms and ensuring new and/or revised terms and definitions in existing ISPMs are used consistently
 - . formulating recommendations for the SC.
- (72) Ensure that:
 - . terms and definitions are only proposed for and included in the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* when needed (i.e. when they differ from common usage, or are very specialized)
 - . there is consistency with other terms, formats and past decisions taken
 - . potential translation problems are identified.
- (73) Participate in the regular updating and maintenance of the annotated glossary as an explanatory document.
- (74) Ensure that the correct terminology is used in ISPMs by:
 - . reviewing draft and adopted ISPMs in relation to new terms and definitions, member comments on terms, consistency within and between standards, and the initial translation of terms and their corresponding definitions
 - . suggesting changes to the proposed terms and their corresponding definitions to the relevant steward or standard setting group (e.g. SC, other TP) prior to adoption.
- (75) Undertake those duties assigned to it by the SC concerning the use of technical language in standards and associated publications.

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting is provided by the IPPC Secretariat (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

Collaborator

To be determined.

Steward

Please refer to the list of topics for IPPC standards posted on the IPP ([https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=207776&tx_publication_pi1\[showUId\]=81731&type=publication&L=0](https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=207776&tx_publication_pi1[showUId]=81731&type=publication&L=0)).

Expertise

The TPG should be a group of approximately 6–8 experts. Members should have a broad understanding of plant protection systems, have experience in several aspects, including legislation, regulations, surveillance, diagnostics, pest risk analysis, phytosanitary certification and compliance, eradication, pest free areas etc., and have an understanding of the use of terminology within those systems. Members should preferably have experience in developing or implementing ISPMs. The combined membership should have expertise in all FAO languages.

Participants

TPG members should be able to participate on an ongoing basis in the work of the panel and attend meetings, normally annually. Continuity of membership is essential for the effectiveness of the group.

References

The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the specification

2006-04 CPM-1 established Technical Panel for the Glossary and replaced the Glossary working group (2006-13)

2006-05 SC approved specification

2011-11 specification reformatted

2011-12 applied consistency changes in line with the decision made by SC May 2009

2012-10 TPG revised specification

2012-11 SC revised and approved revised specification, revoking Specification 1

Specification TP 5. 2012. *Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Publication history last updated: December 2012

APPENDIX 14: Action points arising from the SC November 2012 meeting

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
1.	Prepare a CPM paper on the concept of gathering information on pest interceptions on sea containers and ask CPM support for such a survey being conducted.	3.1.1	Secretariat with an e-mail working group (Ms Aliaga, Mr Hedley, Mr Nordbo and Mr Rossel)	CPM-8 (2013)
2.	Provide feedback on a possible study on "diagnostic protocols (useful to know if the diagnostic protocols are used in languages (or only in English), and how widely they are used)".	3.1.2	TPDP	May 2013 SC
3.	Compile additional information on issues related to diagnostic protocols from regional workshops and the TC-RPOs to the SC for review.	3.1.2	Secretariat	May 2013 SC
4.	Modify existing draft and approved specifications according the new wording agreed for the task regarding implementation and republish them.	3.1.3	Secretariat	28 February 2013
5.	Consider if standards are needed for various types of treatments (e.g. like ISPM 18:2003 <i>Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</i>).	3.1.3	TPPT	TPPT 3-7 Dec. 2012
6.	Go back to their respective regions and explain to contracting parties that in the phytosanitary area, ISPMs take precedence over ISO standards and ask contracting parties to take this into account.	3.1.4	SC members	Pending a single uniform message (being developed by the Secretariat)
7.	Remind the CPM that in the phytosanitary area, ISPMs take precedence over ISO standards and ask contracting parties to take this into account.	3.1.4	Secretariat	CPM-8 (2013)
8.	Inform their NPPOs that the Secretariat will be looking for speakers for the scientific session of CPM-8 (2013) on probit 9.	3.1.6	SC members	Immediately
9.	Present the agreed criteria and flow charts on formal objections process to CPM-8 (2013) as requested by the Bureau.	3.1.7	Secretariat	CPM-8 (2013)
10.	Add an agenda point on "engaging experts" to TP agendas.	3.2.1	Secretariat	- TPDP 26-30 Nov. 2012; - TPPT 3-7 Dec. 2012; - TPG 4-7 Feb. 2013
11.	Develop a questionnaire on "engaging experts (EWG & TP)" based on the input from TPs.	3.2.1	Secretariat with the SC Chair and TP Stewards	May 2013 SC
12.	Recommend the revised SC Rules of Procedure to the CPM for adoption, as modified by the SC.	3.2.2	Secretariat	CPM-8 (2013)
13.	List "explanatory documents" as a separate item under standard setting category in the table on the categories of IPPC documents and add the table to the standard setting procedural manual.	3.2.4	Secretariat	Immediately
14.	Prepare a document on explanatory documents for the next SC meeting.	3.2.4	Secretariat with Ms Castro, Mr Hedley	May 2013 SC
15.	Liaise with CABI regarding the use of IPPC terminology for pest reports.	3.3.1	Secretariat	Immediately

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
16.	Produce a document for the SC on the taxonomic classification of organisms, such as algae, bryophytes and fungi, and IPPC coverage of plants, including an agreed interpretation of the term “plants”.	3.3.1	TPG	May 2013 SC
17.	Consider further the possible interference of high moisture content in wood packaging material to the penetration and efficacy of methyl bromide treatments, and provide the SC with concrete proposals.	4.2.2	TPFQ, with input from the TPPT and IFQRG as appropriate	November 2013 SC
18.	Archive the following issues until the standards below are revised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISPM 8:1998 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>) (2009-005). Whether an NPPO may categorize as “absent” plants that are grown or kept under protected conditions only, and that the NPPO has determined cannot survive outdoors in the PRA area. - ISPM 11:2004 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>). The relevance of assessing the probability of entry for unintended vegetative plants that may contaminate rooted plants being imported for planting (such as a plant growing in the same container as a plant for planting). 	4.2.2	Secretariat	Immediately
19.	Delay a 2nd call for an English language expert for the TPG.	4.3	Secretariat	November 2013 SC decides
20.	Make a third call for a French language expert for the TPG	4.3	Secretariat	Immediately
21.	Archive the following issue to be considered when ISPM 15:2009 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>) is next revised: whether “must” should be used instead of “should” regarding the approval of treatment providers by the NPPO.	5.1	Secretariat	Immediately
22.	Present to CPM-8 (2013) for adoption the draft revision of Annex 1 (<i>Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material</i>) to ISPM 15:2009 (2006-011) and consequential revision of Annex 2 (<i>The mark and its application</i>) of ISPM 15:2009 to include the acronym DH.	5.1	Secretariat	CPM-8 (2013)
23.	Present to CPM-8 (2013) for adoption the draft Annex (<i>Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests</i>) to ISPM 11:2004, and core text consequential changes to ISPM 11:2004 (2005-001).	5.2	Secretariat	CPM-8 (2013)
24.	Archive the following issue to be considered at the revision of ISPM 8:1998 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>) (2009-005): the categorization of plants as “absent” if grown only in collections (e.g. botanical gardens).	5.2	Secretariat	Immediately
25.	Present the approved Tables A for the “consistency review” of ISPMs, as modified, to be noted by CPM-8 and incorporated into the standards concerned.	5.3	Secretariat	CPM-8 (2013)
26.	Regarding the “consistency review” of ISPMs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - archive Tables B until the relevant ISPMs are revised. - archive Table C for ISPM 17:2002 to be taken into account when the relevant standard is revised. 	5.3	Secretariat	Immediately
27.	Send further comments on the “consistency review” of ISPMs to the Secretariat	5.3	SC members	30 November 2012

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
28.	Send further comments on the draft ISPM on <i>Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029)</i> to the Secretariat	6.1	SC members	30 November 2012
29.	Revise the draft ISPM on <i>Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029)</i> , for presenting to the SC in May 2013.	6.1	Steward (Ms Forest)	15 December 2012
30.	Send further comments draft ISPM on <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)</i> to the Secretariat	6.2.2	SC members	30 November 2012
31.	Finalize the draft ISPM on <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)</i> for the SC May 2013.	6.2.2	Steward (Mr Hedley) with an e-mail working group (Ms Forest, Mr Moreira Palma and Ms Woode)	1 February 2013
32.	Explore a way of continuing the analysis of the international accreditation of shipping lines, including the development of terms of reference for the legal study and the possibility of using international accreditation agencies, taking into account the request from the Legal Office for assistance for this effort.	6.2.3	Secretariat	1 February 2013
33.	Add the topic of <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)</i> on the agenda of the CPM-8 (2013) and develop a CPM paper on the issues present and the options available, listing the pros and cons, and raising awareness in relation to accreditation and to verification/auditing by NPPOs.	6.2.4	Secretariat with the Steward (Mr Hedley)	CPM-8 (2013)
34.	Collate available background information on <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)</i> (text and links), and circulate it to the SC.	6.2.4	Secretariat	30 November 2012
35.	Ask the CPM Chair, in his regular update to contact points, to inform those that views are being collected on the issues regarding the draft ISPM on <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)</i> and ask them to give views to SC members no later than 15 January 2013.	6.2.4	SC Chair	Immediately
36.	Send views and feedback on issues regarding the draft ISPM on <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)</i> to the Secretariat	6.2.4	SC members	30 January 2013
37.	Publish the approved Specification 56 <i>International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005)</i>	7.1	Secretariat	15 December 2012
38.	Prepare a CPM paper on the topic of <i>International movement of grain (2008-007)</i> , including any relevant background information and listing the three agreed options for proceeding with this topic.	8.1	Secretariat	CPM-8 (2013)
39.	Adjust the draft specification on the <i>Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002)</i> and send it to the Secretariat.	9.1	Steward (Ms Awosusi)	15 December 2013
40.	Send the draft specification on the <i>Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002)</i> to the SC for e-decision for approval for member consultation	9.1	Secretariat	15 January 2013
41.	Adjust the draft specification on the <i>Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)</i> and send it to the Secretariat.	9.2	Steward (Ms Melcho)	15 December 2013

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
42.	Send the draft specification on the <i>Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)</i> to the SC for e-decision for approval for member consultation	9.2	Secretariat	15 January 2013
43.	Adjust the draft specification on the <i>Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008)</i> and send it to the Secretariat.	9.3	Steward (Mr Nahhal)	15 December 2013
44.	Send the draft specification on the <i>Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008)</i> to the SC for e-decision for approval for member consultation	9.3	Secretariat	15 January 2013
45.	Present to a future SC meeting the discussion on whether or not to present the brief guidance on the use of “should”, “shall”, “must” and “may” to the CPM.	10.2. 3	Secretariat	Future SC meeting
46.	Publish the approved revised Specification TP5 and revoke Specification 1	10.2. 3	Secretariat	15 December 2012
47.	Add to the TPG agenda the issue on whether the term <i>pest list</i> should be defined	11.2	Secretariat	TPG 4-7 Feb. 2013
48.	Send for SC e-decision the selection of assistant steward(s) for the <i>International movement of seed (2009-003)</i>	11.4	Secretariat	Once availability of the assistant Steward is clarified