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1. Opening of the meeting

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] On behalf of the IPPC secretariat, the IPPC Standard Setting Unit (SSU) deputy lead, Adriana G. MOREIRA, opened the meeting of the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) and welcomed all participants. The meeting was the second face-to-face meeting of the TPCS. She explained that the primary purpose of the meeting was to develop three draft commodity standards (annexes to ISPM 46 (*Commodity specific standards for phytosanitary measures*)): International movement of *Citrus* fruit (2023-019), International movement of fresh banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) fruit (2023-028) and International movement of fresh taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) for consumption (2023-023). She highlighted that the first specific commodity standard, the draft annex *International movement of Mangifera indica fruit* (2021-011) to ISPM 46, had been recommended by the IPPC Standards Committee (SC) for adoption at the 2025 session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-19). She acknowledged and thanked the host organization, the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Australia (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests) for the collaboration in hosting the meeting, and for providing financial and logistical support.

1.2 Welcome by the host organization

- [2] Allison JONES, Assistant Secretary of the Australia Biosecurity Plant and Science Services (Australia), welcomed everyone on behalf of the NPPO of Australia. She expressed her gratitude for the work of the IPPC Secretariat (hereafter referred to as “the secretariat”) and the experts from the IPPC community working on the development of international standards. She wished the panel fruitful discussions for the week ahead.

1.3 Presentation of the standard setting process and the role of participants

- [3] The secretariat presented a video summarizing the standard setting process.¹
- [4] The participants then introduced themselves.

2. Meeting arrangements

2.1 Selection of the chairperson

- [5] The TPCS selected Lihong ZHU (New Zealand) as chairperson.

2.2 Selection of the rapporteur

- [6] The TPCS selected Douglas KERRUISH (Australia) and Alfayo OMBUYA (Kenya) as co-rapporteurs.

2.3 Adoption of the agenda

- [7] The TPCS adopted the agenda (Appendix 1).

3. Administrative matters

- [8] The secretariat introduced the documents list (Appendix 2) and the participants and TPCS membership list (Appendix 3), and invited participants to notify the secretariat of any information that required updating in the latter or was missing from it.
- [9] Adriana CERIANI CAMDESSUS (Argentina) and Moshe VAKNIN (Israel) were absent from the meeting.

¹ Video: <https://youtu.be/W8zciLFG--8>

[10] The IPPC secretariat confirmed departing members, and the chairperson acknowledged departing members' contributions. The TPCS thanked Martin DAMUS (Canada) and Hideki TANIGUCHI (Japan) for their services.

[11] NPPO Australia provided housekeeping announcements and introduced the document on local information for the meeting.²

4. TPCS work programme – draft commodity standards

Update from IPPC Secretariat³

[12] The secretariat introduced the document.

[13] **TPCS meetings in 2025.** The secretariat provided updates on recent work including an overview of the plans for the TPCS meetings in 2025. It was noted that two face-to-face TPCS meetings were under consideration. The first meeting was proposed to take place in New Zealand tentatively from 9th to 13th June 2025, while the second meeting was set for December 2025, with the host country to be determined at a later date.

[14] **Replacement TPCS members.** The secretariat encouraged additional TPCS membership, noting that the SC had suggested that the panel selects assistant stewards from the existing TPCS panel for subjects on the TPCS work programme.

[15] **CPM side-session.** It was noted that the potential TPCS side-session planned for CPM-19 (2025) had been deferred until after the adoption of the first specific commodity standard, which was on mango, and so would tentatively be at CPM-20 (2026). A panel member emphasized that it would be beneficial for the TPCS to deliberate on the scope of the side-session in preparation for CPM-20. In response, the chairperson proposed that the secretariat initiate the development of a concept note and the panel agreed that it be included as an agenda item for a future TPCS meeting.

[16] **TPCS international symposium.** The secretariat pointed towards a potential TPCS international symposium in 2026. They explained that there was an option to hold the symposium in conjunction with the 2026 International Plant Health Conference or to organize it regionally, in accordance with a proposal put forth by the Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission.

[17] The chairperson acknowledged the updates and invited questions. The chairperson inquired about the criteria for regional representatives to be nominated to the TPCS. Sophie PETERSON (Australia, SC Chairperson) provided clarification, noting that regional representation is a secondary consideration, the primary focus being on the qualifications and expertise of the candidates (and based on contracting party nominations).

[18] The TPCS:

- (1) *noted* the SSU update;
 - (2) *encouraged* TPCS members to advocate with contracting parties in their regions to nominate replacement members to the TPCS;
 - (3) *agreed* to participate in two face-to-face meetings in 2025; and
- requested* that the secretariat lead the development of a concept note for a commodity standards side-session at CPM-20 (2026), to be discussed at a future meeting of the TPCS.

² 04_TPCS_2024_Dec.

³ 11_TPCS_2024_Dec.

Update from the TPCS steward⁴

- [19] Joanne WILSON (TPCS Steward, New Zealand), steward for the draft annex *International movement of fresh Mangifera indica fruit* (2021-011), informed the TPCS that a total of 198 comments had been received during the second round of consultation. The main comments were to amend the commodity description, check and reference pest–host associations in the list of pests, add or remove pests from the pest list, modify some parts of the text, add and correct options for measures, and check referencing. The November 2024 SC meeting had recommended the draft annex, as modified at the meeting, for submission to CPM-19 (2025) for adoption, noting that the standard would be submitted to the editor after the SC meeting.
- [20] Hideki TANIGUCHI (Japan) acknowledged the work and TPCS members thanked Ms WILSON and the SC chairperson, Sophie PETERSON (Australia).
- [21] **Clarification regarding the recent SC discussions on potential technical revisions to draft ISPMs that are not objections to the adoption.** The panel noted established procedures for raising objections and addressing related concerns through comment submissions. It was acknowledged that while the process for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) had recently been modified, specifically to omit a second round of country consultation when not needed, there had been no alterations to the processes governing the TPCS and the SC.
- [22] The secretariat acknowledged transparency in the current processes, noting that once the SC approves a draft for adoption, the English version is made available, thereby providing contracting parties the opportunity to review the text thoroughly. The chairperson urged TPCS members to advocate and collaborate with contracting parties to facilitate a smooth adoption process for the draft annex *International movement of fresh Mangifera indica fruit* (2021-011). Members were encouraged to bring forth any concerns, questions or clarifications they may encounter.
- [23] **TPCS information submission.** The chairperson highlighted the necessity of raising awareness regarding technical submissions from countries, noting that most submissions originate from TPCS member countries. Panel members noted it would be more effective to consider the information and comments provided by countries early during the drafting phase, rather than waiting for the consultation rounds. A panel member expressed agreement, emphasizing that the initial submissions are critical for inclusion of country contributions.
- [24] The TPCS:
- (4) *noted* the TPCS steward update; and
 - (5) *encouraged* members to work with contracting parties to ensure swift adoption of the mango commodity standard and the submission of country comments for future commodity standards.

4.1 Review of the TPCS specification and IPPC technical panel working procedures

- [25] The TPCS Steward, Joanne WILSON (New Zealand), introduced Specification TP 6 (*Technical Panel on Commodity Standards*) and reminded everyone of the key principles under ISPM 46. The secretariat introduced the relevant documents related to the TPCS working procedures and the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*. It was mentioned that the updated version of the procedure manual would be made available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP), including the latest information on the TPCS working procedures as approved by the SC May 2024. The secretariat re-shared the information with the TPCS members via email.
- [26] **Access to most up-to-date documents on the IPP.** It was noted that the secretariat updates the procedures annually in accordance with the recommendations of the SC. One TPCS member sought assistance regarding the most effective means of locating the updated documents on the IPP, specifically the manual and style guides. In response, the secretariat provided a demonstration on how to access the

⁴ 12_TPCS_2024_Dec.

“resources and toolkits” available on the IPP. Furthermore, the TPCS agreed that the secretariat would prepare a one-page summary of this information to be included in the TPCS work area.

The TPCS:

- (6) *noted* the updates; and
- (7) *agreed* and *asked* that the secretariat draft a note on easily locating standard setting guidelines and include this in the TPCS work area.

4.2 Development of text for the draft annexes to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*)

[27] The secretariat introduced the reference documents^{5,6,7,8,9} and reiterated the importance of members consistently accessing the most current versions available on the IPP.

[28] **Group exercises.** Where appropriate, the panel worked in groups to discuss the pest list and measures for each annex, with the outcome of this work being reported back to the entire panel (i.e. “plenary form”) for further consideration.

[29] **Initial list of pest exclusion criteria.** Members were provided with the criteria for excluding a pest, consistent with the mango standard, as follows:

- if no measure associated with the pest;
- insufficient information on the pest association with the commodity;
- lack of certainty of species identity;
- low probability of transfer to host;
- lack of confidence in the measure; or
- contaminating pest.

[30] **Criterion regarding “low probability of transfer to host”.** The panel noted the importance of incorporating relevant information from pest risk analyses (PRAs) submitted by contracting parties. Specifically, if a PRA indicated that a pest is unlikely to establish following its introduction, or if it identified propagating material or other plant parts as a possible pathway for introduction rather than the fruit, such details were documented. In cases where no PRA was made available, alternative information provided by submitters were appropriately referenced. The panel also noted submission of inaccurate information, which could have been the result of challenges faced by contracting parties in comprehending the submission requirements. The topic steward expressed that it was a lost opportunity that the panel was not able to scrutinize the technical information submitted by the countries, as they could only consider and reference the information presented. In response, the chairperson clarified that if relevant information is accessible and can assist the panel’s evaluation, that avenue should be pursued. The panel also noted that it was crucial to distinguish between just a contaminating pest and a contaminating pest with potential consequences for the commodity that was the subject of the commodity standard. It was concluded that pests in the latter category should be considered rather than excluded outright. Consequently, the wording for this criterion was amended to state: “material submitted indicates no transfer to host on pathway”, ensuring that the TPCS was not perceived as conducting a technical assessment of the information submitted.

⁵ IPPC style guide and annotated templates (particularly Part 1, sections 2, 3 and 5).

⁶ FAO style guide.

⁷ ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

⁸ Editorial style for commodity standards.

⁹ Guidelines for a consistent ISPM terminology (section 3.3.2 of the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*).

4.3 Development of the text of the draft annex *International movement of Citrus fruit* (2023-019), priority 1

[31] André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil), steward for the draft annex *International movement of Citrus fruit* (2023-019), presented the steward's notes¹⁰ and the panel discussed major points.

[32] The chairperson introduced a list of citrus pests (in spreadsheet format)¹¹ compiled from country submissions.

Title

[33] The topic steward suggested that the title be kept the same as that noted in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (LOT).¹² The term “fresh” was deemed redundant and recommended for removal. Later in the meeting, the TPCS decided to retain the term “fresh” in the title in alignment with other commodity standards (see Scope).

Scope

[34] Initially, it was proposed that the term “fresh” be deleted under this heading as well. A panel member noted that the word “fresh” is currently utilized in the mango standard and that its inclusion serves to promote consistency across all commodity standards. Furthermore, considering the existence of trade in dried and processed fruits, maintaining the term “fresh” is essential to prevent potential confusion. Following this discussion, the panel agreed to retain the term.

Description of the commodity and its intended use

[35] The phrases “cultivars and varieties” and “or other plant part” were removed from the text to ensure consistency with the mango standard. Additionally, the statement “It does not apply to fruit that has been already processed (for example, chopped, dried, frozen, canned)” was incorporated for the same reason.

Pests associated with fresh citrus fruit

[36] A minor modification was made to the text under this heading, concerning the importing countries that will apply this standard in the future; this was to ensure alignment with the latest version of the mango standard. These editorial adjustments were implemented consistently throughout the draft document.

[37] **Contaminating pests.** A panel member expressed concerns regarding the potential for hitchhiking (indirect) pests to be introduced with fresh citrus fruit imports. Another TPCS member highlighted specific examples such as ants that are occasionally intercepted in citrus fruits. In response, the TPCS steward clarified that the issue of contaminating or hitchhiking pests falls outside the purview of commodity standards. The SC chairperson noted that the issue of contaminating pests is frequently raised, particularly in discussions related to ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*), although it had ultimately been excluded from that context. She emphasized the importance of addressing this, especially in relation to emerging issues such as pest movement via sea containers and e-commerce. The panel acknowledged that while the issue does not fall within the scope of drafting commodity standards, it was imperative to explore alternative approaches to manage these concerns. The TPCS steward pointed out the challenges in determining effective phytosanitary measures for contaminating pests. Hence, the panel reached a consensus to include appropriate text (a paragraph) in the individual commodity standards, summarizing strategies for addressing hitchhikers/contaminating pests.

Table of pests considered to be associated with citrus fruit

[38] Some of the pests submitted were not included, with the rationale being as provided in the steward's notes. The secretariat also clarified that fall armyworm, categorized as a contaminating pest, and *Xylella*

¹⁰ 05_TPCS_2024.

¹¹ TPCS_2024_Compiled_pests_of_citrus_and_measures.

¹² LOT: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/list>

fastidiosa, identified as a vector-borne pest, were not addressed in the steward's notes. Additionally, a panel member noted that the pest list provided by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) concerning fruit fly species (Tephritidae) did not delineate which species were specifically associated with citrus. The topic steward further pointed out that some submitters, for numerous pests submitted for inclusion in this table, had not provided corresponding phytosanitary measures (notarized in the table of general options for phytosanitary measures). The panel considered adding a new column in the table of pests to specify the citrus host, or creating a new table that combined the two categories (and incorporated measures against specific pests as an additional column); however, these proposals were discarded later in the meeting. The panel acknowledged that contracting parties had submitted varying degrees of information regarding pest–host associations. The panel discussions took this into account, alongside respective risk management measures, so as to identify what additional information was required from the submitters.

- [39] **Pest–host association.** The panel verified information submitted; in cases where no information was available to establish an association of pests with citrus fruit or there was a lack of clear association in the PRAs submitted, those pests were suggested for removal, in anticipation of contracting party reviews during the first round of consultation.
- [40] Additionally, concerns were raised regarding diseases such as citrus greening ('*Candidatus Liberibacter*' spp.), for which measures were required even though the role of citrus fruit as a pathway remained ambiguous. The panel considered the pathogen's presence in fruit; however, the risk of introduction via fruit was considered unlikely. The topic steward expressed the opinion that the pathogen should not be included in the pest list, because of the low risk of introduction, but suggested that it be maintained on the list, as a contracting party had supported its inclusion.
- [41] The panel noted that if the PRA specified that citrus fruit was not a pathway, the pest could be excluded by referencing the PRA to support this decision. Later in the meeting, the panel agreed to seek clarification from the submitters where pest–host association or information related to phytosanitary measures was not clear.
- [42] **Pests excluded from the draft annex.** Species that were not associated with citrus, as well as those for which insufficient information regarding pest–host association had been provided, were excluded. Species identified by a PRA as being associated solely with planting material or wood and having no relevance to fruit were also excluded. The panel documented pests that were excluded from consideration, along with the reasons or rationale for these exclusions, in the event that contracting parties enquired. For the pests that remained on the list, the panel, in their respective groups, verified associated phytosanitary measures as well as specific treatments.
- [43] **Nomenclature.** The TPCS steward remarked that New Zealand's submission adhered to the Swingle taxonomy, highlighting the need to clarify the taxonomy utilized by the TPCS. The secretariat confirmed that the IPPC editor makes final adjustments and ensures most preferred scientific naming rules are used, and following IPPC's guidance in the style.
- [44] **Synonyms.** The panel noted the taxonomic confusion surrounding *Bactrocera papayae* and *Bactrocera philippinensis*, alongside other species with synonyms. It was agreed that synonyms would be addressed in the footnotes to comply with the SC's decision to retain the nomenclature as submitted by the respective country, unless the names in question were addressed in diagnostics protocols (DPs) under ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*), phytosanitary treatments (PTs) under ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) or contained obvious spelling errors. The topic steward indicated that he had adjusted evident spelling errors in certain species names. The panel acknowledged that it was important to adopt the most preferred scientific (verified) names, also following the IPPC style.
- [45] The TPCS noted that, at the November 2024 SC meeting, the SC had discussed whether to include synonyms in the table, rather than as a footnote, for the three species whose name had been changed or combined, but the SC had recognized that this could be setting a precedent for future commodity

standards, encouraging contracting parties to submit comprehensive lists of synonyms. The SC had therefore opted to remove the footnote about the species names and replace it with a general footnote to the Species column heading as follows:

Scientific names used in this table are based on submissions by contracting parties or aligned with ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) or ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*).

- [46] The TPCS resolved to maintain *Bactrocera passiflorae* as *Bactrocera passiflorae* (Froggatt, 1911), as documented in the original pest risk assessment (PRA) submitted by New Zealand, and to remove the designation *Bactrocera passiflorae* (sensu Drew and Hancock, 1994).
- [47] The topic steward pointed out that pests in the family “Diaspididae” were not subject to regulation within the Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE) region. This was supported by a regional standard that did not necessitate its regulation. However, it was noted that one of the COSAVE member countries implemented regulations regarding a pest species in this group, which were enacted before the establishment of the regional standard.
- [48] **Full species names.** It was noted that some submitters had failed to include an authority for species names, while others presented inconsistencies with this. Efforts were made to correct these discrepancies; however, the secretariat advised the panel to defer this issue, indicating that the editor would address it using references accepted by the IPPC.
- [49] **Vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa*.** It was noted that a comprehensive list of Hemipterans was submitted as pests; however, these were vectors of *X. fastidiosa*. The panel considered whether these hemipterans were really associated with the citrus fruit pathway. The chairperson indicated the necessity for further discussion on this matter, particularly in relation to the potential for the pathogen to be introduced through fruit, when the vector species is present within the importing country. The TPCS steward proposed that a general statement addressing phytosanitary measures for *X. fastidiosa* vectors be included in the citrus standard. A panel member highlighted that life stages of vectors other than adults could be transmitted via fruits, notably if the fruits are traded with the calyx attached; the member urged consideration of this aspect in ongoing discussions for this standard. The topic steward remarked that vectors of *X. fastidiosa* are primarily phloem feeders and rarely found on fruits, could be eliminated during processing, and thus qualified as contaminating pests.
- [50] It was recalled that, according to ISPM 46, the requirement for inclusion of a pest is that it is regulated by at least one contracting party. Moreover, the panel could only exclude a pest if no specific measure existed, but this would still be case by case.
- [51] The panel considered appropriate presentation of information related to the vectors of *X. fastidiosa*, that is, whether to present this information in a single row within the table of pests or to maintain a line-by-line listing of all known vector species. The panel noted that as new vectors are being discovered often, information concerning *X. fastidiosa* vectors is subject to frequent updates. They therefore reached a consensus to list the vectors individually in a table but to place this in an appendix, making it easier to update and revise the list of vectors. Additionally, the panel agreed to incorporate a footnote to this table, to link with the revised DP 25 (*Xylella fastidiosa*), which also discussed the taxonomy of *X. fastidiosa* vectors.
- [52] **PRA and pest regulation.** The SC chairperson raised an important query about whether PRA was the exclusive criterion employed by contracting parties for the regulation of pests in the fruit trade pathway. The panel noted that technical justifications other than PRA may exist for both the inclusion and exclusion of certain pests. It was noted that ISPM 46 allows for the inclusion of a pest if a contracting party regulates it based on technical justification other than PRA.
- [53] **Source documents.** The panel noted the importance of maintaining consistency in the references cited throughout the “pest and measures” evaluation process. The TPCS Steward recalled that, in the case of mango, source documents such as PRA had not always been available; therefore evidence such as

regulations and import permits from the submitting countries had been accepted and referenced. Additionally, the first round of consultation had helped to get further or lacking information for some pests.

Table of general options for phytosanitary measures

- [54] **Pest absence.** The question of whether the “absence of a pest” from a country constitutes a “status” that should be recognized as a “phytosanitary measure” was discussed at length. The panel noted that if a pest was officially designated as absent, no phytosanitary measures were required. The topic steward raised a pertinent query regarding how an importing country can ascertain the absence of a pest if such status has not been formally declared (or included as an additional declaration on a phytosanitary certificate). The panel made reference to ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), which states that a pest can be classified as “not known to occur”. It was noted that pest status does not fall under national reporting obligations but was managed instead through bilateral arrangements; national reporting obligations applied to pest emergencies or outbreaks. The panel agreed to highlight this issue for further examination in the future.
- [55] **References in the tables of phytosanitary measures.** The panel noted that while including references against a measure was deemed acceptable for the time being, there was uncertainty whether these would be included in the final text of the standard. The TPCS chairperson recalled that the initial consensus was not to include references in the tables; however, it had been agreed that all relevant information would be maintained in a spreadsheet or similar format for transparency and while awaiting the future development of a database. The panel agreed to continue this approach.
- [56] **Confidence in submitted data.** The steward of the commodity standard acknowledged the importance of traceability and raised the issue of confidence in the data submitted to TPCS, specifically noting the absence of reference (source) documents in some country submissions. The panel agreed that it would not be prudent to proceed with the elimination of measures without first requesting additional information from the submitters. The panel proposed that they refer back, through the secretariat, to the submitters for clarifications or further information. They agreed that, in the event that no additional information came forth, or if the information remained inadequate, the panel may decide to eliminate those measures (and pests) from consideration.

Table of pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures

- [57] It was observed that, for certain pests, cold treatment was mentioned without accompanying parameters or specifications. The panel considered that a possible solution was to retain these in the table, accompanied by a footnote, while deferring (and expecting) the inclusion of specifics during consultation. Alternatively, at that stage, contracting parties may recommend the removal of the cold treatment option altogether if specifications were missing. The panel agreed with this approach and incorporated a footnote accordingly.
- [58] **Adopted phytosanitary treatments under ISPM 28.** The TPCS agreed that all adopted PTs related to citrus would be included in the draft annex, even though there had been no related submissions from contracting parties or regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs).

Table of options for cold treatment (CT)

- [59] The topic steward indicated that the table was organized in ascending order from lowest to highest treatment temperature. It was noted that the reference column would be omitted from the final draft of the document. A panel member raised a point regarding the treatment parameters that were species-specific and enquired whether the established specifications could be applied universally to all citrus species, as mentioned for some other pests in the table. Additionally, another member questioned whether the term “all species” encompassed all citrus species or was limited to those cited in the document submitted by a contracting party. The TPCS steward clarified that, in the case of New Zealand, the reference was limited to the nine species included under the citrus Import Health Standard.

- [60] The topic steward noted that one challenge was to group the treatments for the same target pest in the same citrus host. The panel recognized that a primary challenge was grouping treatments for multiple citrus species and presenting this information in a manner that was easily understood and usable for all stakeholders: they therefore agreed to let the steward consider how this information may be presented.

Table of options for systems approaches based on ISPM 14 (The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management)

- [61] The topic steward explained that certain contracting parties had proposed including a systems approach as a phytosanitary measure but had not detailed the specific measures encompassed within their respective systems approaches. The panel noted that systems approaches are established on a bilateral basis and that the measures may vary with each agreement. The TPCS steward subsequently highlighted that, for the mango standard, the TPCS had reached out to submitters to acquire additional information to enhance the descriptions provided for systems approaches. The panel consented to follow up with the submitters, where needed, to obtain further information and the topic steward agreed to revise the table of systems approaches.
- [62] The topic steward addressed the need to determine the presentation format for the above information and provided two options: either a general reference to “systems approach” or a comprehensive compilation of “various measures under a systems approach tailored to specific pest species”. A TPCS member remarked that it could be broadly mentioned that a systems approach could be used and it would be up to each country to define the measures in the systems approach. Others, however, mentioned that if details are not provided, it would not be useful for contracting parties. It was noted that detailed information on the measures in a system approach had been included in the draft mango standard. One TPCS member enquired whether the detailed information should be incorporated within the main text or provided in an appendix, noting that contracting parties may opt to adjust the measures used within a systems approach. The TPCS steward expressed caution, highlighting potential issues with using appendices and recalling the removal of some of the appendices from ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies*). It was discussed whether the appendix should serve as guidance or implementation material, with emphasis that the information must be useful and structured to ensure its utility in both formats and as a stand-alone reference.

References

- [63] The panel agreed to allow the editor to check the referencing style.

Questions for submitters

- [64] The panel completed the review of pest lists and measures, determined what supplementary information was required from submitters, and compiled this into a list. This list was provided to the secretariat for subsequent requests to the submitters, noting that it is critical to obtain complete and pests that are really associated with the pathway. For countries confidentially, the list was made available on the TPCS members, the stewards and IPPC secretariat.
- [65] It was noted that the countries would require time to put together the complex information requested. The topic steward indicated that he would prepare a revised draft reflecting the discussions held. Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN (Brazil) and Lihong ZHU (New Zealand) volunteered to serve as the assistant stewards to expedite the redrafting process and proposed scheduling a virtual meeting in March or April 2025. Additionally, the chairperson highlighted the importance of addressing contaminating pests, vectors and treatment issues, given the tight timelines. It was proposed that the secretariat reach out to submitters for further information, as discussed at this meeting, with a deadline of 15 January 2025 for feedback. Furthermore, responses would be circulated upon receipt, with topic stewards leading the redrafting of the commodity standards. The TPCS agreed to reconvene in June 2025 (face to face, as planned) for further discussions on the citrus standard.
- [66] The TPCS:
- (8) *noted* the topic steward updates and feedback from group exercises;

- (9) *agreed* to send all the compiled information to the topic steward;
- (10) *asked* the secretariat to send additional information requests to the submitters (Chile, Ecuador, Republic of Korea, COSAVE and EPPO), with a deadline of 15 January 2025 for responses;
- (11) *agreed* that Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN (Brazil) and Lihong ZHU (New Zealand) be the assistant stewards for this draft annex;
- (12) *agreed* to address the issue of contaminating pests, vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* formatted in the appendix and cold treatment schedules;
- (13) *requested* that the secretariat present a timetable for this draft annex to ISPM 46 on citrus fruits, for discussion at this meeting, to explore options for how to proceed further (see agenda item 5.4);
- (14) *agreed* to postpone the further development of the draft annex to a virtual meeting, with the aim of presenting the draft to the SC meeting in May 2025.

4.3.1 Presentation on systems approaches

Risk science to support the management of phytosanitary risks in a modern world (Rieks van Klinken and Jane Muller, CSIRO, Australia)

- [67] In an addition to the agenda, Rieks van Klinken provided a brief overview of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and its work on systems approaches guided by the ISPMs and the rules surrounding the application of phytosanitary measures. The CSIRO risk reduction framework, developed from a comprehensive review of literature, was discussed. This framework comprises a menu of measures that can be employed to reduce pest risk. Notably, some of these measures are not currently included in ISPM 14. Additionally, it was highlighted that certain measures may not be effective in reducing pest risk alone and require combination with other activities. The presentation also touched on areas that require further research, including areas of low pest prevalence, kill/end-point treatments for targeted pest species, and symptom grading methods such as using camera technology and artificial intelligence for pest egg or larvae detection in fruit. Finally, the “Pest Risk Reduction Scenario Tool” was introduced, which enables users to determine which measures, either individually or in combination, are necessary to reduce risks to acceptable levels.

4.4 Development of the text of the draft annex *International movement of fresh banana (Musa paradisiaca) fruit* (2023-028), priority 1

- [68] André Felipe C.P. da SILVA (Brazil), steward for the draft annex *International movement of fresh banana (Musa paradisiaca) fruit* (2023-028), presented the steward’s notes¹³ and the TPCS discussed the major points.

Title

- [69] After detailed discussions, it was proposed that the title be changed to “International movement of fresh *Musa* spp. fruit”. The TPCS asked the IPPC secretariat to submit this title adjustment to the SC in due course (see details below).

Scope

- [70] A panel member enquired about the appropriate scientific name for the subject of the annex, referring to the specific use of “*Musa paradisiaca*” and expressing a preference for “*Musa* spp.” instead. The secretariat indicated the need to determine whether the submissions were exclusively for *Musa paradisiaca* or if they could be extended to *Musa* spp. It was noted that any potential broadening of the scope would require referral back to the SC. Upon review of the call for topics, the secretariat confirmed that both the call and the submission in response to the call had pertained specifically to *Musa paradisiaca*. Although China’s submission had been for *Musa* spp., it had been submitted late and therefore had not been considered.

¹³ 06_TPCS_2024.

- [71] A panel member emphasized that the majority of world trade in *Musa* spp. involved Cavendish bananas, with “*Musa paradisiaca*” specifically relating to plantains, and this may have implications for the information material submitted. The panel were uncertain about whether to continue with “*Musa paradisiaca*” as the scope and agreed it would be practical to expand it to “*Musa* spp.” This was also in the light of the information material submitted by New Zealand, which encompassed all banana trade.
- [72] The SC chairperson proposed that guidance be sought from CPM-19 (2025) on expanding the scope to *Musa* spp. The topic steward indicated that this change would not significantly affect the pest list, or the work completed thus far, and expressed support for the proposal. The secretariat did not raise any objections either and recommended that a submission be made to the SC for further recommendation to the CPM. Consequently, the panel agreed to make a submission to the SC to request that the CPM broaden the scope to “*Musa* spp.”
- [73] Later in the meeting (during overall revision of the document), *Musa* spp. was included instead of *Musa paradisiaca*, and references to “banana” were removed. This was done throughout the document. The TPCS also aligned the text with the updated version of the draft mango standard.

Description of the commodity and its intended use

- [74] The topic steward requested clarification on the terminology used to describe trade in banana fruit, specifically regarding the usage of “clusters” and “in hands”. The TPCS clarified the terminology relating to how bananas are traded and agreed that usually the bunch (direct from the banana tree) is not internationally traded. Therefore, bunches were not included in the scope.
- [75] Later in the meeting, the panel also agreed to use “chopped” rather than “sliced” to describe the processed commodity, for consistency with ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*).
- [76] **Figures/images.** The panel proposed supplementing the standard with visual aids in the appendix, featuring illustrations of banana bunches, clusters/hands and fingers to better clarify the terminology. The secretariat noted that figures/images would be subject to obtaining the required copyright permissions, but it would be possible to source these using FAO database of images.

Table of pests considered to be associated with banana fruit

- [77] The topic steward confirmed that, when compiling the draft discussed at this meeting, he had not considered pests that were not associated with the traded commodity itself (i.e. the fruits).
- [78] The panel noted that some pests, in particular mealybugs and fungi, had been submitted based on country interception data; however, those pests lacked associated phytosanitary measures. Additionally, there were some pests listed in the table for which the submitting country was not identified, and for which no corresponding measures had been provided. The TPCS agreed not to include these. Further pests from all pest groups were excluded following the established criteria – a record of this was compiled by a panel member (similar to the citrus standard). A question was noted for one contracting party – to provide information on measures corresponding to the pests submitted.
- [79] **Synonyms to accepted species.** It was noted that the SC had agreed that synonyms would not be provided in the tables or in the footnotes, but a generic statement should be included as for the draft mango standard.
- [80] ***Ralstonia solanacearum*.** The panel noted that although one submission had proposed the inclusion of *Ralstonia solanacearum*, only race/strain 2 is associated with banana; this was supported by the submission from Australia, which referenced “*Moko*” strains. The chairperson noted that, given the absence of IPPC guidance on races and strains, the panel had the discretion to determine the most suitable approach. Consequently, the TPCS agreed to give the full name of the bacterium, *Ralstonia solanacearum*, in the table, followed by the phrase “strains/races associated with *Musa* spp. fruit” in parentheses.

- [81] **Snails.** The two snails listed as pests, *Lissachatina fulica* and *Succinea* spp., were scrutinized. The panel highlighted the need for a consistent approach, particularly in relation to the definition of contaminating pests. A panel member contended that the ability of snails to establish between banana fingers and within clusters rendered them more than mere contaminating pests. In the light of this argument, the panel reached a consensus to retain both taxa on the pest list.
- [82] **Fungi.** Several species of fungi were included based on the latest submission received from China. Regarding phytosanitary measures for these fungi, the topic steward enquired whether the term “monitoring” could be substituted with “field inspection.” The panel referred to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) and the relevant footnote on field inspection within the mango standard. Later in the meeting, the panel agreed to seek further information from China and confirmation about whether these pests were regulated on fruit and what phytosanitary measures existed for them.
- [83] **Evidence that pests are regulated.** A panel member raised a concern regarding uncertainty about whether submitters were regulating the pests submitted to the TPCS. It was suggested that, in the future, it would be prudent to request evidence demonstrating that pests are being regulated or that appropriate measures have been implemented by the submitter. The chairperson concurred with this suggestion and proposed a revision of the submission form. This proposal received agreement from both the TPCS steward and the secretariat. The TPCS agreed to revise the submission form to incorporate a question or data field relating to submitters providing evidence that pests submitted are regulated.

Table of general options for phytosanitary measures

- [84] The panel agreed to remove “pest absence” from the table in alignment with the citrus standard. Additionally, “stage of maturity” was incorporated as a measure, in addition to systems approaches. A member proposed that “phytosanitary treatments” (as referenced in ISPM 28) be removed from the table, citing their specificity to particular pests. The panel noted that, should the reference to ISPM 28 be deleted, it would be necessary to also remove reference to ISPM 27 concerning “testing and pest identification”. Ultimately, the panel decided to retain these, ensuring alignment with the mango standard, while recognizing that the draft would undergo two rounds of consultations within the SC and with member countries.

Table of pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures

- [85] One NPPO had proposed that “pest control activities” be included as a measure to minimize the pest risk of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* and *Aleurocanthus woglumi*, with the activities being at the discretion of exporting countries. However, the panel noted that “pest control activities” were a consequence of inspection and not in themselves a “phytosanitary measure” *per se*. In response, the TPCS steward clarified that New Zealand’s submission referred to “in-field pest management measures”, hence could be incorporated in the same table as other measures (against specific pests). Later in the meeting, “pest control activities” was removed from the table because the understanding and meaning was too ambiguous, noting that countries may still stipulate such requirements as part of their import permit. The pest *Planococcus lilacinus* and its respective measures were added to the table. Additionally, the topic steward pointed out that the list of fungi presented was overly extensive and lacked measures for many of them. The topic steward also had reservations regarding the regulation of the bacterium *Ralstonia solanacearum* in fruit trade. “Laboratory test” as a measure was removed with the understanding that any testing is a consequence of inspection (the activity). Hence, the footnote relating to testing was also removed.
- [86] Later in the meeting, the panel agreed to retain ISPM 35 (*Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) as a systems approach (code SA 1) for certain fruit fly species and also added three irradiation treatments (codes IRDN 1, IRDN 2 and IRDN 3) to the entries for specific fruit fly species. The panel added SA 1 for *Bactrocera distincta*. They also decided to add PT 7 (Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)) to the entries for all fruit fly species (with the code IRDN 4). There was a discussion on whether *Bactrocera dorsalis* should have “species complex” added to the name or not. From the five countries that had submitted pest information, only one had stated the species complex; however, the phytosanitary measure was the same in each case. The

panel agreed to retain a systems approach for all mealybugs and scales based on the submission from China, with clarification sought from China for evidence/documentation that a systems is applied against these pests.

- [87] The panel deliberated on the applicability of SA 1 to other Diptera, specifically *Drosophila melanogaster*. Although the primary focus of this systems approach (ISPM 35) is on fruit flies, the panel reflected on a very similar systems approach implemented in China for the management of *D. melanogaster* and concluded that SA 1 was applicable.
- [88] The TPCS steward commented that pest free area (PFA) and pest free place of production (PFPP) should not be listed against specific pests, as these are general options that can be applied to any pest. She explained that this had been reflected in a generic statement in the mango standard. In contrast, a systems approach, although also a general option, is composed of a combination of specific phytosanitary measures tailored to specific pests, and therefore fittingly captured in the table of systems approaches. The panel agreed, however, to incorporate PFPP as an option for *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* but to delete pest absence.
- [89] Later in the meeting, the SC chairperson enquired whether the inclusion of PFA as a general measure would result in the exclusion of pests for which PFA had been submitted by the countries as the only phytosanitary measure. The panel concurred that these pests should be included, recognizing the potential for important high-impact pests to be overlooked if they were not included.

Table of options for irradiation

- [90] It was agreed that pests not associated with banana fruit be removed from the table. Following a question by a TPCS member, the topic steward confirmed that country submissions had brought to light three pests of banana fruit that were treated using irradiation.

Table of options for systems approaches based on ISPM 14

- [91] In the option SA 1, “hard green” stage was added under harvest control measures as an indicator of maturity. Upon further discussions and to address trade in green (i.e. immature stage) banana, the phrase “harvest at a specific stage of maturity” was used instead.
- [92] The panel designated the fourth systems approach in the table (code SA 4) as optional, contingent upon its relevance to certain pests. Ultimately, the panel agreed to remove SA 4 from the draft annex. The panel noted the importance of consistency in the description of individual measures within each systems approach. The TPCS steward suggested aligning these measures with the mango standard, advocating for the inclusion of “key control points” under which examples of individual measures could be slotted. The chairperson proposed that completion of this table be deferred until the finalization of the mango standard and the receipt of inputs from the CSIRO Systems Approach Research Team, taking the opportunity that they provided a presentation to the TPCS.
- [93] Later in the meeting, the topic steward posed a question regarding the categorization of “immature green” or “mature green” and whether these terms could be incorporated into a systems approach or serve as independent measures. The chairperson referred back to previous discussions, emphasizing that for New Zealand, “mature green” constituted a stand-alone requirement. A TPCS member from Australia noted that while Australia does not currently import bananas, should it decide to do so in the future, “mature green” may be established as an independent requirement, complemented by associated dependent activities in the field and packing house. The SC chairperson added that this matter was also pertinent to the concept of “conditional host” status, as outlined in ISPM 37 (*Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)*). The panel reached a consensus to retain the terminology established, that is, harvesting of bananas at a specific stage of maturity.
- [94] The topic steward agreed to revise the entire table and wordings (aligning to the mango standard) while also referring to information from CSIRO and clarification provided by submitters, as well as inserting another SA option with the measures utilized by China to address certain species of fungi.

References

- [95] The panel noted that this section would be checked and revised by the editor.

Technical issue concerning bacteria and viruses

- [96] The topic steward raised a point concerning the regulation of bacterial and viral diseases, specifically *Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 2, banana bract mosaic virus and banana streak virus, in the context of fruit trade. The secretariat acknowledged the existence of references supporting the transmission of certain bacteria, including *Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 2, and viruses (but not the two listed) via fruit. It was agreed to retain these for the time being, pending further review by the SC and during the consultations.

- [97] The TPCS:

- (15) *noted* the topic steward updates and feedback from group exercises;
- (16) *agreed* to send all the compiled information to the topic steward;
- (17) *agreed* to make a submission to the SC to request that the CPM broaden the scope to “*Musa* spp.” instead of *Musa paradisiaca*;
- (18) *agreed* to supplement the banana standard with visual aids in an appendix, featuring illustrations of banana bunches, clusters/hands and fingers to better clarify the terminology;
- (19) *asked* the secretariat to send additional information requests to the submitters (Ecuador and China), with a deadline of 15 January 2025 for responses; and
- (20) *agreed* to revise the TPCS submission form to incorporate a question or data field relating to submitters providing evidence that pests submitted are regulated.

4.5 Development of the text of the draft annex *International movement of fresh Colocasia esculenta for consumption (2023-023)*, priority 1

- [98] Sophie PETERSON (Australia), steward for the draft annex *International movement of fresh Colocasia esculenta for consumption (2023-023)*, presented an update on the draft,¹⁴ and invited questions.

Description of the commodity and its intended use

- [99] In alignment with the citrus and banana standards, the panel agreed to include pictorial references to traded fresh taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) corm in an appendix.

Table of pests considered to be associated with fresh Colocasia esculenta corms

- [100] One TPCS member proposed the removal of mealybugs and scales from the list of pests, arguing that these pests may not be relevant to the trade of fresh corms. The panel acknowledged that the pests listed in the table are indeed associated with the corm, as the corm is traded with a small portion of the petiole attached. It was noted that certain pests may deposit their eggs in the regions immediately above the corm, and that beetles may feed on and remain within the corm itself.

Options for phytosanitary measures

- [101] The issue of soil residue present on the corm surface was discussed. The panel noted that, although soil can harbour pests, it is not classified as a pest in itself. Countries manage associated risks through a general requirement stipulating that the corm must be free of soil as outlined in the import permit. Text was amended to indicate that countries are required to assess the phytosanitary measures relevant to the commodity.

¹⁴ 10_TPCS_2024.

Table of general options for phytosanitary measures

- [102] To address the issue of soil residue, an additional row was incorporated to include the measure “Free from soil”, with reference to ISPM 5, which includes the definition of a regulated article.

Table of pest-specific options for phytosanitary measures

- [103] Mealybug and nematode species were categorized under their appropriate headings in the table. For the pest *Radopholus similis*, the term “Export inspection” was replaced with “pre-harvest sampling” and the corresponding footnote in the table was revised accordingly. It was noted that devitalization is a consequence associated with the “removal of the petiole base” and, as such, was not included as a measure for viruses; only “removal of the petiole base” was retained.

Table of options for systems approaches

- [104] The panel noted that, although “washing” assists in the removal of soil residue, it was not deemed a requirement in the submissions from the countries operating under the systems approach listed in the table. They noted that this matter was addressed under the general requirement related to corms being “free from soil” and reached a consensus to maintain the text unchanged.

References

- [105] It was noted that the topic steward needed to include a reference for the submission from Japan.

The TPCS:

- (21) *noted* the topic steward updates and feedback from group exercises;
- (22) *agreed* to send all the compiled information to the topic steward;
- (23) *requested* the secretariat to share, via email, the edited draft with the panel;
- (24) *set* the deadline for comments from the panel as 15 January 2025; and
- (25) *agreed* to have a virtual meeting in March or April to discuss the draft standard further before making recommendations to the SC.

5. TPCS work programme

5.1 The process for footnote ink amendments in adopted commodity standards (from SC May 2024 meeting)

- [106] This agenda item was deferred to a future meeting of the TPCS.

5.2 Potential criteria for “excluding a pest and a measure”

- [107] The panel discussed the currently established criteria and revised these as follows:

Title: Reasons for exclusion of a pest

- lack of certainty of species identity;
- insufficient information on the pest association with the host;
- insufficient information on the pest association with the commodity;
- material submitted indicates no transfer to host on pathway;
- no measure associated with the pest; or
- lack of confidence in the measure when there is only one measure provided.

- [108] **Species identity.** In regard to the “lack of certainty of species identity,” the panel agreed to ask the submitter for species-level information in instances where only the genus was indicated followed by the designation “spp.”

- [109] **Removal of “contaminating pests” from the criteria.** The panel noted that the term “contaminating pests” could be subject to varying interpretations, and they recalled that they had already agreed to

include a generic statement about contaminating pests in commodity standards (see agenda item 4.3). Consequently, the panel agreed to remove this criterion from the list.

[110] **Pest information assessment for next draft commodity standard.** The panel noted that, based on the lessons learnt from the current draft standards, the topic stewards would take the necessary time to conduct an initial assessment of the information received from submitters for the next draft standards. They would extract relevant pest information and, where necessary, reach out to the submitters through the secretariat for additional information.

[111] **Submission form.** The panel agreed that some or all the “reasons for exclusion of a pest” would be reformulated as requirements in the submission form to address gaps in the information provided by contracting parties. This was in view of the scope of the panel, which allowed for evaluation of submitted information using the criteria in ISPM 46 but did not permit technical assessments to be conducted.

[112] **Pest exclusion criteria.**¹⁵ The panel reached a consensus to retain the list of exclusion criteria as an internal TPCS working document, subject to review as needed.

[113] **Excluded pests list.** For each commodity standard under development, the TPCS agreed to maintain a list of pests that had been excluded.

The TPCS:

- (26) *requested* that the TPCS steward redraft the submission form, which would be discussed and finalized at the TPCS virtual meeting scheduled for March 2025; and
- (27) *agreed* that Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN (Brazil) would maintain a list of pests that were excluded, along with the justifications for their exclusion, for each of the current commodity standards under development.
- (28) *requested* the IPPC secretariat to make available in the TPCS restricted work area page the list of exclusion criteria for pests.

5.3 Brainstorming session/SWOT analysis of the TPCS

[114] This agenda item was deferred to a next face-to-face meeting of the TPCS.

5.4 TPCS workplan

[115] The secretariat presented the 2024–2025 workplan and upcoming deadlines relating to draft commodity standards and TPCS meetings (Appendix 5). The secretariat also presented a tentative agenda for the next face-to-face meeting of the TPCS, which was tentatively scheduled to be held in Auckland, New Zealand, from 9 to 13 June 2025.

[116] Regarding the IPPC *List of topics for IPPC standards* (LOT), at the request of the SC, the TPCS assigned assistant stewards from the panel membership to some of the subjects of commodity standards, as follows (and as in previous sections):

- International movement of fresh *Musa paradisiaca* fruit (2023-028): Donam KIM (Republic of Korea) and Sun SHUANGYAN (China)
- International movement of Citrus fruit (2023-019): Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN (Brazil) and Lihong ZHU (New Zealand)
- International movement of fresh *Colocasia esculenta* for consumption (2023-023): Douglas KERRUISH (Australia)
- International movement of seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (2023-008): Alfayo OMBUYA (Kenya)

¹⁵ List of exclusion criteria to be made available to the TPCS in the work area page.

5.5 Addressing points and comments from IPPC contracting parties

[117] The chairperson updated the panel about a letter that had been received from one contracting party requesting a pause on the draft commodity standard for citrus. The letter had cited a dispute lodged with the World Trade Organization by that contracting party. There had been no directive issued from the CPM Bureau or the SC to halt progress; therefore, the TPCS had decided at their November 2024 meeting that the work would continue.¹⁶ Following the initial letter, the secretariat had received further correspondence from the chief plant protection officer of the contracting party. Given the TPCS functions as a technical arm, the panel reached an agreement to proceed with the development of the standard under the supervision of the SC and CPM Bureau.

[118] The SC chairperson noted that this matter had not been addressed during the November SC meeting but expressed support for the continuation of work unless a contrary decision was made by the CPM Bureau. The secretariat indicated that there had been no submission from the contracting party concerned that could have facilitated addressing their concerns in the citrus standard. A member of the panel endorsed the ongoing efforts, emphasizing the existence of established processes for such work, asserting that these efforts cannot cease without a CPM directive.

6. Any other business

[119] **Call for topics/information – submission from African countries.** A panel member raised concerns regarding the limited information provided via the call for topics from African contracting parties and enquired whether there were any approaches the secretariat could implement to enhance participation and submission from African countries. The panel proposed that RPPOs might consider submitting technical information in instances where individual NPPOs faced challenges in doing so. Furthermore, the member or members representing the region on the SC needed to advocate for the submission of information during regional meetings and workshops. The panel noted the suggestion to develop a factsheet to facilitate the submission of information.

[120] **Reconfirmation of assistant stewards.** The assistant stewards for each commodity standard currently under development and one upcoming were reconfirmed (see agenda item 5.4 and 8).

7. Evaluation of the meeting

[121] The TPCS were invited to provide feedback on the meeting, through the link provided on the agenda, by 15 January 2025.

8. Recommendations to the Standards Committee or IPPC Secretariat

[122] Recommendations to the SC or the secretariat are described in previous sections of this report. To facilitate reference, they are also compiled below, together with recommendations agreed under this agenda item.

[123] The TPCS:

(29) *encouraged* TPCS members to advocate with contracting parties in their regions to nominate replacement members to the TPCS (see agenda item 4); and

(30) *requested* that the secretariat lead the development of a concept note for a commodity standards side-session at CPM-20 (2026), to be discussed at a future meeting of the TPCS (see agenda item 4).

[124] The TPCS:

(31) *agreed* that the secretariat draft a note on easily locating standard setting guidelines and include this in the TPCS work area (see agenda item 4.1).

¹⁶ TPCS 2024-11, agenda item 6.

[125] With regard to the draft citrus standard: the TPCS:

- (32) *asked* the IPPC secretariat to send additional information requests to the submitters (Chile, Ecuador, Republic of Korea, COSAVE and EPPO), with a deadline of 15 January 2025 for responses (see agenda item 4.3);
- (33) *agreed* that Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN (Brazil) and Lihong ZHU (New Zealand) be the assistant stewards for the draft citrus standard (see agenda item 4.3 and 5.4);
- (34) *agreed* to address the issue of contaminating pests, vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* formatted in the appendix and cold treatment schedules (see agenda item 4.3);
- (35) *requested* the secretariat present a timetable for this draft annex, for discussion at this meeting, to explore options for how to proceed further (see agenda items 4.3 and 5.4); and
- (36) *agreed* to postpone the further development of the draft annex for a virtual meeting, with the aim to present the draft to the SC meeting in May 2025 (see agenda item 4.3).

[126] With regard to the draft banana standard, the TPCS:

- (37) *agreed* to make a submission to the SC to request that the CPM broaden the scope to “Musa spp.” instead of *Musa paradisiaca* (see agenda item 4.4);
- (38) *asked* the secretariat to send additional information requests to the submitters (Ecuador and China), with a deadline of 15 January 2025 for responses (see agenda item 4.4);
- (39) *agreed* that Donam KIM (Republic of Korea) and Sun SHUANGYAN (China) be the assistant stewards for the draft banana standard (see agenda item 4.4 and 5.4);
- (40) *agreed* to supplement the banana standard with visual aids in the appendix, featuring illustrations of banana bunches, clusters/hands and fingers to better clarify the terminology (see agenda item 4.4); and
- (41) *agreed* to revise the TPCS submission form to incorporate a question or data field relating to submitters providing evidence that pests submitted are regulated (see agenda items 4.4 and 5.2).

[127] With regard to the draft taro standard, the TPCS:

- (42) *requested* the secretariat to share, via email, the edited draft with the panel (see agenda item 4.5);
- (43) *set* the deadline for comments from the panel as 15 January 2025 (see agenda item 4.5);
- (44) *agreed* that Douglas KERRUISH (Australia) be the assistant steward for the draft taro standard (see agenda item 4.5 and 5.4); and
- (45) *agreed* to have a virtual meeting in March or April to discuss the draft standard further before making recommendations to the SC (see agenda item 4.5).

[128] The TPCS also:

- (46) *agreed* that Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN (Brazil) would maintain a list of pests that were excluded, along with the justifications for their exclusion, for each of the current commodity standards under development (see agenda item 5.2);
- (47) *agreed* to open the call for information material related to draft commodity standards to be discussed at the December 2025 meeting (International movement of *Vitis vinifera* fruit (2023-018) and International movement of *Malus domestica* fruit for consumption (2023-024)); and
- (48) *agreed* on the assignment of Alfayo OMBUYA (Kenya) as the assistant steward for Seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (2023-008).

9. Next TPCS meetings

[129] Virtual meeting(s): March 2025.

[130] Face-to-face meetings (tentative):

- 9–13 June 2025 and

- (tentative) 8–12 December 2025.

10. Close of the meeting

- [131] The chairperson expressed her gratitude to the panel members, the host organization and the secretariat, and acknowledged the services of the outgoing panel member from Japan, Hideki TANIGUCHI.
- [132] The TPCS steward, on behalf of the panel, thanked the chairperson for her skilful chairing of the meeting.
- [133] The hosts expressed their pleasure at hosting the second face-to-face meeting of the TPCS and reiterated some of the key achievements made during the week. The secretariat thanked them for their excellent organization of the meeting and their warm welcome.
- [134] The secretariat lead also thanked the participants for their contributions and acknowledged the panel is still relatively newly established and faces challenges; however, the collaborative and skilful approach is helping the panel to achieve its objectives. She thanked the TPCS steward and the SC chairperson for their contributions. She encouraged them to provide feedback to improve future meetings, and she outlined the next steps.
- [135] The chairperson closed the meeting.

Appendix 1: Agenda**TECHNICAL PANEL ON COMMODITY STANDARDS****02-06 December 2024****Canberra, Australia****AGENDA**

Agenda Item	Document No.	Presenter
1. Opening of the Meeting		
1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat	--	Avetik NERSYSIAN (IPPC SSU Team Lead)
1.2 Welcome by the host National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Australia	--	Dr Allison JONES Assistant Secretary Plant Science and Risk Assessment Branch
1.3 Presentation of the IPPC standard setting process	Link to video (PPT link)	MOREIRA / KRAH
2. Meeting Arrangements		
2.1 Selection of Chairperson	--	
2.2 Selection of the Rapporteur	--	Chairperson
2.3 Adoption of the Agenda	01_TPCS_2024_Dec	Chairperson
3. Administrative Matters		
3.1 Documents List	02_TPCS_2024_Dec	KRAH
3.2 Participants List / membership list	TPCS membership list 03_TPCS_2024_Dec	
3.3 Local Information - Local information	04_TPCS_2024_Dec	MADDEN
4. TPCS work programme – draft commodity standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates from IPPC Secretariat • Updates from the TPCS Steward 	11_TPCS_2024_Dec 12_TPCS_2024_Dec	NERSYSIAN WILSON
4.1 Review of the TPCS Specification and IPPC Technical Panels working procedures	Link to TPCS Specification – TP 06 Link to IPPC procedure manual for standard setting Link to the IPPC List of topics for IPPC standards	WILSON (TPCS Steward) / MOREIRA (IPPC Secretariat)

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter
4.2.	Development of text for the draft annex to ISPM 46		Chairperson / IPPC Secretariat
	Reference documents:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>IPPC Style Guide and annotated templates (particularly Part 1, sections 2, 3 and 5)</i> - <i>FAO Style Guide</i> - <i>ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)</i> 	Link to the IPPC Style Guide Link to FAOSTYLE Link to ISPM 5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Editorial style for commodity standards</i> - <i>Guidelines for a consistent ISPM terminology (Section 3.3.2 of the IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting)</i> 	07_TPCS_2024_Dec_Rev Link to the IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting (2022-2023)	
4.3	Development of the text of the draft International movement of Citrus fruit (2023-019), priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Mr André Felipe C. P. da SILVA • Steward's notes • Revised submissions: Follow-up from submitters (link) 	Link to the Annotated template for draft ISPMs 2023-019 05_TPCS_2024_Dec 09_TPCS_2024_Dec Link	da SILVA / All
4.4	Development of the text of the draft International movement of fresh banana (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>) fruit (2023-028), priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: André Felipe C. P. da SILVA • Steward's notes • Revised submissions 	Link to the Annotated template for draft ISPMs 2023-028 06_TPCS_2024_Dec Link	da SILVA / All
4.5	Development of the text of the draft International movement of International movement of fresh taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) for consumption (2023-023), priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Sophie PETERSON • Revised submissions • Compiled list of measures and pests 	Link to the Annotated template for draft ISPMs Link 10_TPCS_2024_Dec	PETERSON / All
5.	TPCS work programme		
5.1	The process for footnote ink amendments in adopted commodity standards (from SC May 2024 meeting)	13_TPCS_2024_Dec	WILSON / MOREIRA
5.2	Potential criteria for "excluding a pest and a measure"	-	LOHMANN/ All
5.3	Brainstorming session/SWOT analysis of the TPCS	08_TPCS_2024_Dec	TPCS Steward / All
5.4	TPCS work plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2025-2026 tentative work plan - Call for commodity standards and IPPC call for topics - Template for draft annexes 	(to be developed at the meeting)	IPPC secretariat / WILSON / All
5.5	Addressing points and comments from IPPC contracting parties	--	Chairperson/ WILSON

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter
6.	Any Other Business	–	Chairperson
7.	Evaluation of the meeting	Meeting survey link	TPCS Steward / Chairperson / IPPC Secretariat
8.	Recommendations to the Standards Committee (SC) or IPPC Secretariat	<i>(to be captured in the meeting report)</i>	IPPC Secretariat / Chairperson
9.	Next TPCS meetings: - Virtual meeting(s) - Face to face meetings - Tentative: o 09-13 June 2025 o 08-12 December 2025	--	IPPC Secretariat / TPCS Steward / Chairperson
10.	Closing of the meeting	--	IPPC Secretariat / Dr Gabrielle VIVIAN-SMITH (Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, AUSTRALIA) Chairperson

Appendix 2: Documents list**TECHNICAL PANEL ON COMMODITY STANDARDS****02-06 December 2024****Canberra, Australia****DOCUMENTS LIST**

(Documents are presented in the order of the document numbers)

DOCUMENT NO.	AGEND A ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	POSTED
2023-019	4.3	Draft International movement of Citrus fruit (2023-019), priority 1	2024-11-19
2023-028	4.4	Draft International movement of fresh banana (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>) fruit (2023-028), priority 1	2024-11-13
01_TPCS_2024_Dec	2.3	Agenda	2024-11-27
02_TPCS_2024_Dec	3.1	Documents list	2024-11-19
03_TPCS_2024_Dec	3.2	Participants list	2024-11-26
04_TPCS_2024_Dec	3.3	Local information	2024-11-25
05_TPCS_2024_Dec	4.3	Steward's notes: Draft International movement of Citrus fruit (2023-019), priority 1	2024-11-19
06_TPCS_2024_Dec	4.4	Steward's notes: Draft International movement of fresh banana (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>) fruit (2023-028), priority 1	2024-11-19
07_TPCS_2024_Dec_Rev	4.2	Editorial style for commodity standards	2024-11-19 2024-11-28
08_TPCS_2024_Dec	5.3	Brainstorming session/SWOT analysis of the TPCS	2024-11-19
09_TPCS_2024_Dec	4.3	Revised submissions: Follow-up from submitters- Citrus fruit (2023-019)	2024-11-19
10_TPCS_2024_Dec	4.5	Compiled list of measures and pests: International movement of International movement of fresh taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) for consumption (2023-023), priority 1	2024-11-25
11_TPCS_2024_Dec	4	Updates from IPPC Secretariat	2024-11-28
12_TPCS_2024_Dec	4	Updates from the TPCS Steward	2024-11-28
13_TPCS_2024_Dec	5.1	The process for footnote ink amendments in adopted commodity standards (from SC May 2024 meeting)	2024-11-28

Documents links (presented in the order of the agenda items)

Links	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT LINK
Video: IPPC standard setting procedure	1.3	Link to video
Presentation of the standard setting procedure	1.3	PPT link
TPCS Membership list	3.2	TPCS membership list
TPCS Specification – TP 06	4.1	Link to TPCS Specification – TP 06
IPPC procedure manual for standard setting	4.1	Link to IPPC procedure manual for standard setting
Information Materials: International movement of Citrus fruit (2023-019) priority 1	4.2	Link
Information Materials: International movement of fresh banana (Musa paradisiaca) fruit (2023-028)	4.3	Link
Information Materials: International movement of fresh taro (Colocasia esculenta) for consumption (2023-023)	4.4	Link
IPPC Style Guide and annotated templates (particularly Part 1, sections 2, 3 and 5)	5	Link to the IPPC Style Guide
ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	5	Link to ISPM 5
Guidelines for a consistent ISPM terminology (Section 3.3.2 of the IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting)	5	Link to the IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard Setting (2020-2021)
Development of the text of the draft International movement of mango fresh fruit	6.2	Link to the Annotated template for draft ISPMs

Additional resources

- [IPPC standard setting procedure: video](#)
- [Link to adopted ISPMs](#)
- [Standard setting main page: https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/](https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/)
- TPCS main page: <https://ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-on-commodity-standards/>

Appendix 3: Participants list**TECHNICAL PANEL ON COMMODITY STANDARDS****02-06 December 2024****Canberra, Australia****PARTICIPANTS LIST**

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.

	Participant role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Term begins	Term ends
✓	Steward to the TPCS	Ms Joanne WILSON Animal and Plant Health Directorate Biosecurity New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries Wellington NEW ZEALAND Tel.: +64 489 40528	joanne.wilson@mpi.govt.nz		
	Member	Ms Adriana CERIANI CAMDESSUS Professional Plant Protection Analyst National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality - SENASA 162 Venezuela St, 7th floor (1063) Buenos Aires ARGENTINA Tel.: +54 911 6578 7357	aceriani@senasa.gob.ar	April 2022	April 2027
✓	Member	Mr Douglas KERRUISH A/g Director, Horticulture Imports Program Australian Government Department of Agriculture 68 Northhovic Av. ACT 2600 Canberra AUSTRALIA Tel: +61 02 7272 4568	Douglas.Kerruish@aff.gov.au	April 2022	April 2027
✓	Member	Mr Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN Chief of the Plant Quarantine Division Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply Esplanada dos Ministérios Bloco D, Anexo 70.043-900 Brasília, DF BRAZIL Tel.: +55 (61) 3218 2981	tiago.lohmann@agro.gov.br	April 2022	April 2027
✓	Member	Ms Sun SHUANGYAN Senior Agronomist Research Center of GACC for International Inspection and Quarantine Standards and Technical Regulations Building 3, No. 20 Hepingli East Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing CHINA Tel.: +86 10 57954651	sunshyan2008@163.com	April 2022	April 2027
	Member	Mr Moshe VAKNIN Pest Risk Analyst Plant Protection and Inspection Services, Israel P.O. Box 78, Bet Dagan 50250 ISRAEL Tel.: +972 3 9681500	MosheV@moag.gov.il	April 2022	April 2027
✓	Member	Mr Hideki TANIGUCHI	hideki_taniguchi690@maff.go.jp		

		Deputy Director, Plant Protection Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) 1-2 -1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku 100-8950 Tokyo JAPAN Tel.: +8-3-6744-7168		April 2022	April 2027
✓	Member	Mr Alfayo OMBUYA Principal Plant Health Inspector Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) Kephis Mombasa, P.O. Box 80126-80100 Mombasa KENYA Tel.: +254 722 209 501	a.ombuya@kephis.org ; alfayoombuya@yahoo.com	April 2022	April 2027
✓	Member	Ms Donam KIM Assistant Director Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA) 177 Hyoksin 8-ro, Gimcheon REPUBLIC OF KOREA Tel.: +82 54 912 0628	dongam75@korea.kr	April 2022	April 2027
✓	Member	Ms Lihong ZHU Portfolio Manager IPPC New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NPPO) Charles Fergusson Building, 34-38 Bowen Street, PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140 NEW ZEALAND Tel.: +64 4 894 0261	Lihong.zhu@mpi.govt.nz	April 2022	April 2027

Other stewardship (SC members)

	Participant role	Name	Email address
✓	Steward to “International movement of Citrus fruit (2023-019)” and “International movement of fresh banana (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> fruit) (2023-028)”	Mr André Felipe C. P. da SILVA Federal Inspector Quarantine Division Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply BRAZIL Tel: (61) 3218-2925	andre.peralta@agro.gov.br
✓	Steward to “International movement of International movement of fresh taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) for consumption (2023-023)”	Ms Sophie PETERSON Director, Pacific Engagement and International Plant Health Australian Chief Plant Protection Office Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment AUSTRALIA Tel: +61 2 6272 3769 Mob: +61 466 867 519	Sophie.Peterson@aff.gov.au
	Assistant Steward to the TPCS	Ms Mariangela CIAMPITTI Servizio Fitosanitario DG Agricoltura Regione Lombardia Piazza Città di Lombardia 1 20124 Milano ITALY Tel: (+39) 3666603272	mariangela_ciampitti@regione.lombardia.it
	Assistant Steward to the TPCS	Mr Eyad MOHAMED Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian reform	ppdsyr@gmail.com ; Eyadm2009@gmail.com

		Al Abed street Sabeh Bahrat Area, Damascus SYRIA Tel: +963933492111- 00963112220187	
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IPPC Secretariat

	Participant role	Name	Email address
✓	IPPC Secretariat Lead to TPCS	Ms Adriana G. MOREIRA Deputy Lead of the IPPC Standard Setting Unit / Standards Officer IPPC Secretariat / FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy Tel.: (+39) 06 570 55809	Adriana.Moreira@fao.org
✓	IPPC Secretariat Support to TPCS	Mr Emmanuel Plarhar KRAH Phytosanitary Standard Setting Support Specialist IPPC Secretariat / FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy	Emmanuel.Krah@fao.org

Others

	Participant role	Name	Email address
✓	Support – report writing. In kind contribution for from Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) and Pacific Community	Mr Riten Chand Gosai Biosecurity, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards Officer Charge de la Biosécurité, Sanitaire et Phytosanitaire Standard Pacific Community SPC - Private Mail Bag - Suva, Fiji Tel: (679) 3370733 Ext: 35575	riteng@spc.int

Host

Name	Email address
Ms Gabrielle Vivian SMITH Chief Plant Protection Officer Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests AUSTRALIA Phone: +61481912117	gabrielle.vivian-smith@aff.gov.au
Ms Lauren MADDEN A/g Assistant Director, Pacific Engagement and International Plant Health Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests Phone: +61 403 086 185	lauren.madden@aff.gov.au

Appendix 4: TPCS workplan for 2024–2025

As of December 2024, the TPCS work programme includes seven subjects, approved by CPM-18 (2024) as provided in the table below. To note that a call for topics: standards and implementation is planned for 2025.

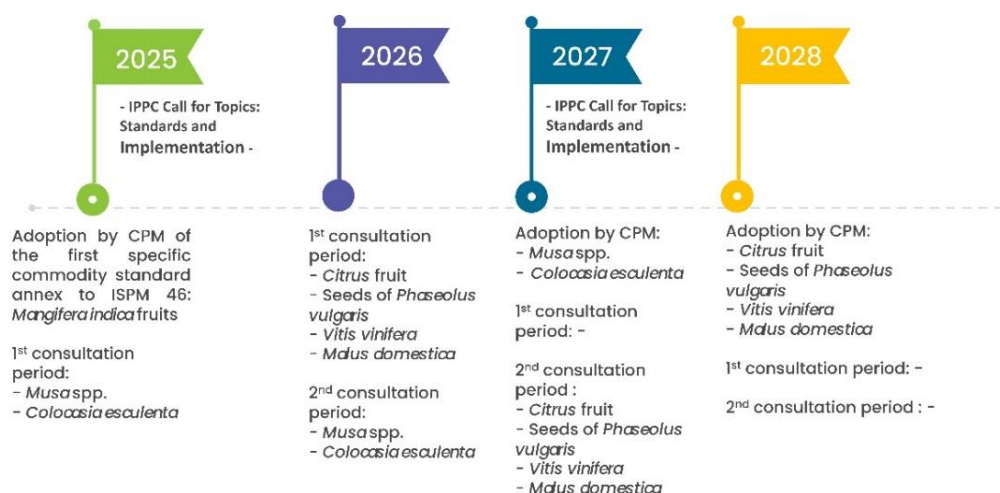


Figure 1. Tentative timeline for the development of IPPC specific commodity standards (as of December 2024). It is expected that, by 2028, seven specific commodity standards will be adopted as annexes to ISPM 46.

Table 1. TPCS workplan for 2024–2025 by subject development. To note that two face to face meetings are planned for 2025 and one for 2026.

Topic No.	Current Title	Priority	Status
2023-028	International movement of fresh <i>Musa</i> spp. fruit	1	Draft ISPM for SC May 2025
2023-023	International movement of fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> for consumption	1	Draft ISPM for SC May 2025
2023-008	International movement of seeds of <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	1	ISPM for development in June 2025 and planned for first consultation in July 2026.
2023-019	International movement of <i>Citrus</i> fruit	1	Draft ISPM under development, for completion in June 2025 and planned for first consultation in July 2026.
2023-018	International movement of <i>Vitis vinifera</i> fruit	2	Tentatively for drafting at the Dec 2025 face to face meeting; planned for first consultation in July 2026.
2023-024	International movement of <i>Malus domestica</i> fruit for consumption	2	Tentatively for drafting at the Dec 2025 face to face meeting; planned for first consultation in July 2026.
2023-027	International movement of fresh <i>Citrus sinensis</i> fruit	2	The need for drafting depends on 2023-019.