



## COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

### TWENTIETH SESSION

#### LIST OF TOPICS FOR IPPC STANDARDS

##### AGENDA ITEM 9.1.1

*(Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat)*

#### 1. Background

- [1] This document outlines the amendments to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (LOT) recommended by the Standards Committee (SC) in 2025 to the Commission of Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), arising from SC deliberations and submissions to the ongoing Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. The document also outlines the modifications to the LOT already made by the SC, where this is within the authority of the SC.
- [2] The LOT database can be viewed on the International Phytosanitary Portal.<sup>1</sup>

#### 2. SC modifications to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*

- [3] The responsibility for modifications to subjects for technical panels and their priorities has been delegated to the SC. The SC modifies the LOT by adding, deleting or modifying subjects on the technical panels' work programmes. These include terms for consideration by the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG), diagnostic protocols for consideration by the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP), and phytosanitary treatments for consideration by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT). Changes to subjects on the work programme of the Technical Panel for Commodity Standards (TPCS) remain under the authority of the CPM, as decided at CPM-19 (2025).
- [4] Modifications to subjects made by the SC in 2025 are included in the following sections. Further details can be found in the reports of the SC May 2025 and the SC November 2025 meetings.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *List of topics for IPPC standards* (LOT database): <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/list>

<sup>2</sup> Standards Committee: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/standards-committee/>

### 3. SC May and November 2025 meetings:<sup>3</sup> assignment of stewards

[5] The SC reviewed the list of topics and assigned stewards and assistant stewards to the following topics:

<i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers</i> (2008-001), priority 1	Assistant steward - Joanne WILSON (New Zealand)
<i>Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft</i> (2008-002), priority 3	Assistant steward - Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy)
<i>Safe provision of humanitarian aid in the phytosanitary context</i> (2021-020), priority 1	Lead steward - Sophie PETERSON (Australia) Assistant steward - Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy)
<i>Annex Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds</i> (2018-009) to ISPM 38 ( <i>International movement of seeds</i> ), priority 1	Lead co-steward - Matías GONZALEZ BUTTERA (Argentina) Lead co-steward - Joanne WILSON (New Zealand)
<i>Annex to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures): International movement of Vitis vinifera fruit</i> (2023-018), priority 2	Lead steward - Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy)
<i>Annex to ISPM 46: International movement of Malus domestica fruit for consumption</i> (2023-024), priority 2	Lead steward - Eyad MOHAMMED (Syrian Arab Republic) Superseded by: Lead steward - Joanne WILSON (New Zealand)
Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (2019-009)	Assistant steward - Nader EL BADRY (Egypt)

[6] The SC recommended that, for subjects under ISPM 46, the assistant stewards should be drawn from the Technical Panel for Commodity Standards.

[7] The SC agreed that Matías GONZALEZ BUTTERA (Argentina) would continue as interim steward of the TPPT.

[8] The SC also deferred the selection of an assistant steward to the TPG (2006-013).

### 4. Consideration of submissions from the call for topics

[9] At its November 2025 meeting, the SC reviewed and discussed submissions received under the ongoing Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. Further information about the review by the SC is provided in the paper under agenda item 9.3. Following their review, the SC:

- added the diagnostic protocols for tomato mottle mosaic virus (2025-013), priority 1, and *Begomovirus solanumdelhiense* (2025-014), priority 2, to the LOT; and
- recommended to CPM-20 (2026) that the topic Revision of ISPM 3 (*Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*) (2025-010), priority 1, be added to the LOT.

### 5. SC May and November 2025 meetings: other decisions

[10] The SC added the revision of the ISPM 5 term “pest free area” as a subject to the work programme of the SC in the LOT.

[11] The SC recommended to CPM-20 (2026) the following changes to their work programme and the LOT:

- reinstating the topic *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft* (2008-002) with priority 2 and lifting its pending status (see Appendix 1 for justification for this proposal, as agreed by the SC e-decision below);
- adding the focused revision of ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) regarding the “pest absent” descriptions, with priority 1, to resolve ambiguity with ISPM 5; and

<sup>3</sup> Reports of Standards Committee meetings: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/standards-committee/>

- changing the priority for the revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014) from priority 2 to priority 1.

## 6. SC e-decisions

[12] **Removal from the work programme:** The SC approved the removal of the subjects *Halyomorpha halys* (2023-012) and *Oryctes rhinoceros* (2023-003) from the TPDP work programme.

[13] **Addition of five phytosanitary treatment proposals to the LOT:** The SC added:

- Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Actinidia* spp. (2024-003);
- Hot water treatment protocols for *Bactrocera dorsalis* on *Mangifera indica* (2025-001);
- Hot water treatment protocols for *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* on *Capsicum annum* L. (2025-002);
- Ethanedinitrile fumigation of wood for *Hylurgus ligniperda* and *Hylastes ater* (2025-003); and
- *Drosophila suzukii* on all host fruits and vegetables (2025-004).

[14] **Selection of steward for the commodity standard on the International movement of *Malus domestica* fruit for consumption (2023-024):** The SC selected Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) to replace Eyad MOHAMMED (Syrian Arab Republic) as steward for the commodity standard on the International movement of *Malus domestica* fruit for consumption (2023-024).

[15] **Topic *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft* (2008-002): lifting the pending status and assigning priority 2.** After agreeing, at their November 2025 meeting, to recommend that the pending status of this topic be lifted (see above), the SC approved the paper *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft: a One Health perspective* (Appendix 1) for submission to CPM-20 (2026) to provide the supporting justification for the change.

## Recommendations

[16] The CPM is invited to:

- (1) note the adjustments to subjects made by the SC in the *List of topics for IPPC standards*:
  - the removal of the subjects *Halyomorpha halys* (2023-012) and *Oryctes rhinoceros* (2023-003),
  - the addition of the five phytosanitary treatment proposals,
  - the addition of tomato mottle mosaic virus (2025-013), priority 1, and *Begomovirus solanumdelhiense* (2025-014), priority 2, to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, and
  - the addition of the revision of the ISPM 5 term “pest free area” as a subject in the work programme of the SC;
- (2) add the focused revision of ISPM 8 regarding the “pest absent” descriptions to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, with priority 1, to resolve ambiguity with ISPM 5;
- (3) change the priority for the revision of ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) (2023-014) from priority 2 to priority 1;
- (4) remove the pending status of the topic *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft* (2008-002) and assign it priority 2 in the *List of Topics for IPPC standards*;
- (5) add the topic Revision of ISPM 3 (*Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*) (2025-010), priority 1, to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*;
- (6) adopt the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, with the above adjustments; and

- (7) *request* that the IPPC Secretariat update the LOT database on the International Phytosanitary Portal, according to the decisions made by CPM-20 (2026).

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## Appendix 1: Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft: a One Health perspective

(Prepared by the SC small working group and agreed by the SC)

### Introduction

- [1] The risk of plant pests being transported via aircraft and air containers represents a significant concern for global plant health. Air travel enables the rapid and extensive dissemination of pests across long distances within a short time frame, allowing them to reach areas and continents where they were previously absent, including inland territories far from coastal entry points. This risk is associated not only with transported plants, plant products, or other regulated articles, but also with aircraft and air containers themselves, which may serve as pathways for the inadvertent spread of pests. Documented cases demonstrate that aircraft and air containers have contributed to the introduction of pests into countries or regions where they were previously absent (e.g. the introduction of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* and *Popillia japonica* into Europe).<sup>4, 5</sup>
- [2] The advancement of this topic as a standard has until now been influenced by its association with the sea containers topic. However, the long-discussed ISPM for sea containers has not materialized and relying on this is not practical. Given the distinct characteristics of air transport and the rapidity of aircraft turnover, it is timely and necessary to advance this topic independently to minimize pest risks associated with air containers and aircraft.

### Background

- [3] Proposed in November 2007, the topic *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts* (2008-002) was included by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in the standard setting work programme with high priority. In November 2010, the Standards Committee (SC) approved the specification for *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts* (2008-002) as Specification 52.<sup>6</sup> Initially assigned priority 1 by the SC in May 2011, its priority was then reduced to priority 3 – a change adopted by CPM-10 (2015).
- [4] In 2021, the SC agreed that both the sea containers topic (2008-001) and *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft* (2008-002) should similarly be kept in “pending” status, awaiting CPM decision, which in turn was pending the outcome of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers, because of the synergies between the topics on sea containers and air containers.
- [5] At the November 2025 meeting, the SC discussed a paper from a member inviting the SC to reconsider the pending topic and assign it priority 1, given its global relevance and ongoing plant pest risk management experiences in Italy related to *Popillia japonica* (Japanese beetle) presented during the science session on One Health at CPM-19 (2025).<sup>7, 8</sup>

### Rationale for the proposal

- [6] Airports, aircraft and air containers possess specific characteristics that render the implementation of pest risk mitigation measures more feasible compared to sea containers.

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<sup>4</sup> Arrivals of hitchhiking insect pests on international cargo aircraft at Miami International Airport: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10530-005-3736-x>

<sup>5</sup> Quarantine risk associated with air cargo containers: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289604446\\_Quarantine\\_risk\\_associated\\_with\\_air\\_cargo\\_containers](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289604446_Quarantine_risk_associated_with_air_cargo_containers)

<sup>6</sup> Specification 52: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/1312/>

<sup>7</sup> CPM-19 Science Session – Italy case study: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/94440/>

<sup>8</sup> CPM 2025/INF/27: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/94389/>

- [7] Airports operate under a common regulatory framework applied globally. While multiple operators are involved, a single entity is responsible for activities such as ensuring passenger and cargo safety, managing airport operations, and handling business and airline relationships. As a result, the network of relationships and communications between operators and airlines relies on well-established channels. This established interconnected structure makes it feasible to implement official measures such as the management of vegetation within the airport perimeter and disinfection procedures (e.g. disinsection) within aircraft cabins and cargo holds.
- [8] Furthermore, aircraft and air containers can accidentally and rapidly transport pests or disease vectors that pose risks not only to plant health but also to human and animal health. A coordinated approach to managing risks associated with plant pests and those affecting humans and animals, within the framework of the One Health concept, can deliver significant benefits, including reducing duplication of efforts and enhancing global preparedness.
- [9] An example is the joint implementation of a plan to prevent the spread of *Popillia japonica* through aircraft departing from Milan Malpensa Airport, which is located in an infested area. This plan is integrated with actions undertaken to control mosquitoes and other vectors of arboviruses such as Dengue and Zika virus, in line with the World Health Organization's "Global Arboviruses Initiative."<sup>9, 10 11</sup>
- [10] This experience demonstrates that measures for managing a plant pest risk can effectively be used for managing also human and animal health risks, and how coordination between different agencies can lead to savings in human and financial resources and to reduce environmental impact.
- [11] Raising the priority of this topic and resuming its development could ultimately represent another opportunity to foster collaboration among the "Three Sisters" (the Codex Alimentarius, IPPC and the World Organisation for Animal Health) to reduce impacts on humans, animals, and the environment, optimize resource utilization, and promote cross-functional collaboration and synergy.

<sup>9</sup> Pest risk management plan on Japanese beetle at Malpensa airport 2021–2025:

[https://fitosanitario.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/b8dca582-4b92-42e1-9e2a-035489035586/Malpensa+plan\\_Phytosanitary+measures\\_EN+version.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-b8dca582-4b92-42e1-9e2a-035489035586-pGgKpAd](https://fitosanitario.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/b8dca582-4b92-42e1-9e2a-035489035586/Malpensa+plan_Phytosanitary+measures_EN+version.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-b8dca582-4b92-42e1-9e2a-035489035586-pGgKpAd)

<sup>10</sup> 2026–2028 plan for the mitigation of the risk of passive spread of *Popillia japonica* Newman at airports in Lombardy: [https://fitosanitario.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/7ace4154-e722-4196-b47c-63cfd79f85f7/EN+version+Annex+A+Lombardy+Popillia+japonica+airports+2026\\_2028.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-7ace4154-e722-4196-b47c-63cfd79f85f7-pGgJ7L1](https://fitosanitario.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/7ace4154-e722-4196-b47c-63cfd79f85f7/EN+version+Annex+A+Lombardy+Popillia+japonica+airports+2026_2028.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-7ace4154-e722-4196-b47c-63cfd79f85f7-pGgJ7L1)

<sup>11</sup> Global arbovirus initiative: preparing for the next pandemic by tackling mosquito-borne viruses with epidemic and pandemic potential: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240088948>