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1. Opening of the meeting

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] The IPPC Standards Officer opened the meeting and asked that a moment of silence be observed in light of recent terrorist attacks. He then welcomed all and in particular the Standards Committee (SC) members for whom this was their first meeting: Ms Nadia HADJERES (Algeria), Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France), Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile), Ms Shaza OMAR (Egypt, Replacement for Ms Fida's Ali RAWABDEH and Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI), Stephen BUTCHER (New Zealand) and Mr Pere KOKOA (Papua New Guinea). He noted the absence of Ms Alice Ntoboh Siben NDIKONTAR (Cameroon), who resigned, and Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Mr DDK Sharma (India), who were unable to attend).
- [2] He thanked the following for their in-kind staff contributions: France for a full-time staff for five years and the Joint FAO/IAEA division, Canada and New Zealand for part-time staff. For 2015, he thanked the Joint FAO/IAEA division and Japan for hosting and supporting meetings as well as thanked the People's Republic of China and New Zealand for hosting meetings.
- [3] The IPPC Secretary, Mr Jingyuan XIA, also welcomed the participants. He informed the SC of his educational background from China, the Philippines and the Netherlands, which had provided him with expertise in plant protection. He shared his work experience from the Chinese National Cotton Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture of China, and more recently as the Chinese Ambassador to the three Rome-based UN agencies.
- [4] He shared his views and thoughts on the IPPC and its relation with the other "two sisters", Codex and OIE, stressing that while similar in age and mandate, the role of IPPC has room to grow in terms of impact. To achieve this, strategic planning must improve and he recalled that this had been discussed by the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) in their October 2015 meeting. He explained that the main goal of the IPPC community for the next five years should be building IPPC members' capacities to implement the Convention and its standards, and that this should be done within the framework of standard setting, implementation facilitation and communication / partnerships. He also noted that the SPG and the Bureau had agreed to have yearly themes for the next five years meaning that the Secretariat will focus efforts on the specific yearly theme. The themes as agreed by the Bureau in October 2015 were: (i) Plant health and food security for 2016, (ii) Plant health and trade facilitation for 2017, (iii) Plant health and environmental protection for 2018, (iv) Plant health and capacity building for 2019, and culminating with (v) the International Year of Plant Health in 2020.
- [5] Regarding the challenges facing the Secretariat, he informed the SC of the efforts made to implement the recommendations from the recent IPPC Secretariat Enhancement Evaluation with the intention of increasing collaboration in relation to standards, from their development to their implementation. He mentioned, the restructuring of the Secretariat into two main units: standard setting and implementation facilitation, which will help the integration within the Secretariat.
- [6] Lastly, he reflected on the history of the Standards Committee acknowledging the successes of the group. Nevertheless, also the SC has challenges in terms of enhancing collaboration, cooperation and integration with implementation. Because, as he pointed out, standard setting cannot exist alone but must link to implementation activities. In this context he noted that the CPM Vice-Chairperson, Ms Lois RANSOM, had developed a discussion paper presenting views on how to increase the collaboration between the SC and the Capacity Development Committee (CDC) and he invited the SC to also consider ways to enhance integration. However, he stressed that enhanced collaboration must involve everyone, from the SC, to the CDC, contracting parties, RPPOs and Secretariat staff.
- [7] He invited all the SC members to consider the following three points: (i) Strategic planning and standard setting towards 2020 considering the UN's sustainable development goals; (ii) Capacity building and; (iii) Increased advocacy, because all SC members should be communicators for the IPPC.

[8] He concluded noting that he was confident that the future of standard setting would be prosperous, and wished all the participants a successful and fruitful meeting.

[9] The new SC Chairperson also welcomed the SC members and the observers to Rome and opened the meeting.

1.2 Election of the Rapporteur

[10] The SC elected Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) as Rapporteur.

1.3 Adoption of the Agenda Chairperson

[11] The SC adopted the Agenda (Appendix 1).

2. Administrative Matters

Documents List

[12] The Secretariat presented the Documents list (Appendix 2).

[13] Participants List

Participants List

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

Local Information

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

Standard Setting Unit staff

[16] The Standards Officer introduced the Standard setting staff².

3. Updates

3.1 Items arising from governance bodies

[17] The IPPC Coordinator briefed the SC on matters of relevance deriving from governance body meetings held since May 2015³. He noted that this will be a year of transition, for the SC (with a new Chairperson), for the Secretariat (with a new Secretary) and with a new way of working (e.g. ePhyto), but that he was confident that the IPPC was moving the right direction.

[18] **CDC review.** The Coordinator explained that the CDC review, which was discussed in the Bureau June 2015 meeting, made a number of recommendations for instance for the committee to be expanded to an “Implementation Committee”, which would oversee all IPPC capacity development activities, including IRSS and those related to the implementation pilot project on surveillance. The Bureau agreed that the implementation of the recommendations should follow the restructuring of the Secretariat.

Ways to enhance collaboration between the SC and the CDC

[19] Ms Lois RANSOM (Australia), Bureau member and CPM Vice-Chairperson, introduced a paper regarding Bureau and SPG discussions on the possibilities for enhanced collaboration between the CDC and the SC⁴. She firstly pointed out that the Framework for Standards and Implementation should be

¹ [Link to local information](#)

² [Link to standard setting staff](#)

³ 29_SC_2015_Nov; [Link to June 2015 Bureau report](#); [Link to October 2015 Bureau report](#); [Link to October 2015 SPG report](#)

⁴ 19_SC_2015_Nov

able to provide a good basis to shape collaboration which will be submitted to CPM-11 (2016). She informed the SC that the Chairperson of the SC and a CDC representative, with the CPM Chairperson and IPPC Secretariat staff, had met in the margins of the SPG 2015 meeting and discussed the possibility of making a general call for topics and tools that assist implementation. She further noted that the Bureau in its October 2015 meeting proposed that the SC and CDC Chairpersons would meet regularly and discuss any issue of concern, and that the SC and CDC meetings be held at the same time to allow for the committees to meet.

- [20] She stressed that the IPPC community will be recognized for what can be collectively achieved and that the IPPC community must work as one to ensure this as the IPPC does not cover standard setting only but also includes capacity development and national reporting. It is all this together, and a holistic approach for enhanced integration between these areas should be pursued.
- [21] The SC members expressed their appreciation for the suggestions to enhance collaboration between the SC and the CDC. It was pointed out that the two pillars of the Secretariat (standard setting and implementation facilitation) would need to collaborate more. Some SC members also felt that allowing members of the two committees to share ideas and experiences in an informal setting would automatically help integration. The SC suggested that the objective of a joint meeting should be agreed upon in advance because it should be clear what would be envisaged to be achieved.
- [22] Some SC members suggested that the SC and the CDC could review submissions for topics and tools. One way could be to set “implementation goals” of a standard already at the drafting stage and consider these as the draft is being developed.
- [23] Other proposals included that a standard could potentially have a “standard steward” and an “implementation steward” who would work together throughout the development of the standard, and that there could be deeper discussions at CPM on implementation of standards.
- [24] Regarding the proposal for a joint call for topics and tools, some members felt that this should follow only once an analysis of the actual implementation challenges of various countries would have been carried out, and considered against the Framework for Standards and Implementation. Because, unless these are clear, it will not be possible to fully grasp which tools would be needed. In this context, a member highlighted that all CPs face implementation challenges; they are not limited to developing countries. Another SC member recalled that implementation is the responsibility of all contracting parties. In this context, the SC agreed that a mechanism for monitoring implementation would be beneficial to understand the concrete implementation challenges of contracting parties.

The SC:

- (1) *Agreed* that a potential joint SC/CDC meeting should have clear and pre-defined objectives.
- (2) *Invited* the CDC to consider the proposals and suggestions made in this meeting, including the paper submitted by the CPM Vice-chairperson, propose any additional ways to enhance collaboration and suggestions on how to move forward.
- (3) *Invited* the Chairpersons of SC and CDC to lead the preparation of a paper for CPM-11 (2016) consideration on ways to enhance collaboration between the SC and the CDC.
- (4) *Agreed* that Mr Stephen BUTCHER (New Zealand), Mr Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina), Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) and Ms Esther KIMANI (Kenya) would assist the Chairpersons of SC and CDC, and any CDC members to prepare the paper mentioned above.

3.2 Briefings from IPPC Secretariat

Standard setting

- [25] The Standards Officer informed the SC of the standard setting work plan for 2016 and 2017 (based on the priorities set by CPM), which had been prepared following recommendations from the Secretariat Enhancement Evaluation Study and the Bureau, and which was forming an integrated part of the

Secretariat work plan⁵. He recalled the major outputs for standard setting and explained various key steps within the standard setting process. He also highlighted that while not all standards move forward with the originally intended pace, in 2015 alone the Standard setting unit nevertheless worked on 70 standards.

- [26] He reiterated the need to identify extra-budgetary resources to support the work on standard setting. Should the Standard setting unit lose any staff or be assigned new activities, the work plan would not be able to be carried out entirely.
- [27] SC members expressed their appreciation for the information provided which gave a detailed yet summarized overview of the expected work for the next two years. Some SC members suggested the document presented be made public. The Secretariat agreed with this proposal noting that it may be presented in a different format, for instance in the Secretariat annual report.
- [28] The observer from Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO), expressed a point of concern because RPPOs had been included as the last entry under “liaison”. He invited the Secretariat to include RPPOs in a more predominate place because of the important role they carry in helping to implement the Convention. The Secretariat agreed to make the necessary changes and acknowledged the importance of RPPOs.
- [29] One SC member queried if it would be possible to have only one member consultation, and not two as currently where there is a second member consultation in February for diagnostic protocols. He pointed out that this second consultation does not allow for regional coordination in the Regional Workshops. The Secretariat explained that this extra member consultation had been agreed and noted by CPM-9 (2013) to due to the high number of DPs in the process, and that it was expected that the experts providing comments on the DPs would not be the same as the ones on ISPMs. However, the standard setting procedure is currently under review, and proposed changes from the SC-7 plus group would be discussed under section 9.3.

Implementation facilitation

- [30] The Capacity Development Officer firstly explained how the work in relation to capacity development and implementation will be merged into a new Implementation Facilitation Unit (IFU). She noted that the areas of capacity development, IRSS, dispute settlement and national reporting obligations (NRO) would be included. She also recalled that the CDC has a very different nature and business model from the SC from how its membership is selected to its functions. The CDC is an oversight body of the Secretariat’s capacity development work plan approved by CPM and not a body charged to produce directly tools for the implementation of the Convention, as the SC.
- [31] She reiterated the need to identify resources from extra-budgetary sources to support the work on implementation facilitation because the staff situation is extremely volatile at the moment with most contracts expiring in June 2016.
- [32] She was pleased to inform the SC that various manuals have recently been posted on the Phytosanitary Resources page⁶ and she welcomed feedback on them from all contracting parties. These manuals are part of the culmination of a STDF project compatible with the IPPC capacity development strategy, and they will be essential tools to help contracting parties implement the Convention and its ISPMs.
- [33] She also highlighted the success of the six IPPC Regional Workshops which are venues for collecting regional views on standards and for building contracting parties’ capacities on how to engage in IPPC activities.
- [34] The IRSS Officer briefed the SC on other important activities including the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool, IRSS and the work on the Pilot implementation project on surveillance. For the

⁵ 21_SC_2015_Nov

⁶ <http://www.phytosanitary.info/ippc-technical-resources>

pilot project, the current preparatory phase includes analysis of activities to be carried out in the situation where resources are not identified and a certain level of flexibility will be needed. He also informed the SC that a number of activities have started including for instance a call for “technical resources and for surveillance apps” and that the manual on surveillance has been published. A stakeholder analysis on implementation of ISPM 6 will be made to further identify how CPs can participate in the pilot project.

- [35] Lastly, he mentioned that the Secretariat is working with a number of FAO units including Codex on FAO Strategic Objective 4 for scoping a study on the application of biosecurity approaches (animal health, food safety and plant health) in countries.
- [36] The Secretariat informed the SC of previous activities, including the 2014 Year of Contact Points and highlighted the success of the NRO newsletter which has a two-fold purpose to (i) create awareness and (ii) build capacities. He explained that a survey on “emergency response” had been developed for circulation before the end of 2015, with the purpose of understanding how contracting parties respond to emergencies versus how these emergencies should be reported.
- [37] The SBDS is now refocusing IPPC dispute settlement-related materials on dispute avoidance rather than dispute settlement as this is where support to contracting parties is most needed and most effective in terms of trade facilitation.
- [38] The IPPC Coordinator provided a brief overview of the past work on ePhyto. He was pleased to inform all that the STDF had agreed to fund the pilot project to establish the IPPC ePhyto hub and that the Second IPPC Global Symposium on ePhyto, hosted by the Republic of Korea, had been very successful. The symposium had participation from Industry and over 50 countries. Mr Nico HORN (The Netherlands), Chairperson for the ePhyto Steering Group, further explained that the Symposium had provided an excellent opportunity to understand opportunities and challenges for ePhyto and that the Steering group was considering setting up an Industry advisory group.

Integration and support

- [39] The Secretariat briefed the SC on the establishment of the Integration and Support Unit (ISU) which will be responsible for the technical areas of NROs and dispute settlement (although reporting on these areas will be through the Implementation and Facilitation Unit), information management, advocacy, communication, partnerships and liaison for the whole Secretariat, plus various administrative tasks related to the efficient running of the Secretariat, including the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- [40] For information management, it was explained that the IPPC website is continually being updated for fixes and functional improvements, while as a matter of priority the IPP home page is being redesigned from release at the beginning of 2016. The ISU is increasingly involved in the overall information management of the general Secretariat needs.
- [41] Given the increasing focus on IPPC communication, efforts have been made to increase the relevance, quality and timeliness of the news items. Additionally, an IPPC seminar series has been introduced within FAO and the first two were on “the International Year of Plant Health” and “Invasive alien species”. The IFU is also enhancing collaborations with other FAO divisions, particularly the FAO Communications Division, and the hope is that communication support from FAO corporate divisions will increase. One challenge is to maintain the IPPC identity while adhering to the new FAO policies, which may for instance mean that the ippc.int could be migrated under the FAO.org domain.
- [42] The work undertaken to support the International Year for Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020 proposal was highlighted and noted that there is now an IYPH page available, via the IPP home page, which contains materials (the IYPH toolbox) that countries can use to promote the IYPH and raise awareness at a national level.
- [43] The Secretariat is also focusing on a new format and design for the 2015 IPPC Annual Report which will be made available for CPM-11 (2016).

4. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to CPM (from Substantial concerns commenting period)

4.1 2014 Amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001)

- [44] The Steward introduced the draft 2014 Amendments to ISPM 5 and the Steward's response to the compiled comments from the Substantial concerns commenting period⁷.
- [45] The SC reviewed and modified the draft Amendments. The main issues discussed were as follows.
- [46] **Mark.** One member comment suggested that “mark” should not be revised but deleted from the Glossary because the proposed definition could be confused with the use of ‘mark’ and its derivatives in ISPM 7 (in relation to phytosanitary certificates), ISPM 3 (relation to insect marks), ISPM 12 (in relation to certificate stamped, sealed or marked, and distinguishing marks). Other ISPMs may also use the term in ways not compatible with the current definition. The comment proposed that if it was not defined in the Glossary, “mark” could continue to be used in its common English sense in different ISPMs, and defined in individual ISPMs where needed, as is the case in ISPM 15.
- [47] The SC agreed that the TPG should consider this term further and consider deleting this term, and withdrew it from the Amendments to the Glossary.
- [48] **Grain (as a commodity class) and seeds (as a commodity class).** One comment suggested that definition should be made more explanatory and precise by including cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The comment suggested that these examples had been excluded due to translation issues but that they could be resolved in collaboration with FAO translation. The steward explained that the definition would not be able to include all the needed examples and that it was therefore preferred that the definition would be as inclusive as possible, by not specifying these examples. Instead, she suggested, that in any draft standard dealing with these terms they should be defined and be clarified in the scope of the standard.
- [49] The Standards Officer highlighted an issue in relation to grain and seeds “as a commodity class” that had arisen in recent discussions on the concept of a commodity standard, and in the work on ePhyto, namely understanding what a “commodity class” is. The Glossary definition states that a commodity class is a “category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations”. This definition does not correspond to the ePhyto commodity class descriptions and additionally, phytosanitary regulations vary between countries in relation to commodities within one “class”. This would, for instance, be the case for a number of seeds; tomato seeds would have different phytosanitary regulation from tree seeds. There are therefore significant difficulties in using and understanding what the term “commodity class” comprises, and several SC members felt that it would be useful to get clarification. One SC member raised that for ePhyto commodity classes are not defined and reference is made to type of product.
- [50] An SC member also pointed out that the issue is further challenged by understanding what a commodity is. For instance, it is not clear whether “bark” is a commodity or whether the commodity would be “pine bark”.
- [51] The SC discussed whether the terms “commodity class” and “commodity” should be reviewed by the TPG, whether the term “commodity class” should perhaps instead be deleted from the Glossary altogether to be used in its common sense and whether the terms in the Amendments to the Glossary that include “as a commodity class” should be worked on further. Yet another proposal was to not define “seeds” and “grain” in the Glossary but only in the standards concerned.
- [52] Several SC members considered that eliminating “commodity class” from the terms, both for grain and for seeds, could be the solution, but SC members pointed out that there is a need for a distinction between a term as a commodity or commodity class, and a term in its botanical sense, just as some countries use

⁷ 1994-001; 17_SC_2015_Nov

“as a commodity class” for regulatory purposes, and therefore did not agree with the proposal to take out “commodity class” from the terms.

- [53] The SC acknowledged that the issues related to the understanding and use of the term “commodity class” reaches beyond the Glossary term and definition.
- [54] However, the SC also recognized that the proposals for revisions presented in the draft Amendments to the Glossary were still valid independent from this issue and therefore agreed to put the current proposals in the draft Amendments forward without modifications.
- [55] **Wood.** One member comment argued that “bamboo” should be included in the definition. However, the Steward explained that “bamboo” was excluded for consistency with the draft standard on the *International movement of wood*. She further explained that bamboo had been included in the scope of the draft ISPM *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* because bamboo products present a similar pest risk as wood products and handicrafts. The SC agreed and did not propose a modification to the definition.
- [56] A member comment suggested that bamboo be defined because it was not clear if bamboo relates to processed products (e.g. flooring) or unprocessed products (e.g. poles for scaffolding). The TPG Steward recalled that, in the framework of the draft ISPM *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood*, the SC requested in May 2015 the EWG to further investigate the range of species covered by the term “bamboo” (e.g. mainly but not exclusively species in the genera *Phyllostachys* and *Bambusa*). Moreover all the wood and bamboo products (made by manufacturing or crafting) that fall under the scope of this standard should be identified. These products include but are not limited to furniture, tools, decorative items and toys. Therefore, for the moment a definition of “bamboo” was not deemed necessary in the Glossary because these terms will be defined in the draft ISPM *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood*. The SC agreed.
- [57] It was also suggested by a member comment to define “wood residue” to clarify if the term would include wood shavings and wood dust. However, the TPG Steward explained that this was not deemed necessary because this term is straightforward as it means residues resulting from the processing of wood, such as wood shavings and wood dust, and because it is used in its common sense and not with a particular IPPC meaning. The SC agreed.

Lastly, a CP suggested that the TPG review the definition of “processed wood material” to also consider including items such as engineered wood and glulam. The TPG Steward noted that she agreed that the revision of the definition of “processed wood material” could be considered because the Glossary definition is less precise than the wording used in ISPM 15, section 2.1:

“...wood packaging made wholly of processed wood material, such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that has been created using glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof”

The definition of “processed wood material” is:

“products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof”

- [58] She pointed out that the word “and” does not fit very well with the expression “or any combination thereof” because it is not clear whether glue, heat and pressure can be used individually (i.e. not in combination). As a result, not all wood materials so defined are of sufficiently low risk (theoretical example of big pieces of wood that would have been stuck together using only glue).
- [59] The SC did not agree with the proposal because the members felt that the current definition of “processed wood material” was well understood and did not need a revision at this point.

The SC:

- (5) *Withdrew* the term “mark” from the draft 2014 Amendments to ISPM 5 and asked the TPG to reconsider this term.

- (6) *Approved* the draft 2014 Amendments to ISPM 5 as modified in this meeting for submission to CPM-11 (2016) for adoption (Appendix 4).
- (7) *Added* the term “commodity class” (2015-013) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* and asked the TPG to review this term in light of the recent discussions on the concept of a commodity standard (see section 5 of this report) and commodity classes within the context of ePhyto and consider deletion.
- (8) *Thanked* the TPG for their efforts and work to amend this draft ISPM.

4.2 Draft ISPM on *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)* (2006-031), Priority 1

[60] The TPDF Steward introduced the draft ISPM and the TPDF responses to the SCCP comments⁸ and briefly outlined the background of this draft.

[61] The SC reviewed the draft ISPM, and discussed the following substantial issue.

Definition of “conditional host”. One member comment suggested modifying the definition to:

“a plant species or cultivar that ~~is not a natural host but~~ has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain its development to viable adults, but is not a natural host under defined, specific conditions ~~as concluded from the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard~~”

[62] The Steward explained that the TPDF had not accepted this change because “conditional hosts” are non-natural hosts that are only infested under the semi-natural field conditions. The proposed text stated the opposite and would therefore not clarify that the “conditional host” is initially a “non-host”.

[63] One member disagreed with the statement that conditional hosts are non-natural hosts. She believed that in nature, the host status of a plant to a particular pest is a continuum; there are no discrete categories of “natural host”, “conditional host” or “non-host” in the field. At any given time, she explained, the same plant could be a host, conditional host or non-host for a pest depending on its phenology stages. These stages were characterized by scientists and regulators as host, conditional host or non-host for their specific needs (i.e. research, regulations). In addition, the term “semi-natural field conditions” could include a “no choice tests” or forced infestation during the experiment. This has limited relevance to the commercially traded hosts of fruit flies and therefore to the phytosanitary community. She concluded stating that the current definition could be significantly improved by addressing the concept of “conditional host” from the regulatory point of view rather than limiting it only to experimental situations.

[64] Another member pointed out that “conditions set out in this standard” would mean that it is expected that a conditional host is determined through “trials conducted under semi-natural field conditions...when there is a particular need to determine if a fruit is a conditional host or a non-host”. Otherwise (in the framework of this standard) the linkage of the term “conditional host” with the proposal to perform trials is not clear. His understanding of the definition was a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain its development to viable adults as concluded from the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard.

[65] Several SC members agreed with the originally proposed definition, supporting that a “conditional host” is initially a “non-host”, and expressed strong concerns about making further changes. They pointed out that the current definition followed the logic of the draft’s flow chart on “steps for the determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies”. They did not agree with the proposal to take out mention of “is not a natural host”, stressing that this was truly essential for the standard. If it was to be done, the standard should be rewritten.

⁸ 2006-031 ; 10_SC_2015_Nov

- [66] The SC Chairperson recalled that the objections on the standard had originally related to the term only and that the SC had agreed to the definition and concept. Thus, and considering the strong concerns expressed, the SC agreed to leave the definition as proposed by the steward and the TPF and did not propose modifications to the draft.

The SC:

- (9) *Approved* the draft ISPM on *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) for submission to CPM-11 (2016) for adoption (Appendix 5).
- (10) *Thanked* the Steward and the TPF for their efforts and work to develop this draft ISPM.

5. Concept of a commodity standard

- [67] The Secretariat summarized the discussions from the meeting of the Working group on the Concept of a commodity standard (Edinburg, July 2015)⁹ as well as the SPG October 2015 discussions¹⁰ recalling that the SC was invited to make recommendations to CPM.
- [68] She pointed out that the SPG fully supported the development of Commodity standards, agreed that they should contain requirements, and agreed that they should be developed as ISPMs due to the weight ISPMs carry. The SPG felt that in the future, as an alternative to commodity standards, topics for standards could focus on pests or groups of pests.
- [69] The SPG concurred with the conclusions reached by the Working group that commodity standards may often actually be standards for groups of commodities, which would have to encompass a variety of commodities. The SPG acknowledged that these standards would be very complex to develop because they would need to set requirements that might cover hundreds of pests, and therefore suggested that a global appropriate level of protection should be strived for. The Working group acknowledged that the effectiveness of phytosanitary treatments is not always stated. In this context, the SPG recommended that further IPPC phytosanitary treatments be developed to accompany the commodity standards.
- [70] The Secretariat further noted that guidance from FAO Legal services had been sought on whether references in standards would be legally binding. FAO Legal services had informed the Secretariat that these were simply references.
- [71] The SC agreed that firstly, it should be clarified what would be addressed by “commodity standards” (see also discussions under section 4.1) and how to address the standards whose scope covered several commodities.
- [72] A small group met to discuss the issues further and to prepare a paper outlining issues and recommendations to CPM¹¹. The SC discussed the conclusions from the small group and modified the paper. In this context, it was clarified that certain recommendations from the Working group were included in the proposed CPM paper although they did not pertain fully to the SC.
- [73] Firstly, the SC reiterated its strong support for the Framework for Standards and Implementation as the basis for planning and prioritizing ISPMs and tools. The SC recognized that within the area of the Framework there are layers of standards that have varying levels of requirements appropriate to the effective management of pest risks, depending on the scope, which are identified in the standards.
- [74] **Global phytosanitary requirements.** The SC discussed whether commodity class or commodity standards should always contain requirements. Several members observed that it would not be possible to develop a standard for instance on “seeds”, “grain” or “wood” that would outline globally harmonized specific requirements for all the different seed or wood commodities. Additionally, SC members felt that it would not be possible to include globally agreed pest lists, because countries do not regulate the

⁹ [Link to the Report](#) of the meeting on the Concept of a commodity standard.

¹⁰ 29_SC_2015_Nov; [Link to the SPG October 2015 report](#).

¹¹ CRP_01_SC_2015_Nov

same pests as an outcome of the PRA. Furthermore, an SC member stressed that the parallels made between ISPM 15 and commodity class standards in terms of setting global specific minimal requirements were not relevant because the scope of the standards were different. The scope of ISPM 15 relates to a clearly identified pest risk and commodity, which would be different from the standards with broader scope. The SC did find, however, that standards with a broad scope, such as the draft ISPM on wood, could provide guidance to CPs at a commodity group level (i.e. commodities that share characteristics in relation to pest risks).

- [75] However, it was recalled that the Working group had agreed that standards for groups of commodities should contain requirements. One SC member also pointed out that it would be valuable to harmonize some measures to be taken, for instance for grain, because of the benefits this would have on trade. A PRA would still need to be performed, and if scientifically justified other measures could be required. The SC later agreed that in some cases general guidance on requirements might be in some standards and not so specific.
- [76] In this context, the SC discussed the meaning of “phytosanitary regulations”, contained in the Glossary definition of “commodity class”. Some SC members understood this as “phytosanitary measures” which would mean that the same requirements should be established for all the commodities in that class. Other SC members interpreted the definition to relate to the pest risk, not the measures applied to mitigate the pest risk. With this interpretation, the need for the standards to include harmonized requirements for all commodities would not be necessary. The SC agreed with this interpretation and agreed not to match the scope of a standard to a Glossary term as this could prove adverse to the development of standards.
- [77] Nevertheless, the SC recognized that it was difficult not to continue using the expression “commodity standards” because the SC had been tasked to consider this concept, but stressed that emphasizing a label was not helpful especially when there much confusion around the meaning and definition of it.
- [78] The SC agreed that the level of requirements in a standard should be determined by the standard’s scope (broad or narrow) and that the standards could cover a continuum which allows for a fluid and logical connection between them and provides for sufficient flexibility in terms of the requirements to be included.
- [79] **“Broad scope” standards** would provide harmonized guidance in relation to the options to manage the pest risks associated with a group of commodities (such as wood, plants for planting, seeds, grains, fruit and vegetables), that is to harmonize the application of phytosanitary measures. Hence the standard could include general requirements consistent with a broad scope.
- [80] Some member of the SC felt that “general requirements” following this interpretation would mean, as an example from the draft ISPM on wood, that wood should be debarked to manage specific pest risks. How to proceed with debarking or the more specific requirements for debarking may be covered by commodity specific standards, but where harmonization would be achievable, it could be included in the broad standard.
- [81] The SC felt that it would be feasible and highly advantageous if the world would agree on a common understanding of pest risks associated with groups of commodities. For instance, the broad standard on grain could include guidance on pest risks connected to bulk movement. This could be helpful for countries to direct them towards the tools and measures available to mitigate the risk. It was suggested that the broad standards could also outline the principle of balancing the requirements to ensure they are justified, hence provide guidance on how to set requirements (vs setting these requirements). Furthermore, it was pointed out that, in this scenario, commodity specific standards should not repeat or duplicate information contained in the overarching standards.
- [82] **“Narrow scope” standards** would concern specific groups of commodities which share pest risk characteristics and would contain specific requirements. The groups of commodities covered would be specified at different levels of detail determined by the scope of the standard, which would also determine their place in the Framework. Some standards within this group could be logically linked with the broader standards.

[83] The concept elaborated by the SC is illustrated below using existing adopted and draft standards. It is recalled that there would be a continuum of standards:

A. The following illustrates the continuum for ISPMs related to wood:

Example of a standard with a broad scope

International movement of wood (draft)

Example of standards with a narrower scope that are or may be linked to a broad standard

Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM 15)

International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (draft)

International movement of lumber (submitted topic – considered but not recommended)

Use of systems approaches in managing pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (submitted topic – considered but not recommended)

B. The following illustrates the continuum for ISPMs related to fruit and vegetables for human consumption:

Example of a standard with a broad scope

Pest risks associated with fruit and vegetables for human consumption in international trade

Example of standards with a narrower scope that are or may be linked to a broad standard

Pest-based

Establishment of pest free areas for fruit fly

Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)

Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)

Phytosanitary treatments (irradiation, cold, etc.)

Host-based

International movement of apples (submitted topic– considered but not recommended)

International movement of tomato fruit (submitted topic– considered but not recommended)

[84] The SC acknowledged that the Framework for Standards and Implementation may need to include additional information to reflect this continuum.

[85] Regarding the existing standard setting procedure enabling the development “commodity standards”, the SC concluded that the current procedure is sufficiently comprehensive to enable the development of standards that deal with commodities.

[86] The SC acknowledged that the current standard setting procedure does not enable rapid responses to new and emerging pest risks. Some SC members felt that this discussion was outside of the remit of the SC because of the lack of a clear relationship between responding to an emergency and the drafting of standards. Nevertheless, the SC discussed at length the challenges resulting from the lack of an emergency response mechanism and strongly supported that the CPM develop a mechanism that allows for more rapid action in the event of new emerging serious pest risks.

[87] The SPG had encouraged the SC to test whether the current criteria for inclusion of new topics are relevant to determine the development of commodity standard topics. The SC discussed the issue when reviewing the submissions received in answer to the 2015 call for new topics for the standard setting work programme and felt the criteria should be reviewed at a later stage.

[88] The SC considered whether guidance should be developed to assist the assessment of topics for standards within the Framework for Standards and Implementation as it would be expanded to

accommodate the layers, but felt the current standard setting procedure would require further guidance to link all available tools when prioritizing topics for standards.

- [89] The SC noted that some members of the SPG considered a pilot could be used to help understand feasibility challenges for the future work on specific commodities. Progressing a topic to a specification will likely draw out a range of considerations for the harmonization of measures for the international movement of a single commodity and test the assumption that current processes are sufficient to do this. It may also inform the proposed guidance.
- [90] The SC strongly supported closer collaboration between standard setting and implementation and also strongly supported that CPs should be encouraged to submit phytosanitary resources relevant to the management of pest risks associated with commodities or groups of commodities for possible inclusion in the phytosanitary resources web pages.
- [91] The SC agreed that the current standard setting procedure should be followed for developing all standards, and therefore they felt it was premature to consider changes to the existing standard setting procedure. This could be reviewed in the future. Consistent with this consideration, the SC did not find a specific template was needed.
- [92] The SC considered that the approach described above addresses the remaining conclusions and recommendations made by the WG.

The SC:

(11) *Invited* the CPM to:

- *Note* the considerations by SC in relation to the concept of commodity standards, with reference to the WG report and SPG discussions.
- *Agree* that the development of commodity standards is no more relevant, feasible or higher priority than any other standards and that there is nothing in the current standard setting process that prevents contracting parties from proposing topics for standards that harmonize the management of pest risks on a particular commodity or group of commodities.
- *Agree* that a standard need not be tagged as a particular type, such as a commodity standard, but rather focus on defining requirements or guidance for harmonization that are appropriate to the effective management of pest risks that the standard is intended to achieve and which is defined in its scope.
- *Agree* to the expansion of the Framework of Standards and Implementation to accommodate the continuum for the management of pest risks associated with conveyances and on commodity pathways.
- *Request* that SC, in collaboration with the Capacity Development Committee (CDC), or its successor, develop guidance on this continuum of standards and their requirements for presentation to CPM.
- *Request* the Bureau to urgently establish a mechanism to deal with emerging issues that require global action, in consultation with SC and CDC.

6. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to CPM (from May 2015 SC meeting)

6.1 Draft ISPM on *International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting* (2005-004), Priority 1

- [93] The Steward introduced the draft ISPM and explanatory notes¹² recalling that the SC in May 2015 had agreed that a small SC email group would work virtually to prepare a revised version of the draft ISPM

¹² 2005-004; 12_SC_2015_Nov

for presentation to this SC. The subgroup was to take into consideration the formal objection received at CPM-10 (2015)¹³. She summarized the main issues discussed in the subgroup.

[94] An SC member who had participated in the subgroup, stressed that the email group had faced a major challenge in redrafting the standard because the formal objection did not provide specific improvements to the draft.

[95] It was explained that both plants for planting and growing media present a combined pest risk. He explained that the formal objection had been submitted because the draft contained some measures that are exclusive for the growing media, whereas others address both the plants for planting and the growing media.

[96] A small SC group met and the SC discussed the following points:

Scope. There was still confusion as to the scope of the standard which resulted in the formal objection. The SC agreed that the intention of the draft was for it to cover plants for planting when they are moved with growing media, and that it would cover the two following situations:

- when plants for planting are moved with the growing media in which they were grown
- when plants for planting are replanted in new growing media before they are moved

[97] Some members proposed to modify the title to emphasize that the commodity would be plants for planting with growing medium attached to them, if this would help the understanding. This would clarify that the standard would not address growing media nor plants for planting individually but only in combination. However, other SC members felt that with the above explanation the title was clear

[98] The SC changed the draft to clarify the scope and eliminated duplicated text.

[99] The SC discussed whether it was necessary to state that “plants intended for planting in the pest free growing media should be free from quarantine pests” and agreed to retain such wording because plants for planting could lead to contamination or infestation of a pest free growing media after planting. It was pointed out that not all quarantine pests could contaminate or infest the growing media and the SC decided to specify that plants intended for planting in the pest free growing media should be free from “relevant” quarantine pests. One SC member suggested it was not needed to mention that the plants may need to be treated before planting to prevent contamination or infestation of the growing media by quarantine pests as it was already covered in the section on “treatments”. The SC agreed to this suggestion.

[100] **“Infestation”.** Some SC members had proposed to delete this term throughout the draft because it was not seen as relevant for growing media. However, the SC felt that it was essential to retain “infestation” because some growing media such as bark, wood chips or coconut fibres could indeed be infested and hence did not agree with the deletion. The SC added “depending on the type of medium” after “infestation” in the outline of requirements and in section 2 for clarification.

[101] **Definition.** Some SC members had proposed to delete the definition of “soil” as considered not needed but the SC agreed to retain it because it was one of the tasks from the specification and needed for clarity.

[102] **Outline of requirements.** The reference to “production methods” was removed because it was not considered as a pest risk management option.

[103] **Pest Risk Analysis (PRA).** The SC members agreed to replace “plants for planting and growing media are usually assessed together” by “the pest risk of plants for planting and the associated growing media in which the plants were grown should be assessed together” as this would clarify that it is necessary to do so if the plants for planting are moved with the growing media in which they were grown before export.

¹³ [CPM 2015/INF/15](#)

[104] **Factors that affect the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting.** The SC agreed to retain the reference to cases where soil is part of the growing medium because it was agreed that it was essential for the pest risk assessment. It had been proposed for deletion referring to the formal objection that soil is not a safe substrate for international movement of plants but dependent on PRA it may be allowed.

[105] **Post-entry quarantine (PEQ).** The SC agreed to delete “or to apply phytosanitary measures before release of the consignment” because this statement was not relevant in this context.

The SC:

- (12) *Approved* the draft ISPM on *International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting* (2005-004) as modified in this meeting for submission to Substantial concerns commenting period (Appendix 6).
- (13) *Requested* the Secretariat to highlight that comments should focus on main concerns related to the changes that were made to address the formal objection.

6.2 Draft ISPM on *International movement of wood* (2006-029), Priority 1

[106] The Steward introduced the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood* (2006-029), which had received a formal objection prior to CPM-10 (2015), and the Steward’s notes¹⁴.

[107] She recalled that the SC in May 2015 had agreed that the Steward, in collaboration with the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ), would revise the draft ISPM. She explained that the draft ISPM had been revised trying to take into account the outcomes from the Working group on the Concept of a commodity standard, including restructuring the draft ISPM to align it with the proposed template, but that guidance had been unclear. Furthermore, as suggested by the TPFQ, some of the wording had been simplified and clarified to increase the prescriptive level of the guidance provided, specifically in relation to PRA. Information on treatments was moved to an appendix because this information may change with the adoption of new wood treatments.

[108] Based on the conclusions reached in relation to the Concept of commodity standards (see discussions under section 5 of this report), the SC discussed whether the standard should be submitted for adoption, another consultation period or if it should be made pending CPM guidance on the structure and content of this type of standard. Some SC members felt that it would be appropriate to review the draft only when guidance from CPM on the content and structure of this type of standard would be available.

[109] The Steward felt that, independent from CPM guidance, it would be unlikely that the content and structure of the draft would change significantly because the current draft had been reviewed in depth. Additionally, she suggested that the other draft standards currently being worked on that pose similar difficulties would also need to be made pending. Based on this, the SC agreed that the draft standard should be redrafted based on the conclusions reached in this meeting on the “concept of a commodity standard”.

The SC:

- (14) *Invited* SC members to submit comments on the draft ISPM on *International movement of wood* (2006-029) to the Steward with copy to the Secretariat by 1 January 2016.
- (15) *Asked* the Steward, in collaboration with the TPFQ, to redraft the ISPM on *International movement of wood* (2006-029) taking into consideration the conclusions outlined in section 5 of this report and resubmit it to the SC.

¹⁴ 2006-029; [Link to Specification 57](#); [Link to EWG September 2014 Meeting Report](#); 13_SC_2015_Nov

7. Draft ISPMs from expert drafting groups (EWG/TP) for member consultation

7.1 *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008), Priority 2*

- [110] The Assistant-steward introduced the draft ISPM, the steward's notes and a document detailing implementation issues¹⁵.
- [111] He recalled that the draft had been discussed in the SC May 2015 meeting and that the Steward had worked together with a small SC subgroup and the TPFQ to revise the draft.
- [112] The SC discussed the following points:
- [113] **Scope.** Some SC members felt that the aspects related to the production of wood products and handicrafts should be addressed as they may affect the pest risk. It was also suggested to detail further the products that would be included in the scope and group them into categories but the Assistant-steward noted that it had been assessed not to be feasible due to the great variability of the products.
- [114] Regarding the inclusion of bamboo, the EWG agreed that the pest risks of bamboo are similar to those of wood products but the TPFQ would need to provide some additional input. Rattan, reeds and grasses or similar which may be used for handicraft products, on the other hand, were not included because of the different pest risks.
- [115] **Harmonized customs codes.** These codes are internationally agreed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and it was felt they helped provide a better understanding of products covered (see Table 2), which would help NPPOs to determine pest risks. Some SC members did not agree to include the codes in the core text of the standard because they were not requirements. Another SC member suggested this table would fit better in an appendix.
- [116] **Official mark or symbol / certificate of compliance.** Some members considered such a mark or certificate of compliance would facilitate trade. It would be issued by NPPO authorized entities, although other SC members felt that the phytosanitary certificate should be used. Several other SC members expressed concerns with the implementation of this standard, highlighting the particular nature of trade in handicrafts where the country of export may not be the country of production, where the products' origin is unclear and where the volume traded worldwide is immense.
- [117] The SC members posed the following queries and points in relation to the implementation of a mark or certificate of compliance:
- [118] - Whether delegation of issuance of "certificates of compliance" would be in line with the IPPC and what the legal implications would be. It was recalled that phytosanitary certificates, according to the Convention, may only be issued by public officers whereas the proposal for the certificate of compliance was for it to be issued by an NPPO authorized entity.
- [119] – Whether the role of the NPPO should be that of oversight of the authorized entities and whether this would need to wait for action on the topic *Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002).
- [120] - Whether the certificate of compliance could be considered a "certificate of treatment" as it is only required when treatments have been applied which would avoid confusion over the alternative uses of the certificate of compliance.
- [121] - Whether a separate standard on certificates of compliance would be needed to clarify their content and use.

¹⁵ 2008-008; 16_SC_2015_Nov; 15_SC_2015_Nov

- [122] - If the certificate should instead be issued by the NPPO and, considering the volume of handicrafts traded worldwide, whether NPPOs would have the necessary resources to issue such certificates.
- [123] - Whether certificates of compliance for large shipments could be used given that the consignment could be separated in the importing country and re-exported. The certificate could be replicated and this was recognized by the experts as being a solution with the potential for fraud, but it would be a cost efficient way to manage some of the pest risks.
- [124] - It was felt that a physical mark on the ornamental products might be unsightly and devalue the product.
- [125] The SC suggested that the implementation challenges associated with the certificate of compliance were complex and some SC members suggested they should be discussed by the CPM (see also discussions under 9.1 of this report).
- [126] **Treatments.** An SC member expressed concerns on the inclusion of ISPM 15 treatments in the draft because these treatments have been approved for wood packaging material only. The SC agreed that the draft should clarify whether these treatments would all be applicable to the products under the scope of this standard.
- [127] The SC discussed the way forward for this draft and whether it should be reviewed again by the TPFQ. One member felt that the outstanding issues were outside of the remit of the TPFQ. However, other SC members agreed that the TPFQ would be in a good position to provide the necessary input to finalize the draft standard for review by the SC.

The SC:

- (16) *Asked* the Secretariat to seek FAO Legal services advice on whether the use of “certificates of compliance” would be in line with the IPPC and what the legal implications would be.
- (17) *Invited* SC members to submit comments to the Steward with copy to the Secretariat on the draft ISPM on *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) by 1 January 2016.
- (18) *Invited* the TPFQ to review the draft ISPM *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008), taking into account the observations made by the SC November 2015 and provide input to the Steward. The Steward’s revision should be resubmitted to the SC.

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

- [128] The Steward introduced the draft ISPM, the steward’s notes and a document detailing implementation issues¹⁶.
- [129] She recalled that the draft had been discussed in the SC May 2015 meeting.
- [130] A small SC group met and the SC discussed the following points:
- [131] **Scope.** The SC discussed whether “branches” should be excluded considering it may be understood that the draft covered also branches that are traded separately. Several SC member expressed concern with the inclusion because it could mean to include shrubs, conifer branches or Christmas trees without roots and many other commodities. The Secretariat recalled that the SC in May 2015 had considered that branches are traded like cut flowers or in combination with cut flowers and therefore suggested it be contained in the draft. It was also highlighted that the original scope of the standard was to include those tree branches that are typically sold in combination with cut flowers and that the intention had never been to include branches such as conifer branches.

¹⁶ 2008-005; [Link to Specification 56](#); [Link to EWG June 2014 Meeting Report](#); 25_SC_2015_Nov; 24_SC_2015_Nov

- [132] Additionally, the scope had been aligned with the Glossary definition “cut flowers and branches”. However, the SC agreed not to attempt to adapt to the Glossary definition but instead define the scope according to a group of commodities with similar pest risks.
- [133] Consequently, the SC agreed that the scope should be limited to cut flowers and non-woody foliage for decoration or ornamentation as these had a similar pest risk to cut flowers. The SC felt that the pest risk of branches would increase the complexity of the draft to a significant degree.
- [134] **Flowers for human consumption.** The SC agreed to exclude edible flowers from the draft because the treatments allowed for cut flowers in this draft could make the flowers unsafe for human consumption. Additionally, it was considered that edible flowers present a different pest risk as they will be stored differently and consumed immediately.
- [135] **Perishability.** The SC addressed this issue in more detail in the core text of the draft because perishability influences pest risk management options and because of its importance in trade.
- [136] **Appendix.** The previous annex on examples of pest groups was changed to a non-prescriptive appendix as the list was not exhaustive.
- [137] **Implementation.** The Secretariat noted that the EWG had wished to add a section on implementation issues to the draft ISPM, which the Secretariat had advised against because these issues should be identified separately from the standard itself. The SC agreed with not including the section.
- [138] An SC member stressed that the need for standard setting to proceed independently from any implementation issues identified in relation to this standard because there are large investments into the phytosanitary systems to allow for trade of cut flowers.
- [139] **Pest risks and minimum requirements.** Considering that cut flowers are normally grown in green houses or in tropical areas, the Secretariat queried whether it would not be possible to divide the cut flowers into a number of groups and agree to a few pests or groups of pests that should never be allowed for those groups respectively. Several SC members explained that this would not be possible because countries have different pest risks for different cut flowers; one country may have some regulated Thrips species but have other species present already hence it would be impossible for instance to include Thrips on a list of top pests. It was also pointed out that the pests identified by the EWG were simply “pests” and not listed as quarantine pests, and that pests that are not regulated may be vectors for quarantine pests.
- [140] The SC felt that the revised draft adequately took into consideration the conclusions reached under section 5 of this report but noted that some consequential changes were still needed before the draft could be submitted to member consultation.

The SC:

- (19) Modified the title of the draft ISPM to *International movement of cut flowers and foliage* (2008-005).
- (20) *Invited* SC members to submit comments to the Steward with copy to the Secretariat on the draft ISPM on *International movement of cut flowers and foliage* (2008-005) by 1 January 2016.
- (21) *Asked* the Steward to revise the draft ISPM on the *International movement of cut flowers and foliage* (2008-005) and resubmit it to the SC.

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

8.1 *Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2*

[141] The Steward introduced the draft specification, the Steward's response to member comments (Dec. 2014 - Feb. 2015) and the Steward's notes¹⁷. He noted 94 comments had been received and the majority of issues raised had been incorporated into the draft specification.

[142] The SC discussed the following points:

[143] **Core ISPM, Annex or revision of existing ISPM.** Some member comments suggested to develop an annex or appendix to ISPM 11, instead of a stand-alone ISPM to avoid overlaps and duplication. Alternatively, it was suggested to revise stage 3 of ISPM 11 because it deals with pest risk management. One SC member felt that it would be important to develop this draft as a core ISPM because the content explains a complex step for countries to take to avoid the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Another member also pointed out that ISPM 11 only refers to pest risk management in general terms but focusses on risk assessment whereas the draft standard on pest risk management would elaborate on this point, hence there should be limited overlaps.

[144] Another SC member recalled that the EWG would consider this point under Task 2 and felt that the experts would be in the best position to provide recommendations to the SC. The SC felt that the EWG should consider all the different options on how this information should be presented, including whether it could be a supplement, and modified Task 2 accordingly.

[145] **Reason for the standard.** The SC agreed that the principle of management of pest risk from ISPM 1 should be the guiding principle of this standard and would help clarify the purpose of the standard. Additional references to relevant standards and text were added for clarity.

[146] **Purpose.** The text was reduced to avoid duplication with the previous section.

[147] **Scope.** It was clarified that the standard should concern regulated pests.

[148] **Tasks.** A member comment suggested to add a task on the concept of evaluating whether a measure is proportionate to the pest risk. The SC agreed that it was an important element to include and discussed the wording of the task. The term "proportionality" had been proposed but some SC members felt this was not clear in English although it seems to be widely used in other languages. It was suggested to use instead "strength of measure", however, after extensive discussions the SC agreed to use "proportionality" as it covers both the concept of the strength of measure and that of acceptable level of risk.

[149] The SC discussed adding mention of "environmental impact" in relation to the evaluation of phytosanitary measures. Some SC members felt that this would be covered by the general task on potential impact on biodiversity, but the SC agreed that the environmental impact should be considered specifically in relation to identification of pest risk management options. The SC considered also adding "social impact" in this context, discussing whether this was relevant for pest risk management. Some SC members felt that it would be important to include because there could be social impacts for instance in relation to chemical treatments and that should be considered, but others felt there was too much confusion around what was meant by "social impact" to include it as a task and that it was already covered under "environmental impact" or was addressed in ISPM 5 Supplement 2 regarding potential economic importance. The SC decided to not include "social impact".

[150] A member comment had suggested adding "evaluating phytosanitary measures for their availability", but the SC felt that "applicability" would be more appropriate because evaluation is carried out only if a measure is available whereas its applicability should be evaluated.

¹⁷ 2014-001; 06_SC_2015_Nov; 07_SC_2015_Nov

[151] **Expertise.** The Secretariat encouraged the SC to specify the expertise needed in the EWG to ensure that the appropriate experts would be selected; the wording as proposed would make selection difficult.

[152] The SC agreed adding the requirement that the experts should also have experience in applying phytosanitary measures because they should be able to evaluate the cost-effectiveness, proportionality and feasibility of measures. The SC considered adding experience in “establishment of measures” but several SC members felt it was unclear what would be intended by this. The SC also agreed it was important to include the need for experience in evaluating and selecting pest risk management options. The SC added that experts with extensive experience or experience across a number of the areas of expertise should be given priority to facilitate selection.

[153] **References.** The SC discussed the proposed deletion of references to regional standards based on the member comments suggesting that one region alone should not be referenced. Instead of deleting the references, an SC member suggested to retain them and add any other regional standards that would be applicable and useful for the EWG to consider when developing the standard. The SC agreed that regional and national standards would provide useful guidance and should be included in the references list if they were specifically applicable to the topic and no ISPM was available on the topic. The SC agreed to add the reference to EPPO “Decision-support scheme for quarantine pests (Guidelines on Pest Risk Analysis)” because it was felt to be helpful guidance.

The SC:

(22) *Approved Specification 63 Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001) as modified in this meeting (Appendix 7).*

8.2 Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002), Priority 2

[154] The SC agreed that the draft specification would be submitted to the SC e-decision process.

The SC:

(23) *Agreed to defer discussion on the draft specification on Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) to an SC e-decision.*

(24) *Invited SC members to submit comments on the draft specification on Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) to the Steward by 1 January 2016. The Steward’s revision should be resubmitted to the Secretariat by 1 February 2016 for presentation to the SC.*

8.3 Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006), Priority 4

[155] The SC agreed that the draft specification would be submitted to the SC e-decision process.

The SC:

(25) *Agreed to defer discussions on the draft specification Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006) to an SC e-decision.*

(26) *Invited SC members to submit comments to the Steward with copy to the Secretariat on the draft specification Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006) by 1 January 2016. The Steward’s revision should be resubmitted to the Secretariat by 1 February 2016 for presentation to the SC.*

9. Standards Committee

9.1 Follow-up on actions from the SC May 2015 Chairperson

9.1.1 Call for phytosanitary treatments

- [156] The SC Vice-Chairperson introduced the agenda item due to the SC Chairperson also being the Steward of the TPPT. She recalled that the SC had discussed their support for a possible call for phytosanitary treatments in their May meeting (see section 6.1 of the SC May 2015 report¹⁸). It was also highlighted that the SPG and the Bureau had shared the wish for a call stressing IPPC phytosanitary treatments are critically important because they help protect plants and plant products while greatly facilitating trade.
- [157] The Secretariat fully supported the need for additional IPPC phytosanitary treatments but stressed that there would not be sufficient financial or human resources to manage the work in relation to a call for treatments in conjunction with current priorities which have been set by CPM.
- [158] He highlighted that the Standard setting unit is currently working on some 70 topics and that of these more than 20 are draft diagnostic protocols which have progressed significantly. The Standard setting unit would be pressured if they were to take on additional activities without having more resources or stopping work on lower priority topics.
- [159] The Bureau observer suggested that the need for treatments could be linked to implementation issues, and that this could be something to discuss between the SC and CDC Chairpersons. In this context, it should be considered both how to address the need for harmonized tools, and which may be other tools available in the interim (and how these tools would be made available). In this context, the Secretariat informed the SC that the Phytosanitary Measures Research Group was reviewing numerous cold treatments and that perhaps CPs could submit these for possible inclusion in the Phytosanitary resources page to provide some guidance.
- [160] Also, the Secretariat recalled that only NPPO or RPPO approved treatments may be submitted in a call for treatments, and that some CPs may identify a need for treatments which have not been approved. Currently there is no mechanism to address this issue. The Bureau observer remarked that this issue could be considered in conjunction with the discussion on emerging pest risks (see discussions under section 5 of this report). It could be considered a risk in itself that countries do not have the means to respond to emerging pest risks.
- [161] The Secretariat recalled that the SSP does not mention when calls for phytosanitary treatments should be. As a compromise between the need for further IPPC phytosanitary treatments and the few Secretariat resources available, the Secretariat agreed to set up in 2017 or sooner a page on the IPP (to be created) which would allow PTs to be submitted in a gradual manner.
- [162] One SC member suggested that treatments not reaching probit 9 should be allowed for submission. The TPPT Steward explained that treatments only need to state a level of efficacy and do not need to reach probit 9.
- [163] The SC appreciated the possibility of a phased in approach for the submission of phytosanitary treatments. However, the SC felt it would be advantageous to understand the needs for phytosanitary treatments of NPPOs and RPPOs. This knowledge would help substantiate and justify the need both for additional treatments and additional resources to be allocated to this work in the Secretariat. Accordingly, the SC agreed that a small group should prepare a paper on this for CPM Bureau consideration.

The SC:

- (27) *Strongly agreed* that the IPPC phytosanitary treatments are critically important because they help protect plants and plant products while greatly facilitating trade.

¹⁸ Link to SC May 2015 Meeting Report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/81111/>

- (28) *Agreed* to provide input for a paper outlining the national and regional needs for phytosanitary treatments to substantiate the need for further IPPC phytosanitary treatments and justify the need to additional resources to be allocated to be developed by 1 January 2016.
- (29) *Asked* a small group (Ms Lois RANSOM (Bureau member, lead), Mr Bart ROSSEL (Australia), Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN (Yemen), Ms Nadia HADJERES (Algeria) and the Secretariat to prepare the paper mentioned in the previous decision for presentation to the CPM Bureau.

9.1.2 Proposals for discussions at CPM on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards

- [164] Mr Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina) introduced a paper proposing concepts and implementation issues related to adopted standards for CPM discussions¹⁹. He recalled that this was in line with the decision from CPM-10 (2015) on reserving time at CPM for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, and that the SC had already submitted a table to the Bureau for their consideration (see 2015-06 Bureau report). He summarized his main implementation issues identified in relation to the following ISPMs:
- [165] ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*). Some of the main components of a phytosanitary certification system are the operational responsibilities to undertake a series of functions and help improve national systems.
- [166] ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency actions*). The way countries implement ISPM 13 is part of the knowledge needed not only to evaluate the implementation itself but also to have a feedback of the compliance of the different aspects established in this ISPM, for instance, the investigations of non-compliances and their relevant answers to the countries that have communicated such non-compliances. He recalled IRSS had revealed implementation issues on this standard.
- [167] ISPM 19 (*Guidelines on lists of regulated pests*). Discussing this ISPM would help to understand if CPs update regulated pest lists appropriately and how they communicate this. As a result, the limitations to perform these activities will be better understood and thus CPs may be helped to improve such activities. He recalled IRSS had revealed implementation issues on this standard.
- [168] ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*). How the equivalence measures are proposed and assessed to determine their effectiveness in mitigating the pest risk may be examined in order to know the implementation of ISPM 24. It would help to understand the process applied by CPs and the mechanisms to improve such process for the implementation of equivalences.
- [169] One SC member felt that this exercise was outside of the remit of the SC to consider implementation issues of adopted standards and that this should rather be discussed in the CDC (or its follower). The Secretariat considered that there would be value for the SC to discuss potential implementation issues during the development of standards.
- [170] The SC agreed that the implementation issues for the above listed adopted standards were all important topics and suggested that the CPM Bureau should consider which, if any, to invite the CPM to discuss in plenary. Also, after further consideration, the SC agreed that the “certificate of compliance” proposed during discussions on the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008) (see section 7.1 of this report) should be a topic to be discussed by CPM to explore CPs views on the concept.

¹⁹ 18_SC_2015_Nov

The SC:

- (30) In line with the decision from CPM-10 (2015) on reserving time at CPM for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, *invited* the CPM Bureau to consider :
- The “certificate of compliance” and its concept specifically in relation to the draft ISPM on *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood* (2008-008)
 - The implementation issues identified and outlined above for ISPM 7, ISPM 13, ISPM 19 and ISPM 24.

9.2 Report of the SC-7 May 2015

- [171] The Chairperson of the SC-7 May 2015 meeting reported on the main outcomes and considerations of the meeting²⁰.

9.2.1 Addition of “inspection” to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

- [172] In reviewing the term “visual examination” (2013-010) in the draft 2014 Amendments to the Glossary (1994-001), the SC-7 agreed with a SCCP comment that the term should be reviewed in combination with “inspection” and “test” (2015-003) and withdrew the term from the draft Amendments. The term “inspection” should therefore be added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) to work on.

The SC:

- (31) *Added* “inspection” (2015-012) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* and invited the TPG to review the term in combination with “visual examination” (2013-010) and “test” (2015-003).

9.2.2 Elements related to the draft ISPM on International movement of seeds (2009-003)

- [173] The Steward presented some issues²¹ that were raised in member consultation that he felt SC guidance on would be helpful when revising the draft ISPM.

- [174] The SC discussed the following issues.

- [175] **Seeds as pathway.** The Steward proposed to reinstate deleted text to this section of the draft ISPM to account for the fact that possibility of both entry and establishment of a pest should be considered before a seed-borne pest is regulated. He explained that many contracting parties have phytosanitary import requirements for all seed-borne pests irrespective of whether this pest is seed transmitted or can establish after entry.

- [176] The SC acknowledged that this issue is dealt with in PRA standards and agreed that the relevant concept in PRA standards should not be repeated but only referenced to.

- [177] **Definitions of “seed borne” and “seed transmitted”.** The Steward explained that he had proposed a modification to the definition proposed by the SC-7 to clarify that a pest is not only seed borne when carried by the seed, though the seed-borne nature of a pest is an intrinsic characteristic. The SC agreed with the modifications which would help understand the term.

- [178] **Additional declaration.** The Steward suggested to add text encouraging the use of the consistent wording for an additional declaration provided in Appendix 2 of ISPM 12 because the international movement of seeds is characterized by substantial re-export and statements such as the additional declaration of the country of origin are needed. However, these statements may be in a different language or the wording may deviate slightly. Due to this, some phytosanitary import requirements are very specific, which could affect trade. This is for instance the case when it is required that the additional

²⁰ [Link to SC-7 May 2015 meeting report](#)

²¹ 11_SC_2015_Nov

declaration states the active ingredient of phytosanitary treatments or even the product, including its formulation and trade name.

- [179] Acknowledging the issue, which may be very important for international trade of seeds, the SC did not find it appropriate to repeat information from ISPM 12 in this draft because they felt the guidance in ISPM 12 should be followed to help ensure harmonization and not duplicated.

The SC:

- (32) *Asked* the Steward to revise the ISPM on *International movement of seeds* (2009-003), taking into consideration the discussions from this meeting, submit a revised version to the Secretariat by 1 February 2016 for presentation to the SC-7 2016 meeting.

9.2.3 Elements related to the draft ISPM on *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (2006-004) for discussion by the SC

- [180] The Steward presented some issues²² that were raised in member consultation that he felt SC guidance on would be helpful when revising the draft ISPM.

- [181] **Abbreviation of “vehicles, machinery and equipment”.** Some member comments proposed using “equipment” when referring to “vehicles, machinery and equipment” to shorten the text, but the Steward suggested that using only “equipment” would not cover some of the nuances needed. The SC agreed to continue to use “vehicles, machinery and equipment”, which could easily be abbreviated to “VME”.

- [182] **“New VMEs” to be included in the Scope.** Some member comments had suggested including new VMEs and the Steward therefore proposed to clarify that these were not covered by the standard through a note indicating that portions of the standard could be used to address the pest risks of new VMEs. The SC suggested if the Steward felt these issues could be easily addressed by the current text to consider expanding the scope.

- [183] **Appendix on Military VMEs.** The Steward suggested that the appendix on military VMEs should be incorporated into the core text because ultimately the pest risk management would be the same as for used civilian VMEs. In addition, pests which may contaminate military VMEs would be the same pests which can contaminate other VMEs. The incorporation of the appendix into the core text would also allow for increased prescriptiveness. However, the SC felt that the levels of prescriptiveness would not significantly help in the communication with the Military.

- [184] The SC members agreed that having a summary of the requirements in an appendix would facilitate communication with the Military and help increase compliance with the standard. Additionally, it was recalled that the SC-7 would not be able to incorporate the appendix into the standard unless there were rational arguments presented during member consultation to support that.

The SC:

- (33) *Asked* the Steward to revise draft ISPM on *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (2006-004), taking into consideration the discussions from this meeting, submit a revised version to the Secretariat by 1 February 2016 for presentation to the SC-7 2016 meeting.

9.3 Report of the SC-7 Plus - May 2015: Revision of the Standard Setting Procedure

- [185] The Chairperson of the SC-7 plus group meeting summarized the main outcomes from the meeting on the revision of the Standard setting procedure (SSP)²³.

- [186] The SC agreed with the majority of the proposed changes, and discussed the following points:

- [187] **Entities that may submit topics or comments.** The SC discussed whether limiting the entities that may submit topics to CPs only was appropriate and SC members wished to include RPPOs in this step of the

²² 14_SC_2015_Nov

²³ [Link to SC-7 SSP May 2015 meeting report](#)

procedure. The Chairperson of the SC-7 plus group explained that most of the SC-7 plus group had been in favor of being as inclusive as possible (as allowed for in the current procedure); they acknowledged that only CPs have the privilege to decide on which topics to include but that anyone should be able to submit topics. However, in order to reach consensus the SC-7 plus group had agreed to limit this to CPs only.

- [188] A briefing from the recent Technical Consultation among RPPOs, held in October 2015, highlighted the RPPOs' concern in being excluded from submitting topics. The RPPOs believed that it would be counterproductive to IPPC Secretariat's Enhancement Evaluation Study to increase cooperation with RPPOs, and that RPPOs' special role as outlined in Article IX of the Convention should be appropriately considered. In regards to the point of RPPOs having potentially non-CP members, it was pointed out that an RPPO commits to the IPPC objectives and the fact that non-CPs may be RPPOs members would not diminish this commitment.
- [189] The SC supported that RPPOs be allowed to submit topics and modified the SSP revision proposal accordingly.
- [190] Regarding the SC-7 plus group's recommendation that as many stakeholders as possible, including national plant protection services of non-CPs and international organizations, should be invited to submit comments during consultation periods one SC member felt that only those entities that have rights and obligations outlined in the IPPC should be allowed the privilege of commenting, hence he suggested only NPPOs and RPPOs be allowed to comment.
- [191] Other members deemed it appropriate to include non-CPs because the Convention in Article XVIII encourages non-CPs to apply phytosanitary measures consistent with the provisions of the Convention and its standards. Allowing them to comment would consequently seem fair and align with the intent of the Convention.
- [192] Several SC members expressed their wish to allow international organizations to comment on the draft specifications and ISPMs because they may have valuable insight that will facilitate the development and implementation of the standards. Industry members of international organizations will also be requested to assist with the implementation of the standards; this will be facilitated by their involvement throughout the development process. The Secretariat highlighted that the continuous requests to liaise with international organizations for their input on specific standards attest to a real need in this respect, and he requested the SC for this to be accounted for in the procedure. In conclusion, the SC Chairperson recalled that CPs have the full authority to decide which comments to consider. The SC agreed to be as inclusive as possible, and did not adjust the proposed SSP revision.
- [193] **SC adjustments to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (Stage 1, step 2).** Regarding the concept that the SC should be able to recommend adjustments (or changes) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, the SC discussed if this would allow the SC recommend the addition of new topics.
- [194] One SC member expressed concerns with this arguing that the SC could potentially recommend topics that had been deleted from the LOT.
- [195] The Secretariat explained that the proposal was to allow the SC to recommend new topics only in exceptional situations. One SC member felt that any issue should be flagged by a CP directly in the CPM session. While any CP would have this opportunity, several other SC members perceived that the SC technical capacity have the competency and mandate to propose a topic exceptionally.
- [196] In this context, the FAO Legal services clarified that "review" normally means that changes (inclusion or deletion, change of priority) may be introduced, whereas "making adjustments" means minor changes. The SC agreed to use the term "review" instead, as it could otherwise mean that the SC would not be allowed to propose modifications of any type to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

- [197] The SC made changes to the titles and text of stage 2, step 1 and step 2 to clarify the sequence of the development of the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, based on the biennial call for topics, and the annual review because the proposed text was confusing.
- [198] The SC reiterated that the CPM adopts additions, deletions, priorities and strategic objectives of the *List of topics for IPPC standards*. The SC also agreed that the SC should continue to be able to recommend deletions of topics and changes in priorities. With regards to the mandate of recommending addition of topics, the SC agreed that this should be possible only in exceptional situations.
- [199] For consistency with the fact that terms are not included in the biennial call for topics reference to “Glossary term” was deleted from footnote 1.
- [200] Regarding the length of the first consultation period. One observer commented that the reduction of the length would shorten the period within which the IPPC Regional workshops would need to be held, which could pose challenges. The Secretariat explained that it was only at the last revision of the SSP two years ago (adopted by CPM) that the consultation period had been extended, and that the SC-7 plus group had found the advantages of the shorter period more important as it enables the SC to consider important conceptual issues brought up by the CPs before the SC November and facilitate the development of ISPMs. He also confirmed that he had queried this issue within the other units of the Secretariat that organize the IPPC regional workshops and no major concerns had been identified. The SC agreed to have two consultation periods of the same length and therefore did not make changes to the proposed SSP revision.
- [201] **The availability of standard setting documents.** One member queried the availability of draft ISPMs that have been reviewed by the SC-7. The Secretariat clarified that draft ISPMs from SC-7 to the SC November are made public for transparency and to ensure that relevant comments may be channeled through the SC members for discussions at the November meeting. It was pointed out that this was already in place with the current SSP.
- [202] **Minor technical updates.** The SC discussed what sort of updates would be included under “minor technical updates” and how they would be processed. The Secretariat clarified that this would pertain to technical updates needed due to newly emerged science or to technical errors being identified that would need correction. One SC member suggested to add examples to clarify this, but other SC members preferred to leave this point open as they felt flexibility was needed and the SC should be in a position to evaluate the technical foundation of suggestions and recommend updates. Additionally, CPs would still be able to review and object if appropriate to the technical update before adoption. The SC discussed whether to establish criteria for the technical updates noting that they may be useful for the future. The SC agreed to consider at a future meeting if these types of criteria are needed.
- [203] The adoption process for technical updates to DPs was queried because it was not clear if it would be possible to object to the adoption, since DPs are adopted by the SC on behalf of the CPM. The Secretariat explained that DPs would be submitted to the notification period which allows for objections by CPs.
- [204] One SC member queried if the SC Terms of Reference should be amended to clearly state that the SC may propose technical updates to adopted standards, however, the SC agreed that this would not be needed as it was already included (“review of existing ISPMs and identification and review of those requiring reconsideration”). Additionally, it was not felt necessary to specify all tasks performed by the SC to be included in the Terms of Reference.
- [205] **Decision-making in the SC.** The Secretariat explained that, based on FAO Legal services advice it was explained that the SC roles are clear on the approval of specifications and draft standards by consensus but where silent on other decisions, the CPM rules would apply. However, to be more explicit, some changes to Rule 6 of the SC Rules of Procedure were proposed to clarify what should be done in situations where consensus would be required for specifications and standards but could not be reached.

The SC:

- (34) *Considered and agreed* with the justification for the proposals for revision to the IPPC Standard setting procedure as presented in the report from the SC-7 plus group.
- (35) *Reviewed* the proposed changes to the IPPC Standard setting procedure and *agreed* to the proposed changes as modified in this meeting to be incorporated in the IPPC Standard setting procedure and *recommended* them to the CPM for adoption (Appendix 8).
- (36) *Invited* the CPM to agree that the SC regional input after the second consultation was not practical (as currently described in CPM-7 (2012) decision 2 on improving the IPPC Standard setting process) and should not be implemented.
- (37) *Invited* the CPM to agree that the creation of an editorial team was not practical (as currently described in CPM-7 (2012) decision 20 on improving the IPPC Standard setting process) and should not be implemented.
- (38) Following the review of the Standard setting process, *invited* the CPM to note the consequential changes for “Provisions for the availability of standard setting documents”, namely that:
 Draft PTs and DPs presented to the SC are posted for the SC in e-decision forum; discussions reported in the following SC report.
- (39) *Invited* the CPM to amend the Rule 6 of Procedure to the SC as following:
 Rules of Procedure for the SC
 Rule 6. Approval
 Approvals relating to specifications or draft standards are sought by consensus. Final drafts of ISPMs which have been approved by the SC are submitted to the CPM without undue delay.
 Situations where consensus is required but cannot be reached shall be described in the meeting reports detailing all positions maintained and presented to the CPM for discussion and appropriate action.
- (40) *Asked* that, once the CPM has adopted the revision to the SSP, the Secretariat reviews all IPPC related procedures and make consequential changes according to the revisions to the SSP.

9.4 Confirmation of SC-7 membership for May 2016 SC

- [206] The SC agreed that Ms Esther KIMANI (Kenya), Ms Thanh Huong HA (Viet Nam) and Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN (Yemen) would be the SC representatives for the SC-7 for their respective regions (Africa, Asia and Near East).

The SC:

- (41) *Agreed* to the membership of the SC-7 as presented in the Participants list (Appendix 3).

9.5 Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2015 to October 2015)

- [207] The Secretariat presented the summary of SC e-decision polls and forums noting that since the SC May 2015 meeting 11 e-decisions had been opened²⁴. She was pleased to inform the SC that for seven draft standards that were submitted for e-decisions, agreement was reached and it had not been necessary to open polls.
- [208] For the three SC e-forums (2015_eSC_Nov_08, 2015_eSC_Nov_10 and 2015_eSC_Nov_11) which were opened on the 29 October and closed on 12 November, the Secretariat presented the following oral updates:
- [209] SC approval for adoption of draft diagnostic protocol (DP) for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (2004-016) (2015_eSC_Nov_08). The SC approved to submit the draft DP to the notification period.

²⁴ 26_SC_2015_Nov

- [210] SC approval of the response to formal objection and approval for adoption of draft DP for *Phytoplasma* (2004-018) (2015_eSC_Nov_10). The SC approved to submit the draft DP to the notification period.
- [211] SC approval for adoption of draft DP for *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) (2015_eSC_Nov_11). The SC approved to submit the draft DP to the notification period.
- [212] The Secretariat reminded SC members that the Secretariat will inform the nominees that they were selected for the EWG on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) and reminded SC members that they should inform the unsuccessful nominees from their region that they were not selected by the SC.
- [213] The Secretariat encouraged SC members to respond to all e-decisions to help show that the SC is engaged.

The SC:

- (42) *Noted* the update on forums and polls discussed on the e-decision site (from May to November 2015) (Appendix 9).
- (43) *Noted* that they should inform the unsuccessful nominees for the EWG on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) from their region that they were not selected by the SC.

10. Technical Panels: urgent issues

10.1 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

- [214] The Secretariat presented the ink amendments to the 19 currently adopted annexes to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) to describe the level of efficacy achieved by a treatment schedule instead of using “effective dose” or “ED”²⁵. She recalled that the SC in May 2015 had agreed to the proposed wording. The SC reviewed and approved the ink amendments.
- [215] In the TPPT 2015 face-to-face meeting, the panel had agreed that discussions significantly benefited from the valuable input, experience and participation of an invited expert from the Joint FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture provided in the last years in the development of the irradiation schedules, as well as other treatment schedules. The collaboration had helped to ensure synergies on an international level. The TPPT therefore invited the SC to agree to include an expert from FAO/IAEA in the TPPT membership and thus amend the Specification TP 3²⁶.
- [216] Some SC members raised concerns with this proposal considering that any technical panel members should be selected based on a call for experts. They felt it was inappropriate to extend the membership to an organization.
- [217] The Secretariat explained that the TPPT fully supported the participation of an expert from the FAO/IAEA division because of the valuable input that had been provided on previous occasions, and because of the importance of having strong linkages between the IPPC Secretariat and the FAO/IAEA division. Additionally, an invited expert may lead the development of phytosanitary treatments, being thus heavily involved in the continued work of the panel, but without the ability to participate in the decision-making processes.
- [218] The SC acknowledged the concerns, but recommended to include an expert of the joint FAO/IAEA division.

²⁵ 23_SC_2015_Nov

²⁶ Specification TP 3 - Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/1308/>

The SC:

- (44) *Approved* the ink amendments that describe the level of efficacy achieved by a treatment schedule for the 19 currently adopted phytosanitary treatments (Appendix 10) to be submitted to CPM-11 (2016) for noting.
- (45) *Approved* modifying the TPPT Specification TP 3 under “Participants” to include an expert from Food and Agriculture Organization / International Atomic Energy Agency (FAO/IAEA) Division in the TPPT membership and asked the Secretariat to implement the change as proposed:

Participants

Six to ten. One expert, with relevant expertise in TPPT issues, from FAO/IAEA division should be a member.

10.2 Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)

[219] The Secretariat presented urgent TPDP issues²⁷.

[220] In relation to *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020), she recalled that the SC had asked the TPDP to provide more information on the reasons why the DP on *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020) had not been developed. She explained that the TPDP discussed the draft DP at their 2015 face-to-face meeting. The TPDP members explained that they had asked the current DP drafting group members about their commitment to continue to work. Some authors informed the TPDP that they did not have time to allocate to the development of this draft and others replied they felt that there is no need to develop a DP because there are scientific publications available to help with the detection and identification of this genus. The TPDP confirmed that they had attempted, without success, to identify other authors to join the DP drafting group. The panel considered there was a need to “hand-pick” some experts to be part of DP drafting group. The TPDP discussed the issue again in their September virtual meeting but concluded that no other authors had been identified to be part of the DP drafting group and that it was very challenging finding suitable authors with an expertise in this field. It was noted that only one author confirmed his willingness to continue on the DP drafting group. Additionally, the Secretariat tried to identify authors through SC members.

[221] The Secretariat also informed the SC that the term of Mr Robert TAYLOR (New Zealand – Bacteriology) was due to end in April 2016. In order to ensure continuity of membership of the TPDP, the TPDP would like to offer him a second five-year term starting in May 2016.

[222] Also, the TPDP benefited from the valuable input made by Ms Françoise PETTER (EPPO) at the last TPDP face-to-face meetings, particularly due to the large programme of DPs she manages and her awareness of the TPDP procedures. The collaboration helps to ensure synergies on an international level. The TPDP therefore wished to invite her to the 2016 TPDP face-to-face meeting (tentative: 11-15 July, Montego Bay, Jamaica), as invited expert.

[223] The SC:

- (1) *Noted* the following TPDP information on the reasons why the DP on *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020) had not been developed :
 - no positive responses were received from the current DP drafting group regarding their commitment to work on this draft because some expressed that they do not have time to allocate for the development of this draft and some replied they feel that there is no need to develop a DP for this pest.
 - unsuccessful attempts to identify other authors to form the DP drafting group were made by the TPDP and the SC, as there are few experts worldwide on this genus.
- (2) *Removed* the DP on *Anoplophora* spp. (2004-020) from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.
- (3) *Agreed* to offer a second five-year term to Mr Robert TAYLOR (New Zealand – Bacteriology) starting in May 2016.

²⁷ 22_SC_2015_Nov

- (4) *Agreed* that Ms Françoise PETTER (EPPO) be invited to the 2016 TPDP face-to-face meeting (tentative: 11-15 July, Montego Bay, Jamaica), as invited expert.

10.3 Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

- [224] The Secretariat invited the SC to consider whether the membership should be changed²⁸, noting that the SC had previously extended the current membership till 2016. The TPFQ is involved in providing advice on the development of wood-related standards and the SC recently assigned tasks in relation to several draft ISPMs to the TPFQ work programme. The SC agreed that the TPFQ was necessary to address this workload.
- [225] Regarding the proposed renewal of membership for the TPFQ, it was noted that several current members have been highly active and committed, and the Secretariat, in consultation with the TPFQ Steward, recommended extending their membership for continuity and because of the expertise they bring. The SC felt that the panel would benefit from some renewal and more regulatory expertise.
- [226] Some SC members expressed concerns with what they felt was a subjective evaluation of the panel members' level of engagement. One SC member suggested that if this was the approach, it should be applied to all the technical panels. The Secretariat, the TPFQ Steward and several SC members acknowledged this concern but recalled that the technical panels are structured around the expertise and contribution of the members. It is problematic if specific panel members do not engage in discussions on topics within their expertise as the panel may not be able to respond on those topics appropriately. The SC did not agree with the proposal to evaluate all members of all technical panels, which would also be resource demanding for the Secretariat.
- [227] One SC member suggested that a general call for experts be made in this case where all terms end at the same time because the individual members could resubmit their candidature and the selection process for choosing the experts would be more transparent. However, several SC members pointed out that the stewards are mandated to manage the daily work of their panels, and that their judgment and recommendations should be considered and trusted. Also, these SC members felt that if the SC did not propose the renewal of the members it could be perceived as if the SC did not appreciate their work, which could mean that they would not resubmit their candidature in a call for experts.
- [228] The SC members felt that, should a call be made for new experts at the end of a membership instead of the proposal for renewal of membership, this should be a policy applicable to all technical panels. The Secretariat stressed that this would increase the workload of the Secretariat significantly. The SC agreed to continue the current *modus operandi* where the SC, based on recommendations from the steward and the Secretariat, may decide to renew panel members.
- [229] The SC expressed their appreciation for the work of the TPFQ members, and agreed to renew some of the members and issue a call for other experts.
- [230] The Secretariat also noted that the annex on *tree seeds* to the draft ISPM for the *International movement of seeds* (2009-003) will be drafted in the TPFQ face-to-face meeting planned for 2016. For this topic, specific expertise with tropical seeds would be needed and recommended that a call for an invited expert be made.
- [231] The SC:
- (5) *Agreed* offering a five-year term on the TPFQ to Mr Victor AGYEMAN (Ghana), Mr Shane SELA (Canada), Mr Mamoru MATSUI (Japan) and Mr Thomas SCHRÖDER (Germany).
 - (6) *Agreed* to issue a call for three experts for the TPFQ.
 - (7) *Agreed* to issue a call for an invited expert with expertise in tropical tree seeds to attend the next face-to-face TPFQ meeting in June 2016.

²⁸ 27_SC_2015_Nov

10.4 Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF)

- [232] The Secretariat provided an update from the October 2015 meeting of the TPFF where the panel had proposed reorganization and harmonization of the IPPC fruit fly standards. She noted that the proposed adjustments to the fruit fly standards would be reviewed in the SC May 2016 meeting.
- [233] She clarified that the major change that the TPFF proposed was to convert ISPM 30 (*Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) into an annex of ISPM 35 (*Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies*) because the establishment of an area of low pest prevalence would only be applicable under a systems approach and thus had a subordinate nature to this standard. Other changes included integrating an annex into the core text of an ISPM and revoking Appendix 1 of ISPM 30 on *Trapping procedures* because this guidance was covered more elaborately by the more recently adopted Appendix 1 to ISPM 26.
- [234] She also noted that the TPFF, in reviewing the standards for consistency, felt that some technical updates were essential (in relation to taxonomy and lures) and would propose these for the consideration of the SC May 2016, acknowledging that they were somewhat outside the scope of the meeting.
- [235] In light of the discussions under section 5, the Bureau observer queried if there would be value in considering a broader fruit fly standard as a chapeau for the specific fruit fly standards, and the Secretariat informed the SC that the TPFF had made a similar suggestion. However, it was recalled that should such a standard be developed, a topic should be submitted following the standard setting procedure.

The SC:

- (8) *Noted* the update from the TPFF on the reorganization of the IPPC fruit fly standards.
- (9) *Invited* the CPM to note the reorganization of the IPPC fruit fly standards and minor technical updates and to add this work to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, with priority 2 and IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

11. List of Topics for IPPC standards

11.1 SC recommendations for new topics to be added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* – Call for topics 2015

- [236] The Secretariat introduced the 11 submissions for new topics for standards received in response to the biennial call for topics which ended in August 2015²⁹.
- [237] He expressed concerns with the content of some of the submissions pointing out that several lacked detailed information to support the submission. He suggested that in the future some submissions could be assigned to SC members for their detailed review possibly requesting additional information from the submitter, before submitting the proposal to the SC.
- [238] Some SC members argued that the submission form lacks clarity, suggesting that the SC review the submission form and criteria in a future meeting. The SC should consider whether the submission form provides the necessary information to appropriately decide on the inclusion of the topics, or whether perhaps the draft specification would suffice, since it sets out the tasks to be considered by the experts in order to address the problem, and may provide a more complete picture than what may be provided in the submission form.
- [239] The SC discussed and prioritized the submissions, also referring to the draft Framework for Standards and Implementation.

²⁹ 28_SC_2015_Nov; Submissions for topics for standards received by the IPPC Secretariat in response to the biennial call for topics in 2015 are publicly available on the IPP through [this link](#).

[240] Topic 2015-001: Guidelines for empty bulk vessel inspection and approval for loading plants and plant products for export

[241] The SC considered that this topic should not be developed as an ISPM because the topic would be more appropriate for a manual for implementation. The SC therefore did not recommend this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[242] Topic 2015-015: PRA for commodities

[243] The SC felt this was an important topic but some expressed concern in relation to the issues associated with “commodity standards”. However, given the current standard setting work programme and priorities, the SC felt that, should this topic be approved, it was unlikely to be worked on until at least 2018 by which time the issues associated with commodity standards should be resolved. The SC recommended this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[244] Topic 2015-014: Audit in the phytosanitary context

[245] As it was identified as a gap in the Framework for Standards and Implementation, the SC considered this submission was important and therefore recommended it for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*. It was assigned the same priority (2) as the topic on “Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions” (2014-002) because of the linkages between the topics.

[246] Topic 2015-004: Use of systems approach in managing risks associated with the movement of wood commodities

[247] The SC considered this submission did not meet all of the core criteria. The SC did not recommend this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[248] Topic 2015-005: Guidelines for the export, shipping, handling, import and disposal of live organisms as pets, aquarium and terrarium species and as bait and food

[249] The SC considered this topic did not meet all of the core criteria. Therefore, the SC did not recommend this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[250] Topic 2015-006: International movement of apples

[251] The SC considered this submission to be important but felt it was too early to add specific commodity standards to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* at this time and it also lacked support from other regions. Therefore, the SC did not recommend this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[252] Topic 2015-007: International movement of tomato fruit

[253] The SC considered this submission to be important but felt it was too early to add specific commodity standards to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* at this time and it also lacked support from other regions. Therefore, the SC did not recommend this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[254] Topic 2015-008: Criteria for the determination of host status for all arthropod and pathogen pests based on available information

[255] The SC considered this submission lacked evidence of wider strategic support and lacked clarity as the scope was not clear. Therefore, the SC did not recommend this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[256] Topic 2015-009: International movement of lumber

[257] The SC considered there were some feasibility challenges, and that the submission lacked supporting information and evidence of wider strategic support. The SC also felt that the work on the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood* (2006-029) should be completed first at it might address this topic. The SC did not recommend this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[258] **Topic 2015-010: Supplement to ISPM 11: Guidance on the concept of the likelihood of establishment component of a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests**

[259] The SC considered that the topic was important. The SC recommended this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[260] **Topic 2015-011: Proposed revision of ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates**

[261] It was noted that the topic had been requested by the TPG and the SC May 2015 meeting supported this. The SC therefore recommended this topic for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

The SC:

- (10) *Agreed* to review the submission form for topics in their next meeting and decide whether the draft specification would suffice as submission for topics.
- (11) *Reviewed* the submissions for the 2015 call for topics and recommended the inclusion of the following four topics to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*:
 - 2015-015: *PRA for commodities* (priority 1, strategic objectives A, B, C)
 - 2015-014: *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (priority 2, strategic objectives A, B, C)
 - 2015-010: Supplement to ISPM 11: *Guidance on the concept of the likelihood of establishment component of a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests* (priority 4, strategic objectives A, B, C)
 - 2015-011: Proposed revision of ISPM 12: *Phytosanitary certificates* (priority 2, strategic objective C).

11.2 Review and adjustments to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*

[262] The IPPC Secretariat introduced the *List of topics for IPPC standards*³⁰ and the decisions made by the SC during this meeting.

The SC:

- (12) *Reviewed* and *adjusted* the assigned stewards and assistant stewards.
- (13) *Approved* “pending status” for the following draft phytosanitary treatments³¹ due to the need for further research in relation to *Ceratitis capitata* population response differences to cold and heat treatments:
 - 2010-103, 2007-206A, 2007-206B, 2007-206C, 2007-210, 2007-212, 2009-109, 2010-102 and 2010-106.
- (14) *Noted* changes to the title of the following subjects:
 - from “High temperature forced air treatment for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* (Diptera: Tephritidae) on *Carica papaya* (2009-105)” to “Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* (Diptera: Tephritidae) on *Carica papaya* (2009-105)”

³⁰ 20_SC_2015_Nov; [IPP link to List of topics](#)

³¹ Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* var Navel and Valencia (2010-103); Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206A); Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206B); Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206C); Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* (2007-210); Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids (2007-212); Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera dorsalis* on *Carica papaya* var. *Solo* (2009-109); Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus clementina* var *Clemenules* (2010-102); Vapour heat treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Mangifera indica* (2010-106).

- because, based on TPPT discussions, there seems to be no differences in efficacy between Vapour Heat (VH) and High Temperature Forced Air (HTFA) treatments, meaning that HTFA is a variation of VH.
- from “*Liberibacter solanacearum* (2013-001)” to “‘*Candidatus*’ *Liberibacter solanacearum* (2013-001)” to reflect the current taxonomy classification.
 - from “*Fusarium moniliformis* / *moniliforme* syn. *F. circinatum* (2006-021)” to “*Fusarium circinatum* (2006-021)” to reflect the current taxonomy classification.
 - from “*Dendroctonus ponderosae* syn. *Scolytus scolytus* (2006-019)” to “*Dendroctonus ponderosae* (2006-019)” because the latter is the accurate name of the pest and because *Scolytus scolytus* is not a synonymy to *Dendroctonus ponderosae* but a different species.
- (15) Requested the Secretariat to update the *List of topics for IPPC standards* based on decisions taken at this meeting.
- (16) Recommended the revised *List of topics for IPPC standards* to CPM-11 (2016) for adoption.
- (17) Regarding the topic *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004), agreed that should the CPM not agree to delete this topic as recommended by SC May 2015, the Secretariat should issue a call for experts.

11.3 Adjustments to stewards

- [263] The SC thanked the outgoing stewards and assistant stewards for their contributions. The SC reviewed and made modifications to stewards and assistant stewards for some topics:
- [264] 2004-003. Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies. Ms. Thanh Huong HA was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [265] 2006-004. *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment*: Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile) was assigned as Steward and Mr Pere KOKOA (Papua New Guinea) was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [266] 2006-029. *International movement of wood*: No Assistant steward was assigned due to the advanced stage of this draft.
- [267] 2008-004. *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages*: Mr Guillermo SIBAJA CHINCHILA (Costa Rica) was assigned as Steward and Mr Pere KOKOA (Papua New Guinea) was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [268] 2008-007. *International movement of grain*: Mr Stephen BUTCHER (New Zealand) was assigned as steward and Ms Shaza OMAR (Egypt) was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [269] 2008-008. *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood*: Mr Lifeng WU (China) was assigned as Steward and Ms Marina ZLOTINA (USA) was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [270] 2009-002. *Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas)*: Ms Marina ZLOTINA (USA) was assigned as Steward and Mr Kamaleldin Abdelmohammed Ameen BAKR (Sudan) was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [271] 2009-004. *Revision of ISPM 6 (Guidelines for surveillance)*: Ms Esther KIMANI (Kenya) was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [272] 2009-005. *Revision of ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area)*: Ms Marina ZLOTINA (USA) was assigned as Steward and Ms Shaza OMAR (Egypt) was assigned as Assistant steward.
- [273] 2014-001. *Guidance on pest risk management*: Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France) was assigned as Assistant steward.

[274] 2014-003. *Requirements for the use of chemical treatments as a phytosanitary measure*. Mr Michael ORMSBY (New Zealand) was assigned as Steward and Mr Glenn BOWMAN (Australia) was assigned as Assistant steward.

[275] The changes to stewards and assistant stewards are reflected in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* on the IPP.

12. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings

[276] There were no deferred agenda items.

13. Review of the standard setting calendar

[277] The Secretariat explained that the standard setting calendar is presented on the IPP.

Future SC e-decisions

[278] The Secretariat stressed the need for all SC members to actively participate in the SC e-decisions.

[279] The following SC e-decisions are tentatively planned between SC Nov 2015 – SC May 2016.

[280] Draft specifications for review and approval after member consultation:

- Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) (see section 8.2 of this report)
- *Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)* (2008-006) (see section 8.3 of this report)

[281] Draft DPs approval for member consultation:

- *Anguina* spp. (2013-003)
- *Dendroctonus ponderosae* (2006-019)
- *Phytophthora ramorum* (2004-013)
- ‘*Candidatus*’ *Liberibacter solanacearum* (2013-001)

[282] Draft DPs approval for adoption (DP Notification period):

- *Erwinia amylovora* (2004-009)
- Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017)
- *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (TSWV), *Impatiens necrotic spot virus* (INSV) and *Watermelon silver mottle virus* (WSMoV) (2004-019)
- *Citrus tristeza virus* (2004-021)

[283] Approval of experts:

- TPFQ members
- Invited expert on tropical tree seeds for the TPFQ face-to-face meeting 2016
- Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (pending CPM-11, 2016, decision)

[284] The SC:

- (18) *Noted* the standard setting calendar for 2016 and the tentative SC e-decisions from November 2015 to May 2016.

14. Other business

[285] There was no other business.

15. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting

[286] The next SC meeting is scheduled from 9 to 13 May 2016, Rome, Italy, but the SC members were reminded to check the calendar on the IPP. It will be followed by the SC-7 meeting from 16 to 20 May 2016. The Secretariat also informed the SC of other standard setting meetings planned for 2016.

[287] The IPPC Secretariat would welcome proposals from countries for hosting SC meetings, especially the November meetings.

16. Evaluation of the meeting process

The Secretariat invited all SC members and observers to complete the evaluation of the meeting via this link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SC2015Nov> by 1 December 2015.

17. Adoption of the report

[288] The SC *adopted* the report.

[289] For ease of reference, a list of action points arising from the meeting is attached as Appendix 11. SC member were reminded to check it for any deadlines before the next meeting.

18. Close of the meeting

[290] The IPPC Secretary expressed his appreciation for the work carried out by all the SC members. He also thanked the observers for participating actively in the meeting. He thanked the Standard Setting team, and in particular the Standards Officer, for their hard work and daily dedication. He urged all SC members to think of the IPPC in 2020 and 2030 and help form the future IPPC strategic framework.

[291] The SC Chairperson thanked the SC members, the stewards and the SC-7 for their hard work and for the support they had all given him throughout his first meeting as SC Chairperson. He expressed his appreciation for the work of those who had contributed to the success of the meeting, especially interpreters, technical staff, the messenger and the Secretariat staff. He thanked the Rapporteur for her diligence in ensuring that the SC decisions would be clear for the future. He also expressed his gratitude towards the Bureau observer, who had provided essential input and liaison between the SC and the Bureau, and the IPPC Secretary for his interest in the work of the SC and for helping to facilitate the closer cooperation between the various IPPC bodies and between the units of the Secretariat. He also thanked contracting parties for providing the direct and indirect support allowing for the SC members to take up duty. He concluded by highlighting the importance of all SC members collecting views within their regions with an aim to increase the common understanding of the IPPC community's challenges and needs and ultimately develop high quality, internationally harmonized standards.

[292] The SC thanked the SC Chairperson for his dedication and coordinative ability noting that the meeting had run smoothly thanks to his leadership, and the SC Vice-Chairperson for her support.

[293] Lastly, the Secretariat thanked all the SC members for their hard work and wished everyone safe travels and the meeting was closed.

Appendix 1 – Agenda

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1. Opening of the meeting		
1.1. Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat ❖ Welcome to new SC members	---	IPPC Secretary LARSON
1.2. Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson
1.3. Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2015_Nov	Chairperson
2. Administrative Matters		
❖ Documents List	02_SC_2015_Nov	MOREIRA
❖ Participants List	03_SC_2015_Nov	MOREIRA
❖ Local Information	Link to local information	MOREIRA
❖ Standard Setting Unit staff	Link to standard setting staff	LARSON
3. Updates		
3.1 Items arising from governance bodies		
❖ Link to June 2015 Bureau report	29_SC_2015_Nov	FEDCHOCK
❖ Link to October 2015 Bureau report		
❖ Link to October 2015 SPG report		
❖ Ways to enhance collaboration between the SC and the CDC	19_SC_2015_Nov	RANSOM
3.2 Briefings from IPPC Secretariat		
❖ Standard setting	21_SC_2015_Nov	LARSON
❖ Implementation facilitation		PERALTA/SOSA
❖ Integration and support		NOWELL
4. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to CPM (From Substantial concerns commenting period)		
4.1. 2014 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)		
- Steward: Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC	1994-001	BOUHOT-DELDUC (MOLLER)
❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	17_SC_2015_Nov	
4.2. Draft ISPM on <i>Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)</i> (2006-031), Priority 1		
- Steward: Rui CARDOSO PEREIRA	2006-031	MONTEALEGRE (CARDOSO PEREIRA) (GERMAIN)
❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	10_SC_2015_Nov	
5. Concept of a commodity standard		

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
❖ Report of the working group on the concept of a commodity standard (July 2015)	Link to report	GERMAIN
❖ Update from the 2015 October SPG	29_SC_2015_Nov	
❖ Proposed recommendations from the SC to CPM on the concept of a commodity standard	CRP_02_SC_2015_Nov	RANSOM
6. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to CPM (From May 2015 SC meeting)		
6.1. Draft ISPM on International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004), Priority 1	2005-004	PAULSEN (MOREIRA)
- Steward: Hilde PAULSEN		
❖ Steward's notes	12_SC_2015_Nov	
6.2. Draft ISPM on International movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1	2006-029	FOREST (LARSON)
- Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST		
❖ Steward's notes	13_SC_2015_Nov	
7. Draft ISPMs from expert drafting groups (EWG/TP) for member consultation		
7.1. International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008), Priority 2	2008-008	NDIKONTAR (ORMSBY / LARSON)
- Steward: Alice NDIKONTAR		
❖ Specification 57 (for information)	Link to Specification 57	
❖ Expert working group (EWG) report	Link to EWG September 2014 Meeting Report	
❖ Steward's notes	16_SC_2015_Nov	
❖ Implementation issues	15_SC_2015_Nov	
7.2. International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005), Priority 4	2008-005	MONTEALEGRE (MOREIRA)
- Steward: Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE		
❖ Specification 56 (for information)	Link to Specification 56	
❖ Expert working group (EWG) report	Link to EWG June 2014 Meeting Report	
❖ Steward's notes	25_SC_2015_Nov	
❖ Implementation issues	24_SC_2015_Nov	
8. Draft specifications for review of member comments and approval by the SC		
8.1. Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2	2014-001	FERRO
- Steward: Ezequiel FERRO		(MOREIRA)
❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	06_SC_2015_Nov	
❖ Steward's notes	07_SC_2015_Nov	

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
8.2. Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002), Priority 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2014-002 04_SC_2015_Nov 05_SC_2015_Nov	FOREST (GERMAIN)
8.3. Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006), Priority 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Piotr WLODARCZYK ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes 	2008-006 08_SC_2015_Nov 09_SC_2015_Nov	WLODARCZYK (MOREIRA)
9. Standards Committee		
9.1. Follow-up on actions from the SC May 2015 ³² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Call for phytosanitary treatments ❖ Proposals for discussions at CPM on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards 	- 18_SC_2015_Nov	Chairperson Chairperson FERRO
9.2. Report of the SC-7 May 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Addition of "inspection" to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> ❖ Elements related to the draft ISPM on <i>International movement of seeds</i> (2009-003) for discussion by the SC ❖ Elements related to the draft ISPM on <i>International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment</i> (2006-004) for discussion by the SC 	Link to SC-7 May 2015 meeting report 11_SC_2015_Nov 14_SC_2015_Nov	FOREST HORN SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE
9.3. Report of the SC-7 Plus - May 2015: Revision of the Standard Setting Procedure	Link to SC-7 SSP May 2015 meeting report	FOREST
9.4. Confirmation of SC-7 membership for May 2016 SC-7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Asia ❖ Near East 	Link to SC membership list	Chairperson
9.5 Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (From May 2015 To October 2015)	26_SC_2015_Nov	GERMAIN
10. Technical Panels: urgent issues		
10.1. Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ink Amendments – effective dose ❖ Invited expert 	23_SC_2015_Nov	MOREIRA

³² Link to SC May 2015 Meeting Report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/81111/>

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
10.2. Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>Anoplophora</i> spp. (2004-020) ❖ TPDP Membership ❖ Invited expert 	22_SC_2015_Nov	MOREIRA
10.3. Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ TPFQ Membership ❖ Invited experts 	27_SC_2015_Nov	ORMSBY
10.4. Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Update from October 2015 TPFF meeting (reorganization of fruit fly standards) 		MOLLER
11. List of Topics for IPPC standards		
11.1. SC recommendations for new topics to be added to the List of topics for IPPC Standards – Call for topics 2015 ³³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scoring for new topics (Table) 	28_SC_2015_Nov	LARSON
11.2. Review and adjustments to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SC decision on new list of topics 	20_SC_2015_Nov CRP_02_SC_2015_Nov	HOWARD
11.3. Adjustments to stewards		LARSON
12. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
13. Review of the standard setting calendar	Link to the IPP calendar	LARSON
14. Other business		Chairperson
15. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting		MOREIRA
16. Evaluation of the meeting process	Link to survey monkey	Chairperson
17. Adoption of the report		Chairperson
18. Close of the meeting		Chairperson

³³ Submissions for topics for standards received by the IPPC Secretariat in response to the biennial call for topics in 2015 are publicly available through [this link](#)

Appendix 2 – Documents List

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs				
1994-001	4.1	Draft amendments to the Glossary (2015)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-28
2008-008	7.1	Draft ISPM: International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-29
2008-005	7.2	Draft ISPM: International movement of cut flowers	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-11-02
2005-004	6.1	Draft ISPM: International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-28
2006-029	6.2	Draft ISPM: International movement of wood	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-28
2008-006	8.3	Draft specification: Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-09-17
2006-031	4.2	Draft ISPM: Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-27
2014-001	8.1	Draft specification: Guidance on pest risk management	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-09-17
2014-002	8.2	Draft specification for ISPM: Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-09-17
Documents				
01_SC_2015_Nov	1.3	Draft Agenda	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-30
02_SC_2015_Nov	2	Documents list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-30
03_SC_2015_Nov	2	Participants list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2015-10-30
04_SC_2015_Nov	8.2	Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) - Compiled comments	SC	2015-09-17
05_SC_2015_Nov	8.2	Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) - Steward's notes	SC	2015-09-17
06_SC_2015_Nov	8.1	Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001) - Compiled comments	SC	2015-09-17

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
07_SC_2015_ Nov	8.1	Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001) - Steward's notes	SC	2015-09-17
08_SC_2015_ Nov	8.3	Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006) - Compiled comments	SC	2015-09-17
09_SC_2015_ Nov	8.3	Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006) - Compiled comments - Steward's notes	SC	2015-09-17
10_SC_2015_ Nov	4.2	Draft ISPM Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031) - Compiled comments with steward's responses	SC	2015-10-27
11_SC_2015_ Nov	9.2	Elements related to the draft ISPM on International movement of seeds (2009-003) for discussion by the SC	SC	2015-10-27
12_SC_2015_ Nov	6.1	International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004) – Steward's notes	SC	2015-10-28
13_SC_2015_ Nov	6.2	International Movement of Wood - Steward's additional notes	SC	2015-10-28
14_SC_2015_ Nov	9.2	Elements related to the Draft ISPM: International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	SC	2015-10-28
15_SC_2015_ Nov	7.1	Implementation issues on Draft ISPM: International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008)	SC	2015-10-29
16_SC_2015_ Nov	7.1	International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood – Steward's notes	SC	2015-10-29
17_SC_2015_ Nov	4.1	Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2014): Glossary Of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001) - Compiled comments with steward's responses	SC	2015-10-28
18_SC_2015_ Nov	9.1	Proposals on implementation issues related to adopted standards	SC	2015-10-29
19_SC_2015_ Nov	3.1	Ways to enhance collaboration between the Standards Committee and Capacity Development Committee	SC	2015-10-30
20_SC_2015_ Nov	11.2	Review of the List of topics for IPPC standards	SC	2015-10-30
21_SC_2015_ Nov	3.2	Standard Setting Work Plan for 2016 and 2017	SC	2015-10-30

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
22_SC_2015_Nov	10.2	TPDP urgent issues	SC	2015-10-30
23_SC_2015_Nov	10.1	TPPT urgent issues	SC	2015-10-30
24_SC_2015_Nov	7.2	International movement of cut flowers and branches Steward's notes on implementation issues (2008-005)	SC	2015-10-30
25_SC_2015_Nov	7.2	International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005) - Steward's notes	SC	2015-10-30
26_SC_2015_Nov	9.5	Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site	SC	2015-10-30
27_SC_2015_Nov	10.3	TPFQ urgent issues	SC	2015-11-02
28_SC_2015_Nov	11.1	Secretariat recommendations for new topics to be added to the LOT	SC	2015-11-05
29_SC_2015_Nov	3.1	Items arising from governance bodies	SC	2015-11-05
01_CRP_SC_2015_Nov	5	Proposed recommendations from the SC to CPM on the concept of a commodity standard	SC	2015-11-18
02_CRP_SC_2015_Nov	11.2	SC decision on new list of topics	SC	2015-11-19

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
Link to local information	2
Link to standard setting staff	2
Link to June 2015 Bureau report	3.1
Link to Specification 57	7.1
Link to EWG September 2014 Meeting Report	7.1
Link to Specification 56	7.2
Link to EWG June 2014 Meeting Report	7.2
Link to SC-7 May 2015 meeting report	9.2
Link to SC-7 SSP May 2015 meeting report	9.3
Link to SC membership list	9.4
Link to the IPP calendar	13
Link to the Report of the WG on the Concept of a Commodity Standard	5

Appendix 3 – Participants list

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ³⁴	Term expires
Africa Member	Ms Nadia HADJERES Directeur de la Protection des Végétaux et du Contrôle technique Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural et de la pêche 12 Boulevard Colonel Amirouche Alger ALGERIA Tel: (+213) 023353173 Fax: (+213) 023533177	Nada.hadjeres@gmail.com ; hadjeres.nadia@minagri.dz	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2018
Africa Member	Ms Esther KIMANI Managing Director, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service- KEPHIS P.O. BOX 49592-00100, Nairobi KENYA Tel: (+254) 020-3536171/2 Mobile: (+254) 0722 226 239	ekimani@kephis.org ; ekimaniw@gmail.com	CPM-9 (2014) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2017
Africa Member SC Vice-Chair SC-7	Ms Ruth WOODE Deputy Director of Agriculture Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate Ministry of Food and Agriculture P.O.Box M37 Accra GHANA Tel: (+233) 244507687	wooderuth@yahoo.com	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016
Africa Member	Ms Alice Ntoboh Siben NDIKONTAR National Project Coordinator Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Department of Regulation and quality control of Agricultural products and Inputs. Yaoundé CAMEROON Phone: + 237 77 56 12 40; +237 22 31 11 36	ndikontarali@yahoo.co.uk	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2018

³⁴ The numbers in parenthesis refers to FAO travel funding assistance. (0) No funding; (1) Airfare funding; (2) Airfare and DSA funding.

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ³⁴	Term expires
Asia Member	Mrs Walaikorn RATTANADECHAKUL Plant Quarantine Research Group Plant Protection Research and Development Office Department of Agriculture 50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao Chatuchak Bangkok 10900 KINGDOM OF THAILAND Tel: +662 940 6670 ext 115, 116 Fax : +662 579 2145 Mobile: +668 5119 3392	walai4733@gmail.com ;	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2018
Asia Member	Mr Lifeng WU Division Director National Agro-Tech Extension and Service Centre Ministry of Agriculture No.20 Mai Zi Dian Street Chaoyang District, Beijing 100125 CHINA Phone: (+86) 10 59194524 Fax: (+86) 10 59194726	wulifeng@agri.gov.cn	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2018
Asia Member	Ms Thanh Huong HA Deputy Director of Plant Quarantine Division, Plant Protection Department 149 Ho Dac Di Street Dong Da district Hanoi City VIET NAM Tel: (+844) 35331033 Fax: (+844) 35330043	ppdhuong@yahoo.com ; ppdhuong@gmail.com ;	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2018
Europe Member	Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC Seed and plant health section Sub-directorate for plant quality and health protection Service for prevention of the sanitary risks of the primary production General directorate for food Ministry of agriculture, agro-food and forestry 251 rue de Vaugirard 75732 PARIS CEDEX 15 FRANCE Tel: +33 149558437 Fax: +33 149555949	laurence.bouhot-delduc@agriculture.gouv.fr ;	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2018

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed³⁴	Term expires
Europe Member	Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN Senior Officer Plant Health, Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) Division Plant and Nature National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) P.O. Box 9102 6700 HC Wageningen THE NETHERLANDS Phone: (+31) 651998151	n.m.horn@nvwa.nl	CPM-9 (2014) 1st term/3 years (0)	2017
Europe Member	Ms Hilde Kristin PAULSEN Senior Advisor Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Felles Postmottak P.O.Box 383 N-2381 Brumunddal NORWAY Tel: (+47) 64 94 43 46 Fax: (+47) 64 94 44 10	Hilde.paulsen@mattilsynet.no	CPM-7(2012) CPM-10 (2015) 2nd term/3 years (0)	2018
Europe Member SC-7	Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK Wojewodzki Inspektorat Ochrony Roslin I Nasiennictwa w Lublinie ul. Diamentowa 6 20-447 Lublin POLAND Tel: (+48) 81 7440326 Fax: (+48) 81 7447363	p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl	CPM-7(2012) CPM-10 (2015) 2nd term/3 years (0)	2018
Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Guillermo SIBAJA CHINCHILLA Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado. MAG PO Box 1521-1200 San Jose COSTA RICA Tel: + (506)25493663 (Office) Tel: + (506) 8813-2061 (Mobile)	gsibaja@sfe.go.cr ; gsibaja@yahoo.com	Replacement member for Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI First meeting May 2014 (1)	2016

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ³⁴	Term expires
Latin America and Caribbean Member	Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA Jefe de Organismos Internacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal SENASICA/SAGARPA Boulevard Adolfo Ruiz Cortines No. 5010, Piso 4 Colonia Insurgentes Cuicuilco, Delegación Coyoacán, D.F., C.P. 04530 MEXICO Tel: (+11) 52-55 59 05 10 00 ext 51341 Tel: (+11) 52-55-5090-3000 ext 51341	ana.montealegre@senasica.gob.mx	CPM-7(2012) CPM-10 (2015) 2nd term/3 years (0)	2018
Latin America and Caribbean Member SC-7	Mr Ezequiel FERRO Dirección Nacional de Protección Vegetal - SENASA Av, Paeso Colón 315 C.A. de Buenos Aires ARGENTINA Tel/Fax : (+5411) 4121-5091	eferro@senasa.gov.ar	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2016
Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero División de Protección Agrícola y Forestal Av. Presidente Bulnes 140, Santiago, CHILE Tel + 56-2 2345 1454	alvaro.sepulveda@sag.gob.cl	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2018
Near East Member	Ms Shaza OMAR Phytosanitary Specialist Central Administration for Plant Quarantine Ministry of Agriculture 1 Nadi al Said Street Dokki, Giza, EGYPT Mobile: +201014000813 Fax: (+20) 237608574	shaza.roshdy@gmail.com ;	Replacement for Ms Fida's Ali RAWABDEH and Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI First meeting: November 2015 (2)	2016

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ³⁴	Term expires
Near East Member SC-7	Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN Head of Plant Quarantine Department (Director) General Department of Plant Protection Department Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Sana'a REPUBLIC OF YEMEN Tel: 0096701563328 (Office) 00967733802618 (Mobile) 00967770712209 (Mobile)	dr.gamel_ramadan@yahoo.com ; Anvar.gamel@mail.ru	CPM-8(2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016
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North America Member	Ms Marina ZLOTINA IPPC Technical Director USDA-APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) 4700 River Rd. 5c-03.37 Riverdale, MD 20737 USA Fax: 1202-690-0472 Phone: 1301-832-0611	Marina.A.Zlotina@aphis.usda.gov	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2018
North America Member SC-7	Ms Marie-Claude FOREST National Manager and International Standards Advisor Plant Biosecurity and Forestry Division Import, Export and Technical Standards Section Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel: (+1) 613-773-7235 Fax: (+1) 613-773-7204	marie-claude.forest@inspection.gc.ca ; ippc-contact@inspection.gc.ca	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) CPM-9 (2014) 3rd term/ 3 years (0)	2017

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ³⁴	Term expires
Pacific Member SC-7	Mr Stephen BUTCHER Manager Import & Export Plants Plant, Food and Environment Directorate Ministry for Primary Industries Pastoral House 25 The Terrace PO Box 2526 Wellington 6140 NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0478 Fax: (+ 64) 4 894 0662 Mobile: (+ 64) 29 894 0478	stephen.butcher@mpi.govt.nz	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2018
Pacific Member	Mr Pere KOKOA National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority PO Box 741 Port Moresby NCD PAPUA NEW GUINEA Telephone: (+675) 3112100 Fax: (+675) 3251673	pkokoa@naqia.gov.pg	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2018
Pacific Member SC Chair	Mr Jan Bart ROSSEL Director International Plant Health Program Office of the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer Australian Government Department of Agriculture AUSTRALIA Tel: (+61) 2 6272 5056 / 0408625413 Fax: (+61) 2 6272 5835	Bart.Rossel@agriculture.gov.au	CPM-6 (2011) CPM-9 (2014) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2017

Others

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
Observer / Bureau member	Ms Lois RANSOM Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA Tel: (+61) 262723241	Lois.ransom@agriculture.gov.au	N/A	N/A

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
Observer / The Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO)	Mr Mekki CHOUIBANI Executive Director The Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO). Batiment C INRA, Angle Avenues IBN OVVAZZANG, Hassan II Rabat. MOROCCO Office: +212 537 704810 Cell: +212 6733997808 Fax: +212 537707863	m.chouibani@neppo.org	N/A	N/A
Observer / Japan	Mr Masahiro SAI Assistant Director, Plant Quarantine Office, Plant Protection Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) JAPAN Tel +81-3-3502-5978	masahiro_sai@nm.maff.go.jp	N/A	N/A
Observer/ Brazil	Jesulindo N. de SOUZA JUNIOR Ministerio de Agricultura, Pecuaria e Abastecimento, Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuaria-SDA Assessoria do Gabinete, Esplanada dos Ministerios Bloco. "D" Anexo "B" Sala 304 70043-900 Brasilia-DF BRAZIL Mobile 55 (61) 3218-2897 Fax 55 (61) 3224-3874	Jesulindo.junior@agricultura.gov.br	N/A	N/A

Others (IPPC Secretariat)

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
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IPPC Secretariat	Ms Adriana MOREIRA Support	Adriana.Moreira@fao.org	N/A	N/A
IPPC Secretariat	Ms Eva MOLLER Support	Eva.Moller@fao.org	N/A	N/A
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Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
IPPC Secretariat	Mr Michael ORMSBY Support	Michael.Ormsby@fao.org	N/A	N/A
IPPC Secretariat	Ms Tanja LAHTI Support	Tanja.Lahti@fao.org	N/A	N/A
IPPC Secretariat	Mr Martin FARREN	Martin.Farren@fao.org	N/A	N/A
IPPC Secretariat	Mr Paul HOWARD	Paul.Howard@fao.org	N/A	N/A

Members who did not attend

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
Asia Member SC-7	Mr D.D.K. SHARMA Joint Director (Plant Quarantine) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage - Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, N. H. – IV, Faridabad (Haryana), 121001 INDIA Tel: 91 129 2418506 (Office) Fax: 91 129 2412125	ddk.sharma@nic.in	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2016
Near East Member	Ms Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM First floor, NO. 20, Razaghmanesh Alley Rahi Moayer Street Fatemi Avenue, Tehran IRAN Phone: +98 21 23091139 Mobile: +98 912 6049255 Fax: + 98 21 22403197	marypaya@yahoo.com ; jalili@ppo.ir	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2018
Africa Member	Ms Alice Ntoboh Siben NDIKONTAR National Project Coordinator Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Department of Regulation and quality control of Agricultural products and Inputs. Yaoundé CAMEROON Phone: + 237 77 56 12 40; +237 22 31 11 36	ndikontarali@yahoo.co.uk	CPM-10 (2015) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2018

Appendix 4 –Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2014)[\[1\]](#)**DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO ISPM 5 (2014):
GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (1994-001)**[\[2\]](#)

Date of this document	2015-11-25
Document category	<i>Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) 2014 (1994-001)</i>
Current document stage	<i>from SC November 2015 to CPM</i>
Major stages	<p>CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms</p> <p>2006-05 Standards Committee (SC) approved specification TP5</p> <p>2012-10 Technical Panel for the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (TPG) revised specification</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised and approved revised specification, revoking Specification 1</p> <p>2014-02 TPG reviewed draft amendments to ISPM 5 (2014)</p> <p>2014-05 SC reviewed and approved for member consultation</p> <p>2014-7/11 member consultation</p> <p>2014-12 TPG revised amendments and responded to member comments</p> <p>2015-5 SC-7 approved for Substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP)</p> <p>2015-06/09 SCCP</p> <p>2015-10 TPG reviewed SCCP comments; there were no changes to the draft amendments incorporated</p> <p>2015-11 SC withdrew “mark” (2013-007) and approved the draft 2014 Amendments to ISPM 5 to be submitted for adoption</p>
Notes	<p>2014-05 SC withdrew: identity (of a consignment) (2011-001), phytosanitary security (of a consignment) (2013-008), integrity (of a consignment), kiln-drying (2013-006),</p> <p>2014-05-19 edited by Secretariat</p> <p>2015-05 SC-7 withdrew: bark (2013-005) and visual examination (2013-010)</p> <p>2015-05-25 Steward reviewed.</p> <p>2015-11-16 Secretariat updated the draft Amendments to reflect the fact that CPM-10 (2015) noted ink amendments in relation to the expression “a commodity class”</p> <p>NOTE: The explanations for each proposal are presented only in the version of the draft Amendments presented to member consultation and to the SC. For CPM, only the proposals will be presented.</p>

[\[3\]](#) **1. REVISIONS**[\[4\]](#) **1.1 additional declaration (2010-006)**[\[5\]](#) *Original definition*

[6]

additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005]
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[7] *Proposed revision*

[8]

additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests <u>or regulated articles</u> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2005]
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[9] **1.2 grain (2013-018), seeds**[10] *Original definitions*

[11]

grain (as a commodity class)	Seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2015]
seeds (as a commodity class)	Seeds for planting or intended for planting and not for consumption or processing (see grain) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2015]

[12] *Proposed revision*

[13]

grain (as a commodity class)	Seeds (in the botanical sense) intended for processing or consumption, but and not for planting (see seeds) [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2015]
seeds (as a commodity class)	<u>Seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting or intended for planting, and not for consumption or processing (see grain)</u> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2015]

[14] **1.3 wood (2013-011)**[15] *Original definition*

[16]

wood (as a commodity class)	Round wood, sawn wood , wood chips or dunnage , with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2015]
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[17] *Proposed revision*

[18]

wood (as a commodity class)	<u>Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products</u> [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; revised CPM, 2015]
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Appendix 5 – Draft ISPM on *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)* (2006-031)

[19] Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)

[20]

Status box	
<i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i>	
Date of this document	2015-11-16
Document category	Draft ISPM from TPFF
Current document stage	2015-11: Approved by SC for submission to CPM for adoption
Major stages	<p>2006-11 SC added the topic Determination of host susceptibility for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)</p> <p>2009-05 Standards Committee (SC) revised draft specification and approved for member consultation</p> <p>2010-02 Draft specification sent for member consultation</p> <p>2010-04 SC revised and approved Specification 50</p> <p>2010-10 Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF) drafted ISPM</p> <p>2011-05 SC reviewed and returned draft ISPM to TPFF</p> <p>2011-08 TPFF revised draft ISPM</p> <p>2012-04 SC approved draft ISPM for member consultation</p> <p>2012-07 member consultation</p> <p>2013-05 SC-7 approved for substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP)</p> <p>2013-11 SC approved draft to be submitted to CPM-9 for adoption</p> <p>2014-04 Formal objections received 14 days prior to CPM-9</p> <p>2014-04 Steward proposed revised draft ISPM to respond to the formal objections</p> <p>2014-05 SC reviewed and asked the TPFF to review</p> <p>2014-05 TPFF reviewed, unchanged</p> <p>2014-11 SC revised and approved for CPM adoption</p> <p>2015-03 Concerns raised at CPM-10 (2015) and CPM-10 (2015) returned to SC for further consideration</p> <p>2015-04 Steward revised draft ISPM after a conference call was organized between the countries and organizations mainly concerned about the issue</p> <p>2015-05: SC reviewed and approved for SCCP (only the paragraphs that had been modified after CPM-10 would be opened for commenting)</p> <p>2015-10 TPFF and Steward revised draft ISPM after SCCP and prepared responses to the compiled SCCP comments</p> <p>2015-11 SC reviewed and approved for submission to CPM for adoption</p>
Steward history	<p>2010-04 SC: Mr Rui PEREIRA-CARDOSO (IAEA, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2008-11 SC: Mr Walther ENKERLIN (NAPPO, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2006-11 SC: Mr Odilson RIBEIRO E SILVA (BR, Lead Steward)</p>
Notes	

[21] CONTENTS

[22] [To be inserted]

[23] Adoption

[24] This standard was adopted by the [Xth] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 20--].

[25] INTRODUCTION**[26] Scope**

[27] This standard provides guidelines for the determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) and describes three categories of host status of fruit to fruit flies.

[28] Fruit as referred to in this standard covers fruit in the botanical sense, including such fruits that are sometimes called vegetables (e.g. tomato and melon).

[29] This standard includes methodologies for surveillance under natural conditions and field trials under semi-natural conditions that should be used to determine the host status of undamaged fruit to fruit flies for cases where host status is uncertain. This standard does not address requirements to protect plants against the introduction and spread of fruit flies.

[30] References

[31] The present standard also refers to other International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the IPP at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.

[32] Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) also apply to this standard.

[33] Definitions

[34] Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In this standard, the following additional definitions apply:

[35] host status (of fruit to a fruit fly)	Classification of a plant species or cultivar as being a natural host, conditional host or non-host for a fruit fly species
[36] natural host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that has been scientifically found to be infested by the target fruit fly species under natural conditions and able to sustain its development to viable adults
[37] conditional host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain its development to viable adults as concluded from the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard
[38] non-host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that has not been found to be infested by the target fruit fly species or is not able to sustain its development to viable adults under natural conditions or under the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard

[39] Outline of Requirements

- [40] This standard describes requirements for determining the host status of a particular fruit to a particular fruit fly species and designates three categories of host status: natural host, conditional host and non-host.
- [41] Requirements for determining host status include:
- [42]
 - accurate identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit and, for field trials, control fruit from a known natural host
 - [43]
 - specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and experimental design under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches) to determine host status and describe the conditions of the fruit (including physiological) to be evaluated
 - [44]
 - observation of fruit fly survival at each stage of its development
 - [45]
 - establishment of procedures for holding and handling the fruit for host status determination
 - [46]
 - evaluation of experimental data and interpretation of results.
- [47] **BACKGROUND**
- [48] Fruit flies are economically important pests and the application of phytosanitary measures is often required to allow movement of their host fruit in trade (ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* (Tephritidae)); ISPM 30 (*Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies* (Tephritidae)); ISPM 35 (*Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies* (Tephritidae))). The host status of fruit is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) (ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*); ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)). Categories of and procedures for determining host status should therefore be harmonized.
- [49] It is important to note that host status may change over time because of changes in biological conditions.
- [50] When host status is uncertain there is a particular need to provide harmonized guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) for determining the host status of fruit to fruit flies. Historical evidence, pest interception records and scientific literature generally may provide sufficient information on host status, without the need for additional larval field surveillance or field trials. However, historical records and published reports may sometimes be unreliable, for example:
- [51]
 - Fruit fly species and plant species or cultivars may have been incorrectly identified and reference specimens may not be available for verification.
 - [52]
 - Collection records may be incorrect or dubious (e.g. host status based on (1) the catch from a trap placed on a fruit plant; (2) damaged fruit; (3) simply finding larvae inside fruit; or (4) cross-contamination of samples).
 - [53]
 - Important details may have been omitted (e.g. cultivar, stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection, sanitary condition of the orchard).
 - [54]
 - Development of larvae to viable adults may not have been verified.
- [55] Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in the determination of fruit fly host status. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for the determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities.
- [56] Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status. Surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling does not interfere with the natural behaviour of fruit flies and takes into account high levels of variability in the fruit, fruit fly behaviour and periods of activity. Fruit sampling includes the collection of fruit and the rearing of fruit flies on it to determine if the fruit is a host to the fruit fly (i.e. if the fruit can sustain fruit fly development to viable adults).
- [57] Field trials under semi-natural conditions allow fruit flies to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour, and because the fruit remains attached to the plant it does not degrade rapidly during the trials.

However, field trials under semi-natural conditions can be resource-intensive and may be compromised by environmental variables.

- [58] Results of field trials carried out in a certain area may be extrapolated to comparable areas if the target fruit fly species and the physiological condition of the fruit are similar, so that fruit fly host status determined in one area does not need to be repeated in a separate but similar area.

[59] **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

- [60] Determining to which of the three categories of host status (natural host, conditional host and non-host) a fruit belongs can be done through the following steps, as is outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1):

- [61] **A.** When existing biological or historical information provides sufficient evidence that the fruit does not support infestation¹ and development to viable adults, no further surveys or field trials should be required and the plant should be categorized as a non-host.

- [62] **B.** When existing biological and historical information provides sufficient evidence that the fruit supports infestation and development to viable adults, no further surveys or field trials should be required and the plant should be categorized as a natural host.

- [63] **C.** When existing biological and historical information is inconclusive, appropriate field surveillance by fruit sampling or field trials should be used to determine host status. Surveillance and trials may lead to one of the following results:

- [64] **C1.** If infestation with development to viable adults is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, the plant should be categorized as a natural host.

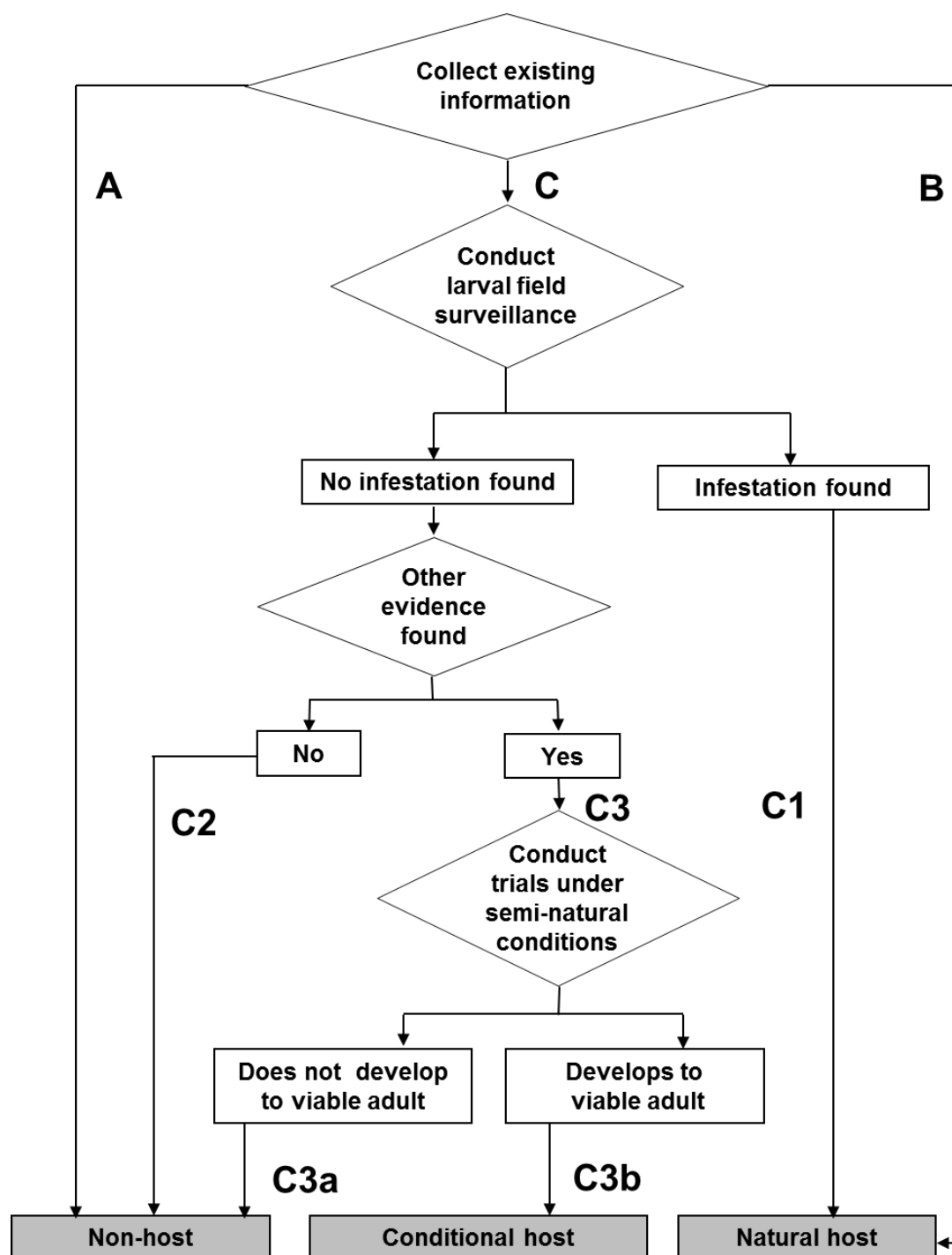
- [65] **C2.** If no infestation is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, and no further information indicates that the fruit has the potential to become infested, taking into consideration the conditions in which the commodity is known to be traded, such as physiological condition, cultivar, and stage of maturity, the plant may be categorized as a non-host.

- [66] **C3.** If no infestation is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, but available biological or historical information indicates that the fruit has the potential to become infested, additional field trials under semi-natural conditions may be needed to assess whether the target fruit fly can develop to viable adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar.

- [67] **C3a.** If the target fruit fly species does not develop to viable adults, the plant should be categorized as a non-host.

- [68] **C3b.** If the target fruit fly species does develop to viable adults, the plant should be categorized as a conditional host.

[69] **Figure 1.** Steps for the determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies.



[70] **SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**

[71] Host status may be determined from historical production records or from trade or interception data indicating natural infestations. Where historical data do not provide clear determination of host status, surveillance by fruit sampling should be conducted to gather evidence of natural infestations and development to viable adults, or field trials under semi-natural conditions may be required. In cases where host status has not been scientifically determined by surveillance, or when there is a particular need to determine if a fruit is a conditional host or a non-host, trials conducted under semi-natural field conditions may be required.

[72] Artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests in which fruit flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes and thereby may become more susceptible to infestation. The detection of infestation in laboratory tests for the determination of host status may therefore be misleading. In addition, it has been widely documented that under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any fruit presented to them and, in most cases, the larvae will develop into viable adults. Therefore, laboratory tests may be sufficient for demonstrating non-host status, but are inappropriate for demonstrating natural or conditional host status.

[73] The following elements are important considerations in planning field trials:

- [74] • the identity of the plant species (including cultivars where appropriate) and the target fruit fly species
- [75] • the physical and physiological variability of the fruit in the production area
- [76] • past chemical usage in the fruit production area
- [77] • target fruit fly incidence over the entire production area, and relevant harvest and export periods
- [78] • relevant information, including literature and records, regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, and a critical review of such information
- [79] • the origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used
- [80] • known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls
- [81] • separate field trials where appropriate for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required
- [82] • separate field trials for each cultivar of the fruit if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to infestation
- [83] • the placing of field trials in the fruit production areas
- [84] • all field trials should comply with sound statistical practice.

[85] **1. Natural Host Status Determination Using Surveillance by Fruit Sampling**

[86] Fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status. The status of a natural host can be determined based on confirmation of natural infestation and development to viable adults by sampling fruit during the harvest period.

[87] Fruit samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, as well as of physiological and physical stages.

[88] **2. Host Status Determination Using Field Trials under Semi-natural Conditions**

[89] The objective of field trials is to determine host status under specified conditions of a fruit that has been determined not to be a natural host. Trials may include the use of field cages, greenhouses (including glass, plastic and screen houses) and bagged fruit-bearing branches.

[90] The emergence of a viable adult in any one replicate of a field trial under semi-natural conditions indicates that the fruit is a conditional host.

[91] The following subsections outline elements that should be taken into account when designing field trials.

[92] **2.1 Fruit sampling**

[93] The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in field trials:

- [94] • Where possible, sampling should target fruit suspected of being infested. Otherwise, sampling protocols should be based on principles of randomness and replication and be appropriate for any statistical analysis performed.

- [95] • Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. They should also account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the proposed area from where the fruit will be moved. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness, and appropriate confidence level, should be specified.

[96] 2.2 Fruit flies

[97] The following requirements apply to operational procedures pertaining to the fruit flies used in field trials:

- [98] • Taxonomic identification of the fruit flies used for the field trials should be performed and voucher specimens be preserved.
- [99] • Basic information on target fruit fly species, including normal period of development and known hosts in the specific production area, should be compiled.
- [100] • The use of wild populations for the field trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony used should not be older than five generations at the initiation of the trials, whenever possible. The fruit fly population may be maintained on substrate, but the generation to be used in the trials should be reared on the natural host to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. Flies used in experimental replicates should all come from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort).
- [101] • The fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit whenever possible.
- [102] • Pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined before the field trials so that mated female flies are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential.
- [103] • The age of the adult female and male flies should be recorded on the mating date and at the beginning of the field trials.
- [104] • The number of mated female flies required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size, female fecundity and field trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate trial should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other field trial conditions.
- [105] • The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be based on fruit fly oviposition behaviour.
- [106] • An individual female fly should be used only once.
- [107] • The number of adults dying during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of the same population and generation (i.e. cohort). High adult mortality may indicate unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of field trial fruit (e.g. residual pesticides). In such cases, the trials should be repeated under more favourable conditions.
- [108] In repeated field trials, fruit flies should be of a similar physiological age and have been reared under the same conditions.

[109] 2.3 Fruit

[110] The following requirements apply to the fruit used in field trials. The fruit should be:

- [111] • of the same species and cultivar as the fruit to be moved
- [112] • from the same production area, or an area representative of it, as the fruit to be moved
- [113] • practically free from pesticides deleterious to fruit flies and from baits, dirt, other fruit flies and pests

- [114] • free from any mechanical or natural damage
- [115] • of a specified commercial grade regarding colour, size and physiological condition
- [116] • at an appropriate, specified stage of maturity (e.g. dry weight or sugar content).

[117] 2.4 Controls

[118] Fruit of known natural hosts at known stage of maturity are required as controls for all field trials. These may be of different species or genera from the target fruit species. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging or from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in controls and experimental replicates (including control) should all come from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort).

[119] Controls are used to:

- [120] • verify that female flies are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour
- [121] • indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a natural host
- [122] • indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the field trial conditions in a natural host
- [123] • confirm that environmental conditions for infestation are appropriate

[124] 2.5 Field trial design

[125] For this standard, field trials use field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches. Trials should be appropriate for evaluating how the physical and physiological condition of the fruit may affect host status.

[126] Fruit flies are released into large mesh field cages that enclose whole fruit-bearing plants or mesh bags that enclose the parts of plants with the fruit. Alternatively, fruit-bearing plants may be placed in greenhouses into which flies are released. The fruit-bearing plants can be grown in the enclosures or be introduced as potted plants for the trials. It is important to note that because female fruit flies are artificially confined within the specific enclosure under observation, they may be forced to lay eggs in the fruit of a conditional host.

[127] Field trials should be conducted under conditions appropriate for fruit fly activity, especially oviposition, as follows:

- [128] • Field cages and greenhouses should be of an appropriate size and a design to ensure confinement of the adult flies and trial plants, allow adequate airflow, and allow conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour.
- [129] • Adults should be provided with satisfactory and sufficient food and water.
- [130] • Environmental conditions should be optimal and be recorded during the period of the field trials.
- [131] • Male flies may be kept in cages or greenhouses with the female flies if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition.
- [132] • Natural enemies to the target fruit fly species should be removed from the cages before initiating the trials and re-entry should be prevented.
- [133] • Cages should be secured from other consumers of fruits (e.g. birds and monkeys).
- [134] • For controls, fruit from known natural hosts can be hung on branches of plants (not on the branches with test fruit). Controls must be separated from test fruits (in separate field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches) to ensure the trial is not a choice test.

- [135] • The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies in field cages, bags or greenhouses.
- [136] • The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude as far as possible any interference from chemicals deleterious to fruit flies.
- [137] • A replicate should be a bag or cage, preferably on one plant at the experimental unit.
- [138] • Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies immediately replaced with live flies from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort) to maintain the same fruit fly incidence.
- [139] • The fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development.
- [140] • After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.
- [141] The sample size to be used to achieve the confidence level required should be pre-determined using scientific references.

[142] 3. Fruit Handling for Fruit Fly Development and Emergence

[143] Fruit collected under natural conditions (surveillance by fruit sampling) and semi-natural conditions (field trials), as well as control fruit, should be kept until larval development is complete. This period may vary with temperature and host status. Fruit handling and holding conditions should maximize fruit fly survival and be specified in the sampling protocol or experimental design of the field trial.

[144] Fruit should be kept in an insect-proof facility or container under conditions that ensure pupal survival, including:

- [145] • appropriate temperature and relative humidity
- [146] • suitable pupation medium.

[147] Furthermore, conditions should facilitate accurate collection of larvae and pupae, and viable adults emerging from the fruit.

[148] Data to be recorded include:

- [149] 1. daily physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility
- [150] 2. dates and numbers of larvae and pupae collected from the test fruit and the control fruit, noting that:

- [151] • the medium may be sieved at the end of the holding period
- [152] • at the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae; depending on the stage of fruit decay, it may be necessary to transfer the larvae to an adequate pupation medium
- [153] • all or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities recorded

- [154] 3. emergence dates and numbers of all adults by species, including any abnormal adult flies.

[155] 4. Data Analysis

[156] Data from larval surveillance and field trials may be analysed quantitatively to determine, for example:

- [157] • levels of infestation (e.g. number of larvae per fruit, number of larvae per kilogram of fruit, percentage of infested fruit) at a specific confidence level
- [158] • development time of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults

- [159] • percentage of adult emergence.

[160] 5. Record-Keeping and Publication

[161] The NPPO should keep appropriate records of larval field surveillance and field trials to determine host status, including:

- [162] • scientific name of the target fruit fly
- [163] • scientific name of the plant species or name of the cultivar
- [164] • location of the production area of the fruit (including geographic coordinates)
- [165] • location of voucher specimens of the target fruit fly (to be kept in an official collection)
- [166] • origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony used for the field trials
- [167] • physical and physiological condition of the fruit tested for infestation by fruit flies
- [168] • experimental design, trials conducted, dates, locations
- [169] • raw data, statistical calculations and interpretation of results
- [170] • key scientific references used
- [171] • additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.

[172] Records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.

[173] Research should, as far as possible, be peer reviewed and published in a scientific journal or otherwise made available.

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

[175] APPENDIX 1: Bibliography

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- [197] **Footnote 1:** Henceforward, “infestation” refers to infestation of a fruit by a target fruit fly species.

Appendix 6 – Draft ISPM on *International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)*

[1] International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)

[2]

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
Date of this document	2015-11-27
Document category	Draft ISPM
Current document stage	<i>From SC to SCCP 2016</i>
Major stages	<p>2004-11 SC recommended topic <i>Soil and growing media</i> (2005-004) be added to the work programme</p> <p>2005-04 ICPM-7 added topic <i>Soil and growing media</i> (2005-004)</p> <p>2007-05 SC approved Specification 43</p> <p>2010-06 Expert working group drafted ISPM</p> <p>2011-05 SC returned draft to steward for review in consultation with a small group of SC members</p> <p>2011-11 SC discussed topic briefly because a revised draft was not available</p> <p>2013-01 Steward revised draft in consultation with a small group of SC members</p> <p>2013-05 SC revised and approved draft for member consultation</p> <p>2013-07 Member consultation</p> <p>2014-05 SC-7 revised and approved draft for SCCP</p> <p>2014-06 SCCP</p> <p>2014-10 Steward revised draft after SCCP</p> <p>2014-11 SC revised and approved draft for CPM adoption</p> <p>2015-03 Formal objections received 14 days prior to CPM-10</p> <p>2015-05 SC reviewed formal objection (SC small group formed)</p> <p>2015-11 SC revised draft and approved for SCCP 2016</p>
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Secretariat notes	<p>2013-05 Edited</p> <p>2014-11 Edited</p> <p>2015-11 Edited</p> <p>This draft will be edited during SC Nov. if approved to be submitted for adoption.</p>

[3] CONTENTS [to be inserted]

[4] Adoption

[5] This standard was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].

[6] INTRODUCTION

[7] Scope

[8] This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting in international movement.

[9] Growing media moved as a separate commodity, contaminating a commodity or used as packaging material are not considered in this standard.

[10] References

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

[11] Definitions

[12] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

[13] In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies.

[14] Soil: Naturally occurring growing medium (except peat) consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.

[15] Outline of Requirements

[16] Pest risk analysis (PRA) should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting.

[17] The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media can affect the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent contamination or infestation. These conditions will depend on the type of growing medium used. Growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use.

[18] The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risk of growing media associated with these plants for planting.

[19] Pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, post-entry quarantine and prohibition – are described in this standard.

[20] BACKGROUND

[21] A number of growing media are recognized internationally as pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.

[22] Many countries therefore regulate the import of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media, particularly soil, are often prohibited. While it is possible to remove growing media from some plants for planting, it may be difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. This standard provides guidance on internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of quarantine pests with the international movement of growing media in association with plants for planting.

[23] IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[24] Pests associated with the international movement of growing media in association with plants for planting may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the importing country and thus affect biodiversity.

- [25] Certain phytosanitary measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.

[26] REQUIREMENTS

[27] 1. Pest Risk Analysis

- [28] Phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on a PRA in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*) and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*), and that includes the consideration of factors that affect the pest risk of growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting described in Annex 1 of ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*). The pest risk of plants for planting and that of the associated growing media in which the plants were grown should be assessed together.

- [29] Pests that may be associated with growing media include: bacteria, phytoplasmas, fungi, oomycetes, nematodes, viruses, viroids, insects, mites, molluscs, plants as pests and seeds of plants as pests. It should be noted that quarantine pests carried with growing medium in association with a plant may be pests of other plants, or may act as a vector for other pests.

[30] 2. Factors That Affect the Pest Risk of Growing Media in Association with Plants for Planting

- [31] The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risk of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated or infested depending on the type of growing medium during the production process of plants for planting.
- [32] The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. Based on the pests regulated by the importing country, the PRA should consider the pest status in the importing and exporting countries. Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:
- [33] • whether the growing media are new or reused
 - [34] • the origin of the growing media
 - [35] • the constituents of the growing media
 - [36] • the measures used in the production of the growing media, including the degree of processing and any treatments applied
 - [37] • the measures to prevent contamination or infestation of the growing media before planting, such as during transportation and storage, and during plant propagation and production (e.g. avoiding exposure to soil, treatment of the irrigation water)
 - [38] • the length of the plant's production cycle
 - [39] • the quantity of growing media associated with each individual plant
 - [40] • the purpose of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are to be grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are to be grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are to be grown in an urban area, field or nursery).
- [41] In the assessment of pest risk, data on historical or existing import of soil or other growing media may be relevant.

- [42] The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media both affect the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting. Annex 1 lists common constituents of growing media and indicates their relative pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media and that they have been handled and stored in a way that prevents their contamination or infestation.

[43] Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess because of the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms.

[44] 3. Pest Risk Management Options

[45] The following measures may be used singly or in combination to ensure the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting is adequately managed.

[46] 3.1 Growing media free from quarantine pests

[47] Growing media free from quarantine pests may be achieved by:

- [48] • using growing media produced in a process that renders the growing media free from pests
- [49] • using growing media or their constituents collected from a pest free area or a pest free production site
- [50] • applying appropriate treatments to growing media that are not pest free, before their use.

[51] Growing media should be produced under a system that allows appropriate trace back and forward of both the media and their constituents, where appropriate.

[52] Pest free growing media should be stored and maintained under conditions that keep them free from quarantine pests. The growing media should not be exposed to plants, pests, or untreated soil or other untreated growing media. If this has not been achieved, the growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use.

[53] Plants intended to be planted in the pest free growing media should be free from relevant quarantine pests.

[54] The following measures may be used to prevent contamination or infestation of the growing media after planting the plants:

- [55] • keeping the plants (with the associated growing media) in a pest free area or pest free place of production
- [56] • using water free from quarantine pests
- [57] • using physical isolation (e.g. protected conditions, prevention of pest transmission by wind, production on benches separated from contact with soil).

[58] 3.2 Treatments

[59] Treatments to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting. Treatments that may be applied singly or in combination include:

- [60] • treatment of growing media before planting (e.g. steam treatment, heat treatment, chemical treatment, a combination of treatments)
- [61] • treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting
- [62] • treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution used for irrigation or as a growing medium
- [63] • treatment of plants before planting
- [64] • treatment of growing media in association with plants for planting
- [65] • removal of growing media³⁵ (e.g. by root washing or plant shaking).

³⁵ In some cases, removal of growing media may be followed by replanting in not previously used pest free growing media shortly before export, if authorized by the NPPO of the importing country.

[66] Factors such as temperature may affect the results of treatments. Also, some pesticides may suppress, rather than eradicate, pest populations. Verification of the effectiveness of a treatment after application may be necessary.

[67] After treatment, appropriate measures should be taken to avoid contamination or infestation.

[68] 3.3 Inspection, sampling and testing

[69] The places of production of and the processing or treatment procedures for growing media may be inspected, monitored and approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met.

[70] Plants for planting and associated growing media may need to be inspected to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*)). However, most pests in growing media cannot be detected by inspection alone.

[71] The NPPO of the importing country may require or undertake sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*); ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*)). However, sampling and testing may not detect some types of pests, in particular at low-level contamination or infestation of the growing media. To verify that required measures have been carried out, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective or were not implemented).

[72] 3.4 Post-entry quarantine

[73] In certain circumstances, such as for quarantine pests that are not easily detectable in growing media, the NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Post-entry quarantine may be the only option apart from prohibition for such cases.

[74] Post-entry quarantine may also be used for monitoring in cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. a significant number of interceptions).

[75] 3.5 Prohibition

[76] In cases where the measures outlined above are not deemed applicable, feasible or sufficient for growing media (in particular soil) in association with certain plants for planting, the entry of consignments of plants for planting associated with those particular growing media may be prohibited.

[77] This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[78] ANNEX 1: Common constituents of growing media ranked in order of increasing relative pest risk

[79] The ranking provided in this table is for constituents of growing media that have not previously been used for planting and have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination or infestation (e.g. they are free from soil).

[80] The table outlines the relative pest risk posed by different constituents of growing media, but not in association with plants for planting.

[81]

Constituents of growing media	Support pest survival	Comments
Baked clay pellets	No	Inert material
Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water-absorbing polymers)	No	Inert material

Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	No	Heat of production renders vermiculite and perlite virtually sterile
Pure clay	No	
Pure gravel, sand	No	
Paper	Yes	High level of processing
Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use
Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. <i>Bursaphelenchus cocophilus</i> , the red ring nematode, has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)
Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Yes	Size of particles may affect the probability of pest survival
Water	Yes	Risk depends on source and treatment
Wood chips	Yes	Size of particles may affect the probability of pest survival
Cork	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Peat (excluding peat soil)	Yes	Risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs). Seeds of plants as pests are common.
Non-viable moss (sphagnum)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing. Seeds of plants as pests are common in living moss (sphagnum).
Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, fallen leaves, sugar-cane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods, oil palm shell charcoal)	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source
Bark	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation
Biowaste	Yes	Risk depends on source and degree of processing
Compost (e.g. humus, leaf mould)	Yes	Risk depends on source and degree of processing or fermentation
Soil	Yes	Risk can be reduced if treated
Tree fern slabs	Yes	
Vermicompost	Yes	May include remains of undigested organic material

[82]

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[83] **ANNEX 2: Examples of growing media and measures that may effectively manage the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting**

[84]

Growing medium	Water/nutrients	Measures	Examples
Water	Water or water-based nutrient solution	Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required	Plants rooted in water
Tissue culture medium	Incorporated in sterile medium	Maintained in aseptic conditions	Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers
Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)	Sterilized water-based nutrient solution	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation	Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified
Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a specified duration)	Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation	Plants grown from seed under protected conditions

[85]

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

[86] **APPENDIX 1: Examples of plants for planting in international movement and the growing media commonly associated with them**

[87]

Plant type	Growing media	Comments
Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solution	Water	Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solution, with or without synthetic growing media
Tissue cultured plants	Sterile, agar-like	Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.
Epiphytic plants	Tree fern slabs, bark, non-viable moss (sphagnum), volcanic cinder, rock	Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, non-viable moss (sphagnum), volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.

Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, non-viable moss (sphagnum))	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants.
Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media
Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field-grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media
Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite, soil as a contaminant)	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays
Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat or none	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. However, dormant bulbs may sometimes be packed as "growing kits", with growing media. These growing media may be considered as a separate commodity (packing material) provided the plants are not rooted in the media.
Bare root nursery stock	Soil or none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field-grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.
Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risk associated with them.
Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or "ball and burlap". This material includes a large amount of soil.
Turf or grass sod	Soil	Turf or grass sod contains a large amount of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests

Appendix 7 – Specification 63 *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001)

Title

Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001).

Reason for the standard

While there are various concept ISPMs available that address pest risk management (ISPM 1 (Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade), ISPM 2 (Framework for pest risk analysis), ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests)), there are also pest-specific and commodity-specific ISPMs in progress and there is a trend to include elements of pest risk management in these ISPMs. A standard on pest risk management will provide further guidance across more specific standards.

The concept of mitigating pest risk to an acceptable level should be the guiding principle of managing risk (ISPM 1); aiming for zero risk is not a reasonable option. Contracting parties, recognizing that the risk of spread and introduction of pests always exists when importing regulated articles, should apply phytosanitary measures based on such a principle; that is, they should manage risk to achieve the required degree of safety that can be justified and is feasible within the limits of available options and resources.

Pest risk is determined during stage 2 (pest risk assessment) of a pest risk analysis (PRA). If the pest risk is unacceptable, the first step in pest risk management is to identify possible phytosanitary measures that will reduce the risk to or below an acceptable level. Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness and on various considerations, which include several of the phytosanitary principles of ISPM 1, such as minimal impact and equivalence. Phytosanitary measures should also be cost-effective and feasible. The uncertainty related to economic consequences and the probability of introduction, noted during stage 2 of a PRA, should be considered and included in the selection of an appropriate pest risk management option.

ISPM 2, ISPM 11 and ISPM 21 assist national plant protection organizations in identifying, evaluating and selecting appropriate pest risk management options following the completion of stage 2 of a PRA. Guidance on how to complete stage 3 (pest risk management) of a PRA is provided in ISPM 11 and ISPM 21, but additional guidance would be useful to complement existing ISPMs.

Purpose

An ISPM providing guidance on pest risk management could help harmonize the identification of appropriate pest risk management options, including criteria related to the strength of phytosanitary measures.

The standard should address aspects of pest risk management such as: when it is necessary; to what extent it should be applied (related to the principle of acceptable level of risk); how key concepts such as managed risk, technical justification, appropriate level of protection and equivalence relate to it; and how countries can improve its harmonization.

Scope

This ISPM should provide guidance on pest risk management for regulated pests associated with the international movement of regulated articles.

Tasks

The expert drafting group should undertake the following tasks:

- (1) Describe the processes for the identification of pest risk management options, including:

- The basis for decisions in the pest risk management process
 - Identification of pest risk management options
 - Evaluation of phytosanitary measures for their applicability, environmental impact, feasibility, cost-effectiveness and proportionality for achieving the acceptable level of risk
 - Selection of appropriate phytosanitary measures
 - Determination of documentation needed (related to evaluation and selection of phytosanitary measures for pest risk management)
 - Monitoring and re-evaluation of options.
- (2) Consider whether this ISPM could be an annex or a supplement to another ISPM such as ISPM 11.
 - (3) Consider including guidance on pest risk management for the introduction of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms.
 - (4) Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.

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

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

Collaborator

To be determined.

Steward

Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).

Expertise

Six to eight experts with collective expertise in conducting PRAs, evaluating and selecting pest risk management options, and applying phytosanitary measures in the international trade of plants and plant products. Experts with extensive experience and expertise across a number of these fields will be given priority.

Participants

To be determined.

References

The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

EPPO Standard PM 5/3(5). 2011. *Decision-support scheme for quarantine pests*. Paris, EPPO.

RSPM 40. 2014. *Principles of pest risk management for the import of commodities*. Ottawa, NAPPO.

Discussion papers

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

Publication history

2013-08 Topic submitted by USA

2014-11 SC recommended the topic to be added to the List of topics for IPPC standards

2014-04 CPM-9 added topic *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001)

2014-07 Revised and approved for member consultation via e-decision (2014_eSC_Nov_05: forum and poll)

2014-12 member consultation

2015-11 SC reviewed and approved specification

Publication history last modified: 2015-11-30

Appendix 8 – Changes to the IPPC Standard setting procedure

Proposed changes to the IPPC Standard setting procedure adopted by CPM-7 (2012)

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURE (ANNEX 3 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES)

(Agreed by the Standards Committee (SC), November 2015, and recommended to CPM for adoption)

The process for the development of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) is divided into four stages:

- Stage 1: Developing the *List of topics for IPPC standards*
- Stage 2: Drafting
- Stage 3: Consultation for draft ISPMs
- Stage 4: Adoption and publication.

Relevant Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) / Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) decisions on many aspects of the standard setting process have been compiled in the IPPC Procedure Manual which is available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP, www.ippc.int).

STAGE 1: Developing the List of topics for IPPC standards

Step 1: Biannual call for topics

The IPPC Secretariat makes a call for topics³⁶ every two years. Contracting parties (CPs) and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) submit detailed proposals for new topics or for the revision of existing ISPMs to the IPPC Secretariat. Submissions should be accompanied with a draft specification (except for Diagnostic Protocols (DPs)), a literature review and justification that the proposed topic meets the CPM-approved criteria for topics (available in the IPPC Procedure Manual). To indicate a global need for the proposed topic, submitters are encouraged to gain support from CPs in other regions.

A separate call for submissions for Phytosanitary treatments (PTs) is made.

The Standards Committee (SC), taking into account the IPPC Strategic Framework and the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics*, reviews the submissions. The SC reviews the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (including subjects), adding topics and giving each topic a recommended priority. This list is recommended to the CPM.

The CPM reviews, changes and adopts the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, including assigning a priority for each topic.

A revised *List of topics for IPPC standards* is made available.

Step 2: Annual review of the List of topics for IPPC standards

Annually the SC reviews the *List of topics for IPPC standards* and recommends changes (including deletions, or changes in priority) to the CPM. In exceptional circumstances the SC may recommend an addition to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

³⁶ This is a call for "technical area", "topic", "Diagnostic Protocol (DP)", see the *Hierarchy of terms for standards* in the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual.

The CPM reviews the *List of topics for IPPC standards* recommended by the SC. The CPM changes and adopts the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, including assigning a priority for each topic. A revised *List of topics for IPPC standards* is made available.

In any year, when a situation arises in which an ISPM or a revision to an ISPM is required urgently, the CPM may insert such a topic into the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

Stage 2: Drafting

Step 3: Development of a specification

The SC should be encouraged to assign a lead steward and assistant(s) for each topic. These assistants could be from outside the SC, such as potential SC replacement members, former SC members, Technical Panel (TP) members or expert working group members.

The SC reviews the draft specification. The SC should endeavour to approve draft specifications for consultation at the SC meeting following the CPM meeting when new topics have been added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

Once the SC approves the draft specification for consultation, the IPPC Secretariat makes it publicly available. The IPPC Secretariat solicits comments through the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) from CPs, RPPOs, relevant international organizations, national plant protection services of non-CPs, and other entities as decided by the SC. The length of the consultation for draft specifications is 60 days. The IPPC contact point or information point submits comments to the IPPC Secretariat using the OCS.

The IPPC Secretariat compiles the comments received, makes them publicly available and submits them to the steward and the SC for consideration. The specification is revised and approved by the SC, and made publicly available.

Step 4: Preparation of a draft ISPM³⁷

An expert drafting group (EDG) (i.e. expert working group (EWG) or TP) drafts or revises the draft ISPM in accordance with the relevant specification. The SC may request the IPPC Secretariat to solicit comments from scientists around the world to ensure the scientific quality of draft DPs. The resulting draft ISPM is recommended to the SC.

The SC or the SC working group established by the SC (SC-7) reviews the draft ISPM at a meeting (for a Diagnostic Protocol (DP) or Phytosanitary Treatment (PT), the SC reviews it electronically) and decides whether to approve it for consultation, to return it to the steward or an EDG or to put it on hold. When the SC-7 meets, comments from any SC members should be taken into account.

³⁷ This procedure refers to "draft ISPMs" and "standards" to simplify wording, but also applies to any part of an ISPM, including annexes, appendices or supplements.

STAGE 3: Consultation and review

Draft ISPMs are submitted to two consultation periods except for draft DPs which are submitted to one consultation period unless decided otherwise by the SC.

Step 5: First consultation

Once the SC approves the draft ISPM for the first consultation, the IPPC Secretariat makes it publicly available. The IPPC Secretariat solicits comments through the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) from CPs, RPPOs, relevant international organizations, national plant protection services of non-CPs, and other entities as decided by the SC. The length of the first consultation for draft ISPMs is 90 days. The IPPC contact point or information point submits comments to the IPPC Secretariat using the OCS. The IPPC Secretariat compiles the comments received, makes them publicly available and submits them to the steward for consideration.

The steward reviews the comments, prepares responses to the comments, revises the draft ISPM and submits them to the IPPC Secretariat. These are made available to the SC. Taking the comments into account, the SC-7 or TP (for draft DPs or draft PTs) revises the draft ISPM and recommends it to the SC.

For draft ISPMs other than draft DPs and draft PTs, responses to the major issues raised in the comments are recorded in the report of the SC-7 meeting. Once the SC-7 recommends the draft ISPM to the SC, the IPPC Secretariat makes it publicly available.

For draft PTs or draft DPs, once the SC has approved them and the responses to comments, the drafts and responses to comments are made publicly available. A summary of the major issues discussed by the SC for the draft DP or draft PT is recorded in the report of the following SC meeting.

Alternatively to approving the draft ISPM, the SC may for example return it to the steward or an EDG, submit it for another round of consultation or put it on hold.

Step 6: Second consultation

Once the SC or SC-7 approves the draft ISPM for the second consultation, the IPPC Secretariat solicits comments through the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) from CPs, RPPOs, relevant international organizations, national plant protection services of non-CPs, and other entities as decided by the SC. The length of the second consultation is 90 days. The IPPC contact point or information point submits the comments to the IPPC Secretariat using the OCS. The IPPC Secretariat compiles the comments received, makes them publicly available and submits them to the steward for consideration.

The steward reviews the comments, prepares responses to the comments, revises the draft ISPM and submits the revised draft ISPM to the IPPC Secretariat. These are made available to the SC and the revised draft ISPM, other than draft PTs, is made available to CPs and RPPOs.

The SC reviews the comments, the steward's responses to the comments and the revised draft ISPM. For draft ISPMs other than draft PTs, the SC provides a summary of the major issues discussed by the SC for the draft ISPM. These summaries are recorded in the report of the SC meeting.

For draft PTs, once the SC has approved them and the responses to comments, the drafts and responses to comments are made publicly available. A summary of the major issues discussed by the SC for the draft PT is recorded in the report of the following SC meeting.

Alternatively to recommending the draft ISPM to the CPM, the SC may for example return it to the steward or an EDG, submit it for another round of consultation, or put it on hold.

STAGE 4: Adoption and publication

Step 7: Adoption

- For draft ISPMs other than draft DPs:

Following recommendation by the SC, the draft ISPM is included on the agenda of the CPM meeting. The IPPC Secretariat should make the draft ISPM presented to the CPM for adoption available in the languages of the Organization as soon as possible and at least six weeks prior to the opening of the CPM meeting.

If all CPs support the adoption of the draft ISPM, the CPM should adopt the ISPM without discussion.

If a CP does not support the adoption of the draft ISPM, the CP may submit an objection³⁸. An objection must be accompanied by technical justification and suggestions for improvement of the draft ISPM and submitted to the IPPC Secretariat no later than 3 weeks prior to the CPM meeting. CPs should make every effort to reach agreement before CPM. The objection will be added to the CPM agenda and the CPM will decide on a way forward.

When the need for a minor technical update to an adopted ISPM is identified by a TP or the SC, the SC can recommend the update for adoption by the CPM. The IPPC Secretariat should make the update to the adopted ISPM available in the languages of the organization as soon as possible and at least six weeks prior to the opening of the CPM meeting. Minor technical updates to adopted ISPMs presented to the CPM are subject to the objection process as described above.

- For draft DPs:

The CPM has delegated its authority to the SC to adopt DPs on its behalf. Once the SC approves the DP, the IPPC Secretariat makes it available on defined dates twice a year and CPs are notified³⁹. CPs have 45 days to review the approved DP and submit an objection, if any, along with the technical justification and suggestions for improvement of the approved DP. If no objection is received, the DP is adopted. DPs adopted through this process are noted by the CPM and attached to the report of the CPM meeting. If a CP has an objection, the draft DP should be returned to the SC.

When a technical revision⁴⁰ is required for an adopted DP, the SC can adopt the updates to adopted DPs via electronic means. The revised DPs shall be made publicly available as soon as the SC adopts them. DPs revised through this process are noted by the CPM and attached to the report of the CPM meeting.

Step 8: Publication

The adopted ISPM is made publicly available.

CPs and RPPOs may form a Language Review Group (LRG) and, following the CPM-agreed LRG process⁴¹, may propose modifications to translations of adopted ISPMs to be noted at the following CPM meeting.

³⁸ An objection should be a technically supported objection to the adoption of the draft standard in its current form, sent through the official IPPC contact point (Refer to the *Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified* as approved by CPM-8 (2013), recorded in the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual).

³⁹ For translation of DPs, contracting parties would follow the mechanism for requesting the translation for DPs into FAO languages posted on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/member-consultation-draft-ispms/mechanism-translate-diagnostic-protocols-languages/>).

⁴⁰ A technical revision for DPs has been defined by the SC and is recorded in the IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual.

⁴¹ <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/standards-setting/ispms/language-review-groups/>

Appendix 9 – Update on e-decision forums and polls

1. Summary of the outcome of forums and polls

This paper provides a summary of the outcome of the forums and polls that the Standards Committee (SC) has discussed on the e-decision website since its last meeting in May 2015.

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between May 2015 and October 2015

		SC members commenting in the forum	Polls Yes/No
2015_eSC_Nov_01*	SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> , <i>A. ritzemabosi</i> and <i>A. fragariae</i> (2006-025) to member consultation	11	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_02*	SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> and <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> (2004-017) to the DP Notification Period	11	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_03*	SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i> (2004-012) to member consultation	11	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_04	SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for Phytoplasmas (2004-018) to the DP Notification Period	11	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_05	SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for Genus <i>Anastrepha</i> (2004-015) to the DP Notification Period	14	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_06	SC approval for adoption of the draft phytosanitary treatment on Irradiation for <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (2012-009)	6	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_07	SC approval for adoption of the draft phytosanitary treatment on Vapour heat treatment for <i>Bactrocera melanotus</i> and <i>B. xanthodes</i> on <i>Carica papaya</i> (2009-105)	6	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_08**	SC approval for adoption of draft diagnostic protocol for <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (2004-016)	12	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_09	SC Selection of members for the Expert Working Group on Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)	9	4/0
2015_eSC_Nov_10**	SC approval of the response to formal objection and approval for adoption of draft diagnostic protocol for Phytoplasma (2004-018)	9	No poll
2015_eSC_Nov_11**	SC approval for adoption of draft diagnostic protocol for <i>Xiphinema americanum sensu lato</i> (2004-025)	12	No poll

For more background information on SC e-decisions, please consult the e-decision site on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (<https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-pages/standards-committee/electronic-decisions-by-sc/>) and the support documents (<https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-pages/background-e-decisions/>)

*E-decisions previously numbered as 2015_eSC_May_06, 2015_eSC_May_07 and 2015_eSC_May_08, respectively.

**Three SC e-forums (2015_eSC_Nov_08, 2015_eSC_Nov_10 and 2015_eSC_Nov_11) were open on the 29 October and the closing date (12 November) is after this paper was developed and posted to the SC

November 2015 meeting. The forum summaries of these SC e-forums will be presented to the SC November meeting orally and they will be included in the meeting report as an appendix.

2015_eSC_Nov_01⁴² : SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol (DP) for *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* (2006-025) to be sent to member consultation

The SC forum was opened from 25 May to 8 June 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. Eleven members commented in the forum. They all agreed with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft diagnostic protocol (DP) *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* (2006-025) to be sent to member consultation in July 2015.

2015_eSC_Nov_02⁴³: SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Ditylenchus destructor* (2004-017) to be sent to the DP notification period

The forum was open from 25 May to 8 June 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. Eleven members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP for *Ditylenchus dipsaci* and *Ditylenchus destructor* (2004-017) to be sent to the 45-days notification period starting in 1 July 2015.

2015_eSC_Nov_03⁴⁴: SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for *Xanthomonas fragariae* (2004-012) for member consultation

The forum was open from 25 May to 8 June 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP, using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed the SC members' responses. Eleven members commented in the forum and reached a consensus. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP for *Xanthomonas fragariae* (2004-012) to be submitted to member consultation in July 2015

2015_eSC_Nov_04: SC approval of the draft Diagnostic Protocol for Phytoplasmas (2004-018) to the DP notification period

The forum was open from 1 to 15 June 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. Eleven members commented and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

Additionally, one SC member recommended using a more appropriate terminology regarding the responses to the comments as they will be publically available, (incorporated, modified and considered) in order to avoid any kind of misunderstanding. The Secretariat will adjust the table of responses to the comments for a more appropriate wording.

SC decision

⁴² This SC e-decision was incorrectly numbered as 2015_eSC_May_06 in the SC e-decision site

⁴³ This SC e-decision was incorrectly numbered as 2015_eSC_May_07 in the SC e-decision site

⁴⁴ This SC e-decision was incorrectly numbered as 2015_eSC_May_08 in the SC e-decision site

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP protocol for Phytoplasmas (2004-018) to be submitted to the 45-days notification period starting in 1 July 2015.

2015_eSC_Nov_05: SC approval of Draft DP for Genus *Anastrepha* (2004-015) to the DP notification period

The forum was open from 1 to 15 June 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. Fourteen members commented and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

Additionally, one SC member recommended using a more appropriate terminology regarding the responses to the comments as they will be publically available, (incorporated, modified and considered) in order to avoid any kind of misunderstanding. The Secretariat will adjust the table of responses to the comments for a more appropriate wording.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP for Genus *Anastrepha* (2004-015) to be submitted to the 45-days notification period starting in 1 July 2015.

2015_eSC_Nov_06: SC approval for adoption of the draft phytosanitary treatment on Irradiation for *Ostrinia nubilalis* (2012-009) to member consultation

The forum was open from 15 October to 29 October 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. One member comment proposed suggestions for the draft PT for better clarity. In total, six SC members commented and approved the responses to member comments and approved the revised version of the draft PT on Irradiation for *Ostrinia nubilalis* (2012-009) taking into account the suggestions made during the forum.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft PT for *Ostrinia nubilalis* (2012-009) to be submitted to the CPM-11 (2016) for adoption as an annex to ISPM 28.

2015_eSC_Nov_07: SC approval for adoption of the draft phytosanitary treatment on Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* on *Carica papaya* (2009-105)

The forum was open from 15 October to 29 October 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. In total, six SC members commented and approved the responses to member comments and approved the draft PT on Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* on *Carica papaya* (2009-105) for adoption by CPM-11 (2016), as an annex to ISPM 28.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft PT for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* on *Carica papaya* (2009-105) CPM-11 (2016) for adoption.

2015_eSC_Nov_08: SC approval for adoption of draft diagnostic protocol for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (2004-016)**

The Secretariat opened this recommendation for discussion from 29 October to 12 November using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. This forum will close after this paper was developed. The forum summaries of these SC e-forums will be presented to the SC November meeting orally and they will be included in the meeting report as an appendix.

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (2004-016) to be submitted to the 45-days notification period starting in 15 December 2015.

2015_eSC_Nov_09: SC selection of members for the Expert Working Group on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001)

The forum was open from 15 to 29 September 2015 SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. Nine SC members commented in the forum.

Three SC members agreed with the experts to be selected as members of the EWG as proposed in the recommendation. However, other SC members stated that additional expertise was needed and some of them indicated that the expertise of the US nominee, Mr Basil LIAKAKOS, would be beneficial for the EWG.

All SC members agreed that Mr HORN (SC member, Assistant steward and EWG member) be one of the two SC members representing the SC during the EWG meeting. All indicated that it would be useful to have another SC member in the group but no one volunteered or suggested someone. Given Mr HEDLEY's extensive past experience as a SC member, the Secretariat would tend to consider that one SC member participating in the new EWG meeting would be enough.

The IPPC Secretariat consequently adjusted the recommendations, in consultation with the Steward and Assistant Steward, and presented them to the SC for a poll. The poll was open from 14 to 24 October 2015 and four SC members answered in the poll, all agreeing with the recommendations.

SC decision

Based on the poll result, the SC agreed that:

(1) the following experts be selected as members of the EWG on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001):

- Mr Obdulio Omar LAURENS (ARGENTINA)
- Mr Steve TONKIN (AUSTRALIA)
- Ms Wendy ASBIL (CANADA)
- Mr James King'ori WAHOME (KENYA)
- Mr Basil LIAKAKOS (USA).

(2) Mr HORN (SC member, Assistant steward and EWG member) be the SC member representing the SC during the EWG meeting.

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

2015_eSC_Nov_10: SC approval of the response to formal objection and approval for adoption of draft diagnostic protocol for *Phytoplasma* (2004-018)**

The Secretariat opened this recommendation for discussion from the 29 October to 12 November 2015 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. This forum will close after this paper was developed. The forum summaries of these SC e-forums will be presented to the SC November meeting orally and they will be included in the meeting report as an appendix.

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP Phytoplasma (2004-018) to be submitted to the 45-days notification period starting in 15 December 2015.

2015_eSC_Nov_11: SC approval for adoption of draft diagnostic protocol for *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025)**

The Secretariat opened this recommendation for discussion from the 29 October to 12 November using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. This forum will close after this paper was developed. The forum summaries of these SC e-forums will be presented to the SC November meeting orally and they will be included in the meeting report as an appendix.

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft DP *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) to be submitted to the 45-days notification period starting in 15 December 2015.

Appendix 10 – Ink amendments to adopted phytosanitary treatments (level of efficacy)

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT1	Irradiation treatment for <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 70 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9968} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9968% of adults of <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT2	Irradiation treatment for <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 70 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9968} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9968% of adults of <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT3	Irradiation treatment for <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9972} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9972% of adults of <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT4	Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9981} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9981% of adults of <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing 1-day old eggs and third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stages.
PT5	Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9978} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9978% of adults of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing 1-day old eggs and third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stages.
PT6	Irradiation treatment for <i>Cydia pomonella</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 200 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Cydia pomonella</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9978} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9978% of adults of <i>Cydia pomonella</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing fifth instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT7	Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9968} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9968% of adult fruit flies.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing the most tolerant life stage of a number of economically important species in the Tephritidae.
PT8	Irradiation treatment for <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 60 Gy to prevent the development of phanerocephalic pupae of <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9921} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the development of not less than 99.9921% of phanerocephalic pupae of <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented the formation of the phanerocephalic pupa in fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT9	Irradiation treatment for <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 92 Gy to prevent the reproduction in adults of <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9880} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the reproduction in not less than 99.9880% of adults of <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented successful reproduction (development of F1 beyond the first instar) in treated adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT10	Irradiation treatment for <i>Grapholita molesta</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 232 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Grapholita molesta</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9949} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9949% of adults of <i>Grapholita molesta</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing fifth instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT11	Irradiation treatment for <i>Grapholita molesta</i> under hypoxia	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 232 Gy to prevent oviposition of <i>Grapholita molesta</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9932} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents oviposition of not less than 99.9932% of <i>Grapholita molesta</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented egg laying (oviposition) in adults that emerged from the fruit that were treated containing fifth instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT12	Irradiation treatment for <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 165 Gy to prevent the development of F1 adults of <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9952} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the development of not less than 99.9952% of F1 adults of <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented F1 adult production from eggs laid by treated adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT13	Irradiation treatment for <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy to prevent the development of F1 adults of <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9950} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the development of not less than 99.9950% of F1 adults of <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented F1 adult production from eggs laid by treated adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT14	Irradiation treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.9970} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9970% of adults of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT15	Vapour heat treatment for <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> on <i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>reticulatus</i>	<p>Scope of the treatment</p> <p>This treatment comprises the vapour heat treatment of <i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>reticulatus</i> (netted melon) fruit to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of melon fly (<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>) at the stated efficacy.</p> <p>Treatment schedule</p> <p>The efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is effective dose (ED)_{99.9889} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9889% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated eggs and third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stages.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT16	Cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	<p>Scope of the treatment</p> <p>This treatment comprises the cold treatment of fruit of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy.</p> <p>Treatment schedule</p> <p>For cultivar “Navel” the efficacy is effective dose (ED)_{99.9981} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p>For cultivar “Valencia” the efficacy is ED_{99.9973} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>For cultivar “Navel”, there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9981% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>.</u></p> <p><u>For cultivar “Valencia”, there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9973% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated first instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT17	Cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> × <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	<p>Scope of the treatment</p> <p>This treatment comprises the cold treatment of fruit of <i>Citrus reticulata</i> × <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (tangor) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy.</p> <p>Treatment schedule</p> <p>The efficacy is effective dose (ED)_{99.9986} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9986% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated first instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rational for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT18	Cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus limon</i>	<p>Scope of the treatment</p> <p>This treatment applies to the cold treatment of fruit of <i>Citrus limon</i> (lemon) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy.</p> <p>Treatment schedule</p> <p>Schedule 1: 2 °C or below for 14 continuous days</p> <p>The efficacy is effective dose (ED)_{99.99} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.99% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>.</u></p> <p>Schedule 2: 3 °C or below for 14 continuous days</p> <p>The efficacy is ED_{99.9872} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9872% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated first instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT19	Irradiation treatment for <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i>, <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> and <i>Planococcus minor</i>	<p>Minimum absorbed dose of 231 Gy to prevent the reproduction of adult females of <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i>, <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> and <i>Planococcus minor</i>.</p> <p>Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED_{99.99023} at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p><u>There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the reproduction of not less than 99.99023% of adult females of <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i>, <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> and <i>Planococcus minor</i>.</u></p>	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented F1 larval development from eggs laid by treated female adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

Appendix 11 – Action points arising from the SC November 2015 meeting

	Action	Item [paragraph]	Responsible	Deadline
1.	The Chairpersons of SC and CDC to lead the preparation of a paper for CPM-11 (2016) consideration on ways to enhance collaboration between the SC and the CDC.	3.1 [25]	Bart ROSSEL	15 Dec. 2015
2.	Small group to assist the Chairpersons of SC and CDC, and any CDC members to prepare the paper mentioned above.	3.1 [25]	Stephen BUTCHER (lead), Ezequiel FERRO, Marie-Claude FOREST and Esther KIMANI	10 Dec. 2015
3.	Inform the CDC of the SC invitation to consider the proposals and suggestions made in this SC November meeting, including the paper submitted by the CPM Vice-chairperson (19_SC_2015_Nov), propose any additional ways to enhance collaboration and suggestions on how to move forward.	3.1 [25]	Bart ROSSEL	ASAP
4.	Forward SC recommendations to the Chair of the WG on the Concept of a Commodity Standard.	5 [99]	Secretariat	15 Dec. 2015
5.	When submitting the draft ISPM on <i>International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting</i> (2005-004) to the SCCP, highlight that comments should focus on main concerns related to the changes that were made to address the formal objection.	6.1 [114]	Secretariat	30 June 2016
6.	Submit comments on the draft ISPM on <i>International movement of wood</i> (2006-029) to the Steward (marie-claude.forest@inspection.gc.ca) with copy to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org).	6.2 [119]	SC members	1 Jan. 2016
7.	In collaboration with the TPFQ, redraft the ISPM on <i>International movement of wood</i> (2006-029) taking into consideration the conclusions outlined in section 5 of this report and resubmit it to the SC.	6.2 [119]	Steward (Marie-Claude FOREST)	1 Feb. 2016
8.	Seek FAO Legal services advice on whether the use of “certificates of compliance” would be in line with the IPPC and what the legal implications would be.	7.1 [138]	Secretariat	1 Jan. 2016
9.	Submit comments to the Steward (wulifeng@agri.gov.cn) with copy to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) on the draft ISPM on <i>International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood</i> (2008-008).	7.1 [138]	SC members	1 Jan. 2016
10.	TPFQ to review the draft ISPM <i>International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood</i> (2008-008), taking into account the observations made by the SC November 2015 and provide input to the Steward.	7.1 [138]	TPFQ (Secretariat)	1 Jan. 2016
11.	Resubmit the draft ISPM <i>International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood</i> (2008-008), following review by TPFQ, to the SC.	7.1 [138]	Steward (Lifeng WU)	1 Feb. 2016
12.	Submit comments to the Steward (ana.montealegre@senasica.gob.mx) with copy to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) on the draft ISPM on <i>International movement of cut flowers and foliage</i> (2008-005).	7.2 [152]	SC members	1 Jan. 2016
13.	Revise the draft ISPM on the <i>International movement of cut flowers and foliage</i> (2008-005) and resubmit it to the SC.	7.2 [152]	Steward (Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE)	1 Feb. 2016

14.	Submit comments on the draft specification on <i>Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions</i> (2014-002) to the Steward (marie-claude.forest@inspection.qc.ca) with copy to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org).	8.2 [168]	SC members	1 Jan. 2016
15.	Submit revised version of the draft specification on <i>Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions</i> (2014-002) to the Secretariat.	8.2 [168]	Steward (Marie-Claude FOREST)	1 Feb. 2016
16.	Submit comments to the Steward (p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl) with copy to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) on the draft specification <i>Use of specific import authorization</i> (Annex to ISPM 20 <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) (2008-006).	8.3 [170]	SC members	1 Jan. 2016
17.	Submit revised version of the draft specification <i>Use of specific import authorization</i> (Annex to ISPM 20 <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) (2008-006) to the Secretariat.	8.3 [170]	Steward (Piotr WLODARCZYK)	1 Feb. 2016
18.	Prepare a paper outlining the national and regional needs for phytosanitary treatments to substantiate the need for further IPPC phytosanitary treatments and justify the need to additional resources to be allocated for presentation to the CPM Bureau.	9.1.1 [179]	Small group: Lois RANSOM (lead), Bart ROSSEL, Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN, Nadia HADJERES and the Secretariat	1 Jan. 2016
19.	In line with the decision from CPM-10 (2015) on reserving time at CPM for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, forward the SC recommendation for CPM Bureau consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “certificate of compliance” and its concept specifically in relation to the draft ISPM on International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008) The implementation issues identified outlined above for ISPM 7, ISPM 13, ISPM 19 and ISPM 24. 	9.1.2 [187]	Secretariat	27 Nov. 2015
20.	Revise the ISPM on <i>International movement of seeds</i> (2009-003) taking into consideration the discussions from the SC November meeting for submission to the SC-7 meeting.	9.2.2 [198]	Steward (Nico HORN)	1 Feb. 2016
21.	Revise draft ISPM on <i>International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment</i> (2006-004) taking into consideration the discussions from the SC November meeting for submission to the SC-7 meeting.	9.2.3 [204]	Steward (Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE)	1 Feb. 2016
22.	Forward SC agreed adjustments to the Standard setting procedure for adoption by CPM-11 (2016).	9.3 [226]	Secretariat	15 Dec. 2015
23.	SC members to inform the unsuccessful nominees for the EWG on Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001) from their region that they were not selected by the SC.	9.5 [236]	SC members from the Asia and Latin American & Caribbean regions.	15 Dec. 2015
24.	Forward SC approved ink amendments to adopted phytosanitary treatments to CPM-11 (2016) for noting.	10.1 [242]	Secretariat	15 Dec. 2015
25.	Republish the TP 3 Specification for the TPPT in En, Fr and Es.	10.1 [242]	Secretariat	15 Jan. 2016

26.	Issue a call for three experts for the TPFQ and an invited expert (tropical tree seeds) to the next TPFQ meeting	10.3 [255]	Secretariat	15 Dec. 2015
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