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منظمة  
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للأمم المتحدة

# COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

<b>Fifteenth Session</b>
<b>Rome, 30 March - 3 April 2020</b>
<b>Focus Group on Commodity Standards - Focus Group on Commodity and Pathways Standard</b>
<b>Agenda item 8.3</b>
<b>Prepared by the CPM Bureau, IPPC Secretariat and Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway standards</b>

## I. Introduction

1. As requested by the fourteenth session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-14) in April 2019, the CPM Bureau revised the terms of reference (ToR) for the IPPC Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards<sup>1</sup>. The second meeting of the focus group took place in Rome from 7 to 21 June 2019<sup>2</sup>.

2. The second meeting of the focus group was attended by eight international experts, including representatives of various IPPC subsidiary bodies. The meeting was chaired by Mr Greg Wolff (Bureau member from Canada). The focus group emphasized that commodity standards were designed to facilitate market-access negotiations and that they would neither impose any new obligations on importing countries nor undermine the need for pest risk analysis (PRA). During the meeting, the focus group discussed what form commodity standards should take, developed a draft text for an overarching “concept standard”, and considered options for the governance process for the development of

<sup>1</sup> Appendix 4 of 2019 Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards meeting report.

<sup>2</sup> CPM Focus Group meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/cpm-focus-group-reports/>

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commodity standards, including drafting a specification for a new technical panel. The group concluded by making a series of recommendations on these issues.

3. The outcomes of the focus group were presented to the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) at its meeting in October 2019 and to the Standards Committee (SC) and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee at their meetings in November 2019. The SPG and SC commented on the recommendations of the focus group, and the SC reviewed the draft concept standard and draft specification and proposed some amendments<sup>3</sup>. The draft concept standard and draft specification, together with the comments from the SPG and SC, were then reviewed by the Bureau during their teleconference meeting in December 2019<sup>4</sup>.

4. The outcomes of the second focus group meeting, together with the corresponding responses from the SPG, SC and Bureau, are summarized below (sections II–IV). The draft concept standard and the draft specification for a technical panel, as approved by the Bureau in December 2019, are provided as attachments to this CPM paper. Decisions for the CPM are listed in section V.

## **II. Purpose, form and content of commodity standards**

### **A. Purpose of commodity standards**

5. The focus group confirmed that the main intention of the commodity standards is to support the development of technically justified phytosanitary import requirements that will facilitate safe trade, rather than being to harmonize measures. The commodity standards will support PRA and any subsequent, related discussions. The focus group acknowledged, however, that the development of such standards may not be possible for all types of commodities.

### **B. Form and scope of commodity standards**

6. The focus group recommended that individual commodity standards be presented as annexes to the concept standard. Commodity standards on seeds or wood could alternatively be annexes of ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*) or ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*), respectively. The SC endorsed the recommendation that commodity standards be annexes to the concept standard, but suggested removing from the latter any mention of commodity standards being annexes to other ISPMs. This was accepted by the Bureau.

7. The focus group felt that pathways would be too complex for the structure and approach recommended for these annexes to the concept standard and that dedicated, individual standards would be needed on individual pathways. They therefore recommended that the annexes to the concept standard be restricted solely to commodities. The SC endorsed this recommendation.

8. The focus group recommended that the scope of each commodity standard, in terms of the commodity and its intended use, be sufficiently focused so that the standard is practicable, feasible and does not need to have several subcategories of the commodity. The standard should include a clear, detailed description of the commodity in question and its intended use, but the scope of the standard should not include diversion from the intended use. The SC endorsed the focus group's recommendation about the scope being sufficiently specific so that the standard is practical and feasible, but suggested that reference to avoiding subcategories be omitted from the draft concept standard so that the content

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<sup>3</sup> SPG meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/strategic-planning-group/>; SC meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee/>

<sup>4</sup> Bureau meeting reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/bureau/>

of commodity standards would not be unnecessarily limited. This suggestion was accepted by the Bureau.

### **C. Content of commodity standards**

9. The focus group drafted an outline structure for the commodity standards that would form the annexes to the concept standard, using draft regional standards as models. In this context, the focus group also suggested that the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) be invited to consider the findings of the focus group in further development of the draft APPPC standard on *International movement of fresh mango (Mangifera indica) fruit*. This invitation was subsequently extended to the APPPC.

10. The focus group recommended that commodity standards include a table of pests associated with the commodity, with corresponding options for phytosanitary measures used to control those pests, and, when relevant, they may also contain information on pests known not to be associated with the traded commodity. These lists of pests and measures are not intended to be exhaustive. To be included in a commodity standard, pests would need to be regulated by at least one contracting party and be the subject of an available PRA or other technical justification; measures would need to be, or have been, set as a phytosanitary import requirement by at least one contracting party or included in at least one bilateral arrangement. The focus group emphasized that inclusion of pests in commodity standards would not provide technical justification for regulation of those pests and that the measures included would be intended as options for consideration rather than as obligations imposed upon contracting parties.

### **D. Content of the concept standard**

11. In developing the draft concept standard, the focus group noted the importance of correct terminology, structure and content, and considered the structure of ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) to be good reference models.

12. The draft concept standard sets out the requirements for contracting parties: first, that they should consider the commodity standards that form the annexes to the concept standard when developing phytosanitary import requirements; and second, that they should submit to the IPPC Secretariat any new information that could have an impact on the pests or measures in adopted commodity standards. To help contracting parties interpret the annexes, and in particular the significance of the pests and measures included therein, the draft concept standard describes the content of the annexes, including the basis on which pests and measures are selected for inclusion. The format follows normal practice for ISPMs in using “should” to express requirements for contracting parties, but uses the present tense when describing the annexes and their derivation, following the approach used in ISPM 27 (the present tense so that the text is valid once annexes are in existence).

13. The SC suggested some amendments to the draft concept standard and these were subsequently reviewed by the Bureau. The resulting draft is provided as Attachment 01 to this CPM paper.

## **III. Governance of the development of commodity standards**

### **A. Technical panel**

14. To ensure consistency of the work on commodity standards, the focus group recommended that CPM-15 (2020) establish a new “Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) (2019-009)” under the remit of the SC, with a permanent Steward from the SC. The focus group emphasized that the new technical panel should not, however, become a global panel for conducting PRAs. The focus group noted that creating a new technical panel does not preclude having expert drafting groups, as these can be called by the SC for specific topics as needed. At their meeting in October 2019, the SPG noted that

technical panels are key groups for the development of ISPMs and discussed the resource implications of setting up a new panel. The European Commission representative referred to the resources currently being mobilized by the European Commission for commodity standards and emphasized the need for the panel to be extremely focused from the start and with the right panel members.

15. The focus group developed a draft specification for the TPCS. The SC subsequently suggested some amendments to this draft, which were accepted by the Bureau. The resulting draft is provided as Attachment 02 to this CPM paper.

16. Until such time that the TPCS is established, the focus group recommended that the focus group members remain responsible for supporting the development of the concept standard, to ensure continuity in the development of the concept standard. The SC were in favour of the draft concept remaining with the focus group until the decision of CPM-15 (2020).

17. At their meeting in November 2019, there appeared to be a general consensus among SC members in favour of the development of commodity standards following the normal Standard setting process. The SC representative on the focus group and the SC Chairperson both clarified that, with the exception of the proposed fast-track process for updating commodity standards (see below), it was intended that the development of commodity standards would otherwise follow the normal Standard setting process. The SC made a specific recommendation that, in the event of CPM-15 (2020) deciding to submit the draft concept standard for consultation, it should follow the normal Standard setting process.

18. The focus group recommended that the TPCS draft the first commodity standards; then, as the process becomes more established, expert drafting groups could be used as needed. The TPCS should have the option to recommend Calls for experts to the SC.

19. The SC recommended that there be a Steward for each individual commodity standard, given the anticipated volume of consultation comments.

20. The focus group recommended that the TPCS be responsible for assessing measures to be included in commodity standards, and for creating criteria for inclusion of measures in the standards. The SC, however, recommended that the SC should decide upon the criteria for including measures, with support from the TPCS. The process could be similar to that applied for phytosanitary treatments, where the criteria are set out in ISPM 28 and the TPPT apply these criteria. The focus group developed draft criteria and included them in the draft concept standard (see above). Although the criteria serve as guidance for the TPCS, including them in the concept standard provides useful contextual information for contracting parties using the commodity standards.

21. The focus group recommended that the TPCS consider how best to manage data used to evaluate which phytosanitary measures are included in commodity standards and other adopted ISPMs, so that there can be an online search tool for target pest, commodity and measures. This is included in the draft specification for the TPCS.

22. The focus group also recommended that the TPCS be encouraged to provide guidance to the SC on possible future standards on individual measures (in a similar way to phytosanitary treatments), where there are sufficient data on the effectiveness of those measures to support it. This is included in the draft specification for the TPCS.

## **B. List of topics for IPPC standards**

23. With reference to inclusion of subjects, topics and priorities for the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, the focus group recommended that the membership of the Task Force on Topics (TFT) be expanded to include the Steward of the TPCS. The SC endorsed this recommendation.

24. The focus group suggested that the following points be added to the current ones proposed by the TFT, for the TFT to consider when prioritizing topics to be submitted to CPM:

- multiple countries and regions recognize the necessity and usefulness of the topic
- the topic should benefit developing countries, as one of the main purposes of commodity standards is to provide support and assistance to developing countries
- the topic should contribute to food security
- the topic should contribute to plant health
- the topic should contribute to trade facilitation.

25. The focus group recommended that there should be a general ongoing request for information on aspects relating to commodity standards and, in addition to this, a specific Call for information on pests and measures whenever a topic is prioritized. This would help in identifying or obtaining PRAs on pests linked with commodities, for consideration when considering which pests and measure to list in commodity standards.

26. The focus group drafted the following list of types of information to be sought during these specific Calls for information (the information submitted being limited to the commodity and its intended use as requested in the Call):

- pests associated with the commodity, together with related references, using appropriate taxonomic nomenclature
- relevant references (technical or regulatory)
- relevant ISPMs or regional standards if applicable
- a detailed description of any measures used for specific pest–commodity combinations, accompanied by any supporting information for the measures (e.g. PRAs, interception data, efficacy data, when the measure was first used (“historical use”), host status)
- sampling methods used in determining the compliance of measures used for the commodity
- methods used to determine any efficacy data submitted
- common practices applied
- information on the direct use of measures (both pest specific and broad ranging)
- “generic” measures that may be effective against groups of pests
- information on the challenges faced when applying the measure.

#### **IV. Adoption and review**

27. The focus group recommended that the adoption process for commodity standards, and for standards on phytosanitary measures, should be the same as for annexes to ISPM 28 (i.e. phytosanitary treatments).

28. The focus group recommended that CPM-15 (2020) consider changing the Standard setting process to allow for commodity standards to be reviewed and updated when needed, in a faster way than the process for updating ISPMs at present. At their meeting in November 2019, the SC’s discussion of this issue included reference to existing governance procedures for updating diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments that could perhaps be applied to commodity standards. The SC representative on the focus group clarified that the proposed fast-track process only related to technical changes concerning measures and would only be enacted when new evidence became available.

#### **V. Other issues related to commodity standards**

29. The focus group questioned the value of the section on “Impacts on biodiversity and the environment” continuing to appear in ISPMs and recommended that the Bureau give further consideration to the value of this section.

30. The focus group recommended that the following aspects be forwarded to the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee for consideration in any guidance manual that might be produced:

- diversion from intended use
- contracting parties should be encouraged to release PRA and other technical justification information into the public domain.

31. The focus group noted that there may be benefit, once a few commodity standards are in use, in undertaking a study to attribute a specific value to commodity standards in terms of financial savings to import.

## VI. Decisions

32. The CPM is invited to:

- 1) *agree* that the proposed commodity standards will apply only to commodities and not to pathways
- 2) *agree* that new commodity-specific standards be presented as annexes to the overarching “concept” standard
- 3) *add* the following topics to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008), with priority 1, and Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) (2019-009)<sup>5</sup>
- 4) *approve* the draft ISPM on Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) for consultation (see Attachment 01)
- 5) *approve* the draft specification for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) (2019-009) for consultation (see Attachment 02)
- 6) *agree* that the development of the draft ISPM on Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) and the draft specification for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) (2019-009) transfer from the Bureau to the SC and follow the normal Standard setting procedure
- 7) *agree* that the membership of the Task Force on Topics be expanded to include the Steward of the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards
- 8) *agree* that there should be a general ongoing request for information on aspects relating to commodity standards and, in addition to this, a specific Call for information on pests and measures whenever a topic is prioritized
- 9) *note* the focus group’s proposals for additional points for the Task Force on Topics to consider when prioritizing topics and the types of information to be sought during specific Calls for information
- 10) *note* the focus group’s comments on the potential benefit, once a few commodity standards are in use, in undertaking a study to attribute a specific value to commodity standards in terms of financial savings to import.

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<sup>5</sup> Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) is the concept standard, the development of which CPM-14 (2019) supported (decision point 8.5(4)) but the topic for which was not added to the List of topics at that time.

**DRAFT ISPM: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008)****Status box**

This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
<b>Date of this document</b>	2020-01-15
<b>Document category</b>	Draft ISPM
<b>Current document stage</b>	To CPM-15 (2020) for approval for consultation
<b>Major stages</b>	2018-10 Focus group on commodity and pathway standards recommended adding to the work programme. 2018-12 CPM Bureau recommended adding to the work programme. 2019-04 CPM-14 added the topic to the work programme (2019-008). 2019-06 Focus group on commodity and pathway standards drafted ISPM. 2019-10 Strategic Planning Group reviewed and provided comments. 2019-11 Standards Committee reviewed and proposed changes. 2019-12 CPM Bureau approved the draft for consultation.
<b>Steward history</b>	2019-07 Focus group on commodity and pathway standards
<b>Notes</b>	This is a draft document 2019-06 Focus group recommended that “pathways” be excluded 2019-09 Edited 2019-12 Edited

**Adoption**

- [1] [To be inserted following adoption].

**INTRODUCTION****Scope**

- [2] This standard provides guidance on the purpose, use, content and publication of commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures. Such standards, presented as annexes to this overarching concept standard, apply to commodities being moved in international trade and identify pests associated with these commodities and options for relevant phytosanitary measures to be considered by contracting parties.
- [3] The scope of this standard and its annexes does not include consideration of contaminating pests or diversion from intended use.

**References**

- [4] The present standard refers to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.
- [5] **IPPC**. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.

**Definitions**

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

## Outline of Requirements

- [7] Commodity standards should be considered by contracting parties when developing phytosanitary import requirements. Such standards contain lists of pests and corresponding options for phytosanitary measures for commodities being moved in international trade. The lists of pests include those known to be associated with the specified commodity and intended use. Commodity standards may also include information on pests known to be associated with the plant species but not with the commodity being traded. The measures listed are those that satisfy minimum criteria for inclusion in the standard<sup>1</sup>, and are categorized according to confidence in the measures. The lists of pests and options for phytosanitary measures are not intended to be exhaustive and are subject to review and amendment.
- [8] Commodity standards are presented as annexes to this standard.

## BACKGROUND

- [9] Two key elements of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) are the safeguarding of agriculture, forests and the environment, and the facilitation of safe trade. Trade supports economic growth and development, helping to reduce poverty around the world. Significant advances in the facilitation of safe trade can be made through the development and adoption of international commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures.
- [10] The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 proposes the development of ISPMs for specific commodities, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance, to simplify trade and expedite market-access negotiations.
- [11] The purpose of this standard is to provide guidance on the use of commodity standards. Such standards, presented as annexes to this standard, are designed to support the development of phytosanitary import requirements that facilitate safe trade.

## IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- [12] The commodity standards developed according to this standard provide guidance on options for phytosanitary measures. Such measures may help preserve biodiversity by managing the pest risk posed by commodities that are moved internationally, including the pest risk posed by invasive alien species.

## PRINCIPLES

- [13] The IPPC contains a range of international rights and obligations. In the context of these rights and obligations, the basic principles of particular importance and relevance to commodity standards are as follows:
- Sovereign rights are not affected by commodity standards.
  - Existing international obligations of contracting parties under the IPPC and the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures remain unaffected.
  - Commodity standards do not impose additional obligations on importing countries over and above those already identified in the IPPC.
  - The scope of commodity standards does not include diversion from intended use.
  - Lists of pests are presented in commodity standards. However, the regulation of any pest remains subject to technical justification, using an appropriate pest risk analysis (PRA) or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information (Articles II and VI of the IPPC).

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<sup>1</sup> The inclusion of a measure in this ISPM does not create any obligation for a contracting party to approve it, register it or adopt it for use in its territory.



- Commodity standards provide contracting parties with options for phytosanitary measures to prevent the entry and establishment of regulated pests. These options are not intended to be exhaustive; other measures may be implemented by contracting parties, if technically justified, and may be proposed for inclusion in commodity standards.

## REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Purpose and Use of Commodity Standards

- [14] The purpose of commodity standards is to support the development of phytosanitary import requirements that facilitate safe trade.
- [15] Measures contained within commodity standards should be considered when developing phytosanitary import requirements. These standards may serve to facilitate the evaluation of such measures in PRA (or other comparable examination and evaluation). These standards may also be useful during market access discussions.
- [16] Phytosanitary import requirements are established by importing countries, respecting sovereign rights and international obligations and considering market-access discussions.
- [17] It is intended that commodity standards provide benefits for both importing and exporting countries. For example, commodity standards may be beneficial by:
  - supporting and assisting developing countries
  - facilitating market-access discussions
  - facilitating safe trade
  - facilitating the optimal use of resources
  - identifying and increasing awareness of measures available to minimize pests associated with the movement of commodities in international trade.
- [18] Commodity standards are not developed as annexes to this standard in the following situations:
  - when no effective phytosanitary measures are available
  - when an existing ISPM already provides sufficient guidance
  - when a commodity should not be regulated within the scope of the IPPC.

### 2. Content of Commodity Standards

- [19] The commodity standards that form the annexes to this standard are arranged according to the following sections:
  - Scope
  - Description of the commodity and its intended use
  - Pests
  - Options for phytosanitary measures
  - References.
- [20] The content of these sections is described below, together with the basis on which pests (section 2.3) and measures (sections 2.4 and 4) are included in the standards.

#### 2.1 Scope

- [21] A commodity standard clearly describes the specific commodity and its intended use, and covers a discrete set of pests and related options for phytosanitary measures.

## 2.2 Description of the commodity and its intended use

- [22] This section clearly describes the commodity and its intended use. The description is intended to provide sufficient information to allow the identification of a focused list of pests and associated options for phytosanitary measures. The intended use of the commodity is given because of the influence it has on the pest risk posed by the commodity, as described in ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*).

## 2.3 Pests

- [23] This section includes a list or lists of pests that are known to be associated with the commodity described. Criteria for inclusion of pests include the availability of a PRA, or other technical justification, and regulation by at least one contracting party. The list or lists of pests are presented in tabular format with the corresponding options for phytosanitary measures (see below).
- [24] Inclusion of a pest in a commodity standard does not provide technical justification for its regulation. The determination of whether to regulate these pests is at the discretion of the importing country, based on technical justification using either an appropriate PRA or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.
- [25] This section may also include information on pests known to be associated with the plant species but, based on available scientific information, known not to be associated with the traded commodity described (e.g. pests associated with *Mangifera indica* for propagation but not with the traded commodity, mango fruit).
- [26] The list or lists of pests are not intended to be exhaustive.

## 2.4 Options for phytosanitary measures

- [27] This section presents options for phytosanitary measures, including measures adopted in ISPMs or currently used in trade. Individual or combinations of measures may be provided for each pest and may relate to any stage or stages of international trade prior to import.

Although commodity standards only present measures that may be applied up to the point of import, post-entry measures may be considered by contracting parties, as described in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*).

- [28] The list or lists of measures are not intended to be exhaustive but rather to give countries options for consideration.
- [29] The measures are presented in the table or tables of pests known to be associated with the commodity, with each measure being listed against the corresponding pest or pests that it controls. A description of each measure, sufficient to indicate its use and practical application, is provided. When necessary, additional information on the measures may be included in an appendix.

## 2.5 References

- [30] All information presented on pests and measures in the standard is referenced in this section.

## 3. Verification of Compliance

- [31] Several ISPMs provide information on verification of compliance. Examples include ISPM 7 (*Phytosanitary certification system*), ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*), ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*), ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) and ISPM 20.

## 4. Criteria for Inclusion of Measures in Commodity Standards

- [32] A measure is considered for inclusion in a commodity standard when it is, or has been, set as a phytosanitary import requirement by at least one contracting party (and hence in operation between at

least two contracting parties) or when included in at least one bilateral arrangement. Inclusion in the standard is further supported if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Experience from use in trade indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
  - interception data indicate that the measure is effective
  - the measure is, or has been, used extensively
  - the measure has been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments
  - information from plant health certification schemes indicate that the measure is effective.
- Experience from domestic use indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
  - the measure has been used extensively in relation to domestic movement of commodities
  - the measure has been used successfully in outbreak management and suppression
  - results from eradication programmes indicate that the measure is effective
  - information from plant health certification schemes indicate that the measure is effective
  - best management practices for the measure are available.
- Experimental evidence indicates that the measure is effective. For example:
  - private or public sector research indicates that the measure is effective.
- Information from PRAs (pest risk management options) or, where applicable, from another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information, indicates that the measure is effective.
- Adopted ISPMs exist that are relevant to the pests or commodities.
- Regional standards exist that are relevant to the pests or commodities.

[33] The practicability and feasibility of the measure is also taken into account when a measure is being considered for inclusion in a commodity standard.

## 5. Confidence in Measures

[34] Measures are evaluated by the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards and categorized according to confidence in the measure. There are three categories – high, medium and low – and each category is accompanied by an explanatory description. These categories may be based on factors such as:

- the presence of the measure in an adopted ISPM
- the presence of the measure in a regional standard
- the history of the use of the measure by contracting parties
- the history of the use of the measure by the private sector
- the inclusion of the measure in a PRA
- the number of PRAs that include the measure
- the number of years that the measure has been in use
- reports of success or failure of the measure, including interception data
- the volume or frequency of traded commodities subjected to the measure
- the availability of quantitative or qualitative analyses pertinent to the measure
- the number and diversity of countries applying the measures.

[35] Confidence depends on the rigour of any supporting analyses and may be increased if there are cumulative sources of evidence, such as information on usage or acceptance.

## 6. Publication of Annexes

[36] After adoption by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), commodity-specific standards, containing lists of pests and options for phytosanitary measures for commodities being moved in international trade, are posted separately on the IPP as annexes to this standard. These annexes have the

status of an ISPM and should be considered accordingly. Where appropriate, commodity standards may instead be presented as annexes of other ISPMs.

## **7. Review and Re-evaluations**

- [37] Contracting parties should submit to the IPPC Secretariat any new information that could have an impact on the lists of pests or lists of options for phytosanitary measures currently adopted by the CPM. Appropriate information should be provided to support any claims. The Technical Panel on Commodity Standards will review the data and revise the lists if necessary, following the Standard setting process.

**DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR: Technical Panel for Commodity Standards (TPCS) (2019-009)****Status box**

This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval	
<b>Date of this document</b>	2020-01-15
<b>Document category</b>	Draft specification for a technical panel
<b>Current document stage</b>	To CPM-15 (2020) for approval for consultation
<b>Major stages</b>	2019-06 Focus group on commodity standards recommended adding to the work programme. 2019-10 Strategic Planning Group reviewed and provided comments. 2019-11 Standards Committee reviewed and proposed changes. 2019-12 CPM Bureau reviewed.
<b>Steward history</b>	-
<b>Notes</b>	This is a draft document 2019-07 Edited 2019-12 Edited

**Title**

- [1] Technical Panel for Commodity Standards (TPCS) (2019-009).

**Reason for the technical panel**

- [2] There is broad consensus that commodity standards based on scientific methods and evidence will support safe and streamlined trade to the benefit of contracting parties. The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 includes the development of commodity standards. In order to develop such standards and ensure that sufficient rigour, resources and focus can be provided, the Technical Panel for Commodity Standards (TPCS) was established in 202X.

**Scope and purpose**

- [3] The Technical Panel for Commodity Standards (TPCS) develops and updates commodity standards within the framework of International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) XX [the concept standard] and develops guidance on related aspects.

**Tasks**

- [4] The TPCS should undertake the following:
- (1) Draft commodity standards prioritized by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, either directly or with the support of invited experts or through expert drafting groups established by the Standards Committee (SC).
  - (2) When drafting a commodity standard:
    - focus on the specific commodity and its intended use so that the standard is practical and feasible
    - consider existing pest risk analyses, existing phytosanitary measures and related information that may inform the development of the standard
    - evaluate technical information on relevant pests and phytosanitary measures and identify which pests and measures are to be included in the standard, using criteria established for this purpose in ISPM XX [the concept standard].
  - (3) Ensure that draft commodity standards are consistent with the requirements and criteria in ISPM XX [the concept standard].

- (4) Ensure that there is consistency among commodity standards being developed and adopted under ISPM XX [the concept standard].
- (5) Review adopted commodity standards (either ISPMs or annexes to ISPMs), identify revisions needed and submit recommendations on these revisions to the SC.
- (6) Provide advice to the SC on subjects, topics and priorities for development of commodity standards.
- (7) Liaise as needed with the other technical panels under the Standards Committee (SC) (e.g. Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments, Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols, Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine) and with the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee.
- (8) Recommend to the SC Calls for expert drafting groups for specific commodity standards as needed.
- (9) Support consultation and adoption of draft commodity standards by, for example, providing advice to the Steward, the SC and the IPPC Secretariat on appropriate responses to consultation comments relating to draft commodity standards.
- (10) Consider how to categorize and catalogue phytosanitary measures included in commodity standards, and those in other standards, for use in an online search tool for target pest, commodity and measure, cross-referenced to relevant sources of information.
- (11) When evaluating a phytosanitary measure for inclusion in a commodity standard, consider whether there is sufficient information to support it being proposed as a topic for the development of a specific ISPM.
- (12) Consider whether commodity standards 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 commodity standard.
- (13) Consider the use of commodity standards by contracting parties and identify potential impediments to operational and technical implementation. Provide information on these impediments, and possible recommendations on how to overcome them, to the SC.

### **Expertise**

- [5] Members of this panel should primarily have expertise in:
- commodity pest risk assessment and management
  - development and management of phytosanitary import requirements
  - selection and implementation of phytosanitary measures for use in trade
  - development of regional and international phytosanitary standards.

### **Members**

- [6] Six to ten. Details of the technical panel membership may be found on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/>. Panel members are selected by the SC for a five-year term. The SC reviews the composition of the panel on a regular basis. The SC may renew individual memberships for additional terms.

- [7] The TPCS may invite experts, as observers, with previous agreement by the SC.

### **Steward**

- [8] The SC shall assign a member of the SC to be the Steward of the TPCS.
- [9] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/list>).

**Provision of resources**

- [10] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the *Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat* posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/>).