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**Standards Committee**

**Meeting**

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**6–10 May 2019**

**IPPC Secretariat**

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## 1. Opening of the Meeting

### 1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] The IPPC Standard Setting Unit (SSU) lead, Mr Avetik Nersisyan, opened the meeting and welcomed all participants to the Standards Committee (SC) meeting on behalf of the IPPC Secretary, Mr Jingyuan XIA.
- [2] He welcomed the new SC members, Ms Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy), Ms Sophie PETERSON (Australia) and Ms Chonticha RAKKRAI (Thailand), and thanked André PERALTA (Brazil) and Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) who will start after the SC-7 meeting. He thanked the SC and SC-7 members for their contributions during meetings, including the outgoing members, Mr Bruce HANCOCKS (Australia), Mr HERMAWAN (Indonesia) and Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN (the Netherlands).
- [3] He acknowledged the absence of Mr Abdulqader Khudhair ABBAS (Iraq), Ms Ouroba ALZITANIANBOALBORGHOL (Syria), Mr Nicholas EID (Lebanon), Mr Lupeomanu Pelenato FONOTI (Samoa) and Ms Esther KIMANI (Kenya), and welcomed six observers, including Mr Chris DALE (Australia) as the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) representative.
- [4] The SSU lead hoped that the outcomes of the meeting would help define the strategic directions of IPPC standard setting over the coming years, and that the forthcoming International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) would provide an opportunity to raise awareness of IPPC standards and related issues. He mentioned that there had been a positive response from the FAO Council regarding a possible increase in regular budget funding for both the IPPC and the Codex Alimentarius Secretariats, although no specific provisions had yet been confirmed.
- [5] The SC Chairperson, Mr Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina) welcomed everyone to the meeting. He encouraged members to think about possible candidates to be proposed as stewards or assistant stewards for standards.

## 2. Meeting Arrangements

### 2.1 Election of the Rapporteur

- [6] The SC elected Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France) as Rapporteur.

### 2.2 Adoption of the agenda

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

## 3. Administrative Matters

- [8] The IPPC Secretariat (hereafter referred to as “Secretariat”) introduced the Documents list (Appendix 2) and the Participants list (Appendix 3) and invited participants to notify the Secretariat of any information that required updating or was missing
- [9] The Secretariat provided a document on **local information**<sup>1</sup>. New SC members were invited to attend a training session at lunchtime.
- [10] The SSU lead introduced the **SSU staff**<sup>2</sup> and thanked France for their in-kind contribution starting in January 2019. He mentioned that a contribution from Brazil had recently been confirmed.

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<sup>1</sup> Local information for meeting participants: Rome, Italy: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/1034/>.

<sup>2</sup> Standard Setting Unit staff (2019-02-04): <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/2463/>.

## 4. Draft ISPMs for Approval for the First Consultation

### 4.1 Draft 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001)

- [11] The Steward for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) introduced the draft 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)<sup>3</sup>. Only one such amendment had been proposed: a consequential revision to the term “detection survey”. This term is not on the *List of topic for IPPC standards* but had been raised because of revision to the term “survey” (2013-015). The SC agreed with the TPG proposal for revision and did not make any changes.
- [12] The question of whether to delay consultation on the 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 was deferred until later in the agenda (agenda item 8.2).
- [13] The SC:
- (1) *approved* the draft 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001) for submission to the first consultation (Appendix 4).

### 4.2 Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2

- [14] Ms Sophie PETERSON (Australia) introduced the draft ISPM and supporting documentation, on behalf of the Steward<sup>4</sup>. At its November 2018 meeting, the SC had agreed that the draft standard needed more requirements and guidance, and a small group of SC members had been tasked with taking this forward. The revised draft now included further guidance on identifying the strength of measures proportionate to the risk, specificity in relation to risk, risk versus hazard-based measures, and new content on minimum requirements for phytosanitary measures.
- [15] The revising group had invited the SC to consider the next steps with the draft, including:
- continuing with the draft, if the SC considered that it provides appropriate guidance that meets the needs identified in Specification 63
  - recommending ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*) for revision, with the new text integrated into section 3 of ISPM 11 (stage 3 of pest risk analysis (PRA): pest risk management)
  - recommending ISPM 11 for revision, with ISPM 11 focusing on the pest risk assessment stage of PRA (stage 2) and the new ISPM focusing on stage 3 of the PRA and incorporating the new text and information from ISPM 11 related to pest risk management.
- [16] The SC first discussed the next steps, before looking in detail at the current draft.

#### *The next steps: stand-alone standard or revision of ISPM 11*

- [17] Most SC members commenting on this issue supported the separation of the different stages of PRA into different standards to cover, separately, initiation, pest risk assessment and pest risk management. Reasons for this included the already complex content of ISPM 11, the fact that pest risk assessment activities are often conducted separately to pest risk management activities, and the opportunity it would provide to restructure the various standards concerning PRA.
- [18] Some SC members expressed concerns about opening up revision of ISPM 11: because approval from contracting parties had not been sought for such a revision, and because of potential difficulties in incorporating information from ISPM 11 into the current draft standard or in splitting information currently in ISPM 11, or knowing where to put some aspects (e.g. information on LMOs).
- [19] Some SC members suggested that if ISPM 11 were to be opened up for revision, it might be best for this only to be a focused revision. This would need to be detailed, however, and not just ink amendments.

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<sup>3</sup> 1994-001.

<sup>4</sup> 2014-001; 17\_SC\_2019\_May; Specification 63: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/81795/>; EWG 2018-03 meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86428/>.

One SC member pointed out that some sections in ISPM 11 might benefit from revision, as technical knowledge in these areas is now far greater than when the ISPM 11 text was written.

- [20] Some SC members recognized that, if revising ISPM 11, it may also be beneficial to revise ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), to align it with ISPM 11. One option would be to follow the same approach as used for the reorganization the fruit fly standards. Such a whole-scale revision and reorganization would be ambitious, but it would serve to raise awareness of standards at the Fifteenth session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-15) and in the IYPH, both in 2020, and would be consistent with the Framework for standards and implementation (FSI), which identifies gaps in relation to PRA standards.
- [21] There was general agreement among SC members that it was better to have separate standards on PRA, each dealing with a different stage of PRA, and that other existing standards may need to be aligned as a consequence. The SC Chairperson therefore suggested that a small working group of SC members be set up to draw up a proposal on the approach to adopt for revision and reorganization of the PRA standards, ready for consideration at the next SC meeting, with a view to submitting to CPM-15 in 2020.

### *Content of the current draft standard*

- [22] The small group who had drafted the current draft of the standard were congratulated, but SC members felt that there were still some issues that needed greater clarity. These included the following issues.
- [23] **“Guidance” in the title of the standard.** The word “guidance” was removed from the title of the draft standard to avoid confusion with IPPC Implementation and Capacity Development guidance material and because all ISPMs offer guidance and so the word is redundant. This follows the approach agreed by the SC previously and is consistent with the *IPPC style guide*.
- [24] **Cross-references to ISPM 11.** Parts of the text referring directly to ISPM 11 may need revising, if the information on pest risk management were to be transferred from ISPM 11 to the new standard on pest risk management.
- [25] **Determination of the pest risk management options.** In the section on General requirements, about the determination of one or more pest risk management options, one SC member commented that the draft does not specify who derives the determinations and to whom they are communicated, and it could imply additional obligations. Another SC member recalled that the text in question comes from the SPS Agreement. The SC agreed that the text expresses an important concept, but more detail should be added.
- [26] **Multilateral and bilateral approaches.** The SC noted that in some instances in the draft regarding the selection of appropriate phytosanitary measures, it appeared to be a default assumption that a bilateral approach would be adopted, with less or no reference to multi-lateral approaches. They therefore agreed to revise the relevant instances to incorporate guidance on multi-lateral approaches and to give this priority order over bilateral approaches in the text.
- [27] **Minimal impacts.** The SC discussed whether the text relating to potential economic, social and environmental impacts of pest risk management measures should be in a new section headed “Minimal impacts” instead of in the section “Proportionate to risk”, or alternatively moved to the section on evaluation of measures. The term “minimal impact” in ISPM 1 (*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*), however, relates to international trade, rather than to environmental impacts, so the SC acknowledged that the latter suggestion needs to be looked at carefully.
- [28] **Move of tables to appendixes.** The SC discussed whether all the tables should be appendixes rather than in the main body of the standard. Several of the tables are examples and so are more suitable as appendixes, but some SC members thought that they should be retained. The SC considered that the table on reliability of information sources, which is opinion rather than technical guidance and appears in other standards, could possibly be replaced by a cross-reference to another standard that contains this

guidance. One member suggested that the matrix for determining strength of measures be reviewed, and be reconsidered if it does not add much information to the standard.

- [29] **Risk- versus hazard-based measures.** The SC discussed the difficulties with the term “hazard” that could cause confusion as it is not frequently used in plant health and could be understood in the draft as equivalent to “emergency measures”. Also, the term is used only in one section. One member of the small group who revised the text explained that the section aims to deal with the fact that emergency measures cannot be applied for the same pest in the long-term, and that they should not be a substitute for regular risk management. The SC agreed to replace “hazard” with “pest” or “emergency measure”.
- [30] **Minimum requirements.** The SC agreed not to refer to a United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Fresh Fruit and Vegetables standard, as previous SC practice has been to avoid inclusion of quality issues in IPPC standards.
- [31] **“Options” versus “measures”.** The SC acknowledged that clarity was needed in the use of these terms. It was indicated that the pest risk management stage considers risk management options which become measures when implemented as part of phytosanitary import requirements. In addition, one SC member pointed out that in the section on effectiveness, it needs to be clear whether it is the effectiveness of options that is being evaluated or the effectiveness of measures. The intended meaning of the draft may be that measures that have been implemented under a certain set of circumstances are evaluated to inform decisions on options in different contexts.
- [32] **Probit analysis.** One SC member raised a query about whether “pests” rather than “arthropods” should be mentioned in the text on probit analysis (to include, for example, nematodes), but the SC decided to leave the text as it is for the time being.
- [33] **Further revision of the text.** The SC agreed that development of the draft standard would continue on the assumption that it was a stand-alone standard. A small group of the SC met outside the plenary sessions and drew up some suggestions for the incoming steward.

#### ***Working group to consider the PRA standards***

- [34] The SC agreed that, in parallel to development of the current text, a small working group should be set up to look at all of the standards dealing with PRA and to report back to the SC in November with a proposal for a reorganised suite of PRA standards.
- [35] The SC working group should consider the following:
- the content of IPSPM 2, ISPM 11, and if appropriate ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*) and ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)
  - two options for the suite of PRA standards:
    - a suite of three standards (one for each of the three stages of the PRA process); or
    - a suite of four standards, including an overarching standard to provide a framework for the whole PRA process
  - how to separate out the supplement sections of ISPM 11.
- [36] Ideas raised by the SC during this meeting and reported above would also be fed into the working group’s discussions.
- [37] The SC:
- (2) *agreed* that the current draft standard on *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001) should be retitled *Pest risk management for quarantine pests* and development of the text should continue on the assumption that it is a stand-alone standard for pest risk management, incorporating the relevant information from ISPM 11

- (3) *agreed* that, in parallel to the continued work on the text of the draft standard on pest risk management, an SC working group would prepare a paper for further discussion during the SC November meeting, to include:
- a proposal to reorganize the PRA standards into a suite of standards
  - the next steps to move forward with the reorganization proposal and the impact of its inclusion in the standard setting programme
- (4) *agreed* that the SC working group would comprise the following SC members: Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada) as the lead, Mr Samuel BISHOP (United Kingdom), Ms Sophie PETERSON (Australia), Mr Masahiro SAI (Japan), Ms Marina ZLOTINA (United States of America), and Mr Stephen BUTCHER (New Zealand) on his new capacity as a Bureau member.

## 5. Strategic Discussions

### 5.1 CPM-14 (2019) outcomes – key issues

- [38] The SC Chairperson introduced a paper prepared by the Secretariat, summarizing items arising from the CPM-14 (2019)<sup>5</sup> of relevance to the SC. Some of these are detailed elsewhere in this report: commodity and pathway standards (agenda item 5.2), authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (agenda item 5.3), the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030 (agenda item 5.5), the FSI (agenda item 7.1), and the IYPH 2020 (agenda item 10.2). Others are as follows.
- [39] **Task Force on Topics (TFT) and Call for topics 2018.** The CPM had agreed to postpone the second Call for topics until after 2020 (see agenda item 10.2) and had asked the SC and IC to review priorities as needed, with consideration to the TFT recommendations (see agenda item 6.1). The SC and IC had also been asked to integrate the adopted topics into the FSI (see agenda item 7.1) and to review the use and development of diagnostic protocols (see agenda item 5.4).
- [40] **Surveillance pilot project.** Various concerns about the implementation of this project had been highlighted at CPM-14 (2019) and in response to these the CPM had agreed a set of recommendations on the development and implementation of future programme initiatives. The CPM had not endorsed a proposed short-term surveillance project plan, but instead had requested the CPM Bureau (hereafter referred to as “Bureau”) to consider a possible project aimed at supporting implementation of ISPM 6 (*Surveillance*) and contributing to the outcomes and outputs of the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030. The CPM had also agreed that no further work on surveillance should be done by the IPPC Secretariat until appropriate resources have been allocated.
- [41] The SC discussed the future of this work. The IC representative on the SC explained that feedback received during the project had mostly concerned the capacity of countries to support surveillance programmes. He suggested that any future project should focus on a few pests that have significant economic impact. Such a project would be much tighter in scope than the previous project, focusing on the implementation of ISPM 6 and use of the IPPC guidance manual. Although the SC and IC members are well placed to contribute to this work, one SC member emphasized that the best expertise should be drawn upon and that care should be taken to appoint a project manager with the appropriate skills for a complex project of this type.
- [42] One SC member suggested that a call be made for existing guidance, if not done already by the IC. A group of SC, IC and perhaps other experts could then identify those areas for which guidance is not well provided, for which workshops might be useful.
- [43] The SC noted that, although the financial constraints recognized by CPM-14 (2019) mean that Secretariat resources cannot be applied to this work, this might not preclude in-kind contributions (i.e. if non-Secretariat personnel are available to provide help). One member suggested that the SC recommend to the Bureau that work on a significant area such as surveillance, should not be stopped.

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<sup>5</sup> 12\_SC\_2019\_May.

- [44] The SC noted that the matter would be considered by the IC the following week. The SSU lead highlighted that collaboration between the SC and IC was crucial – not just in terms of exchanging comments but as a truly joint project, including a true collaboration between Secretariat units. The IC representative on the SC explained that the first step would be to agree the scope of the project, and this would have minimal resource implications for the Secretariat. A call for material would follow later. An estimate of resource implications would be built into the project plan.
- [45] It was mentioned that a paper will be submitted to the Bureau, to be prepared by the IC lead for this topic, outlining what is being proposed and emphasizing that the resource impact on the Secretariat would be minimal.
- [46] **Impact of IYPH on IPPC Secretariat budget.** CPM-14 (2019) had approved the work plan and budget for the IPPC Secretariat for 2020, but the Bureau had agreed that if sufficient funds were not allocated for IYPH by June 2019, there would be a need to re-organize the IPPC work plan and budget for 2020, with one of the proposed cost-cutting mechanisms being to cancel one of the two annual SC and IC meetings.
- [47] The SC noted that IYPH provides an important opportunity to raise awareness of plant health and the IPPC's role in protecting plant health. With this in mind, SC members expressed significant concern about the suggestion that the core work of the SC and IC would be stopped, as standard setting and implementation facilitation are the two most important areas of IPPC work as clearly outlined in the Convention text and should not be compromised. Cancelling core work on standards in the IYPH would also be sending the wrong message about the importance of the standards in protecting plant health. Instead, an analysis should be conducted into what other areas of Secretariat work could be reduced. Cancelling an SC meeting would have a legacy of delay in the development of standards. One SC member reminded the meeting of the discussion during CPM regarding the need to start delivering the IYPH rather than celebrating it, and gave the example that it is not just about hosting cocktail receptions.
- [48] The Secretariat said that six full-time Secretariat staff will need to be fully dedicated to IYPH and that CPM-14 (2019) had also asked that a small group of experts, including SC members, be created to help the Secretariat with scientific issues arising from IYPH. The SC reminded the Secretariat not to do everything themselves, but rather have a coordination role with other organizations and ask other bodies to progress initiatives. One SC member acknowledged the work done by the Secretariat in order to recognize 2020 as IYPH; however, he indicated that the real value of IYPH would be realized when contracting parties conduct activities to promote awareness of IYPH among decision makers and the general public. One SC member suggested that in the IYPH, the IPPC should be increasing activities (e.g. work on dispute settlement), rather than cutting them. It was noted that there already exists a wide range of material promoting plant health, published by the IPPC and others. One SC member suggested that it might be useful to have quantitative information about the Secretariat resource requirements, noting that the volume of work appeared to be relatively light compared to recent years.
- [49] The Secretariat presented the tentative work plan for the SSU for 2020. This includes six draft ISPMs or CPM recommendations for adoption to CPM-15 (2020), five of which are scheduled for consideration at the SC meeting in November 2019, and three other documents to be submitted to CPM-15 (2020). Documents submitted to first consultation would be considered at the May 2020 meeting of the SC. Two ISPMs and up to eight phytosanitary treatments (PTs) may be submitted for first consultation. Planned meetings are SC meetings in May and November, and the SC-7 in 2020, but if the pest risk management ISPM is not submitted for first consultation, then the usual agenda for the SC-7 meeting would need to be reconsidered. There are also a few possible expert working group (EWG) meetings for 2020, as well as the meetings of the technical panels. The publishing and language review work of the Secretariat will need to continue, as will Calls for experts, IPPC Secretariat task forces, CPM recommendations, liaison work with international organizations, and IYPH 2020.
- [50] One SC member suggested that the SC-7 in 2020 could focus on strategic issues, should the draft standard on pest risk management not be ready for consideration. One member commented that it would

be preferable to have more EWGs rather than fewer. Therefore the need to approve specifications for topics was highlighted.

- [51] The SC Chairperson reminded members that there were also budgetary issues for 2019 as interpretation costs for the May SC meeting were higher than anticipated. One SC member responded that interpretation is essential to allow the participation of all members and that the costs should simply be deemed to be the costs of doing the SC business correctly. Some SC members whose mother tongue is not English expressed their sincere gratitude for the interpretation services provided. The SSU lead reminded the SC that members requiring interpretation should request it by the specified deadline, to help improve debate and the quality of the work.
- [52] It was mentioned that a paper would be submitted to the Bureau in June, giving feedback on the cost-cutting proposals and expressing the SC's concern.
- [53] **E-commerce proposed project work plan and budget.** CPM-14 (2019) had reviewed and discussed the draft project work plan and budget on e-commerce, and had agreed that the two related topics submitted in the 2018 Call for topics (2018-014 and 2018-021) will go through the normal Standard setting process. They had further agreed that the IPPC Secretariat will not continue work on e-commerce until it was fully resourced, with the exception of liaison with the World Customs Organization.
- [54] **Sea Containers Task Force.** CPM-14 (2019) had agreed to maintain the IC's oversight role over the Sea Containers Task Force. Discussions within the task force, however, indicate that a topic to develop an ISPM may be put forward. The SC recalled that work on sea containers had previously been put on hold for five years, so it would be premature to work on the topic before final evaluation. The SC was reminded that the representative on the task force is Ms Marina ZLOTINA (United States of America).
- [55] The SC:
- (5) *noted* the update on CPM-14 (2019)
  - (6) *invited* the Bureau to consider the SC feedback on the potential implications of cutting one SC meeting in 2020 and *encouraged* the Bureau to consider ways of cutting costs other than reducing core work on standards
  - (7) *invited* the Bureau to consider the SC feedback on the budget necessary for the interpretation of the SC November 2019 and 2020 meetings.

## 5.2 Commodity and pathway standards

- [56] The SC Chairperson introduced the SC paper on commodity and pathway standards prepared by the Secretariat and supporting documentation<sup>6</sup>. A focus group had met in October 2018 and elaborated on a strategy to develop commodity and pathway specific ISPMs. Their findings and recommendations had been presented to CPM-14 (2019), at which there had been general support from contracting parties for commodity standards and the way forward. The outcomes of CPM-14 (2019) were outlined in the aforementioned SC paper. The focus group are due to meet again in June 2019 to finalize their work on drafting a "concept standard" and on developing governance procedures for commodity and pathway standards. Included in this will be consideration of the option to establish a new technical panel, with a permanent steward, to operate under the mandate of the SC. The status of commodity standards already on the work programme will remain as "pending" for the time being.
- [57] The SC was invited to provide additional and specific guidance or statements to the focus group in advance of their June meeting on the elaboration of the overarching "concept standard" and governance procedures.

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<sup>6</sup> 10\_SC\_2019\_May; CPM 2019/27 paper on focus group meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86987/>; CPM 2019/CRP/07 paper on statements from COSAVE: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87079/>; focus group meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87048/>; SPG 2018-10 meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86797/>.

- [58] One SC member queried how the SC could provide input and specific guidance without a detailed proposal from the focus group.
- [59] It was pointed out that the feedback from the SC would be very useful and important (e.g. as regards the governance process) because the SC is the main body concerned. The SC has the opportunity to suggest the way forward, for consideration by the focus group. One SC member suggested that two of the most important points to comment upon might be the proposal for a technical panel with a permanent steward, and whether the concept standard should follow the normal standard setting process.
- [60] The Secretariat reminded the SC that the focus group is still within the scope of the Bureau. Both the SC and IC have a representative on the focus group, and any comments from the SC could be fed into the focus group.
- [61] The SC Chairperson drew the SC members' attention to the five options regarding governance processes identified by CPM-14 (2019) for possible consideration by the focus group. The SC provided the following feedback on these options for the focus group discussion.
- [62] **Establishment of a new technical panel.** Several SC members expressed support for the idea of a new technical panel on phytosanitary measures. Some SC members, however, queried what the approval process would be for a technical panel rather than an EWG, and what the relative benefits would be. It was confirmed that different models for technical panels are already in operation, so this would be a good question for the focus group to consider. It was also confirmed that the idea of having a new panel arose because commodity standards will include options for measures, but the only panel on measures at the moment is focused solely on treatments, so a new panel on commodity standards would have a wider scope to include other types of measures. Some SC members queried, however, whether the expertise needed would not be too broad for a technical panel, and whether an EWG model would work better. One member commented that the technical panel model and the EWG model are not mutually exclusive, as a technical panel can consider the recommendations for measures that come out of EWGs. The Secretariat confirmed that technical panels have a coordination role, with EWGs or drafting groups working on specific technical material.
- [63] One SC member pointed out that the panel did not need to be a "technical panel" but could be, for example, a "coordination group on commodity standards", and what is important is to streamline the process to speed up the time it takes for commodity standards to be developed. Other members emphasized the need to consider the links that a new panel would have with other panels, to optimize resources. Some SC members suggested that the standard development itself should be driven by the commodity or group of commodities in question, not the measures, as measures are so diverse, and this needs to be considered in relation to the scope of the panel and the selection of panel members with the appropriate skills.
- [64] **Technical panel to conduct its work under the mandate of the SC.** The SC expressed support for the work being under the mandate of the SC. One SC member commented that it might be rather a complex arrangement for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) to be under the mandate of the new panel, but it was noted that the new panel would probably only have an oversight role.
- [65] **Establishment of a permanent steward.** One member commented that, regardless of the type of panel, the panel concerns standards and so it should have a permanent steward and that steward should be drawn from the SC. The idea of a permanent steward from the SC received support from several SC members.
- [66] It was suggested that review points could be included in the governance process, so that it could be reviewed periodically. It might also be helpful to refer to "stewardship" rather than "steward".
- [67] One SC member asked which type of group would be more expensive for the Secretariat: a technical panel or an EWG? He also asked whether it would be better to have more than one steward, to spread the workload. The Secretariat responded that it is difficult to make a quantitative comparison of expenditure

between technical panels and EWGs as the deliverables are different, but the costs appear to be approximately the same.

[68] **Review of funding options.** One SC member commented that if submitters of topics identified funding sources in the submission itself, this would help to streamline the process. The SSU lead suggested that a new type of mechanism could be to establish a generic trust fund. However, one SC member noted that when a contracting party provides funding for a specific topic, it expects to obtain results.

[69] **Transition arrangements that might be assisted by the focus group as an advisory group.** The Secretariat clarified that the concept standard, to be derived by the focus group, would be submitted to CPM-15 in 2020, but if the CPM approved it for first consultation, the new panel (or whatever group) would not yet be in existence and so the focus group could possibly provide advice on reviewing the consultation comments. One member suggested that the focus group develop the concept standard following the normal standard setting processes (including the usual consultation periods) through to adoption by CPM, and once adopted the SC could implement it by developing individual commodity standards. One of the SC members on the focus group responded, however, that a member of the focus group could rather be asked to steward the concept standard, which could then follow the normal process through the SC. The Secretariat again reminded the SC that the focus group is under the scope of the Bureau and not the SC at the moment and so follows Bureau processes, but in any case it is possible to have just one country consultation to speed the process up and adopt the concept standard in 2021. One SC member suggested that it could be recommended to the Bureau that the concept standard be passed to the SC sooner rather than later. It might be useful in the meantime for the SC to consider ways of making the standard setting process more efficient.

[70] **Other issues.** Further suggestions made or discussed by SC members included the following ideas:

- The SC agreed that it would be a good idea to work on a specific example (mango), but that the focus group would probably not have time to work on this as priorities for the focus group are the concept standard and governance process.
- Work on the concept standard could include the scope, the essential components, and the links with other existing or draft standards.
- It might best to defer involvement of industry in the concept standard until after the initial stages.

[71] The SC:

- (8) *invited* the focus group on commodity and pathway specific standards to take into account the points made by the SC on commodity and pathway standards at the May 2019 SC meeting.

### 5.3 Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)

[72] The Steward introduced his summary notes on the draft ISPM on the *Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002) and supporting documentation<sup>7</sup>. At CPM-14 (2019), conceptual challenges with the draft ISPM had been discussed, particularly in relation to concerns from some contracting parties that phytosanitary security could be compromised if commercial entities undertook functions that were the responsibility of national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) and it would diminish the role of NPPOs. The concerns had been discussed by the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) in October 2018 prior to CPM-14 (2019), and the SPG had recommended that the section on third party entities should be rewritten to clarify that the IPPC strategic framework is not promoting authorization, but provides guidance in situations when NPPOs choose this option. The FAO Legal Division had confirmed that Article V.2 (a) of the IPPC provides for the possibility of NPPOs authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions with the exception of the issuance of phytosanitary certificates, and indicated that the responsibility for the phytosanitary actions performed by entities remained with the NPPO. FAO Legal had also confirmed that activities such as auditing can be authorized. The Steward

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<sup>7</sup> 20\_SC\_2019\_May; draft ISPM and consultation comments with steward's responses: <https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-pages/standards-committee-sc/2019-sc-meetings/2019-may-sc-7/>; CPM papers on Authorization of entities: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87039/> and <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87076/>.

identified issues which need direction from SC in order to guide SC-7. The SC-7 would be revising the draft standard during their May 2019 meeting, with a view to submitting it for second consultation in July 2019, and so any comments from the SC would be fed into the SC-7 discussions.

- [73] **Sensitivities about the concept of authorization.** The SC recalled the many comments already made on this standard, and thanked the Steward for taking account of the main concerns expressed. Several SC members recognized that the concept of third-party entities performing NPPO functions is very sensitive for some contracting parties and recommended that particular care be taken in the precise wording of the standard, especially the headings, so that it is clear that the standard is neither mandating nor endorsing authorization but merely providing guidance to support those NPPOs that wish to or need to authorize third-party entities. The responsibility for NPPO functions and authorized activities would always remain with the NPPO. One SC member suggested that this could be explained in the Outline of requirements within the draft standard. A further suggestion was that use of the word “only” could be helpful in allaying concerns (“NPPOs should only set up authorization ...” rather than “NPPOs should set up authorization ...”), to make it clear that NPPOs are not obliged to authorize entities. One SC member proposed that, rather than saying that certain activities can be authorized, it might be better to say that NPPOs should not authorize the activities unless they are confident that an appropriate oversight system is in place, which also includes sanctions against nonconformities.
- [74] **Activities that can be authorized.** SC members commented that the standard should be specific about the respective roles and responsibilities of NPPOs and authorized entities. One SC member indicated that the standard should identify activities that may be undertaken by authorized entities (e.g. distinguishing between diagnostics, treatments and other activities). However, other SC members disagreed and indicated that it should be made clear that the list of activities in this standard is not exhaustive. One SC member suggested that, in the Background section of the draft standard, treatment of wood-packaging material according to ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) could be given as an example of an activity that is commonly undertaken by authorized entities. With respect to audit, one SC member commented that development of this standard is likely to be challenging until the draft standard on *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014) is adopted. A further question was raised as to whether it is possible to include some sort of cover note to the authorization standard, to outline the FAO legal advice obtained.
- [75] **Import and domestic issues.** The SC discussed whether import and domestic issues should be part of the draft standard. One SC member commented that the standard should cover domestic markets, but other members highlighted the potential confusion this might cause (e.g. because it is not always clear where commodities are for domestic or international trade until late in the production process). Some members expressed the view that it does not matter whether the activities relate to import or export, as the functions of an NPPO are clearly set out in the Convention, and the focus should be on those functions, rather than distinguishing between domestic and international trade.
- [76] **IPPC regional workshops.** The Secretariat reminded SC members about the plans for an activity on authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions for the 2019 IPPC regional workshops, which would provide further opportunities to discuss issues arising from this draft standard.
- [77] **Auditing.** The SC agreed that the section on auditing should be retained in the draft standard, as it does not go into detail and only relates to the authorization aspects of auditing, so would not overlap with the new draft ISPM to be developed on *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014).
- [78] The SC:
- (9) *invited* the SC-7 to consider the comments made by the SC at their May 2019 meeting when considering the draft ISPM on *Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002).

## 5.4 Strategic directions of technical panels' work

- [79] Upon a suggestion by the SC Chairperson, the SC considered the strategic directions of the technical panels together with the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030.
- [80] The Secretariat presented a paper on the strategic directions of the technical panels' work<sup>8</sup> and reminded SC members that CPM-14 (2019) had also asked the SC and IC to review the utility and mechanisms for the development of diagnostic protocols (DPs). The paper provided an overview of the work of the panels, their terms of reference and procedural rules, and their liaison with other bodies, and highlighted two areas for SC consideration: a review of the use and development of DPs, and a more general review of the strategic directions, status and future work of technical panels.
- [81] Although the SC acknowledged that it was premature to provide detailed feedback, the SC discussed the following points.
- [82] **Impact of the new IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030.** The SC briefly discussed the impact of the new IPPC strategic framework on the work of the technical panels. Some SC members commented that it is not clear how the new strategic framework will impact the work of the SC and its technical panels, but that the technical panels do currently work well. One SC member suggested that it was perhaps too early for the SC to be considering and that it might be better to defer discussion until the SC meeting in November. In the meantime, the stewards of the respective panels could be asked to discuss the impact of the new strategic framework with their panels, including with regard to the potential need to revise their terms of reference.
- [83] **Scope of standards.** One SC member suggested that it might be a good idea to look at whether, to increase the usage of the standards, the range of PTs covered could be expanded to include more historical treatments and not only new treatments (half of which are, moreover, irradiation treatments), and also treatments for commodities and groups of pests. Some SC members, however, recalled that some treatments commonly used are not adequately supported by efficacy data, and so might merit further work. A suggestion was made to prioritize generic treatments, as these will be needed in the context of the commodity standards that will be developed. Diagnostic protocols on specific techniques, not just on specific pests (e.g. testing protocols for commodity categories), were also suggested as a possibility for consideration.
- [84] **Review of diagnostic protocols.** The Secretariat introduced the CPM-14 (2019) request for the SC and IC to review the utility and development of DPs. The SC were reminded of a proposal from the Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) presented to the SC in May 2013<sup>9</sup> to conduct a study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols. Based on comments from the SC, the TPDP had developed an outline of a survey that could be used. At the time, however, only three DPs had been adopted and thus the study had not been supported by the Bureau. As of April 2019, however, there are now 29 adopted DPs, which would provide a much better base of information upon which to conduct a survey. The Secretariat highlighted that the issue is to be discussed by the IC at their May 2019 meeting, through the project "Implementation Review and Support System" (IRSS)<sup>10</sup>, but that the SC also needs to consider it as the CPM had requested it to do so.
- [85] **Length of standard setting process.** Some SC members highlighted the difficulties that arise because the development process for DPs is long. Contracting parties may be left without DPs for emerging and fast-spreading pests, which can lead some contracting parties to develop their own protocols in the meantime without global harmonization. This raised the question of whether subjects for DPs for emerging pests should be prioritized in the work programme of the TPDP. The Secretariat pointed out that some emerging pests have already been included in the FSI, so possibly these could be put forward

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<sup>8</sup> 21\_SC\_2019\_May.

<sup>9</sup> 2013-05 SC meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/2202/> (Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols, paragraph 57).

<sup>10</sup> Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS): <https://www.ippc.int/en/irss/activities/>.

for the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (LoT). The Secretariat confirmed that it can provide an analysis of how long it takes to develop a DP or PT through to adoption, to inform an evaluation of where the process could be shortened, although it was recalled that DPs already have a special process for their development. One SC member suggested that, as the technical panel members are the experts in terms of the standard setting process for their standards, perhaps the SC could ask the technical panels to suggest options for shortening the process without altering the quality of these technical standards.

[86] The SC:

- (10) *agreed* to discuss the impact of the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030 in the standard setting process at its meeting in November 2019
- (11) *invited* the technical panels to comment on the potential impact of the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030 on their work
- (12) *invited* the TPDP and TPPT to comment on possible ways to shorten the length of time it takes to develop technical standards, particularly in the case of emerging pests.

## 5.5 IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030

[87] The SC Chairperson introduced the documents related to the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030, presented to CPM-14 (2019)<sup>11</sup>, highlighting that CPM-14 (2019) had endorsed the content of the strategic framework in advance of it being submitted for formal adoption during CPM-15 (2020), subject to the adjustments detailed in document CPM 2019/CRP12<sup>12</sup>.

[88] Some SC members pointed out that two of the more urgent issues that may benefit from discussion are how to improve coordination with the IC and how to make the standard setting process more efficient.

[89] The SC discussed other points as outlined in agenda item 5.4.

[90] The SC:

- (13) *noted* the updated IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030.

## 6. Topics

### 6.1 List of topics

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

[91] The SC Chairperson updated the SC on the changes to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*<sup>13</sup> made by CPM-14 (2019) and introduced a paper with additional proposals for the SC to consider<sup>14</sup>. It was noted that any changes agreed during this SC meeting would be incorporated into the LoT.

[92] **Priorities.** CPM-14 (2019) had requested that the SC review the priorities of topics in the LoT with consideration to the recommendations from the TFT<sup>15</sup>. The SC has confirmed the priorities assigned for the time being.

[93] The SC noted that as the two e-commerce topic submissions (2018-014 and 2018-021) had been incomplete without draft specification, they have a priority 4 assigned to them, and that the submitting countries should be asked for further information.

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<sup>11</sup> CPM paper (CPM 2019/26) on the strategic framework: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86997/>; strategic framework: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/ippc-strategic-framework/>.

<sup>12</sup> CPM 2019/CRP12: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87084/>.

<sup>13</sup> *List of topics for IPPC standards*: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/list>.

<sup>14</sup> 11\_SC\_2019\_May.

<sup>15</sup> 2019-01 TFT meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86978/>.

*Adjustment / assignment of stewards*

- [194] The SC reviewed and changed stewards for some topics on the LoT. The SC thanked the outgoing stewards and assistant stewards for their contributions.
- [195] **Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)**. Mr Sam BISHOP (United Kingdom) was assigned steward and Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada) as assistant steward.
- [196] **International movement of grain (2008-007)**. Ms Sophie PETERSON (Australia) was assigned steward.
- [197] **Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds (annex to ISPM 38 (International movement of seeds)) (2018-009)**. Ms Marina ZLOTINA (United States of America) was assigned steward and Mr Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ (Costa Rica) was assigned assistant steward.
- [198] **Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export (2015-011)**. Mr Masahiro SAI (Japan) was assigned assistant steward.
- [199] **Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006)**. Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile) was assigned steward.
- [100] **Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001)**. Ms Joanne WILSON (New Zealand) was assigned steward and Ms Marina ZLOTINA (United States of America) was assigned assistant steward.
- [101] **Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts (2008-002)**. Mr Sam BISHOP (United Kingdom) was assigned steward.
- [102] **Criteria for the determination of host status for fruit flies based on available information (annex to ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)) (2018-011)**. Ms Marina ZLOTINA (United States of America) was assigned steward and Ms Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy) and Ms Sophie PETERSON (Australia) were assigned assistant stewards.
- [103] **Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (2015-004)**. Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada) was assigned steward.
- [104] **Guidelines for phytosanitary of international mail items (2018-014)**. Mr Sam Bishop (United Kingdom) was assigned steward.
- [105] **Requirement for phytosanitary certificate on cross-border online-shopping plants, plant products and other regulated articles (2018-021)**. Mr Sam BISHOP (United Kingdom) was assigned steward.
- [106] **Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002)**. Mr David KAMANGIRA (Malawi) was assigned assistant steward.
- [107] **Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20 (Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)) (2008-006)**. Mr Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina) was assigned steward.
- [108] The SC:
- (14) *noted* the revised *List of topics for IPPC standards*
  - (15) *approved* changes to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* as discussed in this meeting under various agenda items
  - (16) *asked* the Secretariat to request further information from the submitter concerning the two e-commerce topic submissions (2018-014 and 2018-021)
  - (17) *agreed* to assign stewards and assistant stewards as discussed in this meeting
  - (18) *asked* the Secretariat to update the *List of topics for IPPC standards* based on decisions taken at the SC May 2019 meeting.

## 7. Standards Committee

### 7.1 Follow-up on actions from the SC November 2018

[109] There were no comments on the report<sup>16</sup>.

#### *Proposal for revision of Framework for standards and implementation (FSI)*

[110] Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada), the SC champion for the FSI, presented an update on progress with the framework and a draft revision of the FSI for consideration by the SC<sup>17</sup>. He explained that the last revision of the FSI had been endorsed by CPM-14 (2019), but that it underwent restructuring to align it with the new IPPC strategic framework, add topics adopted by CPM-14 (2019) and improve its readability. The FSI provides a database of existing material, ongoing work, and gaps, both from the standard setting and the implementation perspectives. The SC were invited to comment on the readability of the FSI and whether there is anything that needs to be added.

[111] The Secretariat clarified that the restructuring of the content of the FSI had removed the necessity for colour-coding of items, with the aim of making it more readable and simpler. It was confirmed that the gaps shown in the draft were all for standards; the IC were still to decide upon implementation gaps in their meeting the following week. Furthermore, the status of topics from the LoT was not included in the FSI, for simplicity and because that information is in the LoT itself.

[112] The SC members welcomed the new presentation, as it is clearer and more consolidated, and thanked all who were involved in the revision of this document. One SC member commented that although the new format was clear and easy to follow, some of the items listed appeared to be misplaced among the key results area under which they are listed (e.g. for the key results area A4 related to sustainable pest risk management options. Moreover, to prevent duplication, some key results areas could be merged, such as C4 and C7 that both deal with ePhyto. It was pointed out that this is not surprising as the existing standards represent the standardization context to date, whereas the new FSI is addressing future needs; that is, the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030.

[113] The SC discussed how best to incorporate comments from both SC and IC and produce a consolidated version, agreed by both committees. The IC representative from the SC thought that it was important for members of each committee to not only comment on their respective areas of the document, but also on the document as a whole, to increase interactions between SC and IC.

[114] The SC agreed on a few changes according to the above discussion.

[115] The SC:

- (19) *agreed* to the new format and updates to the content of the Framework for standards and implementation and *asked* the SC champion for the framework to consolidate the resulting modifications with those proposed by the IC, for final SC agreement through an e-forum if needed (Appendix 5)
- (20) *invited* the SPG to review the revised Framework for standards and implementation, subject to the modifications arising from this meeting and those from the IC.

### 7.2 Summary of polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2018 to May 2019)

[116] The Secretariat presented a summary of polls and forums discussed on the SC e-decision site since November 2019<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> 2018-11 SC report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86854/>.

<sup>17</sup> 15\_SC\_2019\_May.

<sup>18</sup> 19\_SC\_2019\_May.

[117] The SC Chairperson encouraged SC members to respond to e-forums, even if it is simply to confirm their agreement with the proposal in question.

[118] The SC:

(21) *agreed* that the “Summary of Standard Committee e-decisions” reflects the outcome of the e-decisions (Appendix 6).

## 8. Review of Technical Panels (from May 2018 to April 2019)

### 8.1 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

[119] The Steward presented an overview of TPPT activities carried out since May 2018 and the tentative work plan for 2019<sup>19</sup>. He highlighted issues relating to membership, the number of tentative submissions, the selection of experts, individual treatment submissions, and liaison with the Phytosanitary Measures Research Group (PMRG) and the Ozone Secretariat. The next face-to-face meeting of the panel is to be held in Vienna, Austria, 8–12 July 2019. This meeting will be hosted and co-organized by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture.

[120] **Ozone Secretariat (United Nations Environment Programme).** The Chairs of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee had invited the TPPT to provide a list of the top 10–20 key pests for which methyl bromide is used in quarantine and pre-shipment application, including possibly a list of key alternatives used in various regions. The TPPT had noted that this was outside the remit of the TPPT and would need further guidance from the SC.

[121] One SC member commented on the difficulties of deciding upon a list of top key pests, because the lists would be different for different countries. It was queried, however, whether the list being sought is really a list of the pests of most concern, or rather of the pests for which methyl bromide is most commonly used. However, one SC member highlighted that most often it is commodities that are treated and not specific pests.

[122] The Steward pointed out that the TPPT does not have the information readily available to compile such a list, and that it would require a survey of contracting parties. One SC member mentioned that a call might not be necessary because contracting parties already have to report on this issue to the Ozone Secretariat. The Secretariat noted that this could be also worked on with the PMRG. It was agreed that the TPPT should consider the latter approach.

[123] One SC member suggested that a better question to ask might be “under what circumstances is methyl bromide used” rather than asking for a list of the top 10–20 pests, as this would be equally helpful in reducing the use of methyl bromide and the information for this already exists.

[124] **Membership.** The SC noted the proposed changes to the TPPT membership and also the discussions prompted by the September 2018 Call for experts on what specific expertise is lacking on the panel. One SC member expressed support for selecting experts actively involved in developing PTs. The SC agreed to open a new Call for experts.

[125] **Irradiation treatment for *Omphisa anastomosalis* (2018-042).** At their December 2018 meeting, the TPPT had recommended to the SC that the subject “Irradiation treatment for *Omphisa anastomosalis*” (2018-042) be included in the LoT, with priority 2, so that the TPPT could better assess the information from the submitter. The SC considered and approved this.

[126] **Irradiation treatment for coffee berry borer *Hypothenemus hampei* (2018-0441).** The SC noted that this subject had been resubmitted, but as the necessary information is still lacking, the TPPT had not recommended it for inclusion in the LoT, and the SC agreed with the TPPT recommendation.

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<sup>19</sup> 16\_SC\_2019\_May.

- [127] **Phytosanitary irradiation treatment of fresh commodities against *Liriomyza sativa*, *L. trifolii* and *L. huidobrensis* (2018-001).** The proposal had been submitted in January 2018 by a governmental researcher from a contracting party, but the corresponding NPPO did not support it. Because of the uncertainty about the reasons for the NPPO not supporting the PT, its potential value as a treatment for leaf miners, and its scientific basis, the SC had previously agreed to maintain it on the work programme for the time being.
- [128] Some SC members commented that, if the scientific basis for the treatment is sufficient and the treatment is of value, then it would be best to maintain it on the work programme, especially as it concerns more than one commodity. One SC member confirmed that the treatment was of value in their country. The SC agreed to retain it on the work programme and defer making a further decision until more information is available.
- [129] **Definition of modified atmosphere treatment.** The SC discussed whether a definition of “modified atmosphere treatment” is needed. Different use of terminology was discussed and one SC member raised the need for interpretation of the term “controlled atmosphere treatment” in relation to “modified atmosphere treatment”. The Secretariat confirmed that the TPPT view was that “controlled atmosphere treatments” were a subset of “modified atmosphere treatments”, and this is the way the term is used in the draft standard on *Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-006). The SC recalled, however, that terms are not normally included in ISPM 5 if they are used only in one standard.
- [130] The SC noted that the TPG had proposed adding “modified atmosphere treatment” as a subject to the TPG work programme. Some SC members expressed concern over the relative timing of the draft standard and the development of a definition by the TPG. The TPG Steward confirmed that the proposal to have a definition arose because of consultation comments from contracting parties; the intention was to ask the TPPT to suggest a definition and the TPG would then check the semantics of the definition so that it was suitable for inclusion in ISPM 5.
- [131] The SC agreed, for now, that a definition in ISPM 5 was not needed, as the term appears only in one standard, but that it was important to ensure that modified atmosphere treatment is well described in the standard. The SC agreed, however, that this decision could be reviewed, depending on the comments received from the second consultation.
- [132] The SC:
- (22) *noted* the reports of the TPPT meetings in June 2018 (face-to-face meeting, Shenzhen, China), December 2018 (virtual meeting) and February 2019 (virtual meeting)
  - (23) *agreed* to extend the terms of Mr Matthew SMYTH and Mr Daojian YU as TPPT members for another five-year period, starting in 2019
  - (24) *agreed* that Mr Walther R. ENKERLIN will be the TPPT member delegated by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division after the 2019 July TPPT meeting
  - (25) *acknowledged* the contribution of Mr Andrew PARKER (IAEA) and Mr Yuejin WANG, who leave the TPPT in 2019, and *thanked* them for the services they had rendered to the panel
  - (26) *agreed* that the TPPT needed panel members actively involved and with expertise in developing phytosanitary treatments, and *asked* the Secretariat to issue a new Call for experts
  - (27) *agreed* to include “Irradiation treatment for *Omphisa anastomosalis* (2018-042)” in the TPPT work programme, with priority 2
  - (28) *agreed* to retain the TPPT proposal for the “Phytosanitary irradiation treatment of fresh commodities against *Liriomyza sativa*, *L. trifolii* and *L. huidobrensis* (2018-001)” on the work programme of the TPPT and defer making a further decision until more information is available
  - (29) *invited* the TPPT to consider the best approach to work on a list of the pests for which methyl bromide is most commonly applied as a treatment and methyl bromide alternatives for these

- (30) *noted* the work accomplished by the TPPT from May 2018 to April 2019 presented to the SC at this meeting
- (31) *noted* the TPPT tentative work plan for May 2019 to April 2020.

## 8.2 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)

[133] The Steward presented an update on changes to the membership of the TPG, an overview of TPG activities carried out since May 2018 and the tentative work plan for 2019<sup>20</sup>. Currently, 25 terms/definitions are on the TPG work programme, 20 of which are terms on the LoT, three are as a consequence of the TPG review of ISPMs for consistency, and two terms are as a consequence of revisions of other terms but have not been added to the LoT.

[134] In 2018, the TPG had worked on 15 terms on the LoT. It had reviewed comments on terms and consistency in the first consultation of four draft standards. Draft amendments to the Glossary will be presented to the SC-7 in 2019 as modified following the first consultation comments (see section 5.1 of the December 2018 TPG report). The TPG had agreed to some minor editorial modifications to the *General recommendations on use of terms in ISPMs* (incorporated in the *IPPC procedural manual for standard setting*). A revision of the explanatory document on ISPM 5, the “Annotated Glossary”, had been finalized and published in March 2019<sup>21</sup>. The TPG had also begun work on the revision and update of the draft explanatory document on ISPM 16 (*Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*).

[135] The panel had met in Rome, Italy, on 3–6 December 2018<sup>22</sup>. The next TPG face-to-face meeting is tentatively scheduled for 18–21 November 2019 in Rome, Italy.

### “commodity” (2018-002) and “commodity class” (2018-004)

[136] The SC noted that in December 2018, the TPG had reviewed the use of “commodity class” in ISPMs, as a consequence of the prospective deletion of the term and definition from the Glossary. The TPG had proposed ink amendments deleting “commodity class” or replacing it with “commodity” in adopted ISPMs<sup>23</sup>.

[137] The SC also noted that the TPG had recommended retaining the current definition of the term “commodity” in the Glossary, as it is frequently and consistently used in ISPMs and is closely related to the terms “consignment” and “lot” which have a different meaning. The TPG had also proposed that two inconsistent uses of the term “commodity” in adopted ISPMs<sup>24</sup> did not require any ink amendments but should be noted and archived by the Secretariat for future revisions of the relevant ISPMs.

[138] One SC member questioned the use of the term “article” in the definition of “commodity”, in the context of the range of standards currently in the work programme (e.g. on sea containers), but the Steward recalled that “regulated article” was defined in the Glossary and included containers.

### “incidence” (2018-010)

[139] The SC had previously proposed that the term “incidence” (2018-010) be deleted from the Glossary and the terms “incidence” and “prevalence” used in their common dictionary sense. At this meeting, however, the SC noted the TPG’s comment that this may not solve the problem and that ink amendments would be needed as a consequence.

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<sup>20</sup> 04\_SC\_2019\_May.

<sup>21</sup> Explanatory document on ISPM 5, the “Annotated Glossary”: [https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/03/ISPM5\\_AnnotatedGlossary\\_2019\\_Final.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/03/ISPM5_AnnotatedGlossary_2019_Final.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> 2018-12 TPG meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86956/>.

<sup>23</sup> 06\_SC\_2019\_May, Table 1.

<sup>24</sup> 06\_SC\_2019\_May, Table 2.

***Terms pending “Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export” (2015-011)***

[140] Specification 67 for this topic had been approved by the SC in 2018. The Secretariat drew the attention of SC members to the Call for experts that was currently open, for an EWG later in 2019.

***Proposed additions to the List of topics for IPPC standards***

[141] The SC considered several terms that the TPG had proposed should be included in the TPG work programme. These are as follows.

[142] **“modified atmosphere treatment”**. See discussion under agenda item 8.1.

[143] **“emergency action”**. The SC noted the TPG’s comment that when a new pest (not yet regulated) is intercepted and treatments applied as “emergency action”, the use of this term could potentially be contradictory to the Glossary definition of “emergency measure”, which is defined as a phytosanitary measure and therefore only applicable to regulated pests. The term “emergency action” links with several other terms in the Glossary, including “phytosanitary action”, “emergency measure” or “provisional measure”, which all refer back to “phytosanitary measures” and should be considered during a potential revision of “emergency action”.

[144] **“clearance (of a consignment)”**. The SC noted the TPG’s comment that it is not clear whether “clearance” as defined is the result of an “inspection” or the process of a particular type of inspection and may need revision.

[145] **“general surveillance” and “specific surveillance”**. The SC noted the TPG’s comment that the previous version of ISPM 6 referred to “specific surveys” for what is now called “specific surveillance”. The TPG considered it may be desirable to include the definitions for “general surveillance” and “specific surveillance” in ISPM 5, to provide clarity without having to read ISPM 6.

***“emerging pest” (2018-003)***

[146] This term had been added to the TPG programme by the SC at its meeting in May 2018, as the SC deemed it would be beneficial for the IPPC community to have a common understanding of what is meant when the term “emerging pest” is used. The TPG had subsequently agreed a proposed definition for “emerging pest”, which was based upon the notion of “recently increased pest risk”. The proposed definition was presented to the SC at this meeting, together with some additional background and considerations<sup>25</sup>. The Steward emphasized that, as with all definitions in ISPM 5, the definition should not contain any requirements for action. She explained that the draft definition proposed by the TPG is based on the presumption that the single outstanding characteristic of the emerging pests is the recent, substantial increase in their pest risk or impact. The term “pest risk” is used in the sense used in ISPM 5, so change in the pest risk is not necessarily intrinsic to the pest itself (such as its biology or behaviour). The concept of “impact” is included to encompass pests that have already had an actual impact as opposed to the potential impact which is covered in the definition by the term “pest risk”. The definition covers regulated as well as non-regulated pests, by simply using the term “pest”.

[147] SC members thanked the TPG for their diligence in deriving the definition, and considered the TPG proposal. Some SC members supported the need for a definition, but other SC members expressed the view that the definition still needs further work. They thought that the need for a definition of “emerging pest” is not clear because the real question is how the IPPC community is going to address the issue. It was suggested that it might be premature to send the definition for consultation for inclusion in ISPM 5, as the term is currently not used in ISPMs nor in the Convention and development of the concept is still incomplete. SC members agreed, however, that there was a need to continue working on the concept. The concern was also expressed that having a third category, in addition to quarantine pest and regulated

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<sup>25</sup> 05\_SC\_2019\_May.

non-quarantine pest, could make matters unnecessarily complex. One SC member proposed that a concept note might be more appropriate than a definition at this stage.

[148] In pointing out deficiencies in the proposed definition, some SC members commented that one of the main concepts that should be captured in the definition, but is not, is the *rapid spread* of the pest. SC members noted that the definition currently aims to cover both changes to the risk profiles of current regulated pests and new pests that have not previously been considered to pose a serious pest risk. In the former case, it was noted that the “emerging” status of a pest may fluctuate in time, depending on environmental pressures and other factors; in the latter case, emergency measures may be needed, which raises the question of whether we need one definition or multiple definitions.

[149] Those SC members expressing support for the definition welcomed the fact that it covers both new pests and pests already known to present a pest risk. It was suggested that the concept of spread is covered by use of the term “pathways”, and that the word “recently” allows for changes in whether a pest is emerging or not. It was also queried whether the lack of a definition could impede development of the concept.

[150] The IC representative on the SC confirmed that the concept of emerging pests is important for implementation facilitation, and having a definition would be very helpful to the IC in delivering projects and activities to support NPPOs.

#### **Consultation 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 (deferred from agenda item 4.1)**

[151] As the 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 contain only one proposed term (“detection survey”), the Secretariat had suggested that in this case, and at the discretion of the SC, consultation of the 2019 amendments may be delayed to 2020<sup>26</sup>.

[152] The SC:

- (32) *acknowledged* the contribution of Ms Stephanie BLOEM (NAPPO), who left the TPG in 2018, and *thanked* her for the services she had rendered to the panel
- (33) *agreed* to renew the TPG membership of Ebbe NORDBO (EPPO) for English for another five-year term, starting in January 2020
- (34) *reviewed* and *approved* the ink amendments for “commodity class” as proposed by the TPG, to be presented to CPM-15 (2020) for noting (Appendix 7, Table 1)
- (35) *agreed* to retain the definition of the term “commodity” in the Glossary as it is and remove the subject from the TPG work programme
- (36) *noted* the instances of the use of “commodity” that may need revision as proposed by the TPG (Appendix 7, Table 2) and *asked* the Secretariat to archive them for future revisions of the relevant ISPMs
- (37) *added* the following terms to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*:
  - “emergency action” (2018-044)
  - “clearance (of a consignment)” (2018-045)
  - “general surveillance” (2018-046)
  - “specific surveillance” (2018-047)
- (38) *noted* that the revision of the term “incidence” (2018-010) may result in several ink amendments to adopted ISPMs
- (39) *invited* the Bureau to consider the feedback on the term “emerging pest” from the May 2019 meeting of the SC, to provide further background for their discussions
- (40) *agreed* that the first consultation for the draft 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 be delayed until 2020

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<sup>26</sup> 04\_SC\_2019\_May.

- (41) *noted* the Call for experts for an EWG on the topic “Focused revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) in relation to re-export” (2015-011), to be convened in 2019
- (42) *noted* the TPG work plan 2019–2020 and the work performed by the TPG over the last year.

### 8.3 Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)

- [153] The Steward presented an overview of TPDP activities carried out since May 2018 and the tentative work plan for May 2019 to April 2020<sup>27</sup>. A total of six DPs had been adopted as annexes to ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) during this period, and one draft DP was moved through the expert consultation stage. The TPDP had not met face to face nor had virtual meetings during the reporting period.
- [154] The TPDP work programme currently comprises 12 DPs in various stages of development. Seven of these subjects have been submitted during the 2018 Call for topics, and of these, two have already been assessed for technical feasibility. In 2019, the draft DPs that are currently on the TPDP work programme are projected to advance through the standard setting process, although none are currently expected to be finalized and adopted in 2019. One draft DP (*Striga* spp. (2008-009)) is tentatively planned to be submitted to consultation in July 2019, pending SC’s approval via e-decision. One expert consultation is tentatively planned to take place in the fourth quarter of 2019 for two draft DPs. In addition, authors for drafting groups for the new subjects in the work programme will be selected and begin their work on drafting the DPs if technically feasible.
- [155] The next face-to-face meeting is planned to be convened in Melbourne, Australia, 5–9 August 2019.
- [156] One SC member queried how the TPDP had identified the six pests for which a DP is needed (listed as gaps in the FSI and in the TPDP paper to the SC). The Steward clarified that the approved TPDP criteria for subjects had been used. The SC agreed that these pests be added as subjects to the TPDP work programme, and the Secretariat confirmed that the FSI would be updated accordingly.
- [157] In response to a query about whether the peaks in DP workflow could be spread out, the Steward explained that the peak in the number of DPs scheduled to be evaluated in 2019 simply reflected the addition of these subjects to the TPDP work programme as a result of the 2018 Call for topics and that the technical feasibility of developing these DPs had not been assessed yet by the TPDP.
- [158] The SC agreed to the TPDP’s proposal to issue a Call for experts in mycology and virology to join the panel, but extended this to include botany in the light of the new DPs added to the TPDP work programme.
- [159] The SC:
- (43) *agreed* to renew the memberships of Ms Géraldine ANTHOINE (Nematology) and Ms Juliet GOLDSMITH (Entomology) for another 5-year term, starting in May 2019 and December 2019 respectively
- (44) *acknowledged* the contribution of Mr Delano JAMES, who left the TPDP in 2019, and *thanked* him for the services he had rendered to the panel
- (45) *asked* the Secretariat to open a Call for experts in botany, mycology and virology in response to the inclusion of relevant DPs
- (46) *agreed* to add the following subjects to the work programme of the TPDP:
- *Pyricularia oryzae* (syn. *Magnaporthe oryzae*) on *Triticum*
  - *Microcyclus ulei*
  - *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* UG 99
  - *Moniliophthora roreri*

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<sup>27</sup> 13\_SC\_2019\_May.

- *Amaranthus palmeri*
- *Solanum rostratum*

(47) *noted* the TPDP tentative work plan for 2019.

#### 8.4 Technical Panel for Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

[160] The Steward presented an overview of TPFQ activities<sup>28</sup>. There had been no meetings in the last year, although the International Forestry Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG), with whom the TPFQ liaises, had met in October 2018.

[161] The Secretariat anticipates that the TPFQ may meet virtually to complete their work programme, which currently consists of revision of ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*): *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010) (Priority 2). Completing this work is currently on hold, pending the publication of a supporting scientific paper and data. It was acknowledged that members (or former members) may be invited to participate in other forestry related topics. The SC considered whether to change the status of the revision of ISPM 15 to “pending”, but decided to leave it as was for the time being.

[162] The Steward highlighted the need to address some implementation issues as she acknowledged that there are some implementation materials in the FSI that have been developed by IFQRG and could benefit from input or coordination activities by the TPFQ. It was queried how these non-IPPC materials or projects are being considered by the IC. It was mentioned that these could be addressed through the SC representative on the IC.

[163] The SC:

(48) *noted* the tentative TPFQ work plan for the period May 2019 to April 2020.

### 9. Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) Interactions

#### 9.1 Update from IC meeting

[164] The IC representative on the SC provided an update on the IC meeting held in November 2018<sup>29</sup>.

[165] The IC had had an extensive discussion on the joint SC and IC evaluation of the project on surveillance and proposed a revised surveillance work plan, which had subsequently been submitted to CPM-14 (2019). The TFT was highlighted as a good example of collaboration between the SC and IC. Opportunities for future collaboration included joint work associated with the development of standards and implementation material, such as the upcoming topic on *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014).

[166] Terms of reference for the various IC subgroups had been agreed, and rules and procedures for the IC, all collated into a procedural manual. These were subsequently endorsed by CPM-14 (2019). Topics and priorities for IRSS had been approved, and the work of the Sea Containers Task Force discussed. Other issues considered include national reporting obligations, the role of the IC and the Implementation Facilitation Unit (IFU) in projects, IYPH, and IPPC regional workshops. A project reporting template, which had been trialled during 2018, was reviewed, and this would be discussed further at the May 2019 meeting of the IC.

#### 9.2 Strategic discussions on SC/IC collaborations

[167] The IC representative on the SC and Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile), the SC representative on the IC, introduced a paper on collaboration between the SC and IC<sup>30</sup>. They outlined progress made

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<sup>28</sup> 14\_SC\_2019\_May.

<sup>29</sup> 2018-11 IC report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86878/>.

<sup>30</sup> 07\_SC\_2019\_May.

and reported that collaboration was continuing to work well. They highlighted several areas of collaboration:

- The intention was now for both committees to jointly work on a revised **surveillance** project plan.
- The **TFT** has a well-balanced representation from the SC, IC and Bureau, including the SC Chairperson and the IC Chairperson. This has worked well, and all the TFT recommendations to CPM-14 (2019) had been approved. The next Call for topics will be in three years, so the representatives are likely to be different, but it would be very useful to continue this task force.
- The **FSI** will help further collaboration about implementation issues.
- Collaboration will continue on some individual **draft ISPMs** (e.g. the draft standard on *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014). It was pointed out that, where appropriate, IFU could develop guidance material in parallel with development of a draft ISPM.
- Collaboration at **regional and national level** is encouraged. In 2018, IC, SC and the Bureau collaborated on several regional workshops. At a national level, several contracting parties have representatives on the SC, IC and Bureau, and this can help collaboration between the three committees.
- Collaboration between SC and IC would also be strengthened by increased **collaboration between SSU and IFU**, particularly where there are processes and previous resources that can be drawn upon.
- There is potential for collaboration in reviewing the **implementation of adopted standards** by NPPOs.

[168] The SC discussed some of the issues arising from the presentation and ideas for improving collaboration.

[169] **Regional collaboration.** The IFU lead suggested that the SC look at IC papers and discuss with their region's IC representative before each SC meeting (and vice versa for IC members). The SC Chairperson commented that regional workshops provided an opportunity not only to discuss the issue in question, but also to raise awareness of it. One SC member commented, however, that SC and IC collaboration does not currently exist in some regions. Such collaboration at a regional level should be encouraged.

[170] **Achieving tangible results.** The SSU lead commented that collaboration appears to be working well, but there is still significant work to do. He recalled that there could perhaps be a joint meeting of the SC and IC. Although the TFT had worked well, the resulting SC and IC topics are still progressed through separate channels. The SC agreed that it was still too early to see tangible results, although the SC and IC are going in the right direction. The IPPC regional workshops in 2019 should be very useful, but it would probably need a flagship project such as on surveillance to really bring substantial practical outcomes.

[171] **Draft standards.** The IC representative on the SC commented that there are a number of draft standards for which there are potentially contentious issues for implementation, examples being the draft standard on *Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002) and the draft standard on *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014), where collaboration would be of benefit and could bring tangible results.

[172] **Selecting IC topics.** One SC member queried how the IC selects which of the implementation issues identified by the SC to work on. It was explained that such issues need to be proposed by contracting parties via the Call for topics for inclusion in the LoT, which is agreed by the CPM. It was recalled that besides the formal Call for topics, the IC and SC can propose topics to the CPM under exceptional circumstances.

[173] One SC member raised the question of whether, although implementation issues are already identified as part of the standard setting process, the SC should have a standing agenda item at its meetings for implementation issues arising from draft standards at the first consultation stage. The SC could then submit recommendations of topics to the IC for their consideration.

- [174] One SC member asked whether it is possible for the SC to recommend priorities for implementation resources, to the IC for submission to CPM. The draft standard on *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014) currently under development is an example where this would be useful.
- [175] The IFU lead confirmed that, when submitting a proposed topic, it is possible to identify the matter as urgent. The SC Chairperson commented that a topic may not be needed for every implementation issue identified.
- [176] **Identifying implementation issues.** One SC member commented on the difference between comments from an EWG (comprising experts in the particular subject matter) and comments from the contracting parties during the first round of consultation. He suggested that the best time to identify implementation issues is when the first consultation comments are being reviewed. The IC representative on the SC encouraged stewards to collate implementation issues from EWG meeting reports, regional plant protection organization reports and consultation comments into a paper, for consideration by the IC. The SC member suggested that the paper be submitted to the SC first, who could review it and then submit it to the IC.
- [177] **FAO regional offices.** The SC recalled that both the IC and SC had highlighted that greater interaction between the committees, the IPPC Secretariat and FAO regional offices is needed and that both IC and SC representatives should encourage and promote these interactions.

[178] The SC:

- (49) *noted* the discussions held and proposals made
- (50) *provided* feedback and further ideas on how to strengthen collaboration in between IC and SC
- (51) *agreed* to work in collaboration with the IC on the development of an activity for the 2019 IPPC regional workshops on authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions
- (52) *agreed* to increase their liaison with FAO regional and sub-regional offices and other relevant partners.

## 10. Updates

### 10.1 Items arising from governance bodies: CPM Bureau meetings (December 2018 and March 2019)

- [179] The SSU lead updated the SC on issues arising from the Bureau meetings<sup>31</sup>, highlighting that several issues had been discussed by the SC in previous agenda items.
- [180] During the March meeting, the FAO Assistant Director General had been presented, and Mr Stephen BUTCHER (New Zealand), who is finishing his term on the SC, had been introduced as a new Bureau member. Mr Fuxiang WANG and Ms Marica GATT will attend the November 2019 meetings of the IC and SC, respectively. The need for a review of the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030 following comments made during CPM-14 (2019) had been highlighted, and the resulting document will be presented to the SPG. The concept of emerging pests had been discussed and arrangements for IYPH. The Bureau had proposed that the SC, IC and Bureau should be involved with resource mobilization for the IYPH. The next meeting of the Bureau will be held in June 2019.

[181] The SC:

- (53) *noted* the update from the Bureau meetings.

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<sup>31</sup> Bureau reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/bureau/>.

## 10.2 Items arising from governance bodies: International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) update

- [182] Mr David KAMANGIRA (Malawi), as a member of the IYPH Steering Committee, and Mr Mirko MONTUORI (IPPC Integration and Support (IST) team) updated the SC on progress<sup>32</sup>.
- [183] In December 2018, the UN General Assembly had proclaimed 2020 as the IYPH. During CPM-14 (2019), the IPPC IYPH Steering Committee had been transformed into the IYPH technical advisory board, providing technical support and advice to the new IYPH International Steering Committee (ISC) which is being established in preparation for the Year. The ISC will provide guidance on the overall planning and implementation of IYPH activities, and be a coordinating body (e.g. for resource mobilization).
- [184] The Ministerial segment of CPM-15 (2020) will be a key event in the Year, and will take place on 2 April 2020 at FAO in Rome. There will also be an international conference on plant health in Finland from 5 to 8 October. CPM-14 (2019) had asked the IPPC Secretariat to coordinate with other organizations to produce a flagship publication “*The global burden of plant pests*”, and decided that a scientific/technical review of “*Plant health and climate change*” should be carried out in 2020.
- [185] The work plan for IYPH had been approved at CPM-13 (2018), although not all of the budget has been allocated yet. Contributions are encouraged. To allow the IPPC Secretariat to deal with IYPH activities effectively and efficiently, CPM-14 (2019) had requested that the Bureau rearrange the IPPC work plan in 2020, if necessary, and had decided that the IPPC Call for topics planned in 2020 would be delayed by one year.
- [186] IYPH partners’ coordination meeting was called after CPM-14 (2019) to brainstorm how to best approach preparation for IYPH. Issues discussed included the need to promote the importance of surveillance and possible activities to promote citizen science (e.g. activities for schools, a TV documentary, ambassadors for plant health). The SC was reminded that the names of the IYPH technical advisory board members are all on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP).
- [187] The SC discussed the invitation from CPM-14 (2019) to the SC and IC to each create a small advisory group of experts to help the IPPC Secretariat with scientific issues arising from IYPH. One SC member suggested, however, that that there was not a need for a separate group of SC members. The SC already has representation on the IYPH advisory board and the Secretariat can approach, on an ad hoc basis, individual SC members who have appropriate expertise.
- [188] It was confirmed that there are a range of publications planned for IYPH, including a brochure. The SC also noted that FAO and the IPPC Secretariat have developed guidelines on the IYPH visual identity, and that the official logo for the IYPH is soon to be cleared by FAO and UN. A “get started guide” is in the process of being published and other communication material is planned. These will all be disseminated among SC members and the wider IPPC community. Contracting parties and relevant stakeholders are requested to share all planned activities at the regional and national level with the IPPC Secretariat, in order to ensure a consistent message and visibility of the various events, as well as for reporting purposes.
- [189] The SC:
- (54) *noted* the update on the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020
  - (55) *agreed* to support the IPPC Secretariat, on an ad hoc basis, with technical issues arising from IYPH
  - (56) *agreed* to support the production of a flagship publication “*The global burden of plant pests*” and the scientific/technical review of “*Plant Health and climate change*” to be published in 2020

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<sup>32</sup> 18\_SC\_2019\_May.

(57) *agreed* to advocate for the IYPH 2020 using IYPH logo guidelines as needed.

### 10.3 Briefings from IPPC Secretariat

#### *Standard setting unit (SSU)*

[190] The SSU lead updated the SC on activities since December 2018 and current staffing, and presented the tentative 2019 SSU work plan<sup>33</sup>. He highlighted the meetings that had been held, including a TPG meeting, two virtual meetings of TPPT, and a virtual meeting of the TFT. A DP notification period had been opened in January 2019 for *Bactrocera dorsalis* (2006-026). CPM-14 (2019) had adopted ISPM 43 (*Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*) and the CPM recommendation on *High throughput sequencing (HTS) technologies as a diagnostic tool for phytosanitary purposes*); CPM had also noted the adoption of six DPs by the SC. The unit had organized two side sessions at CPM-14 (2019).

[191] Planned activities for 2019 include, among others: conducting a first consultation on one draft CPM recommendation, draft ISPMs, eight draft PTs and one draft DP; conducting a second consultation on four draft ISPMs; and supporting SC and SC-7 meetings, technical panel meetings and a focus group on commodity and pathway standards. Planned corporate activities include development of communication material, liaison with various international organizations, support for IPPC regional workshops, IPPC Secretariat Task Forces and FAO projects (“backstopping”), and capacity building activities for the SSU team.

[192] Some SC members, while recognizing the obligations in terms of backstopping, expressed the concern that the SSU should concentrate on core IPPC activities. The Secretariat explained that the training received by staff in the FAO project cycle included how to write concept notes for project proposals, including topics within the IPPC context. The SSU lead added that continued effort is needed to secure resources for standard setting activities as the intention is now for all three units within the IPPC Secretariat to each have the same number of regular programme posts. One SC member commented that the FAO funding should be increased rather than dividing the existing funding between Standard Setting and Implementation. The SC Chairperson recalled that a proposal for an increase in regular programme funding for the IPPC has been addressed by the CPM.

[193] The SC:

(58) *noted* the update and the revised SSU work plan for 2019.

#### *Integration and Support Team (IST)*

[194] The IST lead provided an update on the work of the Team.

[195] **Governance.** The team organized the Bureau and CPM meetings and held two side sessions at CPM-14 (2019), plus a joint one with the FAO Plant Health Team, the IYPH partners’ coordination meeting, and a demonstration of ePhyto, which had been well attended and received. Many strategic issues had been discussed, including the IPPC strategic framework 2020–2030, which is due to be formally approved at the Ministerial session of CPM-15 (2020). A Bureau meeting had been held before and after CPM-14 (2019), one of the issues discussed being that of emerging pests.

[196] **Communications.** The IST lead reported on the continued improvements to IPPC communications. The team had implemented a new, advocacy style for the IPPC annual report and the new-look IPP should be fully implemented by the end of 2019. The website will have a new structure that reflects user needs. For 2019, it is planned that the number of publications is double that in 2018. Coverage in traditional and social media has increased. Work has continued to improve the online comment system; the upgrade, once launched, is designed to have a more user-friendly interface and allow direct input of comments into the text of the draft. The intention is to deliver it before the consultations in July, and

<sup>33</sup> 08\_SC\_2019\_May.

associated training materials will be available, including a Powerpoint presentation for the IPPC regional workshops.

[197] **Support for NPPOs.** A survey had been disseminated to IC, SC, contracting parties and other stakeholders regarding the challenges associated with national reporting obligations. IST staff had attended meetings on management of red palm weevil. One of the important issues raised by contracting parties had been antimicrobial resistance, the proposal being for a CPM recommendation to be submitted to the Bureau, SPG, and then CPM-15 (2020).

[198] The SC Chairperson thanked the IST Secretariat staff for their presentation.

[199] The SC:

(59) *noted* the IST update.

#### **Implementation Facilitation Unit (IFU)**

[200] The IFU lead introduced the IFU staff present and updated the SC on activities since December 2018 and the 2019 IFU work plan<sup>34</sup>.

[201] **Planned activities for 2019.** These include, among others: an international symposium on *Pest free areas and surveillance* in October in Japan; drafting of a phytosanitary capacity evaluation strategy (for which comments from the SC would be welcome); continuing the management of six projects as well as two activities supported by the IPPC trust fund; a review of the IC website, taking account of user needs; overall coordination in the seven IPPC regional workshops; and continued support for the various subgroups of the IC.

[202] **Guides and training material.** A list of IPPC guides and training material has been developed and can be found on the IPP<sup>35</sup>, but dissemination of these needs to be improved. The IFU are therefore calling for case studies<sup>36</sup> from anyone who has used the IPPC Guides and training materials, which could be used in brochures or similar material for information purposes.

[203] **Governance.** A procedural manual<sup>37</sup> has now been produced for IC rules and procedures. This includes terms of reference for all the IC subgroups.

[204] **IC subgroups.** A Call for experts had been opened for the Dispute avoidance and settlement subgroup, but only one nomination had been received to date, so the call has been extended. Work on the third cycle of the IRSS (2018–2020) is progressing, although with some delays because of staffing issues. Mr Sam BISHOP (United Kingdom) is currently the SC representative on the IRSS subgroup. A Task Force on Monitoring and Evaluation had been created and a letter of agreement signed in late 2018 with Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation for facilitation of the work. In March 2019, the IFU issued an online questionnaire to contracting parties to facilitate the implementation of the “Sea Containers Complementary Action Plan for Assessing and Managing the Pest Threats Associated with Sea Containers”. IPPC Guidelines on Sea Container Surveys for NPPOs had also been developed to help NPPOs complete the questionnaire.

[205] **Emerging pests.** An FAO Plant Health Team has recently been formed, composed of the IPPC Secretariat, FAO Regional Plant Protection officers, and the FAO Agriculture and Plant Protection Division. The fast spread of fall armyworm in Africa had represented a system failure, and it had only been reported in a few countries, although it was widespread. CPM-14 (2019) had asked the Bureau to put emerging pests on the agenda for the international plant health conference in Finland for the occasion

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<sup>34</sup> 09\_SC\_2019\_May.

<sup>35</sup> List of Guides and training material: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86485/>.

<sup>36</sup> Call for case studies for IPPC Guides and training materials: <https://www.ippc.int/en/calls/call-for-case-studies-for-the-ippc-guides-and-training-materials/>

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/procedures/>

of the IYPH. An in-kind contribution has allowed the IFU to start work on liaison with the World Trade Organization on e-commerce issues.

[206] **IPPC regional workshops.** A member of the IFU Secretariat staff reported that the Bureau had highlighted that regions should be responsible for these workshops. The workshops will be held in August and September 2019 and will include a one-hour session on the concept of authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions. It was suggested that the session could be developed with the support of the Steward for the draft standard, with assistance from a member of the IC. She further proposed that, after each consultation on standards, members of both SC and IC identify the implementation issues during the IPPC regional workshops, and these be sent to the SC and IC for debate, and possible inclusion in the Call for topics. She emphasized that it is essential for SC and IC members to participate in the IPPC regional workshops, although recognizing that unfortunately there are no associated funds to support members attending. She encouraged SC and IC members attending to notify IFU well in advance, so that activities can be better coordinated.

[207] One SC member asked what the perceived implications of IYPH for IFU and IC were, and also what the outputs were from a previous monitoring and evaluation workshop. He suggested that one way to reduce the cost burden of attending meetings was for only one person from the Secretariat to attend, provided they were fully briefed by the two other Secretariat units. He also asked about the need for IPPC staff to be providing support for other FAO projects (“backstopping”).

[208] The IFU lead commented that there is a report on the monitoring and evaluation workshop on the IPP, and that the task force within the Secretariat is to progress this. He clarified that it is an FAO requirement that the Secretariat provide USD 90 000 of backstopping; any support provided over and above this provides net income for the Secretariat. He also confirmed that attendance by Secretariat staff to meetings normally operates on the basis of sending usually only one person, representing all units of the Secretariat.

[209] The SC Chairperson asked whether the request from CPM-14 (2019) for the SC and IC to review the utility and mechanisms for development of DPs is on the IC agenda. The SC proposed that the IC be asked to include this issue on the IRSS work plan.

[210] The SC discussed the surveillance pilot project, for which a paper for the June 2019 Bureau meeting will be prepared. The IFU lead recalled that no further work by the Secretariat on it should be done until the outcome of the Bureau meeting is known, as that is what CPM-14 (2019) had agreed (see agenda item 5.1).

[211] The SC Chairperson thanked the IFU staff for their presentations.

[212] The SC:

(60) *noted* the IFU update and work plan for 2019.

## **11. SC recommendations for CPM Bureau or CPM-15 (2020) decisions and discussions**

[213] There were no recommendations made to CPM-15 (2020) at this meeting.

[214] For the next Bureau meeting, the SC referred to the issues identified under sections 5.1, 5.2 and 8.2 of this report, on IYPH, commodity standards and emerging pests, respectively.

[215] The SC:

(61) *invited* the Bureau in their June 2019 meeting to consider the comments made by the SC on the International Year of Plant Health (under agenda item 5.1), commodity and pathway standards (under agenda item 5.2) and emerging pests (under agenda item 8.2).

## 12. Agenda Items Deferred to Future SC Meetings

[216] No agenda items were deferred.

## 13. Review of the Standard Setting Calendar

[217] The SSU lead explained that the standard setting calendar is presented on the IPPC<sup>38</sup>. He then summarized planned standard setting activities during 2019.

## 14. Any Other Business

[218] **SC and IC collaboration.** One SC member proposed that the implementation issues that are identified by Stewards in their reports, once addressed by the SC, are collated and presented in a form that the SC representative on the IC and the IC representative on the SC can take to the IC for consideration. The SC suggested that this could either be discussed under the IC agenda item on IC and SC collaboration, or could be a standing IC agenda item for implementation issues arising from consultation or EWGs on draft ISPMs.

[219] A further suggestion was that, after collating the implementation issues from the EWG, consultation comments and the IPPC regional workshops, it might be helpful for the SC to assign priorities to the implementation issues identified. The IC representative on the SC welcomed this proposal for a triage-type approach.

[220] Some SC members commented that because comments arise at different times in the standard setting process, some flexibility might be needed in terms of the timing of SC considerations on implementation issues and forwarding to IC.

[221] It was also noted that there would possibly be IC experts attending the EWGs or IPPC regional workshops and this may present an opportunity to liaise with them about implementation issues, although it would be premature to formalize the process before the collaborative relationship between the SC and IC is more developed.

[222] **Work plan.** One SC member proposed that the FSI be used as the mechanism to view and track the SC and IC work programmes, including progress and gaps. Another thought that, in the interests of an integrated approach, it would be better to refer to SC and IC *activities* under a consolidated *CPM work programme*. The IC representative on the SC commented that projects should also be prioritized, even if they are organized separately from topics, and that the IC would be discussing this, making steps to increase transparency and oversight.

[223] **Organization of SC meetings.** One SC member suggested that there be some form of early consultation on the agenda of SC meetings, to help members to identify issues they would like to discuss. He also suggested that strategic papers clearly identify the questions to be addressed, how they relate to previous decisions, and provide links to previous relevant documents. For the SC-7 meeting in 2020, which will not have any draft ISPMs from first consultation to consider, he proposed that the agenda focus on strategic issues, particularly with respect to technical panels. He also suggested that it would be useful to allow SC-7 to have a more focused discussion on the development of draft specifications for ISPMs.

[224] The SC:

- (62) *invited* the IC to consider including implementation issues relating to draft standards as a standing item on the agenda of IC meetings
- (63) *encouraged* the use of the FSI as a mechanism to view and track the SC and IC activities under the CPM work programme
- (64) *asked* the Secretariat to take account of the suggestions made under agenda item 14 of this meeting when organizing future SC and SC-7 meetings.

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<sup>38</sup> IPPC calendar: <https://www.ippc.int/en/year/calendar/>.

## 15. Date and Venue of the Next SC Meeting

[225] The next SC meeting is scheduled for 11–15 November 2019 in Rome, Italy.

## 16. Evaluation of the Meeting Process

[226] The Secretariat invited all SC members and observers to complete the evaluation of the meeting via this link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/R8MM8GP> by 31 May 2019.

## 17. Review and Adoption of the Report

[227] The SC adopted the report.

[228] For ease of reference, a list of action points arising from the meeting is attached as Appendix 8.

## 18. Close of the Meeting

[229] The SC Chairperson thanked all participants for their valuable contributions.

[230] SC members thanked the interpreters for their valuable support, the Secretariat for providing the interpretation services, the Rapporteur and report writer for their diligence, and the SC Chairperson for his patience and competence. SC members whose term is ending thanked the members of the SC and the Secretariat and wished their successors well.

[231] The IC representative on the SC expressed his appreciation for the support of the SC and looked forward to a continuing productive collaboration.

[232] The SSU lead, on behalf of IPPC, thanked SC members for their productive discussions and effective work during the week. He emphasised the importance of the strategic discussions in the context of the IPPC as a whole. He thanked his SSU colleagues for their effective work, the SC Chairperson for his dedication, the report writer and Rapporteur, the support staff, and finally FAO.

[233] The SC thanked the SC Chairperson for guiding the meeting throughout the week. In turn, the SC Chairperson thanked the SC, Secretariat, the report writer, the interpreters, the IC representative on the SC, and the Vice-Chairperson, for their assistance.

[234] The SC Chairperson closed the meeting.

**Appendix 1: Agenda**

<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>		<b>DOCUMENT NO.</b>	<b>PRESENTER / (Secretariat support)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Opening of the Meeting</b>		
1.1	Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat	---	NERSISYAN
<b>2.</b>	<b>Meeting Arrangements</b>		
2.1	Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson (FERRO)
2.2	Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2019_May	Chairperson
<b>3.</b>	<b>Administrative Matters</b>		
3.1	Documents List	02_SC_2019_May	CASSIN
3.2	Participants List	03_SC_2019_May <a href="#">SC membership list</a>	CASSIN
3.3	Local Information	<a href="#">Local information</a>	CASSIN
3.4	Standard Setting Unit staff	<a href="#">Link to standard setting staff</a>	NERSISYAN
<b>4.</b>	<b>Draft ISPMs for approval for the first consultation</b>		
4.1	<b>2019 Amendments of ISPM 5 (1994-001)</b> - Steward: Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC	1994-001	BOUHOT-DELDUC
4.2	<b>Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2</b> - Steward: Mr Bruce HANCOCKS - Assistant Steward: Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC  ❖ Specification 63 (for information)  ❖ Steward's notes and potential implementation issues  ❖ EWG Guidance on pest risk management (2018-03) meeting report	2014-001  <a href="#">Specification 63</a>  17_SC_2019_May  <a href="#">EWG meeting report</a>	PETERSON/ (KISS)
<b>5.</b>	<b>Strategic Discussions</b>		
5.1	<b>CPM-14 outcomes – Key issues</b>  ❖ Commodity and pathways standards ❖ Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions ❖ Task Force on Topics (TFT) ❖ Surveillance project ❖ Emerging pests ❖ Sea containers ❖ Strategic Framework 2020-2030	12_SC_2019_May  <a href="#">Link to CPM-14 report<sup>39</sup></a>	FERRO/ (NERSISYAN)

<sup>39</sup> CPM-14 (2019) meeting report not yet available.

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER / (Secretariat support)
5.2 <b>Commodity and Pathways Standards:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ CPM-14 (2019) discussions</li> <li>❖ Focus group outcomes</li> <li>❖ Governance process</li> </ul>	10_SC_2019_May <a href="#">CPM-14 paper on Focus Group meeting report outcomes</a> <a href="#">CPM-14 CRP-07 paper Statements from COSAVE</a> <a href="#">Focus Group meeting report</a> <a href="#">SPG 2018-10 meeting report</a>	FERRO/ (MOREIRA)
5.3 <b>Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ CPM discussion and the draft standard</li> </ul>	20_SC_2019_May <a href="#">Draft ISPM and consultation comments with stewards responses</a> <a href="#">CPM paper on Authorization of entities</a> <a href="#">CPM-14 CRP-04 paper on Authorization of Entities</a>	RAMARATHNAM/ (KISS)
5.4 <b>Strategic directions of Technical Panels work:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Status and future work of Technical Panels (see also agenda item 8)</li> </ul>	21_SC_2019_May	CHAIRPERSON/ (MOREIRA)
5.5 <b>IPPC 2020-2030 Strategic Framework</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Discussion on the future work of the Standards Committee</li> </ul>	<a href="#">CPM-14 paper on Strategic Framework</a> <a href="#">Strategic Framework IPP webpage</a>	CHAIRPERSON
<b>6. Topics</b>		
6.1 <b>List of Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Review and adjustments to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i></li> <li>❖ Adjustment / assignment of stewards</li> </ul>	11_SC_2019_May <a href="#">List of Topics for IPPC standards</a>	CASSIN
<b>7. Standards Committee</b>		
7.1 <b>Follow-up on actions from the SC November 2018</b>	<a href="#">November 2018 SC report</a>	CHAIRPERSON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Proposal for revision of Framework for Standards and Implementation</li> </ul>	15_SC_2019_May	RAMARATHNAM
7.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from November 2018 to May 2019)</li> </ul>	19_SC_2019_May	KISS
<b>8. Review of technical panels (from May 2018 to April 2019)</b>		
8.1 <b>Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steward: Mr David OPATOWSKI</li> <li>❖ Call for treatments</li> <li>❖ TPPT meeting reports</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Call for Phytosanitary Treatments page</a> <a href="#">TPPT meeting reports</a>	OPATOWSKI / (KISS)

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER / (Secretariat support)
	❖ Update on activities of the TPPT	16_SC_2019_May	
8.2	<b>Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steward: Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC</li> <li>❖ TPG meeting report (2017 December, face-to-face)</li> <li>❖ Update on activities of the TPG</li> <li>❖ TPG paper on “emerging pest”</li> <li>❖ Ink amendments “commodity class” (2018-004) and “commodity” (2018-002)</li> </ul>	<a href="#">TPG meeting reports</a>  04_SC_2019_May 05_SC_2019_May 06_SC_2019_May	BOUHOT-DELDUC/ (GORITSCHNIG)
8.3	<b>Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steward: Ms Jayani WATHUKARAGE</li> <li>❖ TPDP meeting reports</li> <li>❖ Update on activities of the TPDP</li> </ul>	<a href="#">TPDP meeting reports</a>  13_SC_2019_May	WATHUKARAGE/ (MOREIRA)
8.4	<b>Technical Panel for Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steward: Ms Marina ZLOTINA</li> <li>❖ Update on activities of the TPFQ</li> </ul>	<a href="#">TPFQ meeting reports</a>  14_SC_2019_May	ZLOTINA/ (MOREIRA)
<b>9.</b>	<b>IC Interactions</b>		
9.1	Update from IC – last meeting (November 2018)	<a href="#">IC November meeting report</a>	DALE/ (LARSON)
9.2	Strategic discussions on SC / IC collaborations	07_SC_2019_May_Rev	DALE/ SEPÚLVEDA
<b>10.</b>	<b>Updates</b>		
10.1	<b>Items arising from governance bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ CPM Bureau: December 2018 / March 2019 meetings</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Bureau meeting reports</a>	NERSISYAN
10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ IYPH update               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steering Committee meeting (Feb)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	18_SC_2019_May	SEPÚLVEDA / KAMANGIRA (MONTUORI)
10.3	<b>Briefings from IPPC Secretariat</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Standard setting unit (SSU)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation of the 2019 SSU workplan</li> </ul> </li> <li>❖ Update from the Integration and Support Team (IST)</li> <li>❖ Update from the Implementation Facilitation Unit (IFU)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update on the IPPC Regional Workshops</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	08_SC_2019_May  -  09_SC_2019_May	NERSISYAN / MOREIRA  AL-DOBAI / MONTUORI  BRUNEL / LARSON

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER / (Secretariat support)
11.	<b>SC recommendations for CPM Bureau or CPM-15 (2020) decisions and discussions</b> (including proposals for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, special topics session and side-event)	-
12.	<b>Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings</b>	Chairperson
13.	<b>Review of the standard setting calendar</b>	<a href="#">IPP calendar</a>
14.	<b>Any Other business</b>	Chairperson
15.	<b>Date and venue of the next SC Meeting</b>	Chairperson
16.	<b>Evaluation of the meeting process</b>	<a href="#">Link to survey</a> <sup>40</sup>
17.	<b>Review and Adoption of the report</b>	Chairperson
18.	<b>Close of the meeting</b>	Chairperson

<sup>40</sup> Link to survey on the evaluation of the meeting process: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/R8MM8GP>

**Appendix 2: Documents List**

<b>DOCUMENT NO.</b>	<b>AGE NDA ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TITLE</b>	<b>DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED</b>
<b>Draft ISPMs</b>			
1994-001	4.1	Draft 2019 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)	2019-04-17
2014-001	4.2	Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001)	2019-04-19
<b>Other Documents</b>			
01_SC_2019_May	2.3	Provisional Agenda	2019-02-21 2019-04-15 2019-04-19 2019-04-24
02_SC_2019_May	3.1	Documents List	2019-04-19 2019-04-23 2019-04-25
03_SC_2019_May	3.2	Participants List	2019-04-17
04_SC_2019_May	8.2	Update on activities of the TPG	2019-04-19
05_SC_2019_May	8.2	TPG paper on “emerging pest”	2019-04-17
06_SC_2019_May	8.2	Ink amendments “commodity class” (2018-004) and “commodity” (2018-002)	2019-04-17
07_SC_2019_May_Rev	9.2	Strategic discussions on SC / IC collaborations	2019-04-17 2019-04-24
08_SC_2019_May	10.3	Update from the Standard setting unit (SSU)	2019-04-17 2019-04-18
09_SC_2019_May	10.3	Update from the Implementation Facilitation Unit (IFU)	2019-04-17
10_SC_2019_May	5.2	Commodity and pathway standards	2019-04-18
11_SC_2019_May	6.1	Adjustments to the <i>List of Topics for IPPC Standards</i>	2019-04-18
12_SC_2019_May	5.1	CPM-14 outcomes – Key issues	2019-04-19
13_SC_2019_May	8.3	Update on activities of the TPDP	2019-04-19
14_SC_2019_May	8.4	Update on activities of the TPFQ	2019-04-19
15_SC_2019_May	7.1	Proposal for revision of Framework for Standards and Implementation	2019-04-19
16_SC_2019_May	8.1	Update on activities of the TPPT	2019-04-19
17_SC_2019_May	4.2	Stewards Notes for the draft ISPM Guidance of Pest Risk Management	2019-04-23
18_SC_2019_May	10.2	IYPH update	2019-04-23
19_SC_2019_May	7.2	Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site	2019-04-23
20_SC_2019_May	5.3	Steward’s notes on the Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions: CPM discussion and draft standard	2019-04-25

DOCUMENT NO.	AGE NDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
21_SC_2019_May	5.4	Strategic directions of Technical Panels work	2019-04-29

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
<a href="#">Link to SC membership list</a>	3.2
<a href="#">Link to local information</a>	3.3
<a href="#">Link to standard setting staff</a>	3.4
<a href="#">Link to Specification 63</a>	4.2
<a href="#">Link EWG meeting report</a>	4.2
<a href="#">CPM-14<sup>41</sup> paper on Focus Group meeting report outcomes</a>	5.1
<a href="#">CPM-14 CRP-07 paper Statements from COSAVE</a>	5.1
<a href="#">Focus Group meeting report</a>	5.1
<a href="#">SPG 2018-10 meeting report</a>	5.1
<a href="#">Draft ISPM and consultation comments with stewards responses</a>	5.2
<a href="#">CPM paper on Authorization of entities</a>	5.2
<a href="#">CPM-14 CRP-04 paper on Authorization of Entities</a>	5.2
<a href="#">CPM-14 paper on Strategic Framework</a>	5.3
<a href="#">Strategic Framework IPP webpage</a>	5.3
<a href="#">List of Topics for IPPC standards</a>	6.1
<a href="#">November 2018 SC report</a>	7.1
<a href="#">Call for Phytosanitary Treatments page</a>	8.1
<a href="#">TPPT meeting reports</a>	8.1
<a href="#">TPG meeting reports</a>	8.2
<a href="#">TPDP meeting reports</a>	8.3
<a href="#">TPFQ meeting reports</a>	8.4
<a href="#">IC November meeting report</a>	9.1
<a href="#">Bureau meeting reports</a>	10.2
<a href="#">IPP calendar</a>	13
<a href="#">Link to online survey</a>	16

<sup>41</sup> CPM-14 (2019) meeting report not yet available.

**Appendix 3: Participants list**

<b>Region / Role</b>	<b>Name, mailing address, telephone</b>	<b>Email address</b>	<b>Membership Confirmed</b>	<b>Term expires</b>
Africa Member	<b>Ms Alphonsine LOUHOUARI TOKOZABA</b> Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage, 24, rue KiéléTenard, Mfilou, Brazzaville, <b>REPUBLIC OF CONGO</b> Tel: +242 01 046 53 61 Tel: +242 04 005 57 05	<a href="mailto:louhouari@yahoo.fr">louhouari@yahoo.fr</a> ; <a href="mailto:A.louhouaritoko@gmail.com">A.louhouaritoko@gmail.com</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term / 3 years	2021
Africa Member	<b>Mr David KAMANGIRA</b> Senior Deputy Director and IPPC Focal Point Department of Agricultural Research Services Headquarters, P.O. Box 30779, Lilongwe 3 <b>MALAWI</b> Tel: +265 888 342 712 Tel: +265 999 122 199	<a href="mailto:davidkamangira1@gmail.com">davidkamangira1@gmail.com</a> ;	CPM-11 (2016) 1st term/ 3 years	2019
Africa Member	<b>Mr Moses Adegboyega ADEWUMI</b> Head of Inspection Southwest Zone Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service FAAN HQT Complex, Ikeja, Lagos, Lagos State <b>NIGERIA</b> Tel: +234 -8033913847 / 8059607047	<a href="mailto:adegboyegamoses37@yahoo.com">adegboyegamoses37@yahoo.com</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term / 3 years	2021
Asia Member	<b>Ms Chonticha RAKKRAI</b> Director, Plant Quarantine Research Group, Plant Protection Research and Development Office, Department of Agriculture, 50 Phaholyothin Rd., Ladyao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900 <b>THAILAND</b> Tel : (+66) 2561 2537 Fax : (+66) 2561 2146 Mobile: (+66) 8 9128 6488	<a href="mailto:rakkrai@yahoo.com">rakkrai@yahoo.com</a> ;	<b>Replacement member for Mr HERMAWAN</b>  CPM-11 (2016) 2nd term /3 years	2019
Asia Member	<b>Ms Jayani Nimanthika WATHUKARAGE</b> Assistant Director (Research) National Plant Quarantine Service, Canada Friendship Road, Katunayake, <b>SRI LANKA</b> Tel : +94718015660 / +94 112252028 - 9 Fax : +94112253709	<a href="mailto:jayaninimanthika@gmail.com">jayaninimanthika@gmail.com</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term / 3 years	2021

Region / Role	Name, mailing address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
Asia Member SC-7	<b>Mr Masahiro SAI</b> Senior Researcher (Head of Section) Risk Analysis Division Yokohama Plant Protection Station Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) <b>JAPAN</b> Tel: +81-45-211-0375	<a href="mailto:saim@pps.maff.go.jp">saim@pps.maff.go.jp</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term / 3 years	2021
Asia Member	<b>Mr Xiaodong FENG</b> Deputy Director of the Division of Plant Quarantine, NATESC Ministry of Agriculture No. 20, Maizidian Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100125 <b>CHINA</b> Tel:(8610)59194524	<a href="mailto:fengxdong@agri.gov.cn">fengxdong@agri.gov.cn</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term / 3 years	2021
Europe Member	<b>Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC</b> Plant health section Sub-directorate for plant quality, health and protection Department of Sanitary Action in primary production General directorate for food Ministry of agriculture and food 251 rue de Vaugirard 75732 PARIS CEDEX 15 <b>FRANCE</b> Tel: +33 149558437	<a href="mailto:laurence.bouhot-delduc@agriculture.gouv.fr">laurence.bouhot-delduc@agriculture.gouv.fr</a> ;	CPM-10 (2015) CPM-13 (2018) 2nd term / 3 years	2021
Europe Member	<b>Ms Mariangela CIAMPITTI</b> Plant Health Expert Plant Protection Service ERSAF - REGIONE LOMBARDIA Via Pola, 12. 20124 Milano <b>ITALY</b> Tel : (+39) 3666603272	<a href="mailto:Mariangela.Ciampitti@ersaf.lombardia.it">Mariangela.Ciampitti@ersaf.lombardia.it</a>	CPM-14 (2019) 1st term / 3 years  (0)	2022
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Latin America and Caribbean Member	<b>Mr Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ</b> Pest RiskAnalyst Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado 300 Sur de Teletica, Sabana Sur, San José, <b>COSTA RICA</b> Tel: +(506) 8660-8383	<a href="mailto:hmorera@sfe.go.cr">hmorera@sfe.go.cr</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term / 3 years	2021
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IPPC Secretariat	<b>Mr Denis ALLEX</b> <b>Standard Setting Associate</b>	<a href="mailto:Denis.Allex@fao.org">Denis.Allex@fao.org</a>	N/A	N/A
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***Members who did not attend***

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Near East Member	<b>Ms Ouroba ALZITANIABOALBORGHOL</b> Head of Phytosanitary division, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian reform Damascus PO. BOX. 6716 <b>SYRIA</b> Tel:+963 3966881255 / +963112237198	<a href="mailto:orouba.z@gmail.com">orouba.z@gmail.com</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term/3 years	2021
Near East Member SC-7	<b>Mr Abdulqader Khudhair ABBAS</b> Ministry of Agriculture Plant protection directorate Abu Ghraib Baghdad <b>IRAQ</b> Tel : 9647801876544 (mobile)	<a href="mailto:abdulkader_abbas@yahoo.com">abdulkader_abbas@yahoo.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:crop_prot@moagr.org">crop_prot@moagr.org</a> ;	CPM-13 (2018) 1st term / 3 years	2021
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## Appendix 4: Draft 2019 Amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)*

### Publication history

(This is not an official part of the standard)

<b>Date of this document</b>	2018-12-20
<b>Document category</b>	Draft 2019 Amendments to ISPM 5 ( <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> ) (1994-001)
<b>Current document stage</b>	From TPG 2018-12 to SC 2019-05
<b>Major stages</b>	CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms 2006-05 Standards Committee (SC) approved specification TP5 2012-10 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) revised specification 2012-11 SC revised and approved revised specification, revoking Specification 1 2018-12 TPG drafted text on “detection survey”
<b>Notes</b>	Note to Secretariat formatting this paper: formatting in definitions and explanations (strikethrough, bold, italics) needs to remain.

[235] IPPC Official contact points are asked to consider the following proposals for revision of terms and definitions to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*). A brief explanation is given for each proposal. For revision of terms and definitions, only the proposed changes are open for comments. For full details on the discussions related to the specific terms, please refer to the meeting reports on the [IPP](#).

## 1. REVISIONS

### 1.1 “detection survey” (consequential to 2013-015 “survey”)

[236] The Glossary term “survey” was added to the *List of Topics for IPPC Standards* by the Standards Committee (SC) in May 2013, for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) to consider whether the concept of “absence” should be included in its definition. TPG 2016-05 proposed in the draft 2017 Amendments a revision to the definition of “survey”, which was in accordance with the draft revision of ISPM 6, the use of the term in other ISPMs and the three types of surveys defined in the Glossary. During their review of first consultation comments, SC-7 2018-05 noted that the determination of absence of a pest is not part of the definition of “detection survey”. The SC-7 asked the TPG to consider whether the definition of “detection survey” should be amended, by ink amendment, to include “or absence”.

[237] The TPG discussed the term “detection survey” in their December 2018 meeting. The following explanatory points may be considered when reviewing the proposal for the revision of its definition:

- “Detection survey” is used in several instances throughout ISPMs when referring to determining or verifying absence of a pest.
- The objective of a detection survey is to determine whether a pest is present, meaning that presence and absence are equally possible outcomes of a detection survey and it can thus be used to determine that a pest is absent.
- “If” in the definition already expresses the concept of absence, but without being as explicit as in the definitions of “survey”, “delimiting survey” and “surveillance”. It is therefore suggested to replace the conditional “if” by the addition of “or absence”.

- It is proposed to include in the definition “in an area, place of production or production site” to be consistent with the definition of “survey” and to improve clarity.
- The proposed revised definition of “detection survey” adequately reflects the use of the term in adopted ISPMs.

*[238] Current definition*

<b>Detection survey</b>	<b>Survey</b> conducted in an <b>area</b> to determine if <b>pests</b> are present [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
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*[239] Proposed revision*

<b>Detection survey</b>	<b>Survey</b> conducted to determine presence <u>or absence</u> of <b>pests</b> in an <b>area</b> , <b>place of production</b> or <b>production site</b> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]
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## Appendix 5: Draft Framework for Standards and implementation

### Draft Framework for Standards and implementation Reviewed and updated by SC 05-2019

#### 1. What is the Framework for Standards and Implementation?

The Framework for Standards and Implementation is a database of existing or proposed standards and tools for implementation aligning with the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030 (draft) in order to enable the identification of gaps as guidance for the development of standards and implementation materials to support implementation of the Convention, standards and CPM recommendations.

#### 2. Objective of this document

The Framework provides transparency of existing or proposed standards and tools for implementation and helps identify gaps capturing the CPM priorities in order to guide inclusion of submitted topics into the list of topics for IPPC standards or Implementation and Capacity Development topics.

#### 3. Legend:

Strategic Objective (A, B or C), Key Result Area (A1-A6, B1-B5 or C1-C7)/Development Agenda (1-8) of IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 (draft)<sup>42</sup>

	Standards	Implementation
<i>Developed materials</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Adopted standards</i><sup>43</sup></li> <li>• <i>CPM recommendations</i><sup>44</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Explanatory documents for ISPMs</i><sup>45</sup></li> <li>• <i>IPPC Guides and training materials</i><sup>46</sup></li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topics/subjects on the list of topics for IPPC Standards<sup>47</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of Implementation and Capacity Development topics<sup>48</sup></li> <li>• Other implementation process or tools (e.g. PCE)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standards topics/subjects that need to be addressed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation topics that need to be addressed</li> </ul>
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRSS studies<sup>49</sup></li> <li>• IRSS topics<sup>50</sup></li> <li>• Other relevant information</li> </ul>	

<sup>42</sup> IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 (draft): <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/>

<sup>43</sup> Adopted standards: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm/>

<sup>44</sup> CPM recommendations: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/cpm-recommendations-1/cpm-recommendations/>

<sup>45</sup> Explanatory documents for ISPMs: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/explanatory-documents-international-standards-phytosanitary-measures/>

<sup>46</sup> IPPC Guides and training materials: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>

<sup>47</sup> List of Topics for IPPC Standards: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/>

<sup>48</sup> List of Implementation and Capacity Development topics: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86844/> (the link to be updated)

<sup>49</sup> IRSS studies: <https://www.ippc.int/en/irss/activities/>

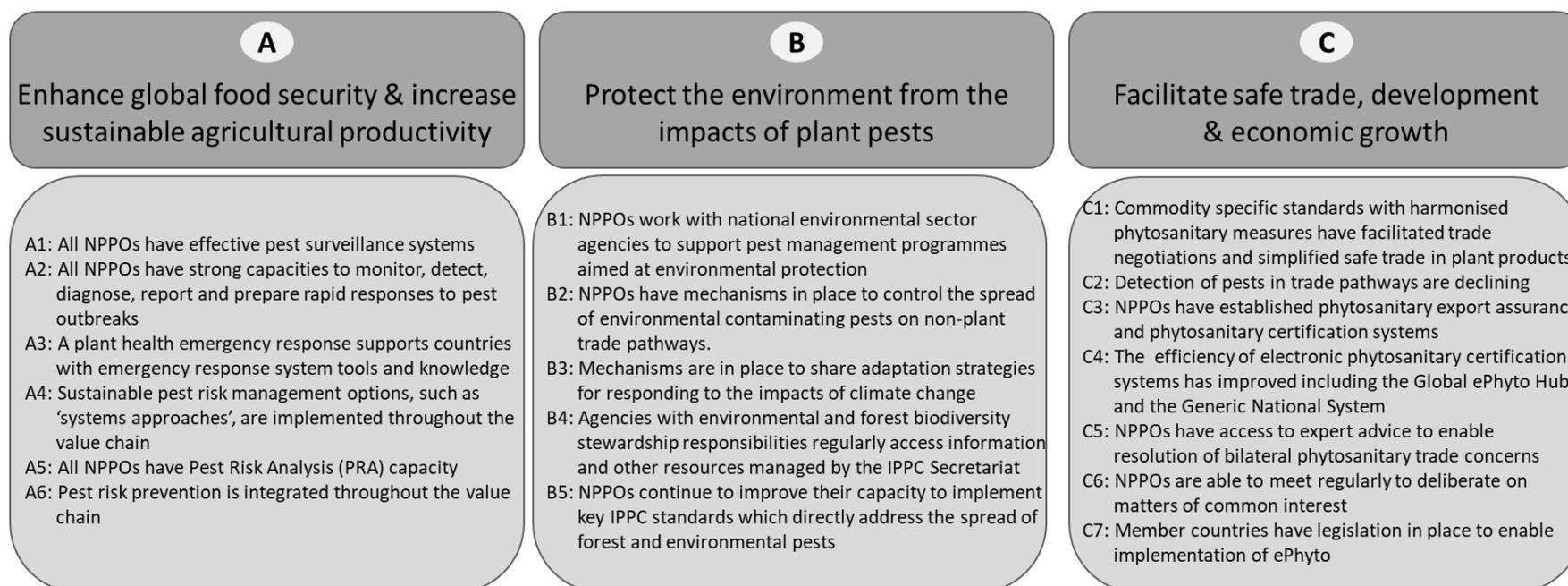
<sup>50</sup> IRSS topics Appendix 11, November 2019 IC meeting report: [https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2018/12/Report\\_IC\\_November\\_2018-12-20.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2018/12/Report_IC_November_2018-12-20.pdf)

**4. Notes:**

1. List of Topics include topics/subjects on the list of topics for IPPC Standards/ list of Implementation and Capacity Development topics. All topics/subjects on those two lists are covered. **ISPMs and new topics adopted and noted by CPM-14 (2019) are indicated in yellow highlighted text.**
2. Gaps identified include topics/subjects need to be addressed.
3. As 2030 Key result areas and Development Agendas of IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 (draft) may relate to a wide range of materials, materials that only principally relate to those themes are indicated in this Framework.

**5. IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 (draft) Strategic Objectives, Key Result Areas and Development Agenda:**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND KEY RESULT AREAS**



**IPPC DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange</li> <li>2. Commodity, and Pathway Specific ISPMs</li> <li>3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways</li> <li>4. Developing Guidance on the Use of Third Party Entities</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems</li> <li>6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health</li> <li>7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination</li> <li>8. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

**A1****Strategic objective A: Enhance Global Food Security and Increase Sustainable Agricultural Productivity****Key result area A1: All NPPOs have effective pest surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new pest arrivals and monitoring spread**

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (ISPM 4)</li> <li>Surveillance (ISPM 6)</li> <li>Determination of pest status in an area (ISPM 8)</li> <li>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites (ISPM 10)</li> <li>Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 22)</li> <li>Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (ISPM 26)</li> <li>Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 29)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guide, Plant Pest Surveillance</li> <li>Guide, Pest Free Area</li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005, Priority 1)</li> <li>Revision of ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002, Priority 4)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for surveillance of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (2018-037, Priority 1)</li> <li>Pest Free Areas (PFA), Guide (2017-045, Priority 1)</li> <li>Pest Free Areas, Global workshop (2017-053, Priority 1)</li> <li>Pest Status, Guide (2017-048, Priority 2)</li> <li>Pest Free Areas (PFA), eLearning (2017-044, Priority 2)</li> <li>Implementation of official control (ISPM 5; Supplement 1) and pest free areas (ISPM 4) (2018-007, Priority3)</li> <li>Plant Pest Surveillance Guide Revision (2017-049, Priority 3)</li> <li>Fruit fly phytosanitary procedures, Guide (FAO/IAEA) (2017-040, Priority 3)</li> <li>Fruit fly standards, Guide on suite of standards (FAO/IAEA) (2017-041, Priority 3)</li> <li>Fruit fly standards, Infographic (FAO/IAEA) (2017-042, Priority 3)</li> <li>Smart phone application to monitor <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> for all relevant stakeholders and a mapping system to follow up on its global distribution (2018-023, Priority4)</li> <li>Surveillance, Implementation Programme on (pilot) (2015-015, Pending)</li> <li>Surveillance, case study on fruit flies (2016-017, Pending)</li> <li>Surveillance, case study on invasive ants (2016-018, Pending)</li> <li>Surveillance, case study on <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (2016-019, Pending)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific guidance on surveillance for a pest or a group of pests (Priority 3)</li> <li>Specific guidance on PFA, PFPP and ALPP for a pest or a group of pests (Priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents		

**A2****Strategic objective A: Enhance Global Food Security and Increase Sustainable Agricultural Productivity**

**Key result area A2:** All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, diagnose, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so that these pests do not cause major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread thereby threatening other regions and trading partners.

**Development agenda 8:** Diagnostic Laboratories Networking

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveillance (ISPM 6 Surveillance)</li> <li>• Determination of pest status in an area (ISPM 8)</li> <li>• Pest Reporting (ISPM 17)</li> <li>• Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM 19)</li> <li>• Guidelines for Inspection (ISPM 23)</li> <li>• Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests (ISPM 27), including 29 Annexes/DPs</li> <li>• Methodologies for sampling of consignments (ISPM 31)</li> <li>• Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants (ISPM 34)</li> <li>• CPM recommendation: The importance of pest diagnosis (R-07)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanatory document ISPM 17 (Pest reporting)</li> <li>• Guide, Plant Pest Surveillance</li> <li>• Guide to delivering phytosanitary diagnostic services</li> <li>• Guide to National Reporting Obligations</li> <li>• NRO training materials<sup>51</sup></li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005, Priority 1)</li> <li>• 18 Diagnostic Protocols on LoT as of 05/2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pest Status, Guide (2017-048, Priority 2)</li> <li>• Plant Pest Surveillance, Guide Revision (2017-049, Priority 3)</li> <li>• Guidelines for designing of plant quarantine laboratories (2018-013, Priority4)</li> <li>• Pest diagnostic (2016-015, Priority4)</li> <li>• Emerging pests (2017-051, Pending)</li> <li>• One Belt One Road, High level symposium (2016-020, Pending)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision: Pest reporting (ISPM 17) (Priority 2)</li> <li>• Revision: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM 19) (Priority 2)</li> <li>• Requirements for diagnostics (Priority 2)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Reporting obligations (NRO) on IPP<sup>52</sup></li> <li>• NRO e-learning (to be released)</li> </ul>	

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro-and-ipp-training/>

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/>

**A3****Strategic objective A: Enhance Global Food Security and Increase Sustainable Agricultural Productivity**

**Key result area A3:** A plant health emergency response system that facilitates timely action against new pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.

**Development agenda 5:** Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action (ISPM 13)</li> <li>Pest Reporting (ISPM 17)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explanatory document ISPM 17 (Pest reporting)</li> <li>Guide on managing relationships with stakeholders</li> <li>Guide to National Reporting Obligation</li> <li>Guide on Pest Risk Communication</li> <li>NRO training materials<sup>53</sup></li> </ul>
List of topics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest Risk Communication, Guide (2017-046, Priority1)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contingency planning and emergency response (Priority 1)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Reporting obligations (NRO) on IPP<sup>54</sup></li> <li>NRO e-learning (to be released)</li> </ul>	

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro-and-ipp-training/>

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/>

**A4****Strategic objective A: Enhance Global Food Security and Increase Sustainable Agricultural Productivity**

**Key result area A4:** Sustainable pest risk management options, such as 'systems approaches', are implemented widely to minimise pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management (ISPM 14)</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures (ISPM 24)</i></li> <li>• <i>Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants (ISPM 34)</i></li> <li>• <i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae) (ISPM 35)</i></li> </ul>	
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISPM 38- International movement of seeds: Annex 1 - Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds (2018-009, Priority 1)</li> <li>• Pest risk management for quarantine pests (2014-001, Priority 2)</li> <li>• Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood (2015-004, Priority 3)</li> <li>• Efficacy of measures (2001-001, Priority 4)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines for inspection of consignments for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> at points of entry, Guide (2018-038)</li> <li>• Pest Risk Management, Guide (2017-047, Priority 2)</li> <li>• Risk based inspection of imported consignments (2018-022, Pending)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific guidance on pest risk management for pests or a group of pests (Priority 3)</li> <li>• Clarification on the concepts of integrated measures and systems approach (Priority 4)</li> <li>• Specific guidance on systems approaches for commodities or pests (Priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRSS study - Review of the application of equivalence between phytosanitary measures used to manage pest risk in trade Beyond the compliance tool (was developed by the ICL and will be improved Beyond compliance project)</li> </ul>	

**A5****Strategic objective A: Enhance Global Food Security and Increase Sustainable Agricultural Productivity****Key result area A5: All NPPOs have Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production**

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Framework for pest risk analysis (ISPM 2)</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms (ISPM 3)</i></li> <li>• <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (ISPM 11)</i></li> <li>• <i>Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application (ISPM 16)</i></li> <li>• <i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests (ISPM 21)</i></li> <li>• <i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk (ISPM 32)</i></li> <li>• <i>Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (ISPM 37)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>e-learning on PRA</i></li> <li>• <i>Training materials on PRA</i></li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pest risk management for quarantine pests (2014-001, Priority 2)</li> <li>• <b>Criteria for the determination of host status for fruit flies based on available information (Annex to ISPM 37) (2018-011, Priority3)</b></li> <li>• Supplement on Guidance on the concept of probability of transfer to a suitable host and establishment as used in a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests to ISPM 11 (2015-010, Priority 4)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Guidance on assessing the risk of introduction of pests with seeds (2018-036) (Priority1)</b></li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic analysis in PRA (Priority 2)</li> <li>• Host and non-host status (Priority 3)</li> <li>• Specific guidance on pest risk management for pests or a group of pests (Priority 3)</li> <li>• Risk communication (Priority 3)</li> <li>• Revision and combination of PRA standards (including ISPM 2, 11 and 21) (priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRSS Study: Diversion from Intended Use: Consideration of the extent of the issue</li> <li>• External cooperation Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) <sup>55</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/cbd/>

**A6****Strategic objective A: Enhance Global Food Security and Increase Sustainable Agricultural Productivity****Key result area A6:** Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products.

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms (ISPM 3)</li> <li>Phyosanitary certification system (ISPM 7)</li> <li>Phyosanitary certificates (ISPM 12)</li> <li>Guidelines for a phyosanitary import regulation system (ISPM20)</li> <li>Guidelines for inspection (ISPM23)</li> <li>Consignments in transit (ISPM 25)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guide, Transit</li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe Import of Food and Other Aid (Draft CPM-R) (2018-026, Priority1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing Phyosanitary Security Procedures (2018-008, Priority1)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk based inspection of imported consignments (2018-022, Pending)</li> <li>Diversion from intended use (Priority 2? to be determined) (concept standard or supplementary document)</li> <li>Non-commodity specific phyosanitary treatments for regulated pests (e.g. soil drench, sterilization) (Annexes to ISPM 28) (Priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents		

**B1****Strategic objective B: *Protect the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests***

**Key result area B1:** Contracting parties recognise management of environmental plant pests as part of their responsibilities and work with national environmental sector agencies to support pest management programmes aimed at environmental protection.

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Guidelines on the understanding of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations (ISPM 5 – Supplement 2)</i></li> <li>• <i>CPM Recommendation: LMOs, biosecurity and alien invasive species (R-01)</i></li> <li>• <i>CPM Recommendation: Threats to biodiversity posed by alien species: actions within the framework of the IPPC (R-02)</i></li> <li>• <i>CPM Recommendation: Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (R-03)</i></li> <li>• <i>CPM Recommendation: IPPC Coverage of Aquatic Plants (R-04)</i></li> </ul>	
List of topics		
Gaps identified		
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRSS study: Aquatic Plants: Their Uses and Risks - A review of the global status of aquatic plants</li> <li>• IRSS study: The Biosecurity approach: A review and evaluation of its application by FAO, internationally and in various countries</li> <li>• IRSS study: Analyzing the benefits of implementing the IPPC</li> <li>• External cooperation: Ozone Secretariat<sup>56</sup></li> <li>• External cooperation: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)<sup>57</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/ozonesecretariat/>

<sup>57</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/cbd>

**B2****Strategic objective B: *Protect the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests***

**Key result area B2:** Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminating pests on non-plant trade pathways, e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth egg masses on sea containers and vessels.

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (ISPM 41)</i></li> <li>• <i>CPM Recommendation: Sea containers (R-06)</i></li> </ul>	
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001, Priority 1)</li> <li>• Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts (2008-002, Priority3)</li> <li>• Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods (CPM recommendation 2019-001)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of regulations and legislation to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles for NPPOs (2018-008, Priority1)</li> <li>• Sea containers (2016-016, Priority1)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified		
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRSS study: The Biosecurity approach: A review and evaluation of its application by FAO; Internationally and in various countries</li> <li>• External cooperation: International Maritime Organization (IMO)<sup>58</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/imo/>

**B3**

**Strategic objective B: *Protect the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests***

**Key result area B3:** Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.

**Development agenda 6.** *Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health*

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CPM Recommendation: Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (R-03)</i></li> </ul>	
List of topics		
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance on climate change (supplement to ISPM 11) (Priority 3)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External cooperation (Ozone Secretariat)<sup>59</sup></li> </ul>	

**B4**

**Strategic objective B: *Protect the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests***

**Key result area B4:** Agencies with environmental and forest biodiversity stewardship responsibilities regularly access information and other resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Guide, Managing relationships with stakeholders</i></li> </ul>
List of topics		
Gaps identified		
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRSS Topic: Antimicrobial Resistance (Priority 4)</li> <li>• External cooperation: Ozone Secretariat<sup>60</sup></li> <li>• External cooperation: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)<sup>61</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/ozonesecretariat/>

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/ozonesecretariat/>

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/cbd>

**B5****Strategic objective B: Protect the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests**

**Key result area B5:** Contracting parties continue to improve their capacity to implement key IPPC standards which directly address the spread of forest and environmental pests, such as ISPM 15 on wood packaging materials and other such standards, to contain the global spread of pests which threaten forests, biodiversity, and non-cultivated flora.

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Pest Risk Analysis for quarantine pests (ISPM11), Annex4</i></li> <li>• <i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM 15)</i></li> <li>• <i>International movement of wood (ISPM 39)</i></li> <li>• PT 22: Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation treatment for insects in debarked wood</li> <li>• PT 23: Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation treatment for nematodes and insects in debarked wood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standard in forestry</i></li> <li>• <i>e-Learning: Trade in forest commodities and the role of phytosanitary measures</i></li> <li>• <i>ISPM 15 Explanatory document</i></li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (2007-114, Priority 1)</li> <li>• Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (draft annex to ISPM 15) (2006-010, Priority 2)</li> <li>• International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008, Priority 2)</li> <li>• Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood (2015-004, Priority 3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISPM 15 treatment: Approval and monitoring of Heat treatment and dielectric heat treatment facilities, Guide (IFQRG) (2017-043, Priority1)</li> <li>• ISPM 15 treatment: Dielectric heat treatments, Guide (IFQRG) (2012-015, Priority1)</li> <li>• ISPM 15 implementation guidelines for non-compliance, Guide (2018-012, Priority2)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Revision of ISPM15 to include fraudulent use) (Priority 2)</li> <li>• Revision: Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application (ISPM 16), to broaden to pests and clarify the concepts related to quarantine pests, RNQP and pests of national concern (Priority 2)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External cooperation: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)<sup>62</sup></li> <li>• External cooperation: International Forest Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG)<sup>63</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/cbd>

<sup>63</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/organizations-page-in-ipp/internationalforestryquarantineresearchgroup/>

**C1****Strategic objective C: *Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth***

**Key result area C1:** Commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have facilitated and accelerated trade negotiations and simplified safe trade in plant products.

**Development agenda 2:** *Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs*

**Development agenda 3:** *Management of E-commerce and Postal and Courier Pathways*

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM 15)</li> <li>Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (ISPM 18)</li> <li>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests (ISPM 28) incl 32 Annexes (PTs)</li> <li>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk (ISPM 32) Pest free potato (<i>Solanum spp.</i>) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade (ISPM 33)</li> <li>Integrated measures plants for planting (ISPM 36)</li> <li>International movement of seeds (ISPM 38)</li> <li>International movement of wood (ISPM 39)</li> <li>International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (ISPM 40)</li> <li>International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (ISPM 41)</li> <li>Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (ISPM 42)</li> <li>Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (ISPM43)</li> <li>CPM Recommendation: Internet trade (e-commerce) in plants and other regulated articles (R-05)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry</li> <li>e-Learning: Trade in forest commodities and the role of phytosanitary measures</li> <li>Explanatory document ISPM 15</li> <li>Explanatory document ISPM 18 (Guidelines on the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment)</li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 Phytosanitary treatments (Annexes to ISPM 28) on LoT as of 05/2019</li> <li>Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004) (Priority 1)</li> <li>International movement of grain (2008-007, Priority 1, pending)</li> <li>Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (2008-004, Priority 2)</li> <li>International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005, Priority 4, pending)</li> <li>Guidelines for Phytosanitary of International Mail Items (2018-014, Priority4)</li> <li>Requirement for phytosanitary certificate on cross-border online-shopping plants, plant products and other regulated articles (2018-021, Priority4)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISPM 15 treatment: Approval and monitoring of Heat treatment and dielectric heat treatment facilities, Guide (IFQRG) (2017-043, Priority1)</li> <li>ISPM 15 treatment: Dielectric heat treatments, Guide (IFQRG) (2012-015, Priority1)</li> <li>ISPM 15 implementation guidelines for non-compliance (2018-012, Priority2)</li> <li>Guidelines for the management of plants and plant products carried by entry passengers, Awareness materials (2018-017, Priority2)</li> <li>e-Commerce, Guide (2017-039, Priority3)</li> <li>e-Commerce (2017-050, Pending)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commodity and pathway concept standard (see CPM-14)</li> <li>Non-commodity specific phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests (e.g. soil drench, sterilization) (Annexes to ISPM 28) (Priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IRSS study: Internet Trade (e-Commerce) in Plants: Potential Phytosanitary Risks</li> <li>IRSS Topic: Desk study to catalogue available phytosanitary treatments and extend of their use (Priority 3)</li> </ul>	

**C2****Strategic objective C: Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth**

**Key result area C2:** Detection of pests in trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk on exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.

	<b>Standards</b>	<b>Implementation</b>
<i>Developed materials</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary certification system (ISPM 7)</i></li> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary certificates (ISPM 12)</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action (ISPM 13)</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system (ISPM 20)</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines for inspection (ISPM 23)</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests (ISPM 27)</i></li> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests (ISPM 28)</i></li> <li>• <i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments (ISPM 31)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Explanatory document ISPM 31 (Methodologies for sampling of consignments)</i></li> <li>• <i>Guide, Export certification</i></li> </ul>
List of topics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Managing non-compliant treated consignments (2018-027, Priority2)</b></li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Risk based inspection of imported consignments (2018-022, Pending)</b></li> </ul>	
Supporting documents		

**C3****Strategic objective C: Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth**

**Key result area C3:** NPPOs have built capacity and been supported to establish phytosanitary export assurance and phytosanitary certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.

**Development agenda 4.** *Developing Guidance on the Use of Third Party Entities*

	Standards	Implementation
Developed materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary certification system (ISPM 7)</i></li> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary certificates (ISPM 12)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Guide, Export Certification</i></li> <li>• <i>Guide, Establishing an NPPO</i></li> <li>• <i>Guide, Operation of an NPPO</i></li> <li>• <i>Guide, Managing Relationships with stakeholders</i></li> <li>• <i>Guide to Resource Mobilization: Promoting contracting party partnerships</i></li> <li>• <i>Guide, Preparing a national phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy</i></li> <li>• <i>NPPO establishment training kit</i></li> <li>• <i>NPPO operations training kit</i></li> <li>• <i>IPPC Introduction presentation</i></li> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)</i><sup>64</sup></li> <li>• <i>Training materials for PCE facilitator</i><sup>65</sup></li> </ul>
List of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit in the phytosanitary context (2015-014, Priority 1)</li> <li>• Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002, Priority 2)</li> <li>• Focused revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates) (2015-011, Priority 2)</li> <li>• Use of specific import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20) (2008-006, Priority 4)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCE tool, Strategy and policies for implementation (2017-038, Priority 1)</li> <li>• <b>IPPC Guide on the development and implementation of programmes for the authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2018-040, Priority 2)</b></li> <li>• Plant Health train the trainer, Workshops (2017-054, Priority 2)</li> <li>• PCE facilitators training (2014-008, Priority 3)</li> <li>• PCE modernization of tool (2017-052, Priority 3)</li> <li>• One Belt One Road, High level symposium (2016-020, Pending)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elements of an effective NPPO e.g. training, engagement of stakeholders, competency (Priority 1)</li> <li>• National legislation requirements (Priority 4)</li> <li>• Clarification on the concepts of integrated measures and systems approach (Priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines for the revision of national phytosanitary legislation – FAO (2007)<sup>66</sup></li> <li>• IRSS Topic: Desk study on the delegation of NPPO functions in the context of third party authorization (Priority 2)</li> </ul>	

<sup>64</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/pce/>

<sup>65</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/training-material-on-the-phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation-pce/>

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bb096e.pdf>

# C4

**Strategic objective C: Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth**  
**Key result area C4:** The efficiency of administering phytosanitary certification systems has improved and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.  
**Development Agenda 1:** Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange

	<b>Standards</b>	<b>Implementation</b>
<i>Developed materials</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary certification system (ISPM 7)</i></li> <li>• <i>Phytosanitary certificates (ISPM 12)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Guide, Export Certification</i></li> </ul>
List of topics		
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National legislation requirements (Priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ePhyto on IPP<sup>67</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>67</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/>

# C5

**Strategic objective C: *Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth***

**Key result area C5:** NPPOs have access to expert advice to enable resolution of bilateral trade concerns of a phytosanitary nature.

	Standards	Implementation
<i>Developed materials</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade (ISPM 1)</li> <li>Glossary of phytosanitary terms (ISPM5)</li> <li>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system (ISPM 20)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Guide, Market access</i></li> <li><i>Explanatory document ISPM 20</i></li> <li><i>Explanatory document ISPM 5 – Annotated Glossary</i></li> <li><i>Guide, Import Verification</i></li> <li><i>Guide, Establishing an NPPO</i></li> <li><i>Guide, Operation of an NPPO</i></li> </ul>
List of topics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispute avoidance and settlement (2001-005, Priority 1)</li> <li>Dispute avoidance and settlement, Guide (2004-034, Priority1)</li> <li>Dispute settlement (1999&amp;2001), Procedures-Revision (1999-005, Priority 3)</li> </ul>
Gaps identified		
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IRSS study - Review of the application of equivalence between phytosanitary measures used to manage pest risk in trade</li> </ul>	

**C6****Strategic objective C: Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth****Key result area C6:** NPPOs are able to meet regularly to deliberate on phytosanitary research and emerging issues and other matters of common interest.**Development agenda 7: Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination**

	Standards	Implementation
<b>Developed materials</b>		
List of topics		
Gaps identified		
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IRSS Study: 2016 Global emerging issues</li> <li>Concept of emerging pests and emergency issues - (Draft) role of the IPPC in relation to Plant Health emergencies and emerging pests<sup>68</sup></li> </ul>	

**C7****Strategic objective C: Facilitate Safe Trade, Development and Economic Growth****Key result area C7:** Member countries have legislation in place to enable implementation of ePhyto**Development Agenda 1: Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange**

	Standards	Implementation
<b>Developed materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Phytosanitary certification system (ISPM 7)</i></li> <li><i>Phytosanitary certificates (ISPM 12)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Guide, Export Certification</i></li> </ul>
List of topics		
Gaps identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National legislation requirements (Priority 4)</li> </ul>	
Supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ePhyto on IPP<sup>69</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86922/> (Replaced by Link to CPM-14 report, when available)

<sup>69</sup> <https://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/>

## Appendix 6: Summary of standards committee e-decisions November 2018 – May 2019

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between November 2018 and May 2019

E-decision number	SC decision	SC members commenting in the forum	Polls (yes/no) – participation in the poll
2019_eSC_May_01	Selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)	16	no
2019_eSC_May_02	Selection of experts for the for Expert Working Group on <i>Audits in the Phytosanitary context</i> (2015-014)	14	no
2019_eSC_May_03	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for the genus <i>Anastrepha</i> (2017-031)	11	no
2019_eSC_May_04	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for <i>Carposina sasakii</i> (2017-026)	10	no
2019_eSC_May_05	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera tau</i> (2017-025)	12	no
2019_eSC_May_06	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (2017-015)	10	no
2019_eSC_May_07	Review of the Annotated Glossary, Explanatory document for ISPM 5 ( <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> ), 2019 version	16	no
2019_eSC_May_08	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> on <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Prunus domestica</i> and <i>Prunus persica</i> (2017-022A)	19	no
2019_eSC_May_09	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Prunus domestica</i> and <i>Prunus persica</i> (2017-022B)	19	no
2019_eSC_May_10	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> on <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (2017-023A)	21	no
2019_eSC_May_11	Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (2017-023B)	21	no
2019_eSC_May_12	Selection of an invited expert for Expert Working Group on Audits in the phytosanitary context (2015-014)	16	yes
2019_eSC_May_13	Approval of Draft DP <i>Striga</i> spp. (2008-009) for consultation	1	-

### 2019\_eSC\_May\_01: Selection of experts for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

[240] During the SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_01) the SC was invited to consider the nominations and select member(s) for the TPPT for a 5-year term starting 2019.

[241] The SC e-forum was open from 29 November to 13 December 2018. 16 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[242] One SC member suggested the TPPT to consider what specific expertise is lacking, and would be most beneficial. Another member proposed to request the TPPT to also consider their terms of reference (Specification TP 3).

[243] Another SC member clarified that there are currently 8 members of the TPPT, and according to the Specification of the panel (TP 3) the TPPT consist of 6-10 members. It was also highlighted, that as this

is a small panel, which evaluates submitted treatments for international adoption, it is vital that the members of the panel have both the technical expertise to evaluate submitted treatments and have an adequate level of English to participate in the discussions of the panel.

[244] The SC considered that Mr Peter LEACH, given his research experience and development of treatments is a good addition to the TPPT and matches the required expertise. It was also highlighted that as the chair of the Phytosanitary Measures Research Group, he will be able to help maintaining a valuable link between the two groups.

[245] In summary the SC members felt that Mr Peter LEACH have adequate expertise to become a member of the TPPT. On the other candidates, the SC had diverging opinions, and decided to further discuss the issue in a face to face meeting. It was also considered to issue a new call for another member at a later date in an attempt to get an expert with sufficient expertise. (*Discussion of this topic is scheduled under agenda item 8.1 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)*)

#### ***SC e-decision***

[246] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC selected Mr Peter LEACH as the new expert for the TPPT, for a five-year term starting 2019.

#### **2019\_eSC\_May\_02: Selection of experts for the for Expert Working Group on Audits in the Phytosanitary context (2015-014)**

[247] During the SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_02) the SC was invited to consider the nominations and select 5-7 experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on *Audits in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014) and also to consider nominating an expert with general audit experience to be invited to participate in the EWG as an invited expert.

[248] The SC e-forum was open from 29 November to 13 December 2018. 14 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[249] Some SC members were concerned about the lack nominations from some regions. It was proposed that the nomination of an invited expert from the not represented regions could address the issue. Another member proposed that the underrepresented regions still provide their perspective and enable discussions at the EWG by submitting discussion papers prior to the EWG.

[250] In summary all SC members were supporting the selection of all nominated experts for the EWG, as they felt all of them have sufficient experience with audits in the phytosanitary context.

#### ***SC e-decision***

[251] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC selected the following experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on *Audits in the phytosanitary context* (2015-014):

- (1) Ms Kara SPOFFORD
- (2) Ms Ruth Alicia ARÉVALO MACÍAS
- (3) Mr Craig SCHEIBEL
- (4) Mr Damian CLARKE
- (5) Mr Jason POLLOCK
- (6) Mr Nándor Miklós PETE
- (7) Ms Nancy FURNESS

#### **2019\_eSC\_May\_03: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for the genus *Anastrepha* (2017-031)**

[252] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_03), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for the genus *Anastrepha* (2017-031).

[253] The SC e-forum was open from 15 January to the 05 February 2019.

[254] 11 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[255] One SC member queried whether the treatment schedule is effective against pupae of the target pest as in the draft standard larvae and pupae are mentioned in respect of what inspectors can find after treatment.

[256] The Treatment Lead clarified that the irradiation is effective only against larvae and eggs. After the third instar stage, the non-irradiated larvae exit the fruit to pupate, so it is not present in traded fruit. The reason it is mentioned in the draft, and it is that irradiation stops the development of the larvae and eggs before the adult stage. Irradiated late stage larvae may still pupate and may fail to exit the fruit, possibly leading to the discovery of pupae in the fruit as well as in the cartons at inspection. The discovery of pupae in this case does not imply a failure of the treatment.

#### ***SC e-decision***

[257] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for the genus *Anastrepha* (2017-031).

#### **2019\_eSC\_May\_04: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Carposina sasakii* (2017-026)**

[258] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_04), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Carposina sasakii* (2017-026).

[259] The SC e-forum was open from 15 to the 29 January 2019. 10 members provided comments.

#### ***SC e-decision***

[260] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Carposina sasakii* (2017-026).

#### **2019\_eSC\_May\_05: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tau* (2017-025)**

[261] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_05), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tau* (2017-025).

[262] The SC e-forum was open from 15 January to the 05 February 2019.

[263] 12 member provided comments, which are summarized below.

[264] One SC member queried whether the treatment schedule is effective against pupae of the target pest as in the draft standard larvae and pupae are mentioned in respect of what inspectors can find after treatment.

[265] The Treatment Lead clarified that the irradiation is effective only against larvae and eggs. After the third instar stage, the non-irradiated larvae exit the fruit to pupate, so it is not present in traded fruit. The reason it is mentioned in the draft, and it is that irradiation stops the development of the larvae and eggs before the adult stage. Irradiated late stage larvae may still pupate and may fail to exit the fruit, possibly leading to the discovery of pupae in the fruit as well as in the cartons at inspection. The discovery of pupae in this case does not imply a failure of the treatment.

#### ***SC e-decision***

[266] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tau* (2017-025).

### **2019\_eSC\_May\_06: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera dorsalis* (2017-015)**

[267] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_06), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera dorsalis* (2017-015).

[268] The SC e-forum was open from 15 January to the 05 February 2019. 10 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[269] One SC member queried whether the treatment schedule is effective against pupae of the target pest as in the draft standard larvae and pupae are mentioned in respect of what inspectors can find after treatment.

[270] The Treatment Lead clarified that the irradiation is effective only against larvae and eggs. After the third instar stage, the non-irradiated larvae exit the fruit to pupate, so it is not present in traded fruit. The reason it is mentioned in the draft, and it is that irradiation stops the development of the larvae and eggs before the adult stage. Irradiated late stage larvae may still pupate and may fail to exit the fruit, possibly leading to the discovery of pupae in the fruit as well as in the cartons at inspection. The discovery of pupae in this case does not imply a failure of the treatment.

#### ***SC e-decision***

[271] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera dorsalis* (2017-015).

### **2019\_eSC\_May\_07: Review of the Annotated Glossary, Explanatory document for ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), 2019 version**

[272] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_07), the SC was invited to comment on the 2019 version of the Annotated Glossary, Explanatory document for ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

[273] The SC e-forum was open from 06 March to the 20 March 2019.

[274] 16 SC members provided comments. Two SC members proposed modifications which are detailed below.

[275] An SC member proposed improvements to the note related to the term ‘entry (of a pest)’ for further discussion by the TPG; this proposal was supported by another SC member. A second SC member proposed modifications in order to specify the notes related to the terms ‘Country of origin (of consignment of plant products)’ and ‘Country of origin (of a consignment of plants)’ and proposed addition of a note related to the term ‘Phytosanitary certification’. The IPPC Secretariat will forward the proposed modifications to the lead of the Annotated Glossary to be considered for the next intermediate version, and will publish the 2019 version as presented in the forum in due course.

#### ***SC e-decision***

[276] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC agreed with the 2019 version of the Annotated Glossary, Explanatory document for ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

### **2019\_eSC\_May\_08: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica* (2017-022A)**

[277] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_08), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica* (2017-022A).

[278] The SC e-forum was open from 06 to 20 March 2019.

[279] 19 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[280] One SC member pointed out that in the Scope the use of the wording "control" of the target pest differs from the adopted cold treatments, where the scope mentions that the PT results in the "mortality" of the target pest at the stated efficacy. Another SC members noted that ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) defines "Control (of a pest)" as Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population and that the wording may cause confusion.

[281] In consultation with the Treatment Lead, the Secretariat revised the wording of the scope to align with the adopted cold treatments.

#### *SC e-decision*

[282] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica* (2017-022A) as modified in the forum.

### **2019\_eSC\_May\_09: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica* (2017-022B)**

[283] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_09), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica* (2017-022B).

[284] The SC e-forum was open from 06 to 20 March 2019. 19 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[285] One SC member pointed out that in the Scope, the use of the wording "control" of the target pest differs from the adopted cold treatments, where the scope mentions that the PT results in the "mortality" of the target pest at the stated efficacy. Another SC members noted that ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) defines "Control (of a pest)" as Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population and that the wording may cause confusion.

[286] In consultation with the Treatment Lead, the Secretariat revised the wording of the scope to align with the adopted cold treatments.

#### *SC e-decision*

[287] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica* (2017-022B) as modified in the forum.

### **2019\_eSC\_May\_10: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Vitis vinifera* (2017-023A)**

[288] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_10), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Vitis vinifera* (2017-023A).

[289] The SC e-forum was open from 06 to 20 March 2019.

[290] 21 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[291] One SC member pointed out that in the Scope the use of the wording "control" of the target pest differs from the adopted cold treatments, where the scope mentions that the PT results in the "mortality" of the target pest at the stated efficacy. Another SC members noted that ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) defines "Control (of a pest)" as Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population and that the wording may cause confusion.

[292] In consultation with the Treatment Lead, the Secretariat revised the wording of the scope to align with the adopted cold treatments.

**SC e-decision**

[293] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Vitis vinifera* (2017-023A) as modified in the forum.

**2019\_eSC\_May\_11: Approval of Draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Vitis vinifera* (2017-023B)**

[294] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_11), the SC was invited to approve the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Vitis vinifera* (2017-023B).

[295] The SC e-forum was open from 06 to 20 March 2019. 21 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[296] One SC member pointed out that in the Scope the use of the wording "control" of the target pest differs from the adopted cold treatments, where the scope mentions that the PT results in the "mortality" of the target pest at the stated efficacy. Another SC members noted that ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) defines "Control (of a pest)" as Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population and that the wording may cause confusion.

[297] In consultation with the Treatment Lead, the Secretariat revised the wording of the scope to align with the adopted cold treatments.

**SC e-decision**

[298] Based on the outcome of the forum discussion, the SC approved the following draft PT for consultation: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Vitis vinifera* (2017-023B) as modified in the forum.

**2019\_eSC\_May\_12: Selection of an invited expert for Expert Working Group on Audits in the phytosanitary context (2015-014)**

[299] During the SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_12) the SC was invited to select one invited expert for Expert Working Group on *Audits in the Phytosanitary context* (2015-014).

[300] The SC e-forum was open from 09 to 14 April 2019. 16 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[301] Some SC members thought that based on his CV, Mr Kosiom had adequate experience in various phytosanitary activities.

[302] Several SC members felt that both candidates had limited expertise in audits in the phytosanitary context, and requested the SC member acquainted with the nominated experts to facilitate the decision. The SC member thought that both candidates are qualified and have the necessary skills and expertise, however it was suggested that Ms Hilde MIRANYI be chosen as the invited expert for the EWG, as she is currently heading one of the NPPOs regional offices and is involved on a day to day basis with audit of farms that export various plant products, and therefore will add value to the expert working group deliberations.

**SC e-decision**

[303] Several SC members agreed with the proposal, however a poll was opened to determine a clear consensus on which of the nominees are to be selected.

[304] The poll was open from the 15 to 22 April 2019 and 10 SC members provided their input.

[305] Based on the poll, the SC selected Ms Hilde MIRANYI to participate in the Expert Working Group on *Audits in the Phytosanitary context* (2015-014) as invited expert.

**2019\_eSC\_May\_13: Approval of Draft DP *Striga* spp. (2008-009) for consultation**

[306] During an SC e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_13), the SC was invited to approve the following draft DP for consultation: *Striga* spp. (2008-009).

[307] The SC e-forum was open from 26 to 29 March 2019. One SC member expressed concern with wording of the draft and some editorials comments. Consequently the Secretariat suspended the e-forum in order to allow time for the IPPC editor to review and adjust the wording according to the IPPC style. The edited draft DP will be presented to the SC in another e-forum at a later date.

***SC e-decision***

[308] The decision has been deferred.

## Appendix 7: Proposed ink amendments to ensure a consistent use of “commodity class” and “commodity” in adopted ISPMs

**Table 1: Proposed ink amendments to ISPMs in relation to the use of “commodity class” (2018-004):**

Row	ISPM	Section / para	Current text	Proposed text	Rationale
1.	13	Article 6.1 Required information (for notification)	<i>Identity of consignment.</i> Consignments should be identified by the phytosanitary certificate number if appropriate or by references to other documentation and including commodity class and scientific name (at least plant genus) for plants or plant products.	<i>Identity of consignment.</i> Consignments should be identified by the phytosanitary certificate number if appropriate or by references to other documentation and including <del>commodity class</del> commodity and scientific name (at least plant genus) for plants or plant products.	Reference to a ‘commodity’ instead of ‘commodity class’ in the documentation accompanying a consignment is enough (and even better) for consignment identification
2.	16	Article 4.2 “Intended use”	The “intended use” of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds).	The “intended use” of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other <del>commodity classes</del> commodities (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds).	Reference to direct production of other ‘commodities’ instead of ‘commodity classes’ is enough for specifying the “intended use” of plants for planting.
3.	16	Article 6.4 Non-compliance	Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary import requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact. Options include: - downgrading (change commodity class or intended use) - treatment - redirection for another purpose (e.g. processing) - redirection to origin or another country - destruction.	Phytosanitary action taken for non-compliance with phytosanitary import requirements for RNQPs should be in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and minimal impact. Options include: - downgrading (change <del>commodity class</del> commodity or intended use) - treatment - redirection for another purpose (e.g. processing) - redirection to origin or another country - destruction.	‘Change of commodity or intended use’ is clearer for understanding than ‘change commodity class or intended use’.
4.	21	Article 1.1 Intended use	The intended use of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other commodity classes (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds, rhizomes) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals); this includes plants that are intended to be used for amenity, aesthetic or other use.	The intended use of plants for planting may be: - growing for direct production of other <del>commodity classes</del> commodities (e.g. fruits, cut flowers, wood, grain) - increasing the number of the same plants for planting (e.g. tubers, cuttings, seeds, rhizomes) - to remain planted (e.g. ornamentals); this includes plants that are intended to be used for amenity, aesthetic or other use.	Reference to direct production of other ‘commodities’ instead of ‘commodity classes’ is enough for specifying the “intended use” of plants for planting.
5.	24	Outline of Requirements	Equivalence generally applies to cases where phytosanitary measures already exist for a specific pest associated with trade in a	Equivalence generally applies to cases where phytosanitary measures already exist for a specific pest associated with trade in a commodity <del> or commodity class</del> .	In terms of equivalence of phytosanitary measures, it is clearer for understanding to consider a ‘pest associated with trade

Row	ISPM	Section / para	Current text	Proposed text	Rationale
		2 <sup>nd</sup> para	commodity or commodity class. Equivalence determinations are based on the specified pest risk and equivalence may apply to individual measures, a combination of measures, or integrated measures in a systems approach.	Equivalence determinations are based on the specified pest risk and equivalence may apply to individual measures, a combination of measures, or integrated measures in a systems approach.	in a commodity’ than a ‘pest associated with trade in a commodity or commodity class’.
6.	24	Article 2.3 Technical justification for equivalence 2 <sup>nd</sup> para	Although the alternative measures need to be examined, a new complete pest risk assessment may not necessarily be required since, as trade in the commodity or commodity class is already regulated, the importing country should have at least some PRA-related data.	Although the alternative measures need to be examined, a new complete pest risk assessment may not necessarily be required since, as trade in the commodity <del>or commodity class</del> is already regulated, the importing country should have at least some PRA-related data.	In terms of regulation and PRA, it is more practical to consider the ‘trade in the commodity’ than the ‘trade in the commodity or commodity class’.
7.	24	Article 2.4 Non-discrimination in the application of the equivalence of phyto-sanitary measures 1 <sup>st</sup> para	The principle of non-discrimination requires that when equivalence of phytosanitary measures is granted for one exporting contracting party, this should also apply to contracting parties where the status of the relevant pest is the same and similar conditions for the same commodity or commodity class and/or pest.	The principle of non-discrimination requires that when equivalence of phytosanitary measures is granted for one exporting contracting party, this should also apply to contracting parties where the status of the relevant pest is the same and similar conditions for the same commodity <del>or commodity class</del> and/or pest.	The wording ‘similar conditions for the same commodity and/or pest’ is simpler and more precise than ‘similar conditions for the same commodity or commodity class and/or pest’ without changing the sense.
8.	24	Article 2.4 Non-discrimination in the application of the equivalence of phyto-sanitary measures 1 <sup>st</sup> para	It should be recognized that equivalence of phytosanitary measures does not, however, mean that when a specific measure is granted equivalence for one exporting contracting party, this applies automatically to another contracting party for the same commodity or commodity class or pest. Phytosanitary measures should always be considered in the context of the pest status and phytosanitary regulatory system of the exporting contracting party, including the policies and procedures.	It should be recognized that equivalence of phytosanitary measures does not, however, mean that when a specific measure is granted equivalence for one exporting contracting party, this applies automatically to another contracting party for the same commodity <del>or commodity class</del> or pest. Phytosanitary measures should always be considered in the context of the pest status and phytosanitary regulatory system of the exporting contracting party, including the policies and procedures.	The wording ‘for the same commodity or pest’ is simpler and more precise than ‘for the same commodity or commodity class or pest’ without changing the sense.
9.	24	Article 3.2 Existing measures 2 <sup>nd</sup> para	Where new commodities or commodity classes are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-	Where new commodities <del>or commodity classes</del> are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests) and ISPM 21 (Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests) for the normal PRA procedure.	In the context of PRA, it is more precise to consider commodities rather than ‘commodity classes’ as potential pest pathways.

Row	ISPM	Section / para	Current text	Proposed text	Rationale
			quarantine pests) for the normal PRA procedure.		
10.	38	Scope 1 <sup>st</sup> para	This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a commodity class).	This standard provides guidance to assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in identifying, assessing and managing the pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds (as a <del>commodity class</del> commodity).	It is proposed to replace the term ‘seeds (as a commodity class)’ by ‘seeds (as a commodity)’ in the Glossary.
11.	38	Scope 3 <sup>rd</sup> para	Under ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) seeds (as a commodity class) are intended for planting and not for consumption. Viable seeds, which are a sample of a seed lot, imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis are also addressed by this standard.	Under ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) seeds (as a <del>commodity class</del> commodity) are intended for planting and not for consumption. Viable seeds, which are a sample of a seed lot, imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis are also addressed by this standard.	It is proposed to replace the term ‘seeds (as a commodity class)’ by ‘seeds (as a commodity)’ in the Glossary.
12.	Draft ISPM on International movement of cut flowers and foliage	BACK-GROUND	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this commodity class.	Cut flowers are a short-lived commodity that may be a pathway for pest entry, although this may not always lead to establishment. Phytosanitary measures such as inspection, certification and treatments often involve a variety of phytosanitary actions to reduce the associated pest risk. Guidelines on how to minimize the pest risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers prior to import may facilitate international trade in this <del>commodity class</del> commodity.	In terms of risk from quarantine pests present in cut flowers, it is clearer for understanding to consider ‘international trade in this commodity’ than ‘international trade in this commodity class’.  It is proposed to delete the term ‘cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)’ from the Glossary.

**Table 2: Proposed changes to ISPMs in relation to the use of “commodity” (2018-002; to be archived for future revisions of ISPMs):**

Row	ISPM	Section / para	Current text	Proposed text	Rationale
1.	12	5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export	<p><b>Declared means of conveyance:</b> _____</p> <p>This section refers to how the <b>commodity</b> is transported when leaving the certifying country.</p>	<p><b>Declared means of conveyance:</b> _____</p> <p>This section refers to how the <b>consignment</b> is transported when leaving the certifying country.</p>	<i>Consignment</i> would reflect the intended meaning better than <i>commodity</i> in this case
2.	31	APPENDIX 4: Sampling for pests with an aggregated distribution: beta-binomial based sampling	In the case of aggregated spatial distribution, sampling can be adjusted to compensate for aggregation. For this adjustment to apply, it should be assumed that the <b>commodity</b> is sampled in clusters (for example, boxes) and that each unit in a chosen cluster is examined (cluster sampling). In such cases, the proportion of infested units, <i>f</i> , is no longer constant across all clusters but will follow a beta density function.	In the case of aggregated spatial distribution, sampling can be adjusted to compensate for aggregation. For this adjustment to apply, it should be assumed that the <b>consignment/lot</b> is sampled in clusters (for example, boxes) and that each unit in a chosen cluster is examined (cluster sampling). In such cases, the proportion of infested units, <i>f</i> , is no longer constant across all clusters but will follow a beta density function.	<i>Consignment or lot</i> would reflect the intended meaning better than <i>commodity</i> in this case

**Appendix 8: Action points arising from the SC May 2019 meeting**

Action	Section / Paragraph / Decision point	Responsible	Deadline
1. Continue developing the retitled draft ISPM: <i>Pest risk management for quarantine pests</i> (2014-001) on the assumption that it is a stand-alone standard for pest risk management, incorporating the relevant information from ISPM 11	4.2 [37] (2)	Ms Joanne WILSON	Next SC meeting
2. Prepare a paper in parallel to the continued work on the text of the draft standard on pest risk management to include: a proposal to reorganize the PRA standards into a suite of standards the next steps to move forward with the reorganization proposal and the impact of its inclusion in the standard setting programme	4.2 [37] (3, 4)	Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (lead), Mr Sam BISHOP, Ms Sophie PETERSON, Mr Masahiro SAI, Ms Marina ZLOTINA and Mr Stephen BUTCHER	Next SC meeting
3. Invite the Bureau to consider the SC feedback regarding the potential implications of cutting one SC meeting in 2020 and encourage them to consider ways of cutting costs	5.1 [55] (6)	Secretariat	Bureau June 2019
4. Invite the Bureau to consider the SC feedback on the budget necessary for the interpretation of the SC November 2019 and 2020 meetings	5.1 [55] (7)	Secretariat	Bureau June 2019
5. Invite the focus group on commodity and pathway specific standards to take into account the points made by the SC on commodity and pathway standards at the May 2019 SC meeting	5.2 [71] (8)	Secretariat	Focus group June 2019
6. Invite the SC-7 to consider the comments made by the SC at their May 2019 meeting when discussing the draft ISPM on <i>Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions</i> (2014-002).	5.3 [71] (9)	SC-7	May 2019
7. Invite the technical panels to comment on the potential impact of the IPPC strategic framework 2020-2030 on their work	5.4 [86] (11)	TPDP / TPPT	Future SC meeting
8. Invite the TPDP and TPPT to comment on possible ways to shorten the length of time it takes to develop technical standards, particularly in the case of emerging pests	5.4 [86] (12)	TPDP / TPPT	Future SC meeting
9. Request further information from the submitter concerning two e-commerce topic submissions (2018-014 and 2018-021)	6.1 [108] (16)	Secretariat / Steward	Future SC meeting
10. Update the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> based on decisions taken at the SC May 2019	6.1 [108] (18)	Secretariat	May 2019
11. Consolidate the resulting modifications to the <i>Framework for Standards and Implementation</i>	7.1 [115] (19)	Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM, Mr Yuji KITAHARA	After IC May 2019 meeting

Action	Section / Paragraph / Decision point	Responsible	Deadline
with those proposed by the IC, for final SC agreement through an e-forum, if needed			
12. Forward the revised Framework for standards and implementation to the SPG for their review, subject to the modifications arising from this meeting and those from the IC	7.1 [115] (20)	Secretariat / SPG	October 2019
13. Open a Call for experts for the TPPT once the TPPT provided input on the required expertise	8.1 [132] (26)	Secretariat	TBD
14. Invite the TPPT to consider the best approach to work on a list of the pests for which methyl bromide is most commonly applied as a treatment and methyl bromide alternatives for these	8.1 [132] (29)	TPPT	July 2019
15. Archive the instances of the use of “commodity” that may need revision as proposed by the TPG	8.2 [152] (36)	Secretariat	September 2019
16. Invite the Bureau to consider the feedback on the term “emerging pest” from the May 2019 meeting of the SC, to provide further background for their discussions	8.2 [152] (39)	Secretariat	Bureau June 2019
17. Open a Call for experts in botany, mycology, and virology for the TPDP	8.3 [159] (45)	Secretariat	TBD
18. Collaborate with the IC on the development of an activity for the 2019 IPPC regional workshops on authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions	9.2 [178] (51)	Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM	September 2019
19. Take into account the suggestions made under agenda item 14 of this meeting when organizing future SC and SC-7 meetings	14 [224] (64)	Secretariat	Future SC / SC-7 meetings