



منظمة الأغذية  
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联合国  
粮食及  
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Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

### Second Session

Rome, 26-30 March 2007

### Procedure and Criteria for Identifying Topics for Inclusion in the IPPC Standard Setting Work Programme

#### Agenda Item 9.5 of the Provisional Agenda

1. The *Establishment of procedures for identifying topics and priorities for standards* was adopted by ICPM-4 (2002). The number of topics submitted for consideration for inclusion in the IPPC standard setting work programme has increased since the adoption of the above procedure. Some ICPM decisions also modified this procedure, in particular the *improvement to the current standard setting process* adopted at ICPM-6 (2004). The original procedure also needed to be updated to reflect operational changes.
2. The Secretariat updated the procedure for identifying topics for inclusion in the IPPC standard setting work programme and the criteria applied for identifying topics.
3. This procedure was reviewed and amended by both the Informal Working group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance and the Standards Committee.
4. The CPM is invited to:
  1. Adopt the *Procedure and criteria for identifying topics for inclusion in the IPPC standard setting work programme* as attached in Annex 1, replacing the previous decision on the *Establishment of procedures for identifying topics and priorities for standards* and subsequent decisions made by ICPM.

## ANNEX 1

**PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING TOPICS FOR INCLUSION IN  
THE IPPC STANDARD SETTING WORK PROGRAMME**

In establishing the topics for standards to be included in the IPPC standard setting work programme, the following procedure should be used:

1. The IPPC Secretariat calls for submissions for topics to be included in the standard setting work programme. A call is made every two years. It is sent to contracting parties, NPPOs, RPPOs and the WTO-SPS Secretary, and is also posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP, [www.ippc.int](http://www.ippc.int)). Other organizations (such as the Convention on Biological Diversity), the CPM subsidiary bodies and technical panels can submit topics through the Secretariat in response to the call.
2. Detailed proposals for new topics or for the revision of existing ISPMs are submitted to the Secretariat ([IPPC@fao.org](mailto:IPPC@fao.org)) no later than the 31 July of the year the call for topics is made, using the submission form for CPM standard setting work programme topics available on the IPP. Submissions should identify the applicable criteria for justification of the proposed topic (as listed below). Where possible, data should be provided in support of the justification. Submissions should preferably be made in an electronic format.
3. A list of topics is compiled by the IPPC Secretariat from the submissions received. Submissions from previous years which were not added to the standard setting work programme are not included in this compilation. They may be re-submitted, as appropriate.
4. The compiled list of detailed proposals is presented to the Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA). The SPTA reviews these submissions and identifies strategic priorities using the criteria for justification of proposed topics (as listed below).
5. The Standards Committee, taking into account the SPTA strategic priorities and the criteria listed below, reviews the existing work programme and the compiled list of detailed proposals. It develops a revised work programme, adding, deleting or modifying topics as appropriate, giving each topic a recommended priority (high or normal), and deciding on topics that could be processed under the fast-track standard setting process within the framework of the subject areas for technical panels specified by CPM.
6. The CPM reviews the work programme recommended by the Standards Committee. The CPM adjusts and adopts the standard setting work programme, including for each topic its priority. A revised standard setting work programme is attached as an appendix to the CPM meeting report.
7. In any year, when a situation arises in which a standard is required urgently, the CPM may insert such a topic into the standard setting work programme.

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**Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics****Technical**

1. Amount of evidence in support of the proposed standard (scientific, historical, and practical information and experience).
2. Extent of support for the proposed standard (e.g. one or more NPPOs or RPPOs have requested it or one or more RPPOs have adopted a standard on the same topic).

**Practicality**

3. Feasibility of adopting the proposed standard within a reasonable time frame.
4. Feasibility of implementing the proposed standard at a global level (includes ease of implementation, technical complexity).
5. Stage of development of the proposed standard (is a standard on the same topic already widely used by NPPOs, RPPOs or an appropriate international organization).
6. Availability of expertise needed to develop the proposed standard.
7. Ability of NPPOs to implement the standard.

**Benefit/cost**

8. Estimated value of trade affected by the proposed standard (e.g. volume of trade, value of trade, the percentage of Gross Domestic Product of this trade) if appropriate.
9. Estimated value of new trade opportunities provided by the approval of the proposed standard.

**Environmental**

10. Utility as a replacement to existing uses of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure or reduction in methyl bromide use as a result of the adoption of the proposed standard.
11. Utility in the management of invasive alien species.

**Strategic**

12. Frequency with which the issue addressed by the proposed standard emerges as a source of trade disruption (e.g. disputes or need for repeated bilateral discussions, number of times per year trade is disrupted).
13. Relevance and utility to developing countries.
14. Coverage (application to a wide range of countries/pests/commodities).
15. Complements other standards (e.g. potential for the standard to be used as part of a systems approach for one pest, complement treatments for other pests).
16. Foundation standards to address fundamental concepts (e.g. treatment efficacy, inspection methodology).
17. Expected standard longevity (e.g. future trade needs, suggested use of easily outdated technology or products).
18. Emergency need for the standard.