REPORT

**Rome,
Italy,
8-12 May
2006**

Standards Committee
May 2006

CONTENTS

1. Opening of the meeting

1. The Secretary of the International Plant Protection Convention welcomed the participants to the first meeting of the CPM Standards Committee (SC) and opened the meeting. He noted and regretted the absence of several SC members, despite every effort to obtain the participation of all members of the SC. He mentioned funding difficulties for the standard setting activities, noting that savings would have to be made in the standard setting programme to allow travel assistance to be provided to SC members and interpretation of the November SC meeting. Criteria for funding participants would be developed. Given the impressive volume of work on the agenda, he encouraged the SC not to hesitate in sending back draft standards to expert drafting groups, if they were not suitable for country consultation.

2. Mr Vereecke was elected as Chairperson of the SC and Mr Ribeiro e Silva as Vice-Chairperson. Mr Hedley volunteered to act as rapporteur for the meeting.

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. The order of agenda items was discussed and a schedule agreed to. The provisional agenda was adopted without changes as shown in Appendix 1.

3. CPM decisions regarding the standard setting body

4. The Secretariat distributed documents on CPM-1 decisions of relevance to the SC. The Secretariat noted that most of these items were addressed in other SC agenda points. The SC would have the opportunity to discuss these issues, as necessary, later during the week. It was noted that the decisions on "should", "shall", "must" and "may" would be included in the *Administrative guidelines for the structure of standard setting documentation*.

5. A request had been made for SC reports to be produced and distributed immediately after SC meetings, so as a result some time would be put aside at the end of the meeting for adoption of the SC report.

6. The SC was informed of the right of SC members to use any of the five official FAO languages. The Secretariat informed the SC that in order to invoke that right, they should express this request to the IPPC Secretariat in writing (with confirmation) and no less than 90 days before the meeting of the Standards Committee.

7. Concerns were expressed about the staffing situation of the Secretariat in the standard-setting area, which had been presented by the Secretariat during CPM-1. The Secretary noted that staffing of the vacant Standards Officer position was pending matters relating to the restructuring of FAO. He added that, in previous years, the Secretariat had been able to employ more short-term staff due to the availability of arrears funding. Such funding was no longer available, and regular funding did not allow such levels of staffing. He recommended that FAO members continue to emphasize in FAO Governing bodies the importance and priority of the IPPC programme if they wanted more resources to be allocated to IPPC activities.

8. The Secretary noted that funds would be more limited in 2007 than in 2006, since some activities in 2006 would be carried out with funds committed in 2005. He noted that the decision to provide interpretation for SC meetings would put a heavy burden on the budget. One SC member suggested that the SC set up a special group to suggest alternative solutions for the standard development funding problem. One example was a host country sponsoring a meeting which would include the costs of interpretation.

4. Adoption of the report of the previous meeting

9. The SC reviewed the draft report of the previous meeting. Corrections were made to sections 3.2.1.1, 3.2.2.1, 5.2.1 and 13.2. The report was adopted with these modifications.

10. In relation to point 13.2, the SC noted an unclear decision with regard to access to draft ISPMs before these were presented to the SC. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that these drafts could be shared with experts in the standard setting process and with the secretariats of RPPOs, and that they should be kept confidential until they have been approved by the SC for country consultation.

11. In addition, the Secretariat requested clear guidance on how to answer requests for SC documents made by observers intending to participate in SC meetings. The SC decided that observers should be given access to the SC restricted work area on the IPP once they register to attend that SC meeting.

5. IPPC standard setting work programme

12. The Secretariat presented the standard setting work programme as adopted at CPM-1. It was noted that the CPM had endorsed the deletion from the standard setting work programme of the following topics: formatting/drafting of commodity specific ISPMs; formatting/drafting of pest specific ISPMs; import of organic fertilizers. This programme would be prepared once a year for CPM and appended to the CPM report.

6. Technical panels and Glossary working group: reports and decisions for the SC

6.1 Technical panel on diagnostic protocols

13. The steward reported on the outcome of the December 2005 meeting of the Technical panel on diagnostic protocols (TPDP). Eleven draft protocols had been submitted, but the TPDP had felt that further work was needed in order to reach the desired level of consistency between protocols. Specific guidance was given to authors on recommended changes to their protocols based on the draft ISPM on diagnostic protocols. The TPDP will revise the draft instructions for authors. The TPDP had felt that the first IPPC diagnostic protocols should go through the normal standard setting process in order to get experience before using the fast track process. The TPDP had identified the need for additional members, specialized in botany, quality assurance and mycology, and a call for nominations has been made. The TPDP had also responded to requests and jointly met with representatives of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) and International Seed Federation (ISF). It was recognized that ISTA/ISF and IPPC protocols do not primarily have the same objectives, but that some cooperation would be useful when diagnostic protocols relevant for seed are developed.

14. Some SC members expressed concerns that the ISTA/ISF representatives would be members of the TPDP. The steward informed the SC that the representatives had been invited for a one day presentation. He also noted that experts associated with seed testing organizations such as ISTA or ISF could be considered when forming the editorial teams for individual diagnostic protocols, but the ISTA/ISF representatives would not be members of the TPDP.

15. The SC reviewed recommendations from the TPDP and [1]

1. *agreed* to further priorities for pests for diagnostic protocols to be included in the IPPC standard setting work programme (see Annex 2 of the report of the TPDP meeting, December 2005).
2. *agreed* to process the first diagnostic protocols through the normal standard setting process rather than use the fast track process.
3. *noted* the *Procedure for production of Diagnostic Protocols* in Annex 1 of the report of the 1st meeting of the TPDP.
4. *noted* additional TPDP procedures proposed at the 2nd meeting (see section 4 of the report of the TPDP meeting December 2005).
5. *noted* the criteria for new members of the TPDP (see Annex 3 of the report of the TPDP meeting December 2005).
6. *agreed* to the work programme of the TPDP (see Annex 4 of the report of the TPDP meeting December 2005).
7. *agreed* to cooperate with ISTA and ISF in the development of diagnostic protocols when diagnostic protocols relevant for seed are developed.
8. *agreed* to include experts associated with seed testing organizations such as ISTA and ISF as part of editorial teams in the future development of individual diagnostic protocols, where appropriate.
9. *agreed* that existing ISTA and ISF methods should be used as starting points of future diagnostic protocols where appropriate.

6.2 Technical panel on forest quarantine

16. The steward of the Technical panel on forest quarantine (TPFQ) noted that the last meeting had taken place in March 2005, and that a conference call had been held in February 2006. The TPFQ had

[1] TP procedures will be incorporated into the IPPC Procedural Manual after review by the SC.

recommended that revision of ISPM No. 15 should start and that country consultation on the draft ISPM on debarking should be delayed to ensure consistency between both standards. However, this recommendation was reconsidered. The steward now recommended that the draft ISPM on debarking should be sent for country consultation. The steward noted that this draft could then be reviewed by the TPFQ at its meeting in June 2006 as part of the country consultation process.

17. The SC reviewed the recommendations made by the TPFQ and:
1. *noted* the proposed procedures for submission of treatments for ISPM No. 15 (see Annex 2 of the TPFQ March 2005 report).
2. *agreed* to the work programme of the TPFQ (see Annex 1 of the TPFQ March 2005 report).

6.3 Technical panel on fruit flies

18. The steward explained that the Technical panel on fruit flies (TPFF), at its meeting in September 2005, had reviewed country comments on the draft ISPM on PFAs for fruit flies. It had produced the draft ISPM on areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies and discussed topics for new standards.

19. The SC reviewed the recommendations of the TPFF and:
1. *agreed* to formal cooperation between the IPPC and the FAO/IAEA joint division so that technical documents produced by the joint division can be recognized by the IPPC as reference documents, and noted that CPM-1 had also suggested that the TPFF could consider cooperating with IAEA in developing trapping procedures for fruit flies (Tephritidae).
2. *agreed* to the work programme of the TPFF (see Annex 1 of the September 2005 TPPT report).

6.4 Technical panel on phytosanitary treatments

20. The SC discussed the types of treatments to be included in the ISPM on phytosanitary treatments once it was adopted and the future work programme of the Technical panel on phytosanitary treatments (TPPT). The SC recommended that calls for treatments would be done by pest, pest group or commodity, where appropriate. There were concerns that the TPPT should not focus on only one type of treatment. The TPPT could consider how to plan its work programme taking into account the concerns raised by the SC. There should be a balanced approach in the choice of treatments for development between treatment type/pest/commodity. The SC should also consider this when approving the TPPT work programme.

21. It was re-stated that the SC had agreed that proposals for new treatments would have to be added to the IPPC standard setting work programme before they could be developed.

22. The SC noted that SC discussions at this and previous meetings would have an impact on some procedures developed by the TPPT, and recommended that the TPPT should revise these procedures based on SC guidance and discussions. In relation to the work programme of the TPPT, the SC noted that the treatment standard, which would provide the guidance for the work of the TPPT, was still at the draft stage, and that some TPPT procedures will have to be amended.

23. It asked the TPPT to focus its work, for now, on fruit flies treatments and generic irradiation treatments, and to review the rest of its work programme based on discussions and guidance from the SC.

24. The SC reviewed the recommendations of the TPPT and:
1. *noted* the revised *Procedure for the production of phytosanitary treatments* (see Annex 1 of the August 2005 TPPT report).
2. *agreed* to the Secretariat discussing with TPPT members and FAO staff in order to explore the feasibility of setting up a database of phytosanitary treatments on the IPP.
3. *agreed* to the IPPC Secretariat issuing a call for the submission of NPPO or RPPO approved fruit fly and generic irradiation treatments in 2006.
4. *noted* the proposed criteria for prioritising treatments (see Annex 4 of the August 2005 TPPT report).
5. *noted* the work programme of the TPPT (see Annex 5 of the August 2005 TPPT report) and asked the TPPT to update it based on new directions by the SC.
6. *agreed* to the TPPT using the draft ISPM *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests* to provide guidance on their ongoing work, as appropriate.

6.5 Glossary working group

25. The Secretariat noted that the CPM had replaced the Glossary working group with the Technical panel for the *Glossary* (TPG) and that a call for nominations would be made once the SC approved the draft specification.

26. It was noted that the document on the use of the term regulated pests was not available and the discussion was postponed to a future SC meeting.

7. Draft ISPMs proposed for submission for country consultation

27. The SC considered significant issues in each draft ISPM on a case by case basis and agreed that other issues, where they existed, could be identified and addressed through the country consultation process. The SC agreed that this would allow them more time to address the substantial amount of work on their meeting agenda.

7.1 Pest risk analysis (Revision of ISPM No. 2)

28. The steward introduced the draft. The SC discussed the draft, in particular the three definitions proposed for pest risk analysis, pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests) and pest risk. It finally decided that the draft standard should be sent for country consultation without modification (Appendix 2).

7.2 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence

29. The steward introduced the draft. General comments were given and some substantial concerns were expressed. The SC felt that it would be possible to redraft the text to address the concerns, and an evening working group led by the steward was formed. The working group reported back to the SC and presented a revised draft. The SC further amended the draft and agreed that it should be sent for country consultation (Appendix 3).

7.3 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests

30. The steward introduced the modified draft. Confirming the decision made at the November 2005 SC meeting, it was re-stated that treatments would be developed in the standard by pest, pest group or commodity. The organization of the treatments in the ISPM would be recommended by the TPPT.

31. General comments were given and some substantial concerns were expressed. The SC modified the scope of the standard, to express that it would present treatments that are internationally-recognized and intended for use by NPPOs to meet their phytosanitary requirements.

32. Taking into account the high priority of the future development of this ISPM, the SC decided that the draft would be sent for country consultation (Appendix 4).

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

33. The steward introduced the draft. General comments were provided by the SC and some concerns were expressed. The SC felt that it would be possible to redraft the text to address the concerns, and an evening working group led by the steward was formed. The working group reported back to the SC and presented a revised draft. The SC further amended the draft and agreed that it should be sent for country consultation (Appendix 5).

7.5 Amendments to the ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)

34. The SC reviewed the new and revised terms and definitions proposed for country consultation (Appendix 6).

35. The SC agreed that the following terms and definitions to be sent for country consultation

- phytosanitary security (as modified)
- integrity (of a consignment)
- buffer zone
- compliance procedure (for a consignment)
- biological control
- reference specimen(s) (of a biological control agent)

36. The SC asked the TPG to reconsider the definitions for prevalence (of a pest) and tolerance (for a pest). Rewording was proposed and would be transmitted to the TPG. The SC noted the link between the two definitions and also asked the TPG to take account of the draft ISPM on sampling.

37. The Chairperson of the GWG noted that these two definitions had been discussed several times by the GWG and noted the difficulty in reaching agreement on suitable definitions.

7.6 Guidelines for the production and maintenance of pest free potato micro-propagation material and minitubers for international trade

38. The replacement steward introduced the draft. The SC identified four main issues that need to be considered:

- the main goal of the standard is to achieve pest free material
- the standard should give guidance on how to produce this material
- the standard should not rely on certification schemes that are not of a phytosanitary nature
- the standard should give specific guidance on phytosanitary certification for export purposes.

39. The SC agreed that guidance given at the present meeting would supersede the approved specification (Specification No. 21).

40. SC members were invited to submit detailed comments to the steward by 1 July 2006 by e-mail. The steward agreed to redraft the standard for consideration at the May 2007 meeting of the SC.

7.7 Guidelines for sampling of consignments

41. The steward introduced the draft standard. Some concerns were expressed, in particular related to the need for additional background information and the use of terms in the draft. In addition, some SC members expressed concern that the late posting date did not allow proper scrutiny of the draft. The SC did not consider that there was a need for another EWG meeting and agreed to send written comments to the steward, who would consult with the EWG members. The amended draft ISPM would be put on the agenda of the May 2007 SC meeting.

7.8 Guidelines for the classification of commodities into phytosanitary risk categories

42. The steward introduced the draft standard outlining the issues that the EWG had considered and reasons for their inclusion in the draft. The SC agreed that this was an important concept and a standard would provide guidance for importing countries on the risks associated with commodities that had been processed. The draft contained many useful elements, but a number of areas needed further redrafting. Particular areas that needed more explanation included the reasons for the standard, ensuring the draft did not conflict with the rights and responsibilities of contracting parties, and further explanation of the types of processing and risks associated with different types of processed commodities. The SC felt that it was not necessary to change the technical content, so a small working group would be able to produce a revised draft. The IPPC Secretariat will work with the steward to decide on the composition of this small working group, with some members of the original EWG and possibly additional expertise. The new draft ISPM would be put on the agenda of the May 2007 SC meeting.

7.9 Guidelines for the structure and operation of post-entry quarantine facilities

43. The steward introduced the draft ISPM. Some concerns with the draft were raised and the SC considered that it should be redrafted to take into account issues such as more emphasis on measures based on the biological characteristics of the plants or regulated pests. The SC noted that two draft documents had been circulated and this had resulted in some confusion. The SC therefore agreed that members would send their comments to the steward, who would produce a revised draft taking into account these comments. The new draft ISPM would be put on the agenda of the May 2007 SC meeting.

44. For draft ISPMs and the draft specification that were not sent for country consultation, the SC is invited to submit written comments to the stewards no later than 1 July 2006.

45. The SC agreed to apply a cut off date for posting of draft ISPMs for the April/May SC meeting and agreed to 1 March 2007. Additional documents arising from the CPM will be posted as soon as possible after the CPM meeting.

7.10 Debarked and bark-free wood

46. The steward introduced the draft. General comments were provided by the SC and some concerns were expressed. The SC felt that it would be possible to redraft the text to address the concerns, and an evening working group led by the steward was formed. The working group reported back to the SC and presented a revised draft. The SC further amended the draft and agreed that it should be sent for country consultation (Appendix 7).

8. Draft specifications for approval and review of country comments

8.1 Specifications approved by the SC

47. The SC discussed, amended and approved the following specifications:

- Specification for Technical Panels No. 5: Technical panel for the *Glossary* (Appendix 8)
- Specification No. 31: Revision of ISPM No. 15 (*Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*) (Appendix 9)
- Specification No. 32: Review of ISPMs (Appendix 10)
- Specification No. 33: Supplement to ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*): Guidelines for the interpretation and application of the phrase *not widely distributed* in relation to quarantine pests (Appendix 11)
- Specification No. 34: Pest risk management for plants for planting in international trade (Appendix 12)
- Specification No. 35: Trapping procedures for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (Appendix 13).
- Specification No. 36: Appropriate level of protection (Appendix 14)
- Specification No. 37: Use of the term *country of origin* in existing ISPMs (Appendix 15).

8.2 Specification: Use of the term *country of origin* in existing ISPMs

48. The steward presented the draft specification which was approved (Appendix 15). A discussion paper outlining the proposed modifications to the ISPMs was presented by the steward. The changes were proposed to address inconsistencies in the ISPMs.

49. The SC discussed the proposed modifications, but noted that a number of problems arose with making these changes to the text. The suggested changes also highlighted other changes that needed to be made in the ISPMs.

50. The SC considered that the document should not go forward for country consultation at this stage. However, it was pleased to have had the opportunity to discuss the topic as it had raised a number of issues that could be considered by various working groups tasked with revising ISPMs. The SC thought that the modifications to ISPMs No. 11 and 20 were better addressed by a consultant and the TPG in their review of ISPMs, and the steward provided text for a new task which was added to the specification for the review of all adopted ISPMs. The SC thought that the changes to be made to ISPMs No. 7 and 12 should be taken up by the expert working group on the revision of ISPMs No. 7 and 12. The issue of pre-clearance could also be taken up by that EWG. The SC asked that the details of their discussion and the discussion paper be revised with their changes and given to these groups to assist their work in updating the ISPMs.

8.3 Specifications that were not approved

51. The SC did not have time to review the following specifications, and put them on the agenda for the next SC meeting and invited SC members to submit comments to the appropriate steward no later than 1 July 2006:

- Establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production and pest free production sites for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae
- Pre-inspection and pre-clearance for regulated articles intended for import
- Area-wide fruit fly suppression and eradication procedures
- Pest risk analysis for plants as pests
- Soil and growing media in international trade
- Guidelines for the import of plant breeding material
- Guidelines for regulating stored products in international trade.

9. Draft specifications for approval for country consultation

52. The SC reviewed the following draft specifications and agreed that they should be made available for country consultation:

- Development of Annex 1 (Specific Approved Treatments) of ISPM No. 18: *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure* (Appendix 16)
- Revision of ISPMs No. 7 and 12 (Appendix 17).

53. The SC did not have time to consider the draft specification on an inspection manual and would review it at a future meeting.

10. Issues arising from CPM-1

54. The Secretariat reviewed the decisions made at CPM-1. Two specific issues necessitated further discussion.

55. Japan had suggested at CPM-1 that the membership of the TPFF be strengthened. The SC noted that the TPFF was composed of a core group, and had the possibility to call upon other experts depending on the topics discussed at meetings. The SC supported that the core group of the TP should remain, in particular for cost reasons, but noted that the TP could supplement its composition depending on the expertise needed for specific meetings. It agreed that experts with expertise with fruit flies from Africa and the Near East should be identified and could be called upon by the core group as necessary.

56. Following addition of new topics on the work programme by the CPM, and considering the replacements that were needed, the SC designated stewards for the following topics:

- Technical panel on phytosanitary treatments: David Porritt
- Alternative strategies for methyl bromide: Ringolds Arnitis (lead) and Steve Côté
- Annex 1 of ISPM No. 18: David Porritt
- Inspection manual: Julia Aliaga
- Movement of used machinery and equipment: Gabriel Adejare
- Import of plant breeding material: Mike Holtzhausen.

11. Proposal to improve the standard setting process

57. The document on improvements to the standard setting process had been further developed by one SC member. The SC proposed several amendments which will be incorporated by the Secretariat in collaboration with the SC member. The amended document will be presented at the next meeting for further analysis.

58. The SC noted that some suggestions in the paper were already being used for some standards (e.g. professional editor, two stewards for a standard, using special SC working groups to solve issues on individual standards etc.), and that it could continue to implement some of the ideas as needed on a case-by-case basis. It noted that all ideas would not necessarily be applied for all standards, but could be used on a case-by-case basis, and that the SC could progressively evaluate how the different improvements work.

59. The SC generally thought that editing done by the external editor to draft ISPMs prior to the SC had improved the quality of the texts. It was noted that this might not be possible in the future due to lack of funding. In some cases, the editor had changed the meaning from the original intent of the working group, but it was noted that stewards had been consulted on whether to accept changes or not.

60. The SC took note of additional constraints which would be created by the interpretation of SC meetings, and of the need to organize differently. In particular, the meeting could have only two interpreted sessions of three hours each every day. It may wish to organize in order to hold an additional 2-hour session or working group every day.

61. Several additional ideas were raised (without specific decisions):

- sending the editor's comments on draft ISPMs to stewards at least one month before they are posted on the IPP
- holding open working groups for all countries to have the opportunity to discuss drafts ISPMs of high interest and therefore creating additional opportunities for global exchange on specific drafts

- SC meetings being hosting by a host country / RPPO
- not showing country names in tables of country comments, to favour an unbiased evaluation of comments
- not coming back during discussions to points already agreed to
- using the consultation system for specifications that had been in operation this year, which had resulted in an easier finalization of specifications at the SC
- comments made by the editor should be sent to stewards at least on month before ISPMs are posted on the IPP.

62. Regarding lack of resources, the CPM Vice-Chairperson strongly supported that SC members had an important role to play to ensure that adequate funding was provided to the IPPC. The importance of the IPPC has been recognized, but no additional funding has been provided. She encouraged SC members to use every opportunity to talk to their authorities, to identify the persons in charge of FAO matters (e.g. in foreign ministries) and to contact their FAO permanent representatives.

12. Selection of SC Working Group (SC-7)

63. The SC selected the SC-7 as follows, with one expert by region:

- Africa: Mike Holtzhausen
- Asia: Fuxiang Wang
- Europe: Jens-Georg Unger
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Odilson Ribeiro e Silva
- Near East: Mohammed Katbeh Bader
- North America: Greg Wolff
- Southwest Pacific: John Hedley.

64. The SC noted that if a member was unable to attend a meeting of the SC-7, he/she could be replaced by another SC member from the same region. The original SC-7 member would consult the other SC members in their region, choose the replacement member and inform the Secretariat, which would in turn inform the SC.

13. Other business

65. The following SC members will attend regional workshops on draft ISPMs as SC lead. It was noted that other SC members may participate if nominated by their countries. The Secretariat noted that only one person per country (including the SC member) would be funded for each meeting.

- Africa (French-speaking): Abdellah Challaoui
- Africa (English-speaking): Gabriel Adejare
- Asia: Motoi Sakamura
- Caribbean: Greg Wolff
- Latin America: Diego Quiroga
- Near East: Khidir Gibril Musa
- Southwest Pacific: David Porritt.

66. The SC decided the addition of the German expert originally nominated through EPPO for the expert working group on alternatives to methyl bromide to be added to the composition of the group. The Secretariat should put this nomination through the Bureau as in the normal process.

14. Date of next meeting

67. The SC was informed of the date of the next meetings:

- SC-7: 6-10 November 2006
- SC: 13-17 November 2006.

15. Adoption of the report

68. The SC adopted the report of the meeting.

16. Close

69. The SC Chairperson thanked the members of the SC for their work and input during the meeting. He also thanked the CPM Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson for their contributions and was very pleased that

they had been able to spend the whole week with the SC. He thanked Narcy Klag, who was retiring from the SC, for his hard work over the years.

AGENDA

Standards Committee

8 - 12 May 2006
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT
1. Opening of the meeting by the IPPC Secretariat and selection of the Chair and Vice-Chair for the Standards Committee of the CPM	--
2. Adoption of the agenda	2006-SC-May-01-Rev-2
3. CPM decisions regarding the standard setting body (*for information*)	2006-SC-May-53
4. Adoption of the report of the previous meeting	2006-SC-May-04
5. IPPC standard setting work programme	2006-SC-May-05
6. TP / GWG reports and decisions for the SC	--
6.1 TP Diagnostic Protocols • Meeting report (5-9 December 2005) • Summary for SC decision	2006-SC-May-09-Rev-1 2006-SC-May-10
6.2 TP Forest Quarantine • Conference call report (15 February 2006) • Summary for SC decision	 2006-SC-May-11 2006-SC-May-12
6.3 TP Fruit Flies • Meeting report (19-24 September 2005) • Summary for SC decision	 2006-SC-May-13 2006-SC-May-14
6.4 TP Phytosanitary Treatments • Meeting report (22-25 August 2005) • Summary for SC decision	 2006-SC-May-15 2006-SC-May-16
6.5 Glossary Working Group • Meeting report (3-7 October 2005)	 2006-SC-May-17
7. Draft ISPMs proposed for submission for country consultation	--
7.1 Revision of ISPM No. 2 • EWG report	2006-SC-May-23 2006-SC-May-24
7.2 Guidelines for the recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence • EWG report	2006-SC-May-19 2006-SC-May-20
7.3 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests • TPPT report (*see doc 2006-SC-May-15, agenda point 6.4*)	2006-SC-May-18
7.4 Establishment and maintenance of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies • TPFF report (*see doc 2006-SC-May-13, agenda point 6.3*)	2006-SC-May-33
7.5 Amendments to the Glossary • GWG report (*see doc 2006-SC-May-17, agenda point 6.5*)	2006-SC-May-34
7.6 Guidelines for the production and maintenance of pest free potato micro-propagation material and minitubers for international trade • EWG report	 2006-SC-May-25 2006-SC-May-26
7.7 Guidelines for sampling of consignments • EWG report	2006-SC-May-27 2006-SC-May-28
7.8 Guidelines for the classification of commodities into phytosanitary risk categories • EWG report	2006-SC-May-31 2006-SC-May-32
7.9 Guidelines for the structure and operation of post-entry quarantine facilities • EWG report	2006-SC-May-29-Rev-1 2006-SC-May-30
7.10 Guidelines for debarked and bark-free wood • EWG report	2006-SC-May-21 2006-SC-May-22
8. Draft specifications for approval and review of country comments	--
8.1 Technical Panel No. 5: Technical Panel for the Glossary	2006-SC-May-35
8.2 Revision of ISPM No. 15	2006-SC-May-44

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT
8.3 Review of adopted ISPMs	2006-SC-May-45
8.4 Use of the term *country of origin* in existing ISPMs	2006-SC-May-48 2006-SC-May-08
8.5 Interpretation and application of the phrase *not widely distributed* - Supplement to ISPM No. 5	2006-SC-May-46
8.6 Plants for planting, including movement, post-entry quarantine and certification programmes	2006-SC-May-40
8.7 Establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production and pest free production sites for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae	2006-SC-May-36
8.8 Trapping procedures for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae	2006-SC-May-39
8.9 Pre-inspection and pre-clearance for regulated articles intended for import	2006-SC-May-47
8.10 Appropriate level of protection - Supplement to ISPM No. 5	2006-SC-May-38
8.11 Area-wide fruit fly suppression and eradication procedures	2006-SC-May-43
8.12 Pest risk analysis for plants as pests	2006-SC-May-37
8.13 Soil and growing media in international trade	2006-SC-May-41-Rev-1
8.14 Guidelines for the import of plant breeding material	2006-SC-May-42
8.15 Guidelines for regulating stored products in international trade	2006-SC-May-49
9. Draft specifications for approval for country consultation	--
9.1 Annex 1, Specific approved treatments, ISPM No. 18	2006-SC-May-51
9.2 Revision of ISPMs No. 7 and 12 in relation to transit and re-export	2006-SC-May-50
9.3 Inspection manual	2006-SC-May-52
10. Issues arising from CPM-1	--
11. Proposal to improve the standard setting process (*Deferred from SC April and November 2005*)	2006-SC-May-06
12. Selection of SC Working Group (SC-7)	--
13. Other business • Selection of SC members to attend regional workshops on draft ISPMs	2006-SC-May-07
14. Adoption of the report	--
15. Close	--

Postponed items

In consultation with the SC Chair and due to time constraints, discussion on the following documents is postponed:

- Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for technical panels (Deferred from SC Nov 2005)
- Technical panel joint procedures
- Discussion paper on the term *regulated*
- Guidelines on the duties of members of the SC (Deferred from SC April and November 2005)
- Guidelines on the role and responsibilities of a steward of an ISPM (Deferred from SC April and November 2005)
- Consequence for standard setting of the Memorandum of Cooperation between the IPPC and CBD Secretariats (Deferred from SC April and November 2005)
- Statement of commitment for participation in EWGs and TPs
- Explanatory documents update
- Procedural manual
- Administrative guidelines for the structure of standard setting documentation.

Removed items

CPM-1 (2006) requested that procedures adopted by the ICPM for the development and adoption of international standards be combined by the IPPC Secretariat to form Annex 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the CPM. As a result, the following two documents are removed from the SC's work programme:

- Procedures for the development and adoption of ISPMs (including criteria for determining the need for further rounds of consultations on draft standards) (Deferred from SC Apr and Nov 2005)
- Procedures for identifying topics for inclusion in the standard setting work programme of the CPM and developing specifications (Deferred from SC Nov 2005).

In addition, the following topic was removed from the work programme:

- Import of organic fertilizers (draft specification).

Draft ISPM
May 2006
For country consultation

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Revision of ISPM No. 2

PEST RISK ANALYSIS

Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, ----

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard describes the basic concept of pest risk analysis within the framework of the IPPC. It introduces the three stages of pest risk analysis – initiation, pest risk assessment and pest risk management. The initiation stage is described in detail and a summary for the other stages is provided. Referral to other ISPMs is made regarding the pest risk assessment and pest risk management stages. Generic issues of information gathering, documentation, risk communication, uncertainty and consistency are introduced.

REFERENCES

Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, 1994. World Trade Organization, Geneva.
Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2005. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system, 2004. ISPM No. 20, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms, 2005. ISPM No. 3, FAO, Rome.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.
Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms, 2004. ISPM No. 11, FAO, Rome.
Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests, 2004. ISPM No. 21, FAO, Rome.
Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade, 2006. ISPM No. 1, FAO, Rome.
The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, 2002. ISPM No. 14, FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

For the purpose of country consultation, this section contains terms or definitions which are new or revised in the present draft standard. Once this standard has been adopted, the new and revised terms and definitions will be transferred into ISPM No. 5, and will not appear in the standard itself.

Revised terms and definitions

pest risk analysis (agreed interpretation)	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it poses an unacceptable pest risk, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it
pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests)	Evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences

New term and definition

pest risk	The probability of introduction and spread of a pest and the magnitude of the associated potential economic consequences

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides a scientific basis for determining appropriate phytosanitary measures. The PRA process may be used for recognized pests, organisms not previously recognized as pests (such as plants, biological control agents or other beneficial organisms, living modified organisms), pathways and review of policy. The process consists of three stages: Stage 1, Initiation; Stage 2, Pest risk assessment; and Stage 3, Pest risk management.

This standard provides detailed guidance on PRA Stage 1, summarizes PRA Stages 2 and 3 and introduces issues generic to the entire PRA process. For Stages 2 and 3 it refers to other standards dealing with the PRA process.

The PRA process is initiated in Stage 1 with the identification of an organism, pest or pathway that may require phytosanitary measures, or as part of the review of existing phytosanitary measures. The first step is to determine or confirm whether or not the organism considered is a pest. The PRA area is defined. If no pests are identified, the analysis need not continue. The analysis of pests identified in Stage 1 continues to Stages 2 and 3 using guidance provided in other standards. Information gathering, documentation and risk communication, as well as uncertainty and consistency, are issues common to all PRA stages.

BACKGROUND

Pest risk analysis (PRA) is a scientifically based process that provides the rationale for phytosanitary measures for a specified PRA area. It evaluates scientific evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, i.e. whether it is or may become injurious to plants or plant products in an area. If so, the analysis evaluates the probability of introduction and spread and the magnitude of potential injury, using scientific and economic evidence. If the risk is deemed unacceptable, the analysis may continue by suggesting management options that can reduce the risk to an acceptable level. Subsequently, pest risk management options may be used to establish phytosanitary regulations.

For some organisms, it is known beforehand that they are pests, but for others, the question of whether or not they are pests is resolved as described in Section 1.2.[1]

The pest risks posed by the introduction of organisms associated with a particular pathway, such as a traded commodity, may also be considered in a PRA. Often, the commodity itself does not pose a pest risk but may carry organisms that are pests. Lists of such organisms are compiled during the initiation stage. Specific organisms are then analysed individually.

Less commonly, the commodity itself may pose a pest risk. When deliberately introduced and established in intended habitats in new areas, organisms imported as commodities (such as plants for planting, beneficial organisms and living modified organisms (LMOs)) may pose a risk of spreading to unintended habitats and there causing injury to plants. Such risks are also analysed using the PRA process.

As inferred from the scope of the IPPC, the PRA process is applied to pests of cultivated plants and wild flora. It does not cover the analysis of risks beyond the scope of the IPPC. If the analysis reveals evidence of other than a pest risk (such as to animal health or human health), this may be communicated to the appropriate authorities.

The PRA process consists of three stages:
- Stage 1: Initiation
- Stage 2: Pest risk assessment
- Stage 3: Pest risk management.

Information gathering, documentation and risk communication are carried out throughout the PRA process.

This standard provides detailed guidance on PRA Stage 1 and issues generic to all PRA stages, and refers to other ISPMs as appropriate for further analysis through PRA Stages 2 and 3 (see Table 1). These standards are conceptual and are not detailed operational or methodological guides for assessors. An overview of the full PRA process is illustrated in Appendix 1.

Provisions of the IPPC regarding pest risk analysis

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, 1997, Article VII.2a) requires that: "*Contracting parties shall not ... take any of the measures specified in paragraph 1 of this Article* [i.e. phytosanitary measures] *unless such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations and are technically justified*."

Article VI.1b requires that phytosanitary measures are: "*limited to what is necessary to protect plant health and/or safeguard the intended use and can be technically justified by the contracting party concerned.*"

"Technically justified" is defined in Article II.1 as: "*justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information.*"

Article IV.2f states that the responsibilities of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) include "*the conduct of pest risk analyses*". The issuing of regulations is a responsibility of the contracting party to the IPPC (Article IV.3c), although contracting parties may delegate this responsibility to the NPPO.

In conducting a PRA, the obligations established in the IPPC should be taken into account. Those of particular relevance to the PRA process include:
- cooperation in the provision of information

[1] The IPPC defines a pest as "*any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products*". It is noted that the concept of 'injury to plants' includes harm caused by competition from other plant species. It also includes harm to plants caused by organisms affecting other organisms than plants in the first instance, but thereby causing deleterious effects on plants.

- minimal interference
- non-discrimination
- harmonization
- transparency.

REQUIREMENTS

1. PRA Stage 1: Initiation

Initiation (Stage 1) is the identification of organisms and pathways of phytosanitary concern that may be considered for pest risk assessment in relation to the identified PRA area.

A PRA process may be triggered in the following situations (initiation points):
- a request to consider a pathway that may require phytosanitary measures is made
- a pest that may justify phytosanitary measures is identified
- a decision to review or revise phytosanitary measures or policies is made
- a request to evaluate whether an organism is a pest is made.

The initiation stage involves four steps:
- determination of an organism as a pest
- defining the PRA area
- evaluating any previous PRA
- conclusion.

When the PRA process has been triggered by the request to consider a pathway, these steps are preceded by the assembling of a list of organisms of possible phytosanitary concern likely to be associated with the pathway.

At this stage, information is necessary to identify the organism and its potential economic impact, which includes environmental impact. Other useful information on the organism may include its geographical distribution, host plants, habitats and association with commodities or, for regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs), association with plants for planting. For pathways, information about the commodity and its intended end use is essential.

1.1 Initiation points

1.1.1 Identification of a pathway

The need for a new or revised PRA for a specific pathway may arise in situations such as when
- international trade of a commodity not previously imported or a commodity from a new area of origin or with different measures is proposed
- there is an intention to import for selection and/or scientific research a new plant species or cultivar that could potentially be a host
- a pathway other than commodity import is identified (natural spread, packing material, mail, garbage, compost, passenger baggage, etc.)
- a change in susceptibility of a plant to a pest is identified.

These are situations where the commodity itself is not a pest; rather, the pathway may carry pests. When the commodity itself may be a pest, it should also be considered under section 1.1.4.

A list of pests likely to be associated with the pathway should be assembled. The list may include organisms that have not yet been clearly identified as pests.

1.1.2 Identification of a pest

The need for a new or revised PRA on a specific recognized pest may arise in situations such as when
- an established infestation or an outbreak of a new pest is discovered;
- a new pest is intercepted on an imported commodity;
- a new pest is identified by scientific research;
- a pest is introduced into an area;
- a pest is reported to be more damaging than previously known;
- a pest is repeatedly intercepted;
- a pest is proposed to be imported for research or other purpose;
- an organism is identified as a vector for other recognized pests;
- there is a change in the status, prevalence or incidence of a pest in the PRA area.

In such cases, the organism is known to be a pest and the fact can be recorded in preparation for PRA Stage 2.

1.1.3 Review of phytosanitary policies

The need for a new or revised PRA may arise from situations such as when

- a national review of phytosanitary regulations, requirements or operations is undertaken;
- an official control programme (e.g. certification scheme) to avoid unacceptable economic impact of specified RNQPs in plants for planting is elaborated;
- an evaluation of a regulatory proposal of another country or international organization is undertaken;
- a new system, process or procedure is introduced or new information made available that could influence a previous decision (e.g. results of monitoring; a new treatment or loss of a treatment; new diagnostic methods);
- an international dispute on phytosanitary measures arises;
- the phytosanitary situation in a country changes or political boundaries change.

In these situations, pests will already have been identified as such and this fact should be recorded in preparation for PRA Stage 2.

1.1.4 Identification of an organism

An organism may be considered for PRA in situations such as when

- a proposal to import a new plant species or variety for cropping, amenity or environmental purposes is made;
- a proposal to import or release a biological control agent or other beneficial organism is made;
- an organism new to science or for which there is little information is found;
- a proposal to import an organism for research, analysis or other purpose is made;
- a proposal to import or release an LMO is made.

In such cases it would be necessary to determine if the organism is a pest and thus subject to PRA Stage 2. Section 1.2 provides further guidance in this matter.

1.2 Determination of an organism as a pest

Indicators for determining if an organism may be a pest are provided here. The early step of determining whether an organism is a pest or not is sometimes referred to as pre-selection or screening.

The taxonomic identity of the organism should be specified because any biological and other information used should be relevant to the organism in question. If the organism has not yet been fully named or described, then, to be determined as a pest, it should at least have been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible.

The taxonomic level for organisms considered in PRA is usually the species. The use of a higher or lower taxonomic level should be supported by a scientifically sound rationale. In cases where levels below the species level are being analysed, the rationale for this distinction should include evidence of reported significant variation in factors such as virulence, host range or vector relationships.

Predictive indicators of an organism are characteristics that, if found, would suggest the organism may be a pest. The organism should be checked for such indicators, and if no indicators are found, it may be decided that the organism is not a pest, and the analysis may be ended by recording the basis of that decision.

The following are examples of indicators to consider:

- previous history of successful establishment in areas of new introduction
- phytopathogenic properties
- phytophagous properties
- detection in situations where harm to plants, beneficial organisms, etc. has been encountered
- belonging to taxa (family or genus) commonly containing known pests
- vector properties
- adverse effects on non-target organisms beneficial to plants (such as pollinators or predators of plant pests).

Particular cases for analysis include alien plant species, beneficial organisms, organisms new to science, intentional import of organisms and LMOs.

1.2.1 Plants as pests

Plants have deliberately been spread among countries and continents for millennia, and new species or varieties of plants for cropping, amenity or environmental purposes are continually imported. A small proportion of plant species or cultivars having been transferred to regions beyond their natural range may

escape the intended habitat where they were initially released and invade unintended habitats such as arable land, natural or semi-natural habitats as pests.

Pest plants may also be introduced unintentionally into a country as for example contaminants of seeds for sowing, seeds for consumption or fodder, wool, soil, vehicles or containers.

Plant species or cultivars having been transferred intentionally or unintentionally to regions beyond their natural range are hereafter referred to as 'alien plants'.

Pest plants affect other plants by competition for water, light, minerals, etc. and thus suppress, displace or eliminate other plants. Alien plants may also affect other plants by hybridization and may be deemed as pests for that reason.

The primary indicator that a plant species or cultivar may become a threat to ecosystems, habitats or plant species in the PRA area is the existence of reports of such harm having occurred elsewhere. Some intrinsic attributes that may indicate that a plant species or cultivar could be a pest include:

- adaptability to a wide range of ecological conditions
- strong competitiveness in plant stands
- high rate of propagation
- ability to build up a persistent seed bank
- high mobility of propagules
- allelopathy.

However, species or cultivars without such characteristics may become pests. On the other hand, some plant species or cultivars bearing many of these attributes have not been recorded as pests. It should be noted that long time lags have often been observed between the introduction of a plant species and evidence that the plant is a pest.

Before importation of a plant, a PRA may be carried out to determine whether the plant is a pest, and subsequently to assess the pest risk. If no pest risk assessment is conducted, the basis of the decision should be recorded.

1.2.2 Beneficial organisms

ISPM No. 3 (*Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*, 2005) recommends that NPPOs should conduct a PRA either before import or before release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms.

Such organisms are intended to be beneficial to plants or plant products without causing harm. Thus, when performing a PRA or monitoring their release, the main concern is unanticipated harm to non-target organisms in the PRA area. Other concerns may include:

- contamination of cultures of beneficial organisms with other species, the culture thereby acting as a pathway for pests
- reliability of containment facilities when such are required.

1.2.3 Organisms new to science or for which only minimal information is available

In imported consignments, organisms that are difficult to identify or are new to science may be detected. Although in such cases the information available may be very limited, a decision may need to be made as to whether phytosanitary action is justified. The PRA allows a decision to be taken based on all available information and serves to confirm the justification of any phytosanitary measures taken. It also enables gaps in information to be identified and recommendations for further work to be specified.

1.2.4 Intentional import of organisms of possible phytosanitary concern

In cases where a request is made to import an organism for scientific research, educational, industrial or other purposes, the identity of the organism should be clearly defined. Information on the organism in question, or on closely related organisms, may be assessed to identify indicators of its potential to be a pest. For organisms deemed to be pests, the pest risk assessment may be carried out.

1.2.5 Living modified organisms

LMOs are organisms that have been modified using techniques of modern biotechnology to express one or more new or altered traits in order to improve certain properties of the organism. Types of LMOs for which a PRA may be conducted include:

- plants for use in agriculture, horticulture or silviculture, bioremediation, for industrial purposes, or as therapeutic agents

- biological control agents and other beneficial organisms modified to improve their performance
- pests modified to alter their pathogenic characteristics.

The modification may result in an organism with a new trait that may now present a pest risk beyond that posed by the non-modified recipient or donor organisms, or similar organisms. Phytosanitary concerns include:

- increased potential for establishment and spread
- those resulting from inserted gene sequences that may act independently of the organism with subsequent unintended consequences
- potential to act as a vector or pathway for introduction of a genetic sequence into domesticated or wild relatives of that organism, resulting in an increase in the pest risk of that related organism.

PRA is more often concerned with phenotypic characteristics rather than genotypic characteristics. However, genotypic characteristics may need to be considered when assessing the pest risks of LMOs.

Predictive indicators more specific to LMOs include intrinsic attributes such as:

- phenotypic similarities or genetic relationships to known pest species
- introduced changes in adaptive characteristics that may increase the potential for introduction or spread
- phenotypic and genotypic instability.

For LMOs, identification requires information regarding the characteristics of the recipient, the donor organism, the genetic sequence, the vector and the nature of the genetic modification.

Further characteristics of LMOs that may pose particular phytosanitary concern are outlined in Annex 3 to ISPM No. 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*, 2004). A PRA may be carried out to determine whether the LMO is a pest, and subsequently assess the pest risk. If no pest risk assessment is conducted, the basis of the decision should be recorded.

1.3 Identification of the PRA area

The PRA area should be defined. It may be the whole or part of a country or several countries. Whereas information may be gathered from a wider geographical area, the analysis of establishment, spread, and economic impact should relate only to the defined PRA area.

In PRA Stage 2, the *endangered* area (i.e. that part of the PRA area where an economically important loss or unacceptable impact is likely to occur) is identified. In PRA Stage 3, the *regulated* area may, however, be designated as wider than the endangered area if technically justified and not in conflict with the principle of non-discrimination.

1.4 Previous pest risk analyses

Before performing a new PRA, a check should be made to determine if the organism, pest or pathway has ever been subjected to a previous PRA. The validity of any existing analysis should be verified because circumstances and information may have changed. Its relevance to the PRA area should be confirmed.

The possibility of using a PRA of a similar organism, pest or pathway may also be investigated, particularly when information on the specific organism is absent or incomplete. Information assembled for other purposes, such as environmental impact assessments of the same or a closely related organism, may be useful but cannot substitute for a PRA.

1.5 Conclusion of initiation

At the end of PRA Stage 1, any pests and pathways of concern will have been identified and the PRA area determined. Relevant information will have been collected and pests identified as candidates for further assessment or phytosanitary measures, either individually or in association with a pathway.

Organisms or pathways determined to be of no phytosanitary concern need not be further assessed. The decision and rationale should be recorded and communicated.

Where an organism has been determined to be of phytosanitary concern, it is deemed to be a pest and the process may continue to PRA Stage 2. Where a list of pests has been identified for a pathway, each pest should be assessed separately.

Where the PRA is specifically aimed at determining if the pest should be regulated as a quarantine pest, the process may proceed immediately to the pest categorization step of pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2) of

ISPM No. 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*, 2004). That ISPM is relevant for organisms that appear to meet the following criteria:

- not present in the PRA area or, if present, of limited distribution and subject to official control (or being considered for official control)
- having the potential to cause harm to plants or plant products in the PRA area
- having the potential to establish and spread in the PRA area.

Where the PRA is specifically aimed at determining if the pest should be regulated as an RNQP, the process may proceed immediately to the pest categorization step of pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2) of ISPM No. 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*). That ISPM is relevant for organisms that appear to meet the following criteria:

- present in the PRA area and subject to official control (or being considered for official control)
- plants for planting are the main pathway for the pest in the PRA area
- having the potential to affect the intended use of plants for planting with an economically unacceptable impact in the PRA area.

2. Summary of PRA Stages 2 and 3

2.1 Linked standards

The PRA process is described in a series of interrelated ISPMs. As circumstances change and techniques evolve, new standards will be developed and others revised. Other standards for the PRA process are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Standards linked to ISPM No. 2

ISPM	Title	Coverage of PRA
ISPM No. 11 (2004)	*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*	Specific guidance on PRA of quarantine pests including: - Stage 1: Initiation[2] - Stage 2: Pest risk assessment including environmental risks and LMO assessment - Stage 3: Pest risk management
ISPM No. 21	*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*	Specific guidance on PRA of regulated non-quarantine pests including: - Stage 1: Initiation[2] - Stage 2: Pest risk assessment especially of plants for planting as the main source of infestation and economic impact on their intended use - Stage 3: Pest risk management
ISPM No. 3 (2005)	*Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*	Specific guidance on pest risk management for biological control agents and beneficial organisms

2.2 Summary of PRA Stage 2: Pest risk assessment

Stage 2 involves several steps:

- pest categorization: the determination of whether the pest has the characteristics of a quarantine pest or RNQP, respectively
- assessment of entry, establishment and spread (exposure assessment)
  - candidates for quarantine pests: the identification of the endangered area and assessment of the probability of introduction, establishment and spread
  - candidates for RNQPs: assessment of whether the plants for planting would become the main source of pest infestation
- assessment of economic impacts
  - candidates for quarantine pests: assessment of potential economic impacts, which include environmental impacts

[2]The present ISPMs No. 11 (2004) and No. 21, adopted before the present version of ISPM No. 2, include some guidance on PRA Stage 1 for quarantine pests and RNQPs, respectively. ISPM No. 3 provides more detailed guidance appropriate to PRA Stage 1, for example with respect to the provision of necessary information, documentation and communication to relevant parties.

  - candidates for RNQPs: assessment of potential economic impacts associated with the intended use of plants for planting in the PRA area (including analysis of infestation threshold and tolerance level)
- conclusion, summarizing the overall pest risk on the basis of exposure assessment results and potential economic impacts.

Where the pest risk is considered unacceptable, pest risk management may be considered (see PRA Stage 3).

2.3 Summary of PRA Stage 3: Pest risk management

The outputs from pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2) are used to decide if the pest risk management stage (Stage 3) is required. PRA Stage 3 involves the identification of phytosanitary measures that (alone or in combination) reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

Phytosanitary measures are not justified if the pest risk is considered acceptable or if they are not feasible (e.g. if natural spread into the PRA area cannot be controlled). Countries may decide to maintain a monitoring programme to ensure that future changes in the pest risk are identified.

The conclusion of the pest risk management stage will be whether or not appropriate phytosanitary measures adequate to reduce the pest risk to an acceptable level are available.

In addition to standards for PRA (Table 1), other standards provide specific technical guidance to pest risk management options.

3. Aspects Common to All PRA Stages

3.1 Uncertainty

Uncertainty is an integral component of risk and therefore important to recognize and document when performing PRAs. Sources of uncertainty with a particular PRA may include missing, incomplete, inconsistent or conflicting data; natural variability in data; subjective judgement; and sampling randomness. Diseases of uncertain aetiology and symptomless carriers of pests may pose particular challenges.

The nature and degree of uncertainty in the analysis should be documented and the use of expert judgement indicated. If phytosanitary measures are added or strengthened to compensate for uncertainty, this decision should be recorded. Documentation of uncertainty contributes to transparency and may also be useful in identifying research needs or priorities.

As uncertainty is an inherent part of PRA, it is appropriate to monitor the phytosanitary situation resulting from the regulation based on any particular PRA and to re-evaluate previous decisions.

3.2 Information gathering

Throughout the process, information should be gathered and analysed as required to reach decisions. As the analysis progresses, information gaps may be identified necessitating further enquiries or research. Where information is insufficient or inconclusive, expert judgement may be used if appropriate.

Cooperation in the provision of information and responding to requests for information made via the official contact point are IPPC obligations (Articles VIII.1c and VIII.2). When requesting information from other contracting parties, requests should be as specific as possible and limited to information essential to the analysis. Other agencies may be approached for information appropriate to the analysis.

3.3 Documentation

The principle of transparency requires that contracting parties should, on request, make available the rationale for phytosanitary requirements. As a prerequisite, the underlying PRA should be sufficiently documented.

Documentation of PRA has two levels:
- documenting the general PRA process
- documenting each analysis made.

The NPPO should preferably document its general PRA process and preferably be able to supply a schedule of future individual analyses with anticipated completion dates.

For each particular analysis, the entire process from initiation to pest risk management should be sufficiently documented so that the sources of information and rationale for management decisions can be clearly demonstrated. However, a PRA does not necessarily need to be long and complex. A short and concise PRA

may be sufficient provided justifiable conclusions can be reached after completing even a limited number of steps in the PRA process.

The main elements to be documented are:
- purpose of the PRA
- PRA area
- biological attributes of the organism and evidence of injuriousness
- for quarantine pests: pest, pathways, endangered area
- for RNQPs: pest, host, plants and/or parts or class of plants under consideration, sources of infestation, intended use of the plants
- sources of information
- for pathway-initiated analysis: commodity description and categorized pest list
- evidence of economic impact, which includes environmental impact
- conclusions of pest risk assessment (probabilities and consequences)
- decisions and justifications to stop the PRA process
- pest risk management: phytosanitary measures identified, evaluated and recommended
- date and names of authors, contributors, reviewers and the NPPO responsible for the analysis.

Other aspects to be documented may include:
- particular need for monitoring the proposed phytosanitary measures
- hazards identified outside the scope of the IPPC and to be communicated to other authorities.

ISPM No. 3 (*Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*, 2005) lists additional documentation requirements in relation to beneficial organisms.

3.4 Risk communication

Risk communication is generally recognized as an interactive process allowing exchange of information between the NPPO and stakeholders. It is not simply a one-way movement of information or about making stakeholders understand the risk situation. Rather, risk communication is meant to reconcile the views of scientists, stakeholders, politicians etc. in order to:
- achieve a common understanding of the pest risks
- develop credible pest risk management options
- develop credible and consistent regulations and policies to deal with pest risks
- promote awareness of the phytosanitary issues under consideration.

At the end of the PRA, the outcome is communicated to interested parties, including other contracting parties, as appropriate.

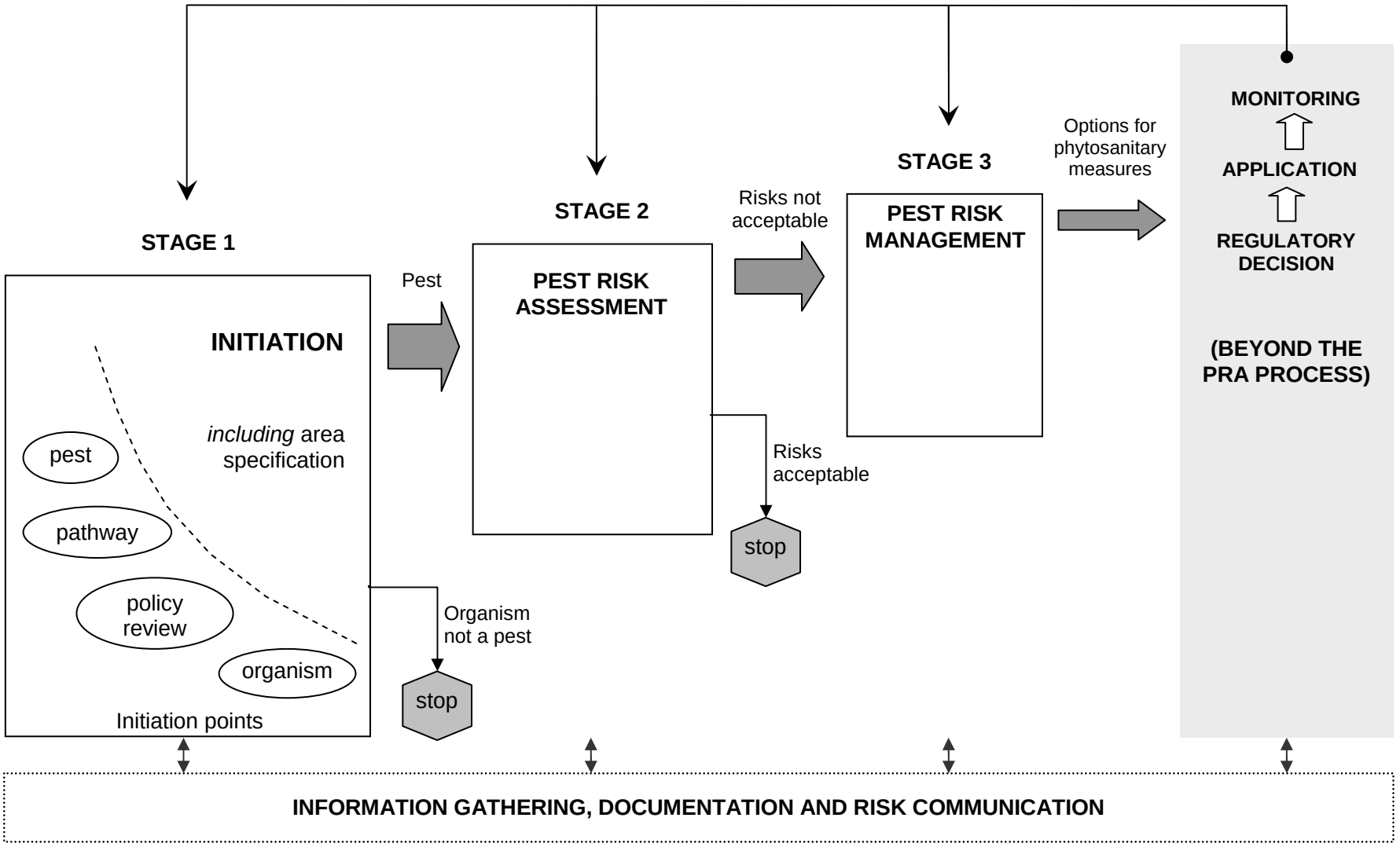
3.5 Consistency in PRA

It is recommended that an NPPO strives for consistency in its conduct of PRAs. Consistency offers numerous benefits, including:
- facilitation of the principles of non-discrimination and transparency
- improved familiarity with the PRA process
- increased efficiency in completing PRAs and managing related data
- improved comparability between PRAs conducted on similar products or pests, which in turn aids in development and implementation of equivalent management measures.

Consistency may be assured through, for example, the elaboration of generic decision criteria and templates, training of PRA practitioners, and peer review of draft PRAs.

APPENDIX 1

PEST RISK ANALYSIS FLOW CHART[3]



[3] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only.

Draft ISPM
For country consultation
May 2006

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

RECOGNITION OF PEST FREE AREAS AND AREAS OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE

Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 200-

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard provides guidance for the recognition process for pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence. It describes a procedure for the bilateral recognition of such areas. This standard does not include specified timelines for the recognition procedure.

Pest free places of production and pest free production sites usually should not require a formal recognition process and, therefore, this is not specifically addressed in this standard.

REFERENCES

Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, 1994. World Trade Organization, Geneva.
Determination of pest status in an area, 1998. ISPM No. 8, FAO Rome.
Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2005. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system, 2004. ISPM No. 20, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for pest eradication programmes, 1998. ISPM No. 9, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates, 2001. ISPM No. 12, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for surveillance, 1997. ISPM No. 6, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures, 2005. ISPM No. 24, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action, 2001. ISPM No. 13, FAO, Rome.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.
Pest reporting, 2002. ISPM No. 17, FAO, Rome.
Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade, 2006. ISPM No. 1, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence, 2005. ISPM No. 22, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas, 1996. ISPM No. 4, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites, 1999. ISPM No. 10, FAO, Rome.
The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, 2002. ISPM No. 14, FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Recognition of pest free areas (PFAs) and areas of low pest prevalence (ALPPs) is a technical and administrative process to reach acceptance of the phytosanitary status of a delimited area. Recognition of PFAs and ALPPs is addressed to some extent in several International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). In addition, many principles of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, 1997) are relevant.

Contracting parties to the IPPC should proceed with a recognition process without undue delay. The process should be applied without discrimination between contracting parties. Contracting parties should endeavour to maintain transparency in all aspects of recognition.

Where the PFA status can easily be determined, a formal process may not be required. In others cases, such as in areas where eradication of a pest has recently been achieved, more detailed information and verification may be required. For these cases a procedure is recommended for contracting parties to initiate and complete recognition of PFAs and ALPPs. This procedure includes the following steps for the contracting parties: request recognition; acknowledgement of receipt of the request and the accompanying information package; description of the process; assessment of the information provided; communicating the results of assessment; provision of official recognition.

Both exporting and importing contracting parties have specific responsibilities relating to the recognition of PFAs and ALPPs.

The recognition process should be sufficiently documented by contracting parties.

Some information on arrangements for recognition of pest free places of production and pest free sites of production are also provided.

BACKGROUND

Exporting contracting parties may establish PFAs or ALPPs, among other reasons, in order to gain, maintain or improve market access. In any of these cases, where PFAs or ALPPs are established in accordance with the relevant ISPMs, recognition of such areas without undue delay is very important to exporting contracting parties.

Importing contracting parties, in meeting their appropriate level of protection and in accordance with requirements for technical justification, may consider PFAs or ALPPs (possibly as part of a systems approach) as effective phytosanitary measures. Therefore, it is also very much in the interests of the importing country to provide prompt recognition of such areas where they are established in accordance with the relevant ISPMs.

In relation to the recognition of PFAs and ALPPs, the IPPC (1997) establishes that:

"*The responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include … the designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*" (Article IV.2e);

"*Contracting parties shall, as conditions change, and as new facts become available, ensure that phytosanitary measures are promptly modified or removed if found to be unnecessary.*" (Article VII.2h);

"*The contracting parties shall cooperate with one another to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of this Convention …*" (Article VIII).

The Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2005 indicated that guidance was required in the form of an ISPM specifically relating to recognition of such areas.

Article 6 of the World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, "Adaptation to Regional Conditions, Including Pest- or Disease-Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest or Disease Prevalence", addresses the issue of recognition of pest free areas (PFAs) and areas of low pest prevalence (ALPPs).

Several ISPMs address the establishment of PFAs and ALPPs, and related issues, as described in section 1 of this standard. Furthermore, various ISPMs that are currently under development provide guidance on establishing PFAs and ALPPs for specific regulated pests or groups of these pests.

REQUIREMENTS

1. General Considerations

Of the ISPMs that have been approved, some relate directly to the technical requirements for PFAs and ALPPs, and others may apply to the recognition of such areas, as follows.

ISPM No. 1 (*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*) advises contracting parties to ensure that their phytosanitary measures concerning consignments moving into their territories take into account the status of areas such as PFAs, ALPPs, pest free production sites or pest free places of production, as designated by the NPPOs of the exporting countries (section 2.3 of ISPM No. 1, 2006).

ISPM No. 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*):

- suggests that it may be useful for an NPPO to send documentation about a PFA to a central information service (FAO or a Regional Plant Protection Organization), so that the information can be communicated to all interested NPPOs at their request (section 1.3 of ISPM No. 4)
- points out that, since certain PFAs are likely to involve an agreement between trade partners, their implementation would need to be reviewed and evaluated by the NPPO of the importing country (section 2.3.4 of ISPM No. 4).

ISPM No. 6 (*Guidelines for surveillance*) indicates that general surveillance will most often be used to support NPPO declarations of pest freedom (section 1.3 of ISPM No. 6).

ISPM No. 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) states that when a PFA is established, the phrase "Pest free area declared" should be added to relevant pest records (section 3.1.2 of ISPM No. 8).

ISPM No. 9 (*Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*) indicates that, where survey data provides the basis for establishing a PFA for export purposes, it may be desirable to consult trading partners in advance to determine the quantity and quality of data necessary to meet their phytosanitary requirements (section 2.3.2 of ISPM No. 9).

ISPM No. 12 (*Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*) provides that contracting parties may require that "pest free area", "pest free place of production," or "pest free production site" be identified in sufficient detail in the "place of origin" section of a phytosanitary certificate (section 2.1 of ISPM No. 12).

ISPM No. 17 (*Pest reporting*) suggests that the reporting procedure may also be used by countries to report that all or part of their territory has been categorized as a PFA (section 4.3 of ISPM No. 17) where this constitutes a change in the pest status in that area (section 5.5).

ISPM No. 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) states that import regulations should recognize the existence of PFAs, ALPPs, pest free places of production and pest free production sites within the countries of exporting contracting parties, and that it may be necessary to make provision within regulatory systems to evaluate and accept the designations by NPPOs of exporting countries, and to respond accordingly (section 4.2.1.2 of ISPM No. 20).

ISPM No. 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) describes the requirements and procedures for the establishment of ALPPs for regulated pests in an area and, to facilitate export, for pests regulated by an importing country only. This includes the identification, verification, maintenance and use of those ALPPs.

2. General Principles

2.1 Sovereign authority

Contracting parties have sovereign authority, in accordance with applicable international agreements, to apply phytosanitary measures to protect plant health within their territories and to determine their appropriate level of protection to plant health. A contracting party has sovereign authority to regulate the entry of plants, plant products and other regulated articles (Article VII.1 of the IPPC, 1997). Therefore a contracting party has the right to make decisions relating to recognition of PFAs and ALPPs. In order to promote cooperation, an importing contracting party should consider requests for recognition of PFAs and ALPPs.

2.2 Other relevant principles of the IPPC and its ISPMs

In recognizing PFAs and ALPPs, contracting parties should take into account the following rights and obligations held by contracting parties, and principles of the IPPC:

- minimal impact (Article VII.2g of the IPPC, 1997)
- modification (Article VII.2h of the IPPC, 1997)
- transparency (Articles VII.2b, 2c, 2i and VIII.1a of the IPPC, 1997)
- harmonization (Article X.4 of the IPPC, 1997)
- risk analysis (Articles II and VI.1b of the IPPC, 1997)
- managed risk (Article VII.2a and 2g of the IPPC, 1997)
- non-discrimination (Article VI.1a of the IPPC, 1997)
- cooperation (Article VIII of the IPPC, 1997)
- equivalence (ISPM No. 1 and 24).

2.3 Non-discrimination in the recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence

In recognizing PFAs and ALPPs, the systems and processes used by the importing contracting party for assessing such requests from different exporting contracting parties should be objective, transparent and equally applied.

2.4 Undue delay

Contracting parties should endeavour to recognize PFAs and ALPPs, and to resolve any disagreements related to recognition, without undue delay.

Where an exporting contracting party resubmits a request for recognition of a PFA or ALPP (e.g. if further data is acquired, or new or additional procedures are implemented), the importing contracting party should take into consideration all information previously provided. If resubmission is because of a previous rejection of a request for recognition, any relevant details in the corresponding explanation of technical justification related to the previous assessment should also be taken into consideration. The assessment should be completed, as quickly as possible, by focusing on the revised or supplemental information and/or data provided, if appropriate.

2.5 Transparency

Updates on progress between the parties should be provided as appropriate, or on request, so that the recognition process is conducted in an open and transparent manner.

Any change in the status of the pest in the area under consideration, or in the importing contracting party's territory, relevant to recognition should be communicated appropriately and promptly as required by the IPPC (Article VIII.1a) and relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM No. 17: *Pest reporting*).

To improve transparency, contracting parties are encouraged to make decisions on the recognition of PFAs and ALPPs available through the International Phytosanitary Portal. Where appropriate, the same approach may be used for pest free places of production and pest free production sites.

3. Requirements for the Recognition of Pest Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence

When establishing PFAs or ALPPs, NPPOs should take into account:

- the appropriate ISPMs that provide technical guidance, i.e. ISPM No. 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) for PFAs and ISPM No. 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) for ALPPs;
- other technical guidance that may be developed on establishment of PFAs or ALPPs for specific regulated pests or groups of these pests.

The importing contracting party remains responsible for determining what type and how much information will be required in order to recognize a PFA or ALPP, depending on the type of area and its geography, the way the pest free or low pest status of the area has been established, the contracting party's appropriate level of protection, and other factors for which technical justifications exists.

Where the PFA status can easily be determined, for example areas where no pest records exist and long term absence of the pest is known, or absence is confirmed by surveillance, a formal process may not be required or very little supporting information may be required. In such cases, absence should be recognized according to the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of ISPM No. 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) without recourse to detailed information or elaborate procedures.

In other cases, such as in areas where eradication of a pest has recently been achieved, more detailed information and verification may be required, including components as described in section 4.1.

3.1 Responsibilities of contracting parties

The exporting contracting party is responsible for:

- requesting recognition of a PFA or ALPP
- providing the information on the PFA or ALPP
- designating a point of contact
- providing appropriate additional information if required
- cooperating in providing access for on-site verifications, if necessary.

The importing contracting party is responsible for:

- acknowledging receipt of the request and the associated information
- describing the process to be used for the recognition process
- designating a point of contact
- technically assessing the information
- communicating, justifying and cooperating on the need for and organization of on-site verifications, if necessary
- communicating the results of the assessment to the exporting contracting party and:
  - if the area is recognized, promptly modifying any phytosanitary regulations, as appropriate;
  - if the area is not recognized, providing an explanation to the exporting contracting party.

Importing contracting parties should limit any information or data requests associated with an assessment of recognition to those which are necessary.

3.2 Documentation requirements

The whole process from initial request to final decision should be sufficiently documented by contracting parties so that, when a review or a dispute arises, the sources of information and rationale used in reaching the decision can be clearly demonstrated.

4. Procedure for the Recognition of Pest Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence

The steps described below are recommended in order to recognize PFAs and ALPPs. However, as mentioned in point 3, in areas where no pest records exist and long term absence of the pest is known, or absence is confirmed by surveillance, very little supporting information may be required. In such cases, absence should be recognized according to the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of ISPM No. 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) without recourse to detailed information or elaborate procedures.

Normally, the exporting contracting party may wish to consult with the importing contracting party before submitting a request with the aim of facilitating the recognition process.

Contracting parties may base their assessments (see section 4.4) on quantitative or qualitative information, or a combination of both.

A flow chart outlining the following steps is provided in Appendix 1. Recommended steps proceed as described from section 4.1 to section 4.6.

4.1 Request for recognition by the NPPO of the exporting contracting party

The exporting contracting party communicates its interest in gaining recognition of a PFA or ALPP to an importing contracting party. To support its request, the exporting contracting party provides a technical information package based on ISPM No. 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) or ISPM No. 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) as appropriate. This information package should be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate objectively that the areas are, and are likely to remain, PFAs or ALPPs, as appropriate. The package may include the following information:

- the type of recognition requested, i.e. either a PFA or an ALPP
- location and description of the area to be recognized, with supporting maps, as appropriate
- pest(s) under consideration and biology(ies) and known distribution relevant to the area (as described in ISPM No. 4 or ISPM No. 22 as appropriate)
- commodity(ies) or other regulated article(s) to be exported
- phytosanitary measures and procedures applied for the establishment of the PFA or ALPP, and results of these measures
- phytosanitary measures and procedures applied to maintain the PFA or ALPP, and results of these measures
- copies of any relevant phytosanitary regulations relating to the proposed PFA or ALPP
- record-keeping arrangements relating to the area, in accordance with the appropriate standards (note: all current ISPMs with provisions relating to recognition of PFAs and ALPPs are indicated in section 1)
- relevant information directly related to the request for recognition on the structure of and resources available to the NPPO of the exporting country
- a description of any corrective action plan that exists
- other relevant information (e.g. recognition of the area in question by other contracting parties, and possible systems approaches relating to ALPPs).

The exporting contracting party should designate a point of contact for communication relating to the request for recognition.

Appendix 2 provides an example of a model form for requesting recognition of PFAs or ALPPs.

4.2 Acknowledgement by the importing contracting party of receipt of the information package and indication of its completeness for assessment purposes

The NPPO of the importing contracting party should promptly acknowledge receipt of the request for recognition and of the accompanying information package to the NPPO of the exporting contracting party. Before commencing the assessment, the importing contracting party should identify and communicate to the NPPO of the exporting contracting party if any significant component of the information package is missing, or if other significant information may be needed to assess the request.

The NPPO of the exporting contracting party submits to the NPPO of the importing contracting party any missing information, or identifies the location within the submitted package in which the required information may already be found, or may provide an explanation for its absence.

4.3 Description of assessment process to be used by the importing contracting party

The importing contracting party describes the process intended to be used in assessing the information package and in subsequently recognizing the PFA or ALPP, including any necessary legislative or administrative steps or requirements that will need to be completed. The importing contracting party designates a point of contact for communications relating to the request for recognition. Furthermore, the importing contracting party is encouraged to establish a provisional timetable for completion of the recognition process.

4.4 Assessment of the technical information

Once all the information has been received, the NPPO of the importing contracting party technically assesses the information package, taking into account:

- provisions of the relevant ISPMs that specifically address either PFAs (ISPM No. 4: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) or ALPPs (ISPM No. 22: *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*), including the following information:
  - systems used to establish the PFA or ALPP
  - phytosanitary measures to maintain the PFA or ALPP
  - checks to verify that the PFA or ALPP has been maintained
- other relevant ISPMs (as described in section 1) depending on the type of recognition requested

- any relevant ISPMs being developed that provide pest-specific technical guidance on establishing PFAs and ALPPs for specific pests or groups of pests
- status of the pest in the territories of both contracting parties.

PFAs or ALPPs recognized by a third country may be considered as reference for the assessment process.

Clarification of the information provided may be required or additional information may be requested by the importing contracting party in order to complete the assessment. The exporting contracting party should respond to technical concerns raised by the importing contracting party by providing relevant information to facilitate completion of the assessment.

If technically justified, on-site verification or on-site review of operational procedures may be required, based on, for example, the results of the ongoing assessment, records of previous trade between the two parties, or previous recognition of areas between the two parties or by other parties. The schedule, agenda and content of the on-site verification or review should be agreed bilaterally, and access provided as necessary.

The assessment should be completed without undue delay. If at any stage progress is not proceeding in accordance with the provisional timetable, the exporting contracting party should be notified, reasons provided and, if appropriate, a new timetable prepared and provided by the importing contracting party to the exporting contracting party.

The exporting contracting party may request cancellation or postponement of the assessment at any time. If the pest status or phytosanitary regulations change in the importing country, recognition of the PFA or ALPP may no longer be required and the assessment process may stop.

4.5 Notification of results of assessment

Upon completion of the assessment, the importing contracting party notifies the exporting contracting party of the results of its assessment and, if the proposed PFA or ALPP will not be recognized, provides an explanation, with technical justification if requested, for this determination.

In the event of a disagreement related to the rejection of a request for recognition of a PFA or ALPP, efforts should be made bilaterally to resolve these disagreements in the first instance.

4.6 Official recognition

If the PFA or ALPP is recognized by the importing contracting party, this is communicated to the exporting contracting party, clearly confirming the type of area recognized and identifying the relevant pest(s) for which such recognition applies. And where appropriate, amendment of the phytosanitary import requirements and any associated procedures of the importing contracting party should be made promptly. In accordance with Article VII.2b of the IPPC (1997): *"Contracting parties shall, immediately upon their adoption, publish and transmit phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions to any contracting party or parties that they believe may be directly affected by such measures."*

4.7 Duration of recognition

Recognition of a PFA or ALPP should remain in effect unless:

- there is a change in pest status in the area concerned and it is no longer a pest free area or area of low pest prevalence.
- there are significant instances of non-compliance (as described in ISPM No. 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*, ISPM No. 4: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* and ISPM No. 22: *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) related to the areas in question noted by the importing contracting party, or any other evidence of non-compliance in relation to the area.

5. Arrangements for Recognition of Pest Free Places of Production and Pest Free Production Sites

Recognition of pest free places of production and pest free production sites should not have to follow the procedures described above (section 4). ISPM No. 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) confirms that, for recognition of such places and sites, the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for a consignment by the NPPO is sufficient to confirm that the requirements for a pest free place of production or a pest free production site have been fulfilled. The importing contracting party may require an appropriate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate to this effect (section 3.2 of ISPM No. 10).

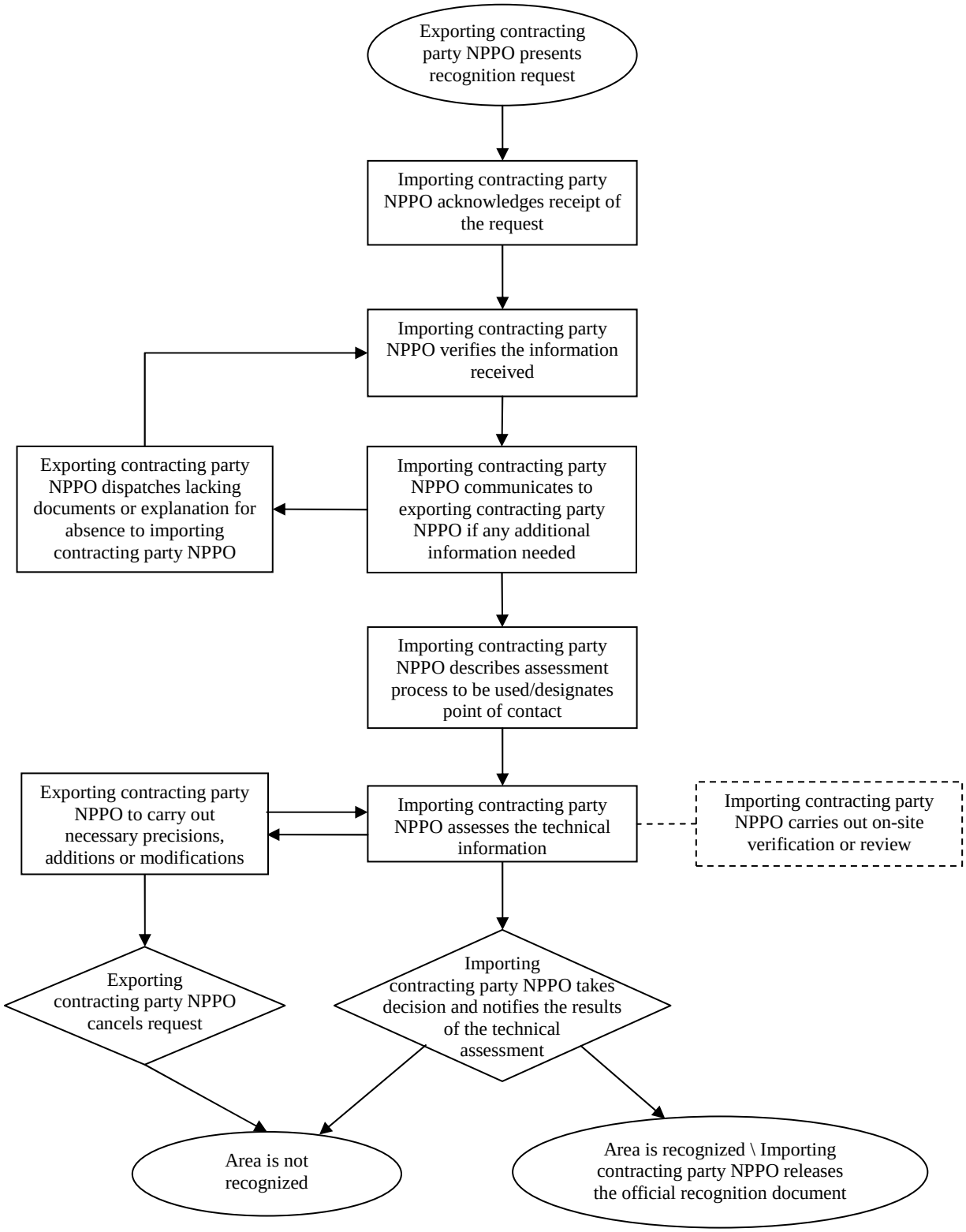
ISPM No. 10 also indicates that the NPPO of the exporting country should, on request, make available to the NPPO of the importing country the rationale for establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production or pest free production sites, and that the NPPO of the exporting country should provide information concerning establishment or

withdrawal of pest free places of production or pest free production sites to the NPPO of the importing country (section 3.3 of ISPM No. 10).

As described in ISPM No. 10: *"When complex measures are needed to establish and maintain a pest free place of production or pest free production site, because the pest concerned requires a high degree of phytosanitary security, an operational plan may be needed. Where appropriate, such a plan would be based on bilateral agreements or arrangements listing specific details required in the operation of the system including the role and responsibilities of the producer and trader(s) involved"*. In such cases recognition may be based on the procedure recommended in section 4 of this standard or another bilaterally agreed procedure.

APPENDIX 1

FLOW CHART OUTLINING THE PROCEDURE FOR THE RECOGNITION OF PEST FREE AREAS OR AREAS OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE[1]



[1] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 2

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A REQUEST OF RECOGNITION OF PEST FREE AREAS OR AREAS OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE[2]

Name of NPPO and exporting country: .....
Name of designated contact:.....
Complete address: .....
E-mail: .....
Phone:.....
Fax: .....

Name of NPPO and importing country:.....

Type of recognition requested (PFA or ALPP): .....
Pest(s) under consideration: .....
Commodity(ies) or other regulated article(s): .....
Location of the area: .....

List of attached documents*: .....

Date: ..... / ..... / .....
(day) (month) (year)
Signature on behalf of exporting country NPPO: .....

* As described in section 4.1 of this standard.

[2] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only.

Draft ISPM
May 2006
For country consultation

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS FOR REGULATED PESTS

Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, ----

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard presents a list of treatments that are internationally recognized and intended for use by NPPOs to meet their phytosanitary requirements. The treatments provide the minimum requirements to achieve treatment of a regulated pest at a stated efficacy.

This standard also describes the requirements for submission and evaluation of a phytosanitary treatment for use as a phytosanitary measure.

This standard only applies to treatments for regulated pests and used on plants, plant products or other regulated articles in international trade, or for other phytosanitary purposes.

The scope of this standard does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other internal requirements for approval of treatment measures (e.g. irradiation). The inclusion of a phytosanitary treatment in the present ISPM does not create any obligation for a contracting party to approve the treatment, register it, or process it for use in its territory.

REFERENCES

*Glossary of phytosanitary term*s, 2005. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

For the purpose of country consultation, this section also contains terms or definitions which are new or revised in the present draft standard. Once this standard has been adopted, the new and revised terms and definitions will be transferred into ISPM No. 5, and will not appear in the standard itself.

New term and definition:

treatment schedule	The elements of a treatment that are critical to achieving the stated efficacy.

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Phytosanitary treatments may be required by contracting parties as phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of pests of phytosanitary concern.

Treatments should fulfil certain requirements in relation to their efficacy, feasibility and applicability.

National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) or Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) submit a treatment for inclusion in the ISPM on phytosanitary treatments by providing information on the treatment, pest(s) and commodity(ies) or regulated articles concerned. The submission should include efficacy data on the treatment under laboratory or controlled experimental conditions, and also under operational conditions. The expected level of efficacy of the treatment should be stated in the submission and should be applicable to use of the treatment internationally. Information on the technical feasibility and commercial applicability of the treatment should be provided.

Submissions will be evaluated by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments. After adoption by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measure (CPM), phytosanitary treatments will be incorporated into Annex 1 of this standard.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of the IPPC is "*… to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control …*" (Article I.1 of the IPPC, 1997). The requirement or application of phytosanitary treatments to commodities and regulated articles is a phytosanitary measure used by contracting parties to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests.

Article VII.1 of the IPPC 1997 states: "*... contracting parties shall have sovereign authority to regulate, in accordance with applicable international agreements, the entry of plants and plant products and other regulated articles and, to this end, may:*

a) *prescribe and adopt phytosanitary measures concerning the importation of plants, plant products and other regulated articles, including, for example, inspection, prohibition on importation, and treatment.*"

Phytosanitary measures required by a contracting party should be technically justified (Article VII.2a of the IPPC, 1997).

For many years, National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) have utilized phytosanitary treatments to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests. Many of these treatments are supported by extensive research data and others are used based on historical evidence which supports their efficacy. In practice, most countries use the same treatments or similar treatments for specified pests; however, there is currently no body to evaluate treatments for their efficacy and no central repository for listing such treatments. The Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, at its sixth session in 2004, recognized the need for international recognition of phytosanitary treatments and approved the formation of a Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) for that purpose.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Criteria for Treatments

Treatments for which a submission can be made include, but are not limited to: chemical, irradiation, heat, cold, controlled atmosphere. NPPOs and RPPOs should take into account other factors when considering phytosanitary treatments for approval, such as the effects on human health and safety, animal health and the environment (see the preamble and Article I.1 of the IPPC, 1997). Effects on the quality of the commodity should also be considered.

2. General Requirements for Phytosanitary Treatments

The NPPO or RPPO should ensure that phytosanitary treatments are:

- effective in killing, inactivating, or removing target pests, rendering pests infertile/incapable of further development or devitalizing pests associated with the target commodity(ies) or regulated article(s). The level of efficacy of the treatment should be stated (quantified or expressed statistically). Where statistical data is unavailable, other evidence that supports the efficacy (i.e. historical and/or practical information/experience) should be provided.
- well documented and show that the efficacy data has been generated using appropriate experimentation procedures, including an appropriate experimental design. The data supporting the treatment should be verifiable, reproducible and based on statistically sound methods or on established and accepted international practice and, where possible, it should have been published in a peer-reviewed journal.
- feasible and applicable for use in international trade or other movement, e.g. for research purposes.

3. Specific Requirements for Phytosanitary Treatments

Information on phytosanitary treatments should include the following elements:

- summary information
- efficacy data in support of the submission of a phytosanitary treatment
- information on commercial feasibility and applicability.

3.1 Summary information

The summary information should be submitted by NPPOs or RPPOs utilizing the form provided in Annex 2 and should include:

- name of the treatment
- name of the NPPO or RPPO
- contact details of a person responsible for submission of the treatment
- description of the treatment (treatment type, target pest, treatment schedule, other information)
- reason for submission, including its relevance to existing ISPMs.

3.2 Efficacy data in support of the submission of a phytosanitary treatment

The source of all efficacy data provided in the submission (published or unpublished) should be provided. Supporting data should be presented clearly and systematically.

3.2.1 Efficacy data under laboratory/controlled conditions

The pest life-cycle stage for the treatment should be specified. Usually, the most resistant stage of the pest(s) is the stage for which a treatment is proposed and established. However, practical considerations should be taken into account, as well as pest control strategies aimed at exploiting vulnerable or specific stages of a pest.

If efficacy data is submitted for a life-cycle stage that is not considered to be the most resistant, rationale for this (e.g. a summary of the appropriate pest control strategy) should be provided. The efficacy data provided should specify the statistical level of confidence supporting efficacy claims made for treatment of the specified life-cycle stage.

Where possible, data should be presented on methods used to determine the effective dose/treatment to demonstrate the range of efficacy of the treatment (e.g. dose/efficacy curves). Treatments can only be adopted for the conditions under which they were tested. Additional information should be provided to support any extrapolation if the scope of a treatment is to be extended (e.g. extending the range of temperatures or the inclusion of other varieties). The materials and methods utilized in the experiments should be suitable for the use of the treatment at the stated efficacy.

The data provided should include detailed information, but is not limited to, the following elements:

Pest information

- identity of the pest to the appropriate level (e.g. strain, biotype, physiological race and life stage, laboratory or field strain)
- conditions under which the pests are cultured/reared or grown
- biological traits of the pest relevant to the treatment (e.g. viability, genetic variability, weight, developmental time, fecundity, freedom from disease or parasites)
- method of natural/artificial infestation
- determination of most resistant species/life stage (in the commodity where appropriate).

Commodity/regulated article information

- commodity type/cultivar (where varietal differences impact on treatment efficacy, data should be provided for all varieties under consideration)
- conditions of the commodity, for example:
  - whether it was free from disease/non-target pest infestation or pesticide residue
  - size, shape, weight, stage of maturity, quality, variety, etc.
  - infested at a susceptible growth stage
- type of regulated article.

Experimental parameters

- level of confidence provided by the laboratory testing, method of statistical analysis, and the data supporting that calculation (e.g. number of subjects treated, number of replicate tests, controls)
- experimental facilities and equipment
- experimental design (e.g. randomized complete block design)
- experimental conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity, diurnal cycle)
- monitoring of critical parameters (e.g. exposure time, dose, temperature (target commodity and air), relative humidity)
- methodology to measure the effectiveness of the treatment (e.g. whether mortality is the proper parameter, whether the end-point mortality was assessed at the correct time, mortality or sterility of treated and control group)
- determination of efficacy over a range of critical parameters, where appropriate, such as exposure time, dose, temperature, relative humidity and water content.

3.2.2 Efficacy data using operational conditions

The treatment developed under laboratory conditions should also be validated by testing under operational or simulated operational conditions. Results of these tests should confirm that the application of the treatment schedule achieves the stated efficacy under conditions in which the treatment will be used. Where treatment specifications differ in operational trials, the test protocol modifications should be indicated.

Data may be presented from preliminary tests to refine the treatment schedule to establish the effective dose (e.g. temperature, chemical, irradiation) under operational conditions.

In some cases the method of achieving the effective dose will be different from the method established under laboratory conditions. Data should be provided that supports any extrapolation of laboratory results.

The same data requirements as listed in section 3.2.1 should also be provided for these tests. Other data required are listed below:

- factors that affect the efficacy of the treatment (packaging, packing method, stacking, timing of treatments, pre/post packaging or processing, in transit, on arrival). The circumstances of the treatment should be stated, for example the efficacy of a treatment may be affected by packaging, and data should be provided to support all the circumstances that are applicable.
- monitoring of critical parameters (dose, temperature (commodity and air), relative humidity). For example:
  - the number and placement of gas sampling lines (fumigation)
  - the number and placement of temperature/humidity sensors.

In addition, any special procedures that affect the success of the treatment (e.g. to maintain the quality of the commodity) should also be included.

3.3 Information on commercial feasibility and applicability

The phytosanitary treatment should be feasible and applicable internationally.

Information should be provided to support the phytosanitary treatment including such items as:

- feasibility of carrying out the phytosanitary treatment (includes ease of use, risks to operators, technical complexity, training required, equipment required, cost)
- extent to which other NPPOs have approved the treatment as a phytosanitary measure, if known
- availability of expertise needed to apply the phytosanitary treatment internationally
- versatility of the phytosanitary treatment (e.g. application to a wide range of countries/pests/commodities)
- the degree to which the phytosanitary treatment complements other treatments or procedures (e.g. potential for the treatment to be used as part of a systems approach for one pest or to complement treatments for other pests)
- feasibility of having the phytosanitary treatment accepted at the international level
- consideration of potential non-target effects (e.g. impacts to environment, to non-target organisms)
- applicability of treatment with respect to specific commodity/pest combinations
- commercial relevance
- technical viability
- human and animal health and safety
- commodity quality.

Treatment schedules should adequately describe the method for applying the treatment in a commercial environment.

4. Evaluation and Publication of Phytosanitary Treatments

The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments will prioritize and evaluate the submissions for their suitability (see Appendix 1). After adoption by the CPM, phytosanitary treatments will be incorporated into Annex 1 of this standard.

ANNEX 1

APPROVED PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS[1]

Phytosanitary treatments will be incorporated into this Annex after adoption by the CPM.

[1] This annex is an official part of the standard.

ANNEX 2

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SUBMISSION OF A PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENT[2]

The following summary information should be provided (see section 3.1). This cover page is designed to assist the evaluation process. The information required in sections 3.2 and 3.3 should be appended to this cover page. Text in brackets is given for explanatory purposes.

Name of treatment (Provide enough detail to identify the treatment. For example, cold treatment of navel oranges for Mediterranean fruit fly): Indicate ISPM number in the box if submission is applicable to an ISPM ☐	
Name of NPPO or RPPO:	
Name of person responsible for the submission of the treatment (contact person:	
Position and/or title:	
Affiliation:	
Complete mailing address:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	
Treatment description Treatment type (e.g. chemical, irradiation, heat, cold): Target commodity(ies)/regulated article(s) (include taxonomic classification, description of commodity, state of preservation/processing or maturity (e.g. fruit, plants for planting, part of plant, wood), cultivar or variety, intended use, description of regulated article (e.g. ship, container, soil, machinery, wood, silo) as appropriate): Target pest(s): the identity of the target pest(s) (taxonomic information including strains, biotypes and, where appropriate, life stage(s))	

[2] This annex is an official part of the standard.

Schedule (include description such as active ingredient, dose, duration and temperature): Other information (delivery method, pre/post handling conditions, etc.):
Reason for submission: (describe why the treatment is needed; where a treatment is widely used, include the countries where approved. Also, is it relevant to any existing ISPMs?)
Signature: _____ Date submitted: _____

Send submissions to:
E-mail: ippc@fao.org **Fax:** (+39) 06 5705 4819
Mail: IPPC Secretariat (AGPP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

APPENDIX 1

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZING AND EVALUATING SUBMITTED INFORMATION ON PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS[3]

1. Priorities

Factors for determining priorities include:

- use of the phytosanitary treatment as an alternative treatment to methyl bromide
- value/volume of trade affected by phytosanitary treatment
- relevance and value to a standard under development requiring phytosanitary treatment(s)
- frequency with which a phytosanitary treatment is linked to a trade issue (e.g. disputes or need for repeated bilateral discussions)
- relevance and utility to developing countries
- emergency need for the phytosanitary treatment
- long term benefits of the phytosanitary treatment (e.g. chemicals likely to be banned or withdrawn would be low priority)
- issues associated with deferring or rejecting the phytosanitary treatment
- applicability to a wide range of commodities and pests.

2. Evaluations of Submissions

Submissions will be considered by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments only when the information outlined in section 3 of ISPM No. -- (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) is complete.

The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments will exercise due respect for confidentiality where sensitive information is provided by the applicant.

In evaluating submissions, the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments will consider the following criteria:

- the experience or expertise in the subject area of the laboratory, organization and/or scientist(s) involved in producing the data
- whether the data was published. More weight may be given to data that was published in international peer-reviewed journals
- the availability of experts to evaluate the phytosanitary treatment
- whether researchers utilized a quality assurance or accreditation program in the development and/or testing of the phytosanitary treatment.

Treatments will only be approved for the conditions under which they were tested, unless data is presented to support extrapolation (e.g. to apply the treatment to a range of pest species or commodities).

3. Outcome of Evaluation

Once a submission has been evaluated and the treatment has been found to meet the criteria for adoption internationally, it will be recommended as an international treatment. After adoption by the CPM, the phytosanitary treatment will be incorporated into Annex 1 of ISPM No. --: *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests.*

If the submission fails to meet the criteria for adoption internationally, the reason(s) will be communicated to the contact identified on the submission. There may be a recommendation to provide additional information or to initiate further work (e.g. research, field testing, analysis).

[3] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only.

Draft ISPM
For country consultation
May 2006

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ESTABLISHMENT OF AREAS OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE FOR FRUIT FLIES (TEPHRITIDAE)

Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, ----

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard provides guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (including places and sites of production of low pest prevalence) for use as a risk mitigation measure to facilitate trade of fruits and vegetables. This standard applies to fruit flies (Tephritidae) of economic importance.

REFERENCES

Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, 1994. World Trade Organization, Geneva.
Determination of pest status in an area, 1998. ISPM No. 8, FAO, Rome.
Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae), 2006. ISPM No. 26, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for pest risk analysis, 1996. ISPM No. 2, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for surveillance, 1997. ISPM No. 6, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines on lists of regulated pests, 2003. ISPM No. 19, FAO, Rome.
International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.
Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms, 2004. ISPM No. 11, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence, 2005. ISPM No. 22, FAO, Rome.
Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites, 1999. ISPM No. 10, FAO, Rome.
Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes, 2003. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

For the purpose of country consultation, this section also contains terms or definitions which are new or revised in the present draft standard. Once this standard has been adopted, the new and revised terms and definitions will be transferred into ISPM No. 5, and will not appear in the standard itself.

New term and definition

target fruit fly species	Fruit fly species identified by the NPPO for a commodity intended to be traded or moved from an area, place or site of production.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS STANDARD

FF-ALPP	area of low pest prevalence for fruit flies
FF-PFA	pest free area for fruit flies
FFF-POP	fruit fly free place of production
FFF-PS	fruit fly free production site
FFLP-POP	fruit fly low prevalence place of production
FFLP-PS	fruit fly low prevalence production site
FTD	number of flies per trap per day
FTW	number of flies per trap per week

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

The general requirements for characterizing and utilizing an area of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPP) include:

- determination
- establishment
- verification and declaration
- maintenance.

For the establishment of the FF-ALPP, a parameter used to estimate fruit fly prevalence and the efficiency of trapping devices for surveillance should be determined. A table of levels used internationally is provided (Appendix 1). Surveillance, control measures and corrective action planning are required. Corrective action planning is described in Annex 1.

Additional requirements include the suspension, loss and reinstatement (if possible) of the status of the FF-ALPP, as well as documentation and review.

Detailed guidance on the use of regulatory control and preparation of a pest risk analysis is provided in the specific requirements for:

- FF-ALPPs that are established as buffer zones for pest free areas for fruit flies (FF-PFAs), fruit fly free places of production (FFF-POP) or fruit fly free production sites (FFF-PS)
- FF-ALPPs for export, usually associated with a systems approach.

BACKGROUND

Areas of low pest prevalence (ALPPs) are mentioned in the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO-SPS Agreement) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, 1997). The concept and provisions of areas of low pest prevalence are addressed in ISPM No. 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) and may be used as part of a systems approach.

Areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) may occur naturally, or may be artificially created by a National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) to protect areas, places of production or production sites free of fruit flies. In other instances, FF-ALPPs are stages of a fruit fly eradication process.

The decision to create an FF-ALPP for export of a particular host of fruit fly is closely linked to trade opportunities and to economic and operational feasibility. An area can be defined as an FF-ALPP for one or more target fruit fly species; however, for export purposes, in most instances a specific systems approach based on such an FF-ALPP is required for the target fruit fly species. A case where this may not be necessary, however, is the movement of host fruit from one FF-ALPP to another FF-ALPP of the same pest status.

Advantages of implementing ALPPs for fruit flies may include:

- decreased pesticide usage
- increased fruit and vegetable production and quality
- promoting the use of biological control methods
- facilitation of trade if the fruit is pest free
- facilitation of transit of pest free fruit or other uninfested regulated articles through an FF-PFA.

REQUIREMENTS

1. General Requirements

1.1 Determination of an FF-ALPP

General procedures for determination of an ALPP are described in section 2.1 of ISPM No. 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*). The following elements should also be considered for the determination of an FF-ALPP:

- target fruit fly species
- delimitation of the area.

1.1.1 Target fruit fly species

Before establishing an FF-ALPP, the target fruit fly species shall be identified.

1.1.2 Delimitation of the area

The NPPO should define the limits of a proposed FF-ALPP. In most cases, FF-ALPPs do not require isolation, either geographic or artificially created through a buffer zone; however, geographic isolation, if it is in place, would help to maintain the target fruit flies at a low prevalence level.

Boundaries should be closely related to the relative occurrence of major hosts of the target fruit flies. In practice, however, FF-ALPPs are generally delimited by readily recognizable boundaries, which may be administrative (e.g. country, province or community borders), geographic features (e.g. rivers, lakes, seas, mountain ranges or roads), protected areas (national parks, and forests) or property boundaries.

1.2 Procedures to establish an FF-ALPP

1.2.1 Establishment of the parameter used to estimate the level of fruit fly prevalence

Parameters used to determine the level of fruit fly prevalence in the FF-ALPP should be defined. The most widely used parameter is the number of flies per trap per day (FTD). This is usually expressed as an average of the total number of traps deployed in the whole area, but in order to have more precise data it may be presented spatially on the basis of trap density (i.e. FTD per unit area) or temporally for each trap present in an area over time (see *Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes*, IAEA/FAO- TG/FFP, 2003. IAEA, Vienna).

In some cases, such as an area where sterile insect technique (SIT) is applied or where no efficient attractant is available for the target fruit fly species, other parameters such as the number of larvae per fruit, per weight or per sample may be used (see Appendix 2 of ISPM No. 26: *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*).

The FTD is a population index used to estimate the average number of flies captured by one trap in one day. This parameter estimates the relative number of fruit fly adults in a given time and space. It is used as baseline information to compare fruit fly populations among different places and/or times.

The FTD value is the result of dividing the total number of captured flies by the product obtained from multiplying the total number of inspected traps by the average number of days the traps were exposed in the field. The formula is as follows:

$$FTD = \frac{F}{T \times D}$$

Where

F = total number of flies
T = number of inspected traps
D = average number of days traps were exposed in the field.

In cases where traps are regularly inspected on a weekly basis, the parameter may be "flies per trap per week" (FTW). It estimates the number of flies captured by one trap in one week. Thus, FTW is equivalent to sevenfold the FTD.

1.2.2 Determining the specified level of low prevalence

For every FF-ALPP a specified level of low prevalence should be determined. The level described by an FTD value or other parameter will very much depend on the level of risk associated with the target fruit fly species-host-area relationship. Thus the biology of the target fruit flies, including behaviour, reproduction and dispersion capacity, plays a major role.

If a FF-ALPP is intended for export, the specified level should be established in conjunction with the importing country. Usually higher parameter values are used for marginal or poor hosts of the target fruit flies species and lower parameter values are used for normal field hosts of the target fruit flies species.

Appendix 1 provides examples of FTD values that have been used internationally for a range of FF-ALPPs (varying in host, fruit fly and surveillance system).

1.2.3 Efficiency of trapping devices for surveillance

Other important elements that should be taken into account are the efficiency of the types of traps and attractants used to estimate the levels of the pest population and the procedures applied for servicing the traps. The rationale is that different trap efficiencies produce different FTD values at the same location, so that they have a significant effect in measuring the prevalence level of the target fruit fly species.

1.2.4 Surveillance system

Surveillance systems based on traps are similar in any type of fruit fly prevalence area. The surveillance used in an FF-ALPP may include those processes described in ISPM No. 6: *Guidelines for surveillance*, section 2.2.2 of ISPM No. 26: *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*, and *Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes* (IAEA, 2003).

Host sampling as a routine surveillance process is not widely utilized for monitoring fruit flies in low prevalence areas except in areas where SIT is applied, where it can be a major tool.

In some cases, however, the NPPO may complement trapping with host sampling for fruit fly survey and/or monitoring, particularly for fruit flies that respond poorly to known attractants. In this instance, surveillance procedures may include those described in section 2.2.2.2 and Appendix 2 of the ISPM No. 26: *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae).*

The presence and abundance of major non-commercial fruit fly hosts should also be defined. This information will help in planning the trapping and host sampling activities and may help in anticipating the potential ease or difficulty of maintaining the phytosanitary status of the area.

Prior to the establishment of FF-ALPP, surveillance aiming at assessing the presence and abundance of the target fruit fly species should be undertaken for a period determined by climatic characteristics of the area and as technically appropriate for at least 12 consecutive months, aimed at assessing the presence and abundance of the target fruit fly species. Specific surveys carried out for a longer period will help in understanding the host sequence and seasonal and spatial distribution of the target fruit fly species in the area.

The NPPO should have identification capabilities for the target fruit fly species found during the surveys (whether adult or larvae) or have access to suitable specialists.

1.2.5 Control measures

In order to reduce fruit fly populations to or below the established level of low prevalence, specific phytosanitary procedures may be used. In most cases, suppression of fruit fly populations will involve the use of more than one control option. Since the target fruit fly species are permanently present in the area, preventive and/or long-lasting measures to maintain fruit flies at or below the specified level of low prevalence may be applied.

Phytosanitary measures to suppress fruit fly populations in FF-ALPPs include a number of preventive and/or corrective control methods, which may be selected and combined into a strategy for suppression. Available methods may include:

- chemical control (e.g. selective insecticide bait, aerial and ground spraying, bait stations and male annihilation technique using pheromones)
- biological control (e.g. natural enemies, SIT)
- cultural control, including:
  - orchard sanitation
  - replacement of wild host plants by non-host plants or tolerant varieties
  - destruction of mature fruit of wild hosts
  - rough pruning before the fructification period
  - removal of shade trees.

1.3 Verification and declaration of low pest prevalence

The NPPO verifies the fruit fly low pest prevalence status of the area (see ISPM No. 8: *Determination of pest status in an area*) by checking the compliance with the procedures set up in accordance with this standard.

In order to be able to verify the fruit fly low pest prevalence, FF-ALPP status should be continuously checked after the FF-ALPP has been established and phytosanitary measures for the maintenance of the FF-ALPP have been put in place.

Such verification may include:

- additional surveillance implemented for specific periods of time at a level of sensitivity that will ensure the detection of the target fruit fly species, if present, in accordance with the low pest prevalence level
- fruit sampling in field and local markets of major hosts, preferably at the beginning and end of the fructification seasons
- quality control of the routine surveillance and specimen identification processes.

The NPPO should officially declare the establishment of the FF-ALPP and notify trading partners as appropriate.

1.4 Maintenance of the FF-ALPP

1.4.1 Surveillance

In order to maintain the FF-ALPP status, the NPPO should engage in surveillance, as described in section 1.2.4.

1.4.2 Control measures

The NPPO should apply the control measures required to maintain the FF-ALPP as described in section 1.2.5. When the fruit fly low prevalence level is close to being reached, the NPPO may require implementation of additional control measures.

1.4.3 Corrective action plans

A corrective action plan for the FF-ALPP should be applied by the NPPO in the case of an outbreak of fruit flies. The corrective action plan should be based on the measures described in Annex 1.

1.5 Suspension, loss and reinstatement of FF-ALPP status

1.5.1 Suspension of FF-ALPP status

If the low pest prevalence level of the target fruit fly species is exceeded in a limited area that can be identified and isolated, then the FF-ALPP may be redefined to suspend that area. When such a suspension is put in place, the criteria for lifting the suspension and restoring the original FF-ALPP status should be made clear. Trading partners should be notified as appropriate of these actions.

In the case of a FF-ALPP that is a buffer zone for an FF-PFA, FFF-POP and/or FFF-PS, the suspension may also affect the pest free area, pest free place of production and/or pest free production site as appropriate.

1.5.2 Loss of status

Loss of FF-ALPP status should occur if the low pest prevalence level of the target fruit fly species is exceeded in the whole area or if critical failures in the procedures occur. Trading partners should be notified as appropriate of any change in FF-ALPP status.

In the case of a FF-ALPP that is a buffer zone for an FF-PFA, FFF-POP and/or FFF-PS, a loss of status of the ALPP may also affect the pest free area, pest free place of production and/or pest free production site as appropriate. Further guidance on PFAs for fruit flies is provided in ISPM No. 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*).

1.5.3 Reinstatement

Reinstatement of FF-ALPP status may take place:

- in the case where the low pest prevalence level is exceeded, only after the conditions for establishment of the FF-ALPP have again been achieved
- in the case of faulty procedures, only when these have been rectified.

1.6 Documentation and review

1.6.1 Documentation

Determination, establishment, verification and maintenance of an FF-ALPP should be adequately documented and properly recorded. It is recommended that a manual of standard operational procedures, including quality control procedures, is prepared for the FF-ALPP. This should be reviewed and updated regularly.

For determination and establishment, documentation may include:

- delimitation records: (a) detailed maps showing the boundaries, natural barriers (if present) and entry points; (b) description of agricultural/ecological features such as the location of main host areas, marginal host areas and urban areas; and (c) climatic features
- surveillance records: types of surveys, number and type of traps and lures, trap density, trap arrays, amount of fruit sampled, number of target fruit flies captured by species for each trap
- record of control measures used: type(s) and locations.

For verification and maintenance, documentation may include the data recorded to demonstrate the population levels of the target fruit fly species.

1.6.2 Record keeping

Records should be kept for at least three years and should be accessible, as appropriate, for easy retrieval. Documentation should be made available on request.

1.7 Quality control

The NPPO should evaluate the operation of the procedures for establishment and maintenance of the FF-ALPP using quality control procedures. Critical elements in which quality control should be implemented include:

- operation of surveillance procedures
- trapping materials (traps, attractants)
- identification capability
- application of control measures
- record keeping
- implementation of corrective actions, where applied.

2. Specific Requirements

Two different categories of FF-ALPPs exist with different types of specific requirements:

- an ALPP set up as a buffer zone for an FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS (either as a permanent buffer zone or as part of an eradication process)
- an ALPP set up for export purposes, usually in conjunction with other risk mitigation measures as a component of a systems approach. (This may include all or part of an FF-ALPP that acts as a buffer zone.)

2.1 An FF-ALPP as a buffer zone for an FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS

In cases where the biology of the target fruit fly species is such that it is likely to disperse from an infested area into an FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS, it is necessary to define a buffer zone with a low fruit fly prevalence (see ISPM No. 26: *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)* and ISPM No. 10: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*). These FF-ALPPs are usually established at the time of setting up the FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS.

2.1.1 Determination of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone

Determining procedures may include those listed in section 1.1. In addition, in delimiting the buffer zone, detailed maps may be included showing the boundaries of the FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS, location of major host areas, location of urban areas, entry points and control checkpoints, if they exist. It is also relevant to include data related to natural biogeographical features such as climate, location of valleys, plains, rivers, lakes and sea, and those areas that function as natural barriers. The size of the buffer zone in relation to the size of the area being protected will depend on the biology of the target fruit fly species (including behaviour, reproduction and dispersion capacity), the intrinsic characteristics of the FF-ALPP and of the FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS, and on the economic and operational feasibility of establishing the FF-ALPP.

2.1.2 Establishment of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone

The establishment procedures are described in section 1.2. In addition, regulatory controls may be applied.

2.1.2.1 Regulatory controls

In some cases, regulatory controls are required to regulate the movement into the area of host commodities of the target fruit fly species. Additional information can be found in section 2.2.3 of ISPM No. 26: *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae).*

2.1.3 Maintenance of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone

Procedures may include those listed in section 1.4. In the case of an FF-ALPP established as buffer zone to protect an FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS, because it has features closely related to the area or place of production it protects, procedures for maintenance may include those listed for the FF-PFA, FFF-POP or FFF-PS as described in section 2.3 of ISPM No. 26: *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies*. Sections 3.1.4.2, 3.1.4.3 and 3.1.4.4 of ISPM No. 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) also provide appropriate guidelines.

2.2 FF-ALPPs for export purposes

FF-ALPPs may be used to facilitate fruit and vegetable exports from the area. In most cases the FF-ALPP acts as a fruit fly low prevalence place of production (FFLP-POP) or fruit fly low prevalence production site (FFLP-PS) and is the main component of a systems approach as a pest risk mitigation measure supplemented by some other independent measure(s). An FF-ALPP acting as a stage of an eradication process may also be used for export purposes.

Examples of measures and/or factors used in conjunction with FF-ALPPs include:

- post-harvest treatments
- poor hosts / less attractive hosts
- varieties tolerant to the target fruit fly species
- import during restricted seasons
- physical barriers (e.g. pre-harvest bagging, insect-proof structures).

2.2.1 Determination of an FF-ALPP for export purposes

Determining procedures may include those listed in section 1.1. In addition, the following elements should be considered for the determination of an FF-ALPP:

- list of products (hosts) of interest
- additional information.

2.2.1.1 List of products (hosts) of interest

In the case of FF-ALPPs established for export purposes, the eligible products should be identified.

2.2.1.2 Additional information

When establishing an FF-ALPP for exporting purposes, there will be additional information requirements in relation to the proposed area. This relevant information may include:

- a list of other fruit fly species that may be present in the FF-ALPP
- a list of other commercial and non-commercial hosts of the target fruit fly species present but not intended for export and their level of occurrence, as appropriate
- any available historical records in connection with biology, occurrence and control of the target fruit fly species.

2.2.2 Maintenance of an FF-ALPP for export purposes

Maintenance procedures may include those listed in section 1.4. However, additional measures may be required to prevent the entrance of additional target fruit fly species into the FF-ALPP. Options to strengthen procedures include:

- physical and biological barriers, such as elimination of host plants that fructify at the same time as the host commodity around the places of production
- perimeter trap-hosts in the places of production
- elimination of alternate hosts around the places of production
- reduction in the number of trees that provide shelter to fruit flies around the FFLP-POP and FFLP-PS.

In this type of FF-ALPP, surveillance and control measures should be applied, if appropriate, throughout the fruiting seasons (pre-harvest and harvest) of the products (hosts) of interest. During the off-season period, however, if appropriate, a surveillance process may be applied intermittently. This will depend on the biology of the target fruit fly species and its relationship with the major hosts that fructify during the off-season.

ANNEX 1

GUIDELINES ON CORRECTIVE ACTION PLANS FOR FRUIT FLIES IN AN FF-ALPP[1]

The detection of an outbreak (i.e. a sudden significant increase of fruit fly population above the established low prevalence level) of the target fruit fly species in the FF-ALPP triggers a corrective action plan. The objective of the corrective action plan is to ensure suppression of the fruit fly to enable reaching the level of low prevalence as soon as possible.

The corrective action plan should be prepared taking into account the biology of the target fruit fly species, the geography of the FF-ALPP, climatic conditions, phenology and host distribution within the area.

The elements required for implementation of a corrective action plan include:

- criteria for the declaration of an outbreak
- time scales for the initial response and follow-up activities
- technical criteria for a delimiting survey (trapping and fruit sampling), and application of the suppression actions
- identification capability
- availability of sufficient operational resources
- effective communication within the NPPO and with the trading partner, including provision of contact details of all parties involved.

Actions to apply the corrective action plan

1. Declaration of an outbreak and first actions

The NPPO shall have a written document (the corrective action plan) to be used as a guideline and specific criteria to define an outbreak in an FF-ALPP and to decide on a course of action to be followed.

The NPPO might have a task force responsible for applying those measures delineated in the corrective action plan. The task force may be comprised of official and industry personnel; however, the NPPO shall be responsible for leading the actions. The task force shall meet immediately after an outbreak is declared.

2. Determination of the phytosanitary features of the outbreak

Immediately after the detection of an outbreak, a delimiting survey, which includes additional traps, and usually fruit sampling of major-host fruits, as well as an increased trap inspection rate, should be implemented to determine the size of the affected area and the level of the fruit fly prevalence.

3. Suspension and loss of FF-ALPP status

If the affected area is limited and can be isolated, the FF-ALPP may be redefined and the affected area is suspended.

If the affected area is so large that it might jeopardize the status of the whole FF-ALPP, the area shall be declared as infested and the status is lost.

4. Implementation of control measures in the affected area

Specific suppression actions should be immediately implemented in the affected area(s). Suppression actions may include:

- selective insecticide-bait treatments (aerial and/or ground spraying and bait stations)
- sterile fly release
- male annihilation technique
- collection and destruction of affected fruit
- stripping and destruction of major host fruits, if possible.

In the case of an FF-ALPP acting as a buffer zone for an FF-PFA, operation of quarantine checkpoints to prevent the movement of infested fruit from the affected area to a PFA should be immediately enforced. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country, for example, supplementary trapping.

5. Criteria for lifting the suspension or reinstatement of FF-ALPP status

The criteria for lifting the suspension and reinstatement of FF-ALPP status should be based on having the level of prevalence below the value established for as long as necessary. The time period will depend on the biology of the species and the environmental conditions[2].

[1] This annex is an official part of the standard.

[2] The period starts from the last detection. For some species, for lifting of suspension no further detection should occur for one biological cycle of the pest, and for re-instatement no further detection should occur for two biological cycles. However the required period should be based on scientific information including that provided by the surveillance systems in place.

Once the criteria have been fulfilled, normal surveillance levels and suppression actions are reinstated.

6. Notification of relevant agencies

Relevant NPPOs and other agencies should be kept informed of corrective actions as appropriate.

APPENDIX 1

EXAMPLES OF FTD VALUES USED AS LOW PEST PREVALENCE FOR FRUIT FLIES[3]

Examples from a range of international scenarios illustrating the determination of low levels of fruit fly prevalence measured in flies per trap per day (FTD).[4]

Target pest	Scenario			Trap type	Attractant	Trap density (trap/km^2)	Inspection period (days)	FTD values/ area specified
	Use of the ALPP	Host of interest	Period					
ALPP used as buffer zone								
Ceratitis capitata	Protecting FF-PFA	All	Throughout the year	Jackson	TML	0.25–1.0	7–14	0.1/zone
Ceratitis capitata	Protecting FFF-POP/PS	Peppers	Pre-harvest and harvesting season	Jackson	TML	4–10	7	0.1–0.001/ surrounding area
Ceratitis capitata	Protecting FFF-POP/PS	Tomatoes	Pre-harvest and harvesting season	Jackson	TML	4–10	7	0.1–0.001/ surrounding area
Ceratitis capitata	Protecting FFF-POP/PS	Papaya	Throughout the year	Jackson	TML	2	14	0.001/surrounding area
ALPP used for export purposes								
Ceratitis capitata	In combination with post-harvest treatment	Clementines/ Oranges	Pre-harvest and harvesting season	Jackson	TML	0.7	7	< 0.5/orchard
Anastrepha obliqua	In combination with post-harvest treatment	Mango	Pre-harvest and harvesting season	McPhail	Protein bait	100	7	0.01/orchard
Anastrepha ludens and *Anastrepha* spp.	In combination with post-harvest treatment	Orange, grapefruit and tangerine	Throughout the year	McPhail	Protein bait	20	7	0.07–0.1/orchard
Anastrepha ludens, A. serpentina, A. striata	In a systems approach	Avocado	Throughout the year	McPhail	Protein bait	10	7	0.01/orchard
Ceratitis capitata, Anastrepha ludens, A. obliqua, A. striata, A. fraterculus and *A. serpentina*	In a systems approach	Pitahaya	Pre-harvest and harvesting season	Jackson and McPhail	TML and protein bait	100	7	0.07/orchard
Ceratitis capitata and *Anastrepha* spp.	In combination with post-harvest treatment	Papaya	Throughout the year	Jackson and McPhail	TML and protein bait	50 and 50	7	1.00/orchard
Ceratitis capitata and *Anastrepha* spp.	In combination with post-harvest treatment	Mango	Pre-harvest and harvesting season	Jackson and McPhail	TML and protein bait	10 and 10	7	< 1

ALPP = area of low pest prevalence; FF-PFA = pest free area for fruit flies; FFF-POP/PS = fruit fly free place of production/production site; TML = trimedlure.

[3] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only.
[4] Information given in the table was taken from bilateral protocols set up by various countries.

May 2006
For country consultation

AMENDMENTS TO ISPM No. 5 (*GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS*)

The Standards Committee agreed to the following proposals made by the Glossary Working Group (GWG) in relation to new or revised terms in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). A brief explanation is given for each proposal. For revised terms and definitions, explanations of the changes made to the last approved definition are also given. It is suggested that comments should relate to these changes.

1. NEW TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Phytosanitary security; integrity (of a consignment)

Background

These two terms/definitions were proposed new terms/definitions sent out for country consultation in 2004. In light of the country comments, the SC returned *phytosanitary integrity* to the GWG. The definition for *security* was presented to ICPM-7, but the ICPM requested the GWG to review the term in light of comments provided at the ICPM.

The following points may be considered when reviewing the definitions below:
- there is a relationship between *security* and *integrity* and there would be several possibilities to link the terms with each other, recognizing that *integrity* relates to what is written on the PC.
- it is proposed that *integrity* would cover the physical state of the consignment as declared on the PC, and *security*, as in the sense of article IV.2g of the IPPC would cover composition, substitution and reinfestation, i.e. both maintenance of integrity and prevention of reinfestation.
- it is noted that the IPPC uses the phrase "phytosanitary security", which is therefore used in this proposal.

Proposed definitions

phytosanitary security	Maintenance of the integrity of a consignment, without loss or substitution, and prevention of its infestation, by the appropriate phytosanitary measures
integrity (of a consignment)	Composition of a consignment as described by its Phytosanitary Certificate or other document

2. REVISED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Buffer zone

Background

A revised definition of buffer zone was approved at ICPM-7 as part of ISPM No. 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*). The ICPM recommended that the GWG review it to consider some additional comments.

The following points are made in relation to the proposed definition:
- it is noted that the maintenance of a buffer zone requires application of measures. However, these are not necessarily phytosanitary measures (since a country may want to maintain a buffer zone for a pest which is not a regulated pest for that country, i.e. for which only domestic measures are applied).
- there is no need to list in the definitions all the different types of areas to which buffer zone could apply (unlike in the previous definition), but a generic wording *area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes* is proposed.

Proposed definition

buffer zone	An area surrounding or adjacent to an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes, subjected to control measures to minimize the risk of spread of a target pest in or out of the delimited area

2.2 Compliance procedure (for a consignment)

Background

The definition for *compliance procedure (for a consignment)* was presented to ICPM-7, but the ICPM requested the GWG to review it in light of comments provided at the ICPM.

The following point may be considered when reviewing the definition below:

- compliance procedures (for a consignment) would check compliance with import requirements, for which the PC was issued.

Proposed definition

compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements

3. REVIEW OF DEFINITIONS IN ISPM No. 3 (2005)

ICPM-7 adopted the revised ISPM No. 3 (2005) and decided that the GWG should review the new/revised definitions in the standard taking account of comments submitted (by Uruguay) during ICPM on some of the terms. After review of comments received on the terms/definitions, the GWG proposed that the existing definitions for *beneficial organism*, *biological control agent*, *host range*, *natural enemy*, *sterile insect technique*, *organism* should not be changed. In the two cases below, modifications to the definitions were proposed.

3.1 Biological control

Background

The comment proposed that sterile insects should be added to the definition, and this was considered appropriate.

Proposed definition

biological control	Pest control strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists, competitors, sterile insects or other biological control agents.

3.2 Reference specimen(s)

Background

The comment proposed deletion of the term and definition. The GWG observed that the definition is useful, but that the definition in ISPM No. 3 (2005) restricts it to biological control agents. Reference specimen could also be used in other contexts, such as diagnostics (and not *from a specific population conserved in a reference culture collection*). It is proposed that the term should be changed to add *(of a biological control agent)*. The definition would remain as in ISPM No. 3.

Proposed definition

reference specimen(s) (of a biological control agent)	Individual specimen(s) from a specific population conserved in a reference culture collection and, where possible, in publicly available collection(s)

Draft ISPM
For country consultation
May 2006

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

DEBARKED AND BARK-FREE WOOD

Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 200-

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard provides practical guidance to National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) on differentiating wood with bark, debarked wood and bark-free wood, and how the removal of bark may reduce the risk of introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests associated with wood. This standard also provides guidance to NPPOs in determining tolerance levels for bark where the removal of bark is used as a single phytosanitary measure.

These guidelines do not consider the effectiveness of other treatments in combination with the removal of bark, nor do they provide technical justification for them.

REFERENCES

Export certification system, 1997. ISPM No. 7, FAO, Rome.
Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2005. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system, 2004. ISPM No. 20, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for pest risk analysis, 1995. ISPM No. 2, FAO, Rome
Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade, 2002. ISPM No. 15, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action, 2001. ISPM No. 13, FAO, Rome
International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.
Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms, 2004. ISPM No. 11, FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

For the purpose of country consultation, this section also contains terms or definitions which are new or revised in the present draft standard. Once this standard has been adopted, the new and revised terms and definitions will be transferred into ISPM No. 5, and will not appear in the standard itself.

New term and definition

bark	The layer of a woody stem or root, outside the cambium

Revised terms and definitions

bark-free wood	Wood from which all bark, except ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth, has been removed
debarking	Any process designed to remove bark from wood. Debarking does not necessarily make the wood bark-free

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Depending on origin and destination, wood without any treatment poses a risk for the movement of quarantine pests. Some NPPOs require debarked or bark-free wood as a requirement for import. These guidelines provide advice to NPPOs on the minimum conditions applying to debarked and bark-free wood and a system for the identification of compliant wood. It also provides guidance for the verification of compliance and measures to be applied on non-compliance.

BACKGROUND

Wood with bark may be a pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. The level of risk is dependent on a wide range of factors such as the commodity type, origin and any treatment applied to the wood.

Debarking using conventional commercial procedures usually does not remove all of the bark from logs. It is recognized that up to approximately 3 percent of bark from coniferous wood and approximately 10 percent of bark from non-coniferous wood may remain after debarking.

Some National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) apply debarking or bark-freedom as a phytosanitary measure to manage the risk associated with the movement of wood. Different interpretations by NPPOs of what constitutes debarked and bark-free wood often have an impact on the international trade in wood.

When the phytosanitary measures of debarking and rendering bark-free wood are considered insufficient to ensure that all pest risks are sufficiently managed, these measures may be applied in combination with other treatments. Alternatively, other treatments may not require the removal of bark. Additionally, in some cases the removal of bark from wood may increase the efficacy of other treatments and may facilitate visual inspection.

Ingrown bark around knots (i.e. areas of bark from branches that have become encased during annual growth) and bark pockets (i.e. areas of bark between rings of annual growth) are not considered to present a phytosanitary risk (a cross-sectional line drawing of wood is provided in Appendix 1).

REQUIREMENTS

1. General Requirements

1.1 Regulated commodities

This standard applies to wood and to all products made from wood other than:

- plywood, particle board, oriented stand board, veneer and other products made from wood that have been created using glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof
- sawdust, wood wool, wood shavings
- thin wood 6 mm in thickness or less.

1.2 Basis for regulating

Some NPPOs require debarking as a phytosanitary measure. Debarking of logs may be undertaken by industry as part of wood processing designed to remove a large majority of the bark. Debarking may adequately reduce the phytosanitary risk from larger xylophagous insects by limiting the possibilities of cambial feeding by the larvae. For the much smaller insects, such as bark beetles, the debarking process may leave sufficient bark for the larvae to complete their life cycle. The area around branch bases, for example, is particularly attractive to some bark beetles and therefore debarking is not always an adequate phytosanitary measure. It may also have only a limited effect against some fungal organisms. A generalized categorization of pest risk associated with the presence of bark is listed in Annex 1.

Although many pest risks are reduced by debarking, NPPOs should consider that, in some cases, the residual bark that remains after debarking may present a risk. For example, residual bark is often found in the widened area at the base of a tree, especially where large root buttresses are present, and around branch nodes. These areas are known to be preferred locations for beetle invasion and ovipositing. In such cases another phytosanitary measure may be required. This may be a requirement that the wood be bark-free.

Phytosanitary measures should not be required where there is evidence that pest risk is adequately managed or absent. This may be because of the origin (which may be a pest free area) or the order, genera or species of wood concerned. For example, tropical hardwood imported into a temperate country may not require the removal of bark. Importing NPPOs should determine whether the removal of bark is technically justified before applying it as a phytosanitary requirement.

2. Specific Requirements

2.1 Debarking

Debarking may be considered a sufficient requirement where it is significantly effective against pests that are known to be present in the country of origin and that are dependent on bark for some or all stages of their developmental cycle. Its use may be limited to certain times of the year, based on the period of emergence of pests in exporting country and further processing in the importing country, or may be combined with another measure where it is not sufficient to manage the phytosanitary risk when used alone.

2.1.1 Debarking tolerances

NPPOs may consider setting tolerances for residual levels of bark and, in addition to the criteria set out in ISPM No. 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*, 2004), should take into account the following:

- species of tree in relation to pest epidemiology
- bark thickness
- for species dependent on bark, the quantity of residual bark
- insect gallery size and configuration
- whether pest development occurs within the bark or below the bark
- moisture content and temperature of wood to sustain pest development
- climatic and seasonal conditions necessary to sustain pest development throughout the harvesting, storage and transport phases
- potential infestation of residual bark and wood
- commodity type (round wood, sawn wood, wood chips)
- transferability of pests from one species of wood to another.

Where debarking is required as a phytosanitary measure, NPPOs may consider a tolerance where individual pieces of wood should not have bark on more than 10 percent of their total surface area. NPPOs should consider that the shape and size of pieces of bark will affect the level of risk. For example, a piece of bark the shape and size of a sheet of paper (e.g. A4 or letter-size) poses a higher risk than a long narrow strip of the same surface area. Illustrations of debarked wood meeting the general tolerances specified are shown in Appendix 2.

2.1.2 Inspection to verify debarking

Inspection should verify that any tolerances set by the importing NPPO have not been exceeded. However, to provide some guidance to NPPOs where tolerances have not been established, debarking should at least remove the majority of bark on wood.

2.2 Bark-free wood

In some cases where the smallest pieces of bark may present a risk, NPPOs may apply a requirement that the wood be bark-free as a phytosanitary measure where it is technically justified. These may include:

- where a specific pest risk is identified and can be eliminated by complete removal of the bark
- wood that is subject to the application of another treatment and that treatment is insufficient to eliminate all pest risks, including re-infestation
- where the presence of bark may have an adverse effect on the efficacy of another treatment required to mitigate pest risks.

2.2.1 Bark tolerances for bark-free wood

Bark-free wood should generally not contain any bark above the cambial layer. However, NPPOs may allow defined tolerances for bark remnants for example for:

- maximum size of individual bark pieces per piece of wood
- maximum number or total bark area on each piece of wood
- maximum number of pieces of wood with bark remnants.

2.2.2 Inspection to verify the wood is bark-free

Where NPPOs require that wood be bark-free, the commodity should not retain any visible indication of bark. In many cases, this wood may contain evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood. Furthermore bark-free wood may also contain ingrown bark and bark pockets, but in general should not contain any evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium. However, if a specific tolerance has not been determined, infrequent detection of very small pieces (e.g. credit card size) may be permitted, provided that these show no evidence of pests. Illustrations of acceptable bark-free wood appear in Appendix 3.

2.3 Responsibilities of the exporting NPPO

The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for the application of phytosanitary measures, the certification of exports and/or marking systems (if used) to verify compliance.

2.4 Non-compliance

In cases of non-compliance, the NPPO of the exporting country should be notified in accordance with ISPM No. 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*).

ANNEX 1

GENERALIZED CATEGORIZATION OF PESTS BY PEST RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESENCE OF BARK[1]

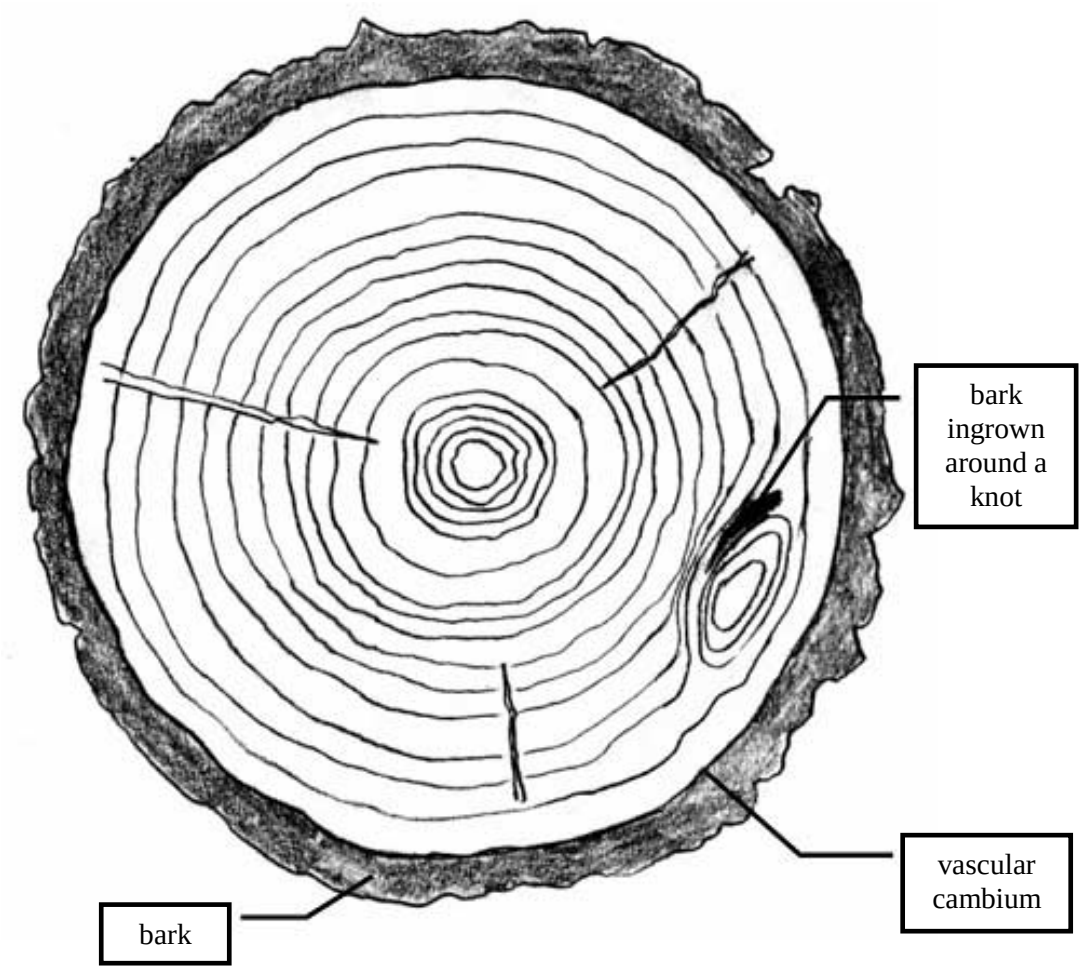
Effect of removal of bark on pest risk	Pest group
Removal of bark reduces phytosanitary risk	Cerambycidae*
	Curculionidae*
	Buprestidae*
	Fungi
	Lepidoptera
	Scolytidae*
	Siricidae
Removal of bark is not sufficient to reduce phytosanitary risk	Anobiidae
	Bostrychidae
	Isoptera (termites, not confined to wood)
	Lyctidae
	Nematoda

* For some species, debarking may not be an appropriate phytosanitary measure where the insect completes its life cycle either in the wood or in remaining bark. For other species, the complete removal of bark may not be an appropriate phytosanitary measure where the insect completes its life cycle within the wood.

[1] This annex is an official part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1

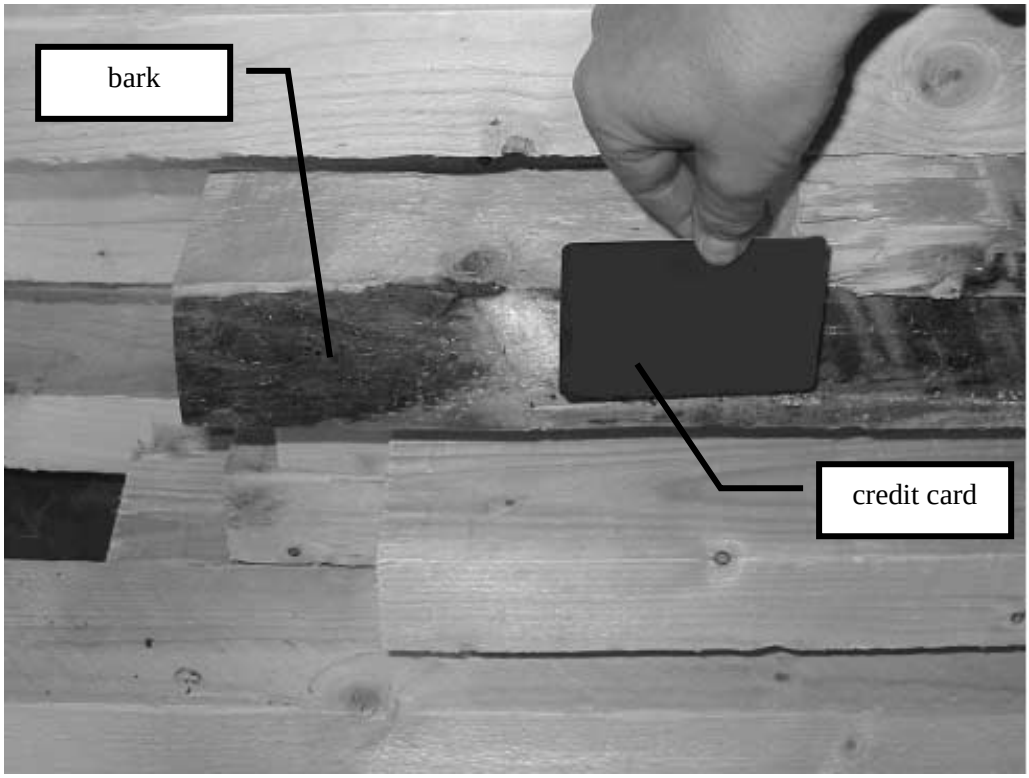
CROSS-SECTIONAL LINE DRAWING OF WOOD[2]

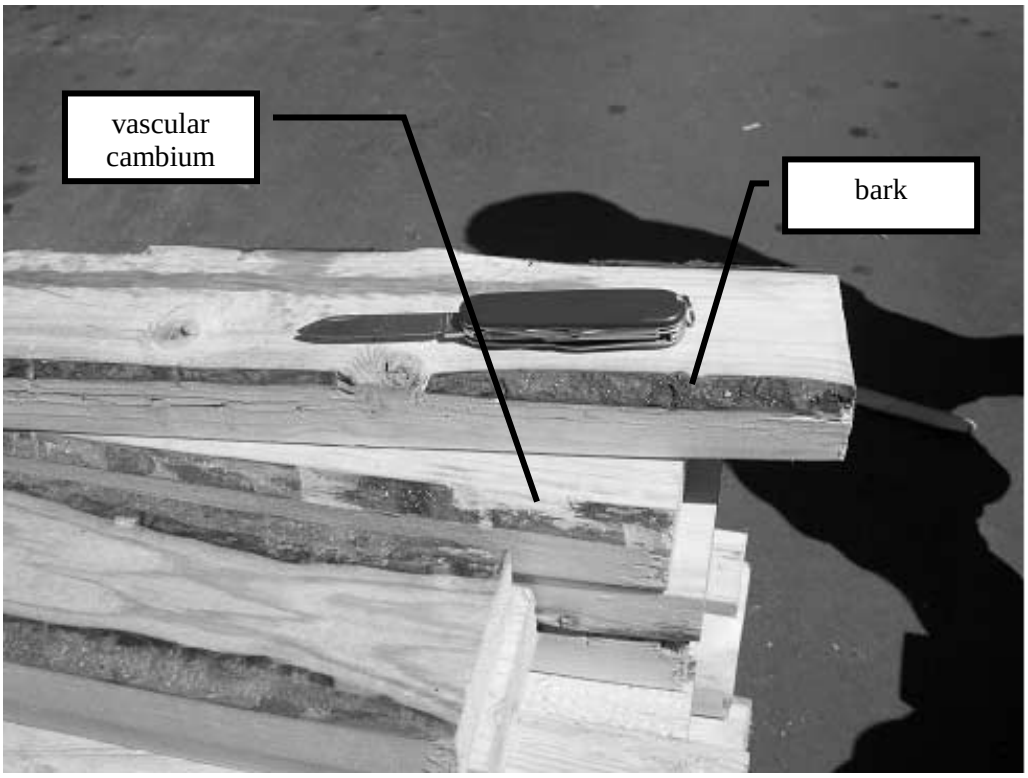


[2] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only.

APPENDIX 2

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DEBARKED WOOD[3]

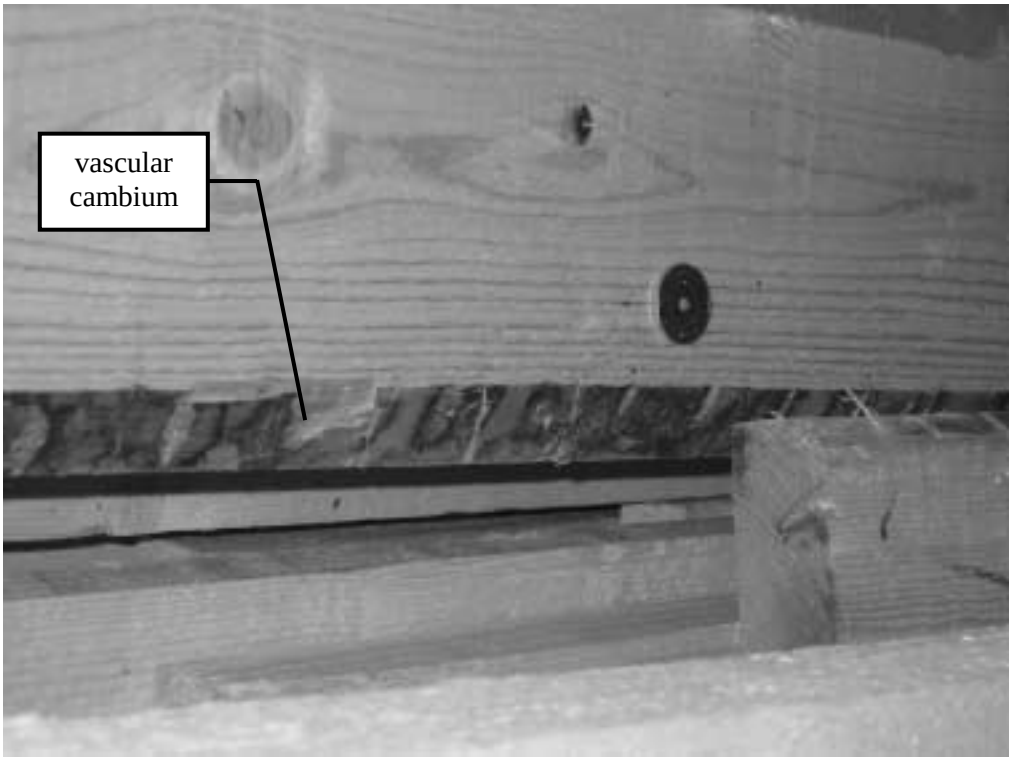


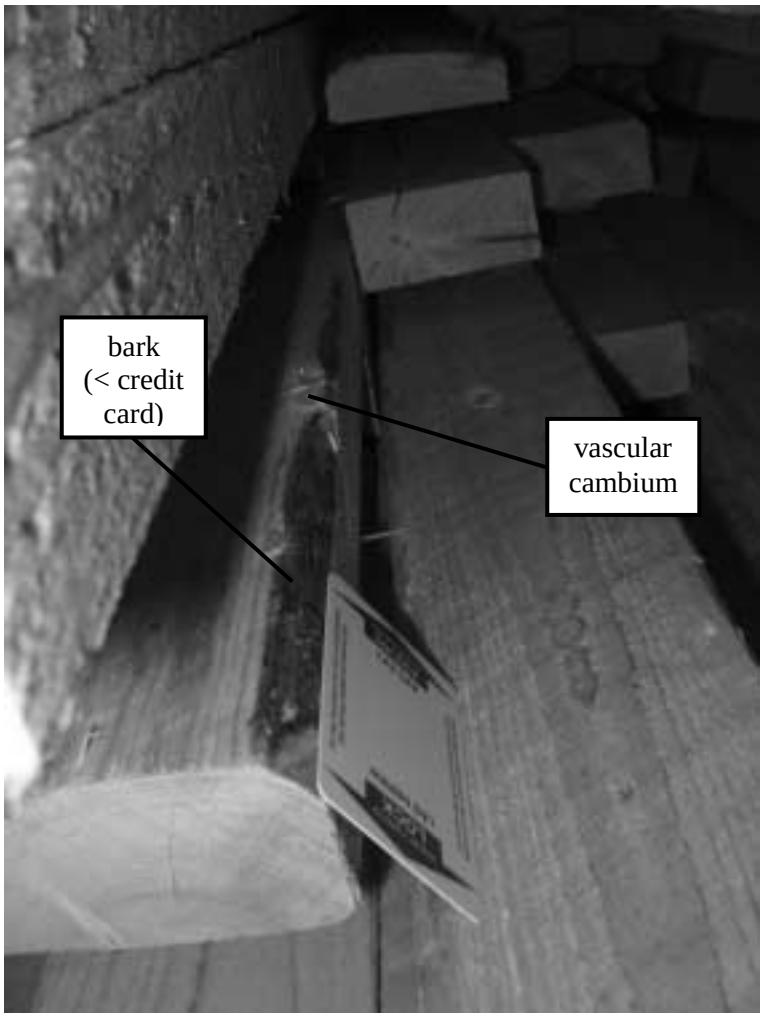


[3] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only.

APPENDIX 3

ILLUSTRATIONS OF BARK-FREE WOOD[4]





[4] This appendix is not an official part of the standard. It is provided for information only.

SPECIFICATION FOR TECHNICAL PANELS NO. 5

Title: Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG).

Reason for the Technical Panel: ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) is a reference standard listing harmonized terms, definitions and abbreviations in each of the five FAO languages. It also provides cross-references and includes supplements where necessary to explain the interpretations and applications of certain terms.

The basic reason for the TPG is to have a technical body that is able to review and update the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Other matters dealing with the expression of technical issues are also referred to this group.

Scope and purpose: The TPG will review phytosanitary terms used in ISPMs and evaluate the need to include a definition in the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Terms and/or definitions for review may be identified by the CPM, Standards Committee, Technical Panels, Expert Working Groups or the IPPC Secretariat.

The TPG will also deal with other issues associated with the technical language of standards as required by the CPM or Standards Committee.

Tasks: The TPG should:

1. Undertake the ongoing review, revision and updating of the *Glossary* based on needs identified by the CPM, Standards Committee, Technical Panels, Expert Working Groups or the IPPC Secretariat, or arising from the establishment or amendment of ISPMs. This involves:
   - reviewing proposals for new or revised terms/definitions
   - reviewing ISPMs for consistency of terms and ensuring new and/or revised terms and definitions in existing ISPMs are used consistently
   - formulation of recommendations for the Standards Committee.
2. Ensure that:
   - terms/definitions are only proposed for and included in the *Glossary* when needed (i.e. when they differ from common usage, or are very specialized)
   - there is consistency with other terms, formats and past decisions taken
   - potential translation problems are identified.
3. Undertake those duties assigned to it by the Standards Committee or IPPC Secretariat concerning the use of technical language in standards and associated publications.
4. Ensure changes to terms are reflected in draft ISPMs by:
   - reviewing draft standards as they become available
   - suggesting changes before the drafts are approved.

Provision of resources: Funding is provided by the regular programme of the IPPC Secretariat (FAO) except where expert participation is voluntarily funded by the expert's government.

Steward: John Hedley (New Zealand).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: The TPG should be a small group of approximately 6 experts meeting annually, or as needed depending on tasks assigned to it. Members should have a broad understanding of phytosanitary systems, represent the 5 FAO languages, and participate on an on-going basis in the work of the panel. Continuity of membership is essential for the effectiveness of the group.

Participants: To be determined.

Approval: Introduced into the work programme by CPM-1 (2006). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References: ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

SPECIFICATION NO. 31

Title: Revision of ISPM No. 15 (*Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*).

Reason for revision: ICPM-4 (2002) adopted ISPM No. 15 in March, 2002, with a scheduled revision date of 2007. In 2005, the *International Workshop on the Practical Application of ISPM No. 15*, held in Vancouver, Canada, brought to light several key concerns and misunderstandings relating to the standard, some of which are due to ambiguities and inconsistencies within its text. It appears that such issues may be limiting implementation of the standard. Addressing these problems may encourage more widespread implementation of the standard. Based on this, the IPPC Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) met in March, 2005, reviewed the outcomes of the workshop, and recommended a series of specific changes to the standard. In addition, during 2005, Contracting Parties to the IPPC submitted proposals for revision and amendment of the standard, citing specific concerns which they felt had not been addressed adequately in the original version of the standard. One proposal sought more guidance relating to non-compliant wood packaging material and more information on the presence of bark and tolerances thereof (in relation to the meeting of the Expert Working Group on debarking that met in June, 2005). Another proposed an appendix offering practical guidance on carrying out safe and effective methyl bromide fumigation. Finally, during 2006 the TPFQ will be reviewing the outcomes of the International Forest Quarantine Research Group's review of technical justification for debarking/bark freedom requirements for wood packaging, and may be able to modify the standard if appropriate.

Scope and purpose:
The scope, purpose, principles, and general format of the existing standard should be maintained in the revised standard, and broadened, if appropriate, to include guidance on preventing infestation after treatment, or re-infestation (or clarified as to whether post-treatment infestation / re-infestation is within the scope). The purpose of this revision is to review and correct ambiguities and inconsistencies identified within the text of the standard, and to make other revisions as appropriate based on new information that may be available on existing treatments, alternative treatments, and pest risks from bark. During the revision, the drafting group should also consider strategies and methods to limit the use of methyl bromide for wood packing materials, such as the promotion and use of alternative treatments (including heat treatment), and the use of techniques for gas recovery and reduction of emissions and consider how to provide advice for the safe handling and inspection of fumigated wood packaging.

Tasks: The expert drafting group should:

1. Review information on the pest risks related to bark on wood packaging including taking into account recommendations produced by the IPPC EWG on Debarking, and modify the standard if appropriate.
2. Review information on pest risks related to re-infestation of wood packaging, and modify the standard if appropriate.
3. Review information on current treatments included in the standard and alternative treatments, and modify the standard if appropriate.
4. Review and revise as appropriate parts of the text previously identified as problematic by the TPFQ based on the outcomes of the *International Workshop on the Practical Application of ISPM No. 15*, taking into account the TPFQ's recommendations (identified, with proposals for revision, in the report of the TPFQ's 2005 meeting).
5. Review and revise as appropriate existing guidance on non-compliant wood packaging material.
6. Ensure that all sections of the draft revised standard are consistent with each other, the New Revised Text of the IPPC and, where appropriate, other ISPMs.
7. Ensure that any concepts appearing in annexes are first raised in the main text of the standard;
8. Review types of wood packaging material not currently included within the scope of ISPM No. 15 (e.g. manufactured wood) in order to identify those presenting no risk and modify the standard if appropriate.
9. If revision will require more than one meeting to complete, consider submitting preliminary technical changes for adoption under the fast track procedure, as appropriate.
10. Prepare supportive information in the form of an appendix, providing practical guidance for safe and effective methyl bromide fumigation including information on minimizing emissions of fumigants to the environment and for the safe handling and inspection of fumigated wood packaging after treatment; The TPFQ should consider working with the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) on the production of this fumigation guidance and determine whether it is appropriate for this information to appear associated directly with ISPM No. 15 as an appendix, or to be included in the approved treatments that are intended be developed by the TPPT. This draft appendix should also be reviewed by the TPPT.

Provision of resources: Funding for meetings is provided from the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO) except where expert participation is funded voluntarily by the expert's government.

Steward: Greg Wolff (Canada).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: This standard should be revised by the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine, with expertise as dictated by Specification for Technical Panels No. 4 (Rev. 1). The Montréal Protocol Secretariat should be invited to nominate an expert to attend the relevant parts of the TPFQ meeting(s).

Participants: Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine.

Approval: Added to the work programme by CPM-1 (2006). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References:

- International Plant Protection Convention, 1997
- ISPM No. 15: *Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*
- Report of the *International Workshop on the Practical Application of ISPM No. 15*, Vancouver, Canada, 2005
- Reports and discussion documents produced by the TPFQ
- Reports of the International Forestry Quarantine Research Group
- Questions and answers resulting from the e-mail discussion forum hosted by IFQRG
- Other relevant documents provided by the IPPC Secretariat, the Standards Committee or the TPFQ
- Existing ISPM 15-related national policies and legislation as appropriate.
- The Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol should be invited to provide information on strategies for limiting the environmental impact of methyl bromide for wood packaging that will be useful to the drafting group
- Report of ICPM-5 (2003), Appendix VIII, Recommendation on the future of methyl bromide for phytosanitary purposes
- Other relevant ICPM/CPM reports/documents.

SPECIFICATION NO. 32

Title: Review of ISPMs.

Reason for the review: ICPM-7 (2005) requested that "the Standards Committee, in coordination with the Glossary Working Group and the Secretariat, to develop a proposal for the first meeting of the CPM on technical adjustments to definitions or other text in ISPMs to promote consistency among standards, taking into account their evolution over time" (Report of ICPM-7, paragraph 97.9).

The Standards Committee (SC), at its meeting in April 2005, followed up on this by asking the Glossary Working Group (GWG), while doing a review of the definitions sections of standards (as requested in section 97.8 of the ICPM-7 report), to also give consideration to the need of revision of the standards, and to provide advice to the next SC meeting.

In carrying out this task, the GWG felt that a more complete review of ISPMs was needed and suggested a technical consultant be hired to conduct an initial review. The results of this initial review would be submitted to a group of experts to determine which revisions are necessary and a strategy for their revision.

Scope and purpose: To review existing ISPMs to determine which require revisions, ensure terms are correctly used throughout existing ISPMs, ensure changes made to terms are reflected in these existing ISPMs and to ensure changes to terms are reflected in draft ISPMs.

Tasks: The experts should:

1. Review the preliminary work to be done by a technical consultant in relation to existing ISPMs to identify areas needing correction (terms of reference for consultant to be developed by the IPPC Secretariat).
2. Make recommendations on ISPMs requiring extensive/non editorial revision by:
    a) identifying need for revision
    b) drafting as appropriate specifications for ISPMs requiring revision
    c) presenting recommendations and specifications to the Standards Committee.
3. Ensure terms are correctly used throughout existing ISPMs and that changes made to terms are reflected in these existing ISPM by:
    a) reviewing editorial aspects of how changes in terminology have affected adopted ISPMs
    b) making recommendations as appropriate to the SC on the use of the term *country of origin* in ISPMs No. 11 and 20
    c) making recommendations as appropriate to the SC on changes to be made in ISPMs (taking into account ISPMs to be considered by separate expert drafting groups, such as ISPMs No. 7, 12 and 15) and on a possible process to be used for approval of the changes (including the fast-track process, as appropriate)
    d) reviewing the use of terms "must", "shall", "should" and "may" as decided at CPM-1 (2006).

Provision of resources: Funding for meetings is provided from the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO) except where expert participation is funded voluntarily by the expert's government.

Steward: John Hedley (New Zealand).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: For the preliminary study, one consultant having knowledge of ISPMs and IPPC terminology, outside of the membership of the Technical Panel for the *Glossary*. For the review, experience in reviewing glossary terms and the glossary of phytosanitary terms.

Participants: To be determined.

Approval: Added to the work programme by CPM-1 (2006). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References: SC document 2005-SCNov-39; ISPM No. 5; all existing ISPMs; discussion paper on the use of the term *country of origin* in ISPMs as modified by the SC in May 2006.

SPECIFICATION NO. 33

Title: Supplement to ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*): Guidelines for the interpretation and application of the phrase *not widely distributed* in relation to quarantine pests.

Reason for the standard: Pests that are not widely distributed and that are subjected to official control comply with the definition of a quarantine pest and as such may be subjected to phytosanitary restrictions. The status *not widely distributed* of a pest is therefore one of the key criteria for such restrictions if a pest is present in an area. However no guidance on the interpretation of *not widely distributed* is provided in any of the ISPMs and related documentation. This may lead to its interpretation and application in different ways by contracting parties. A common basis for the interpretation and application of this phrase would help to avoid this problem and in particular support the establishment of technically justified phytosanitary import requirements.

Scope and purpose: In order to support transparency and consistency in the application of the phrase *not widely distributed* for quarantine pests, the potential distribution patterns of pests for which this phrase is applicable will be clarified. A consistent approach for this will be developed, based on relevant experiences and the present application of this phrase in different countries, the relevant elements necessary for the determination of a pest status in an area and a thorough analysis of distribution patterns of a wide range of types of pests related to their means of spread as appropriate.

Tasks: The expert working group (EWG) should:

1. Identify and categorize the interpretation and application of the present use of the phrase *not widely distributed* for quarantine pests in different countries. Consider the relationship with official control and economic importance.
2. Analyze ISPM No. 8 in this regard and identify areas where further guidance is required for the determination of a pest status of *not widely distributed*. If appropriate, identify situations where the phrase *not widely distributed* is not applicable (e.g. time factors or natural limits to spread).
3. Clarify the relationship and provide guidance on the application of the phrase *not widely distributed* to a whole country, regulated area, endangered area and PFA.
4. Develop criteria for typical quarantine pest distribution patterns that are applicable to that concept. If appropriate relate these to typical pathways and/or means of spread of the pests of concern e.g. low/high mobility or seasonal activity of the pests or host distribution and cropping patterns, minor crops or protected crops.
5. Categorize these situations and as appropriate provide guidance for units by which the status of *not widely distributed* of a pest may be measured. Consider the relevance of surveillance in this context and as appropriate provide guidance on this.
6. Provide practical, illustrative examples for such categories to be used when the concept of *not widely distributed* is communicated and applied to such situations in countries.
7. Produce a draft supplement to ISPM No. 5 for the interpretation and application of the phrase *not widely distributed* for quarantine pests.
8. Consider looking at how *widely* or *not widely* distributed may be defined.
9. The draft supplement should preferably follow the format of Supplement No. 1 to ISPM No. 5 on official control and if appropriate may be further clarified by additional technical guidance (e.g. examples) attached as appendices to the supplement.

Provision of resources: Funding for meetings is provided from the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO) except where expert participation is funded voluntarily by the expert's government.

Steward: Jens-Georg Unger (Germany).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: 5-7 experts with experience with the technical basis of regulations for pests that are not widely distributed, and/or with the establishment of official control, and/or with the determination and evaluation of pest status.

Participants: To be determined.

Approval: Introduced into the work programme by ICPM-7 (2005). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References: IPPC Article 2 quarantine pest definition, ISPM No. 4, ISPM No. 5 (including its supplements 1 and 2), ISPM No. 8 and ISPM No. 10.

SPECIFICATION NO. 34

Title: Pest risk management for plants for planting in international trade.

Reason for the standard: International trade in plants for planting has a high potential for the introduction of regulated pests. Current phytosanitary measures that rely mainly on treatments and inspections are, in some cases, inadequate to mitigate the risks. Harmonized procedures for phytosanitary security of traded plants for planting are necessary to allow increased trade while minimizing phytosanitary risks and unnecessary delays.

Scope and purpose: This standard will outline the main criteria for the identification and application of phytosanitary measures for the production and international movement of plants for planting (excluding seeds). It should provide guidance to help identify and categorize risks. The purpose of this standard is to minimize the number of regulated pests on plants for planting to an acceptable level, as many of these pests are difficult to detect upon entry.

Tasks: The expert working group (EWG) should:

1. Identify risks for different categories of plants for planting (excluding seeds) such as in cuttings, young plants, plants in vitro, propagation material, plants which remain planted, breeding material, nursery stock, etc.
2. Based on the outcome of task 1, consider and provide options to manage the risk and, if appropriate, consider and describe a systems approach (based on pest risk analysis) for risk management in the production of plants for planting.
3. Give general guidance on production practices to minimize pest risks (e.g. visual inspections for pest detection, pest control, growing conditions, training, segregation of material, handling, storage, delivery procedures, records and trace-back procedures).
4. Describe the process for auditing, corrective action and non-compliance.
5. Determine responsibilities of NPPOs.
6. Identify cases in which the specific application of post-entry quarantine measures for plants for planting may be necessary.
7. Consider existing relevant ISPMs and ensure consistency with other ISPMs.

Provision of resources: Funding is provided by the regular programme of the IPPC Secretariat (FAO) except where expert participation is voluntarily funded by the expert's government.

Steward: David Opatowski (Israel).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: The EWG should be composed of 5-7 international phytosanitary experts that have interest and expertise in phytosanitary systems for risk management of plants for planting and knowledge of relevant aspects of other ISPMs. These should include experts with practical expertise in pest risk analysis, import requirements, post-entry quarantine and systems approaches.

Participants: To be determined.

Approval: Introduced into the work programme by ICPM-7 (2005). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References: Relevant ISPMs, regional certification schemes such as: NAPPO's Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) No. 24 *Integrated Pest Risk Management Measures for the Importation of Plants for Planting into NAPPO Member Countries*, EPPO Standards: PM4 certification schemes. Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Policy Directive No. D-04-01, *Canadian Nursery Certification Program (CNCP)* (http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/d-04-01e.shtml).

SPECIFICATION NO. 35

Title: Trapping procedures for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae.

Reason for the standard/support document: These guidelines containing trapping procedures are required to support the suite of standards developed under the mandate of the Technical panel on pest free areas and systems approaches for fruit flies (TPFF). The use of specific traps and lures is a key component in the process to establish and maintain fruit fly pest free areas (FF-PFA), fruit fly free places of production (FFF-POP), fruit fly free production sites (FFF-PS) and fruit fly areas of low pest prevalence (FF-ALPP) and to develop fruit fly systems approaches (FF-SA).

Scope and purpose: This support document will provide specific guidance on the technical procedures required to effectively operate a trapping network for fruit flies. The main use for trapping is for fruit fly surveillance.

Tasks: The TPFF should:

1. Consider existing relevant ISPMs and ensure consistency with other ISPMs, in particular ISPM No. 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) and ISPMs under development, in particular FF-ALPP and FF-SA.
2. Consult all relevant technical scientific literature, trapping procedure manuals available in the major operational programmes worldwide and the FAO/IAEA Trapping Guideline for Area-Wide Fruit Fly Programmes.
3. Address trapping procedures for the main fruit flies of economic importance worldwide.
4. Draft a comprehensive trapping procedure guideline that includes the following aspects:
    a) trapping objectives
    b) trapping applications
    c) traps and lures available for fruit fly survey
    d) factors that will influence trap effectiveness
    e) parameters used to estimate fruit fly populations through trapping
    f) description of trapping procedures including placement location and physical location in the field
    g) trap densities according to use (establishment and maintenance)
    h) re-bait and inspection intervals
    i) target-species addressed
    j) quality control for trapping materials and operational procedures
    k) documentation and record keeping and data management including harmonized data collection sheets
    l) traceability
    m) trap contents diagnostics timeframe
    n) capacity to identify target and non-target Tephritidae caught in traps
    o) other important aspects for fruit fly trapping procedures.

Provision of resources: Funding is provided by the regular programme of the IPPC Secretariat (FAO) except where expert participation is voluntarily funded by the expert's government.

Steward: David Opatowski (Israel).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: TPFF members.

Participants: TPFF members.

Approval: Added to the work programme by CPM-1 (2006). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References: IPPC (1997); WTO-SPS Agreement; ISPMs No. 4, 6, 8, 10, 22 and 26 and ISPMs under development (FF-ALPP and FF-SA), FAO/IAEA Trapping Guideline for Area-Wide Fruit Fly Programmes, relevant scientific literature.

SPECIFICATION NO. 36

Title: Appropriate level of protection.

Reason for the standard: *Appropriate level of protection* is a term appearing in the World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures which is a key factor in selecting phytosanitary measures in policy making. It is often difficult to clearly define the term and to determine the *appropriate level of protection*. ICPM-7 (2005) determined that it was necessary to develop a supplement to ISPM No. 5 which would elaborate on the use of the term *appropriate level of protection*.

Scope and purpose: The draft is intended to provide clarification of the term *appropriate level of protection* and guidelines on how *appropriate level of protection* may be determined in relation to pest risks.

Tasks: The expert working group (EWG) should:

1. Identify the main issues related to use of the term and the difficulties (both potential and actual) that can result from its vague or ambiguous use.
2. Develop clear and practical definitions for *appropriate level of protection* and *acceptable level of risk*.
3. Identify and describe situations/cases in which the term can be clearly used.
4. Review useful and relevant examples, as provided with the reference documents, of how the *appropriate level of protection* has been determined by some countries.
5. Explore further ways to provide guidance for determining the *appropriate level of protection*, including ways to express the *appropriate level of protection*.
6. Ensure that the guidance does not erode sovereign rights.
7. Recommend to the SC whether it should be a supplement to the *Glossary* or separate ISPM.

Provision of resources: Funding is provided by the regular programme of the IPPC Secretariat (FAO) except where expert participation is voluntarily funded by the expert's government.

Steward: Wang Fuxiang (China).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: 6 – 8 experts with a combination of expertise in phytosanitary regulations, in the conduct of pest risk analyses and in determining the *appropriate level of protection*. Knowledge of the effects of phytosanitary measures on international trade and market access are also desirable.

Participants: To be determined.

Approval: Introduced into the work programme by ICPM-7 (2005). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References: Relevant ISPMs; WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; documented cases of experiences related to phytosanitary measures and *appropriate level of protection*; previous draft definitions for *appropriate level of protection* and *acceptable level of risk*.

SPECIFICATION NO. 37

Title: Use of the term *country of origin* in existing ISPMs.

Reason for the review: Inconsistencies in the use of the term *country of origin* in existing standards.

Scope and purpose: To review ISPMs in which *country of origin* is used to mean country of export/certification (ISPMs No. 7, 11 and 20) and propose corrections to these ISPMs.

Tasks: The Glossary Working Group should:
1. Review the paper prepared by the steward.
2. Prepare a document in a format that can be presented to the SC for distribution for country consultation. The document should give some background and propose text changes in ISPMs 7, 11 and 20.
3. Make recommendations in relation to revision of ISPM No. 12 / export standards in relation to the use of this term.
4. Carry out the tasks via e-mail, to accommodate speedy action.

Provision of resources: Funding is provided by the regular programme of the IPPC Secretariat (FAO) except where expert participation is voluntarily funded by the expert's government.

Steward: Reinouw Bast-Tjeerde (Canada).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: Knowledge of ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

Participants: Glossary Working Group members.

Approval: Added to the work programme by CPM-1 (2006). Specification approved by the Standards Committee, May 2006.

References: Paper by Reinouw Bast-Tjeerde.

DRAFT SPECIFICATION

Title: Development of Annex 1 (Specific Approved Treatments) of ISPM No. 18.

Reason for the standard: ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) provides technical guidance on the specific procedures for the application of ionizing radiation as a phytosanitary treatment for regulated pests and articles. The standard was adopted in 2003 during the Fifth Session of the ICPM.

Annex 1 of the standard (Specific Approved Treatments), which has not been completed to date, is intended to list CPM approved irradiation phytosanitary treatments.

Scope and purpose: The scope and purpose of ISPM No. 18 will remain unchanged however work done under this specification will initiate the development of irradiation phytosanitary treatments for specific applications that will be used in conjunction with this ISPM.

Tasks:

1. Establish and prioritize a list of quarantine pests, commodities and regulated articles of importance for which an irradiation phytosanitary treatment is effective.
2. Collect and review scientific and technical information on the application of existing irradiation phytosanitary treatments in accordance with the priority indicated in the list of quarantine pests of importance as developed in task 1.
3. Identify important irradiation phytosanitary treatments that require additional research and communicate this, via the SC, to the research community.
4. Establish specific or generic minimum doses for insect quarantine pests of importance.
5. Establish specific or generic minimum doses for quarantine pests other than insects alone or in commodities and regulated articles.

Provision of resources: Funding will be provided by extra-budgetary resources through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Steward: David Porritt (Australia).

Collaborator: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Expertise: Work to be done by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments with appropriate phytosanitary experts familiar with the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment and a representative of the IAEA.

Participants: To be determined.

Approval: Introduced into the work programme by CPM-1 (2006). Specification approved for country consultation by the SC in May 2006.

References: Relevant ISPMs; IAEA standards, meeting reports and recommendations of expert meetings; 7 CFR Parts 301, 318, and 319 APHIS/USDA; relevant NAPPO standards.

DRAFT SPECIFICATION

Title: Revision of ISPMs No. 7 and 12.

Reason for the revision: Currently there are two ISPMs dealing with export: ISPM No. 7 (*Export certification system*) and ISPM No. 12 (*Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*). These also briefly describe the procedures to follow in case of re-export and transit. As international trade has expanded and means of conveyance have diversified, there is a need to provide clearer guidance on re-export and transit. In addition concepts in these standards will be brought in line with other existing standards, such as ISPM No. 25 (*Consignments in transit*).

Scope and purpose: Existing ISPMs No. 7 and No. 12 will be reviewed for amendment to provide specific guidance on the procedures, which cover technical, legal, administrative and operational aspects, including export issues related to re-export and consignment in transit.

Tasks: The expert working group (EWG) should:

1. Review existing ISPMs relating to export certification (ISPM No. 7 and ISPM No. 12, taking into account ISPM No. 25).
2. Identify the main points to be amended, taking into account appropriate procedures for export certification, and clarifying the interaction in case of re-export and transit.
3. Make recommendations as appropriate to the SC on the use of the terms *country of origin* and *place of origin* in ISPMs No. 7 and No. 12.
4. Ensure amendments are in line with other relevant ISPMs.
5. Consider the most appropriate content for the ISPMs, including the inter-relationship between ISPMs No. 7 and No. 12 and present options to the SC on the most appropriate arrangement of the information.

Provision of resources: Funding for meetings is provided by the regular programme of the IPPC Secretariat (FAO) except where expert participation is voluntarily funded by the expert's government.

Steward: Motoi Sakamura (Japan).

Collaborator: To be determined.

Expertise: 5-7 experts with general expertise and operational experiences in export certification. The group should also have practical knowledge on systems of customs clearance of consignments.

Participants: To be determined.

Approval: Introduced into the work programme by CPM-1 (2006). Specification approved for country consultation by the SC in May 2006.

References: IPPC 1997; WTO-SPS Agreement; ISPMs No. 7, 12 and 25; discussion paper on the use of the term *country of origin* in ISPMs as modified by the SC in May 2006 and possible recommendations by the working group revising all ISPMs.

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Standards Committee

8 - 12 May 2006
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

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