REPORT

**Rome,
Italy,
30 March–
3 April
2009**

Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

CPM-4 (2009) / REPORT

Report of the

Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

Rome, 30 March - 3 April 2009

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2009

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Rome, 30 March-3 April, 2009

REPORT

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. Mr Butler, Deputy Director-General of the FAO, opened the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) and welcomed the delegates.

2. He noted the importance of the work of the CPM as it addresses some of the greatest challenges of our time. Population growth and the need to increase food production, as well as increased international trade present challenges to protection of plants for all countries.

3. The Deputy Director-General noted the impressive achievements of the IPPC in developing 18 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) for adoption at this meeting. He stressed the importance of preventing the entry and spread of new pests, and stated that harmonization will play an increasingly important role in such prevention. He also noted that cooperation among countries is vital to the successful implementation of standards and for countries to protect their territories.

4. He continued that the next challenge is ensuring that standards can be implemented by all members, and highlighted the need for the IPPC Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS). He expressed hope that capacity building through the IPPC be implemented through increased support by member countries. He noted that FAO will not be able to provide sufficient funds to fully implement the activities of the CPM business plan, and urged contracting parties to contribute to the work programme by providing additional resources. He acknowledged and thanked members who contributed to IPPC trust funds and provided in-kind support through funding meetings, Associate Professional Officers (APOs), visiting experts and in conducting workshops.

5. Mr Butler concluded by stressing the need for increased resources if the IPPC is to be able to fully implement its work programme. He urged members to work with their governments to find ways to further support the IPPC, so that the IPPC can more fully benefit all of its members.

6. The CPM noted the Statement of Competence and Voting Rights[1] submitted by the European Community and its 27 member states.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. The agenda[2] was modified to add an item to "any other business," and was adopted (Appendix 1).

3. ELECTION OF THE RAPPORTEUR

8. Mr Van Alphen (Netherlands) was elected by the CPM as rapporteur.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

9. The IPPC Secretariat explained that a Credentials Committee was needed in conformity with customary rules. It would be composed of seven members, one per FAO region, as well as one CPM

[1] CPM 2009/CRP/5
[2] CPM 2009/1/Rev.2

Bureau member. The Committee would be assisted by the FAO Legal Office in determining the validity of members' credentials.

10. The CPM elected Mr Foraete (Fiji), Mr Espino (Panama), Ms Sjöblom (Sweden), Ms Leckraz (Mauritius), Mr Pang (China), Mr Duncan (USA) and Mr Mohammed (Syria) as members of the Committee. A CPM Bureau member (Mr Tasrif) represented the Bureau. The Committee elected Ms Sjöblom as its Chair. The Credentials Committee established two lists: list A contained 75 members whose credentials were found valid. List B contained 32 members which had submitted credentials but not in the form required. The Credentials Committee recommended that credentials of both lists be accepted on the understanding that valid credentials for list B be submitted to the Director-General of FAO as soon as possible. One member asked for clarification on the need for credentials in the CPM.

11. The CPM:

1. *Requested* the Bureau to examine the need for credentials, and the process for submitting and accepting credentials and report back to CPM-5.

5. REPORT BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

12. The CPM Chairperson, Ms Bast-Tjeerde, referred to her report[3] and presented additional comments. The Chairperson, on behalf of the CPM, expressed gratitude for the contributions that Ms Isabella Liberto, a Secretariat staff member who passed away a few days before the Session, made over the past several years to the work of the IPPC and CPM. The Chairperson also expressed her appreciation for the contributions made by contracting parties through their participation in open-ended working groups and other meetings. In particular, she thanked the Republic of Korea for their hosting of the Asian regional workshop on draft standards and the hospitality which was extended to her personally.

13. The Chairperson then outlined what activities she would consider a priority, without bringing any ongoing activity to a complete stop. Having an effective resource mobilization strategy would allow the energies of the people involved in the IPPC, which are currently spent worrying about lack of resources, to focus on other goals and activities of the IPPC.

14. She finished her report by thanking the members of the Secretariat and the Bureau for their dedication and hard work over the past year.

15. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

6. REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT

16. The Secretary presented the report of the IPPC Secretariat for 2008[4]. He thanked countries and organizations listed in the report for their in-kind contributions to the work programme and contributions to IPPC trust funds. He acknowledged the contribution of the Republic of Korea for hosting a regional workshop on draft ISPMs in 2008. The Republic of Korea informed the CPM that it would host the regional workshop on draft ISPMs again in 2009. The Secretary also thanked the Government of Brazil for hosting the November 2008 meetings of the Standards Committee and the Standards Committee Working Group. He congratulated the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) on its entry into force.

17. The Secretary thanked the expanded Bureau, and particularly the Chairperson, for their high level of support in a difficult year. He reiterated that the Secretariat was seriously understaffed, and

[3] CPM 2009/INF2
[4] CPM 2009/26

would remain understaffed even when the long-term staff complement matched that of previous years as expected in 2010. He emphasized the negative impacts that the lack of resources, particularly funding and long-term staff, has had on all IPPC activities. He thanked members for contributing staff and resources to assist the Secretariat in executing the work programme. The Secretary announced progress in filling the positions for a full time Secretary to the IPPC at a D-1 level and an Implementation Officer at a P-4 level.

18. The Secretary pointed out the accomplishments made in the 2008 meeting of the informal working group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA), to be discussed under agenda item 13.1, and the Open-ended Working Group on building national phytosanitary capacity (OEWG-BNPC), addressed under agenda item 12.1.

19. The CPM:
1. *Expressed* its gratitude to countries and organizations that had provided assistance and resources to the work programme.
2. *Noted* the information provided by the Secretariat on the progress undertaken in 2008 on the CPM work programme.

7. REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

20. The Chairperson of the 20th Technical Consultation among regional plant protection organizations (TC-RPPOs) presented the report of the meeting[5]. He noted the excellent attendance (eight RPPOs out of nine) and cooperation during the meeting.

21. He gave an overview of the topics discussed at the meeting, such as the issue of "public officer", regional standards, workshops on draft ISPMs, electronic certification, training, reporting through RPPOs and specific pest issues. He noted that the RPPOs discussed their potential role in the IPPC Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS).

22. He welcomed the news that the agreement governing NEPPO had entered into force on 8 January 2009. He also reported that the TC-RPPOs had discussed the procedures for the possible recognition of NEPPO as an RPPO should this be requested by NEPPO.

23. A TC-RPPO work programme for 2008-09 was established and this would be the basis for the 21st TC-RPPOs which would be held in Uganda in August 2009. Items for discussion at the next TC include emergency response and contingency planning, the purpose and use of regional pest lists, the economic impact of plant protection programmes, the movement of germplasm and electronic certification. The TC will also be providing input into the IRSS by providing RPPO summaries of ISPM implementation challenges on an annual basis.

24. He welcomed the increased transparency in the development of regional standards for phytosanitary measures (RSPMs) and the discussions that this process is generating.

25. The representative of an RPPO added that the RPPOs, in the last two TCs, discussed topics for scientific sessions at the CPM, including aquatic invasive plant species, and suggested that these topics be considered when planning scientific sessions in the CPM.

26. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

[5] CPM 2009/27

8. REPORT OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

8.1 World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee

27. The representative of the World Trade Organization (WTO) outlined activities relevant to the IPPC, undertaken in 2008 by the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO-SPS) Committee. She noted that three new phytosanitary trade concerns, including the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) standard on Asian Gypsy Moth and the Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) regional standard on South American Leaf Blight are among the eight under consideration.

28. The representative of the WTO reported on new procedures effective as of December 2008 on transparency and formats for reporting new SPS requirements, ongoing work on equivalence and its contribution to monitoring the use of ISPMs and its activities in Technical Assistance in collaboration with IPPC. SPS workshops now provide an extra day for the IPPC to liaise with contracting parties.

29. With respect to private and commercial standards, countries were invited to provide specific examples of products, markets and private standards that affected trade by 24 April 2009. A descriptive report based on these standards would be produced by the end of June 2009, followed by an analytical report with possible recommendations for actions.

30. The representative outlined the WTO-SPS dispute settlement procedure and presented an update on recent developments on SPS disputes. There were more cases of formal trade disputes in plant health than in food safety or animal health. In subsequent discussion a member proposed that the Bureau of the CPM examine the best way of developing a list of experts on phytosanitary issues to be proposed to the SPS Committee with the aim of cooperating in disputes handled by that body.

31. In relation to paragraph 22 of the WTO-SPS report to the CPM-4[6], a number of members expressed concerns about a draft regional standard by NAPPO on Asian Gypsy Moth and its scientific justification. In response, the representative of NAPPO explained the development and scientific justification on this draft NAPPO standard. The NAPPO representative informed the meeting that its draft RSPM contained no legal requirements but rather guidance for national legislation, and that there was ongoing consultation between NAPPO and trade partners to resolve the issues.

32. In relation to paragraph 21 of the WTO-SPS report to the CPM-4, as was agreed during CPM-3 (2008), it was decided to use the term “implementation review and support system” instead of “compliance mechanism”.

33. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

8.2 Report of the Standards and Trade Development Facility

34. The WTO representative presented the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) report[7] and noted the Facility’s mandate to improve coordination of SPS-related capacity building among donors, as well as financing some projects and the preparation of project proposals. FAO was a founding partner, and the IPPC was a member of the STDF Working Group. An independent evaluation of the STDF in late 2008 had concluded that the STDF was functioning very well.

35. The representative reported on workshops and consultations held in 2008, including on SPS capacity evaluation tools and best practices in SPS capacity building. Regional consultations had been held in the Greater Mekong Sub region, East Africa and Central America to identify SPS needs.

[6] CPM 2009/INF/6
[7] CPM 2009/INF/5

36. The representative reported on activities planned for 2009 including workshops to draw attention to SPS capacity building needs related to climate change in September, cost-benefits of building SPS capacity versus reacting to pest outbreaks in October, a regional workshop on fruit fly control efforts in West Africa, and on a project with the African Union to enhance participation of African countries in the international standard setting bodies. The IPPC has been invited to participate in STDF workshops. The WTO representative noted that the STDF was preparing a DVD to draw attention to the importance of SPS capacity for control of pests and to benefit from trade. The STDF was filming during this Session of the CPM. The film should be finished in June, and would be available free of charge for use in training.

37. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.3 Report of the Convention on Biological Diversity

38. The IPPC Secretariat presented a report on behalf of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on its activities relevant to the work of the IPPC[8]. The report reaffirmed that both secretariats were working together within the framework of a joint work programme.

39. The CPM was informed that the results of the consultation with relevant international bodies regarding gaps in the international framework of standards covering invasive alien species that were not pests of plants under the IPPC was discussed at the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) meeting at FAO in Rome in February 2008 and presented to the CBD Conference of Parties (COP-9) in May 2008.

40. In response to CBD COP decisions IX/4 paragraph 2, 11 and BS IV/6 paragraph 5a, the Secretariat of the CBD invited Secretariats of relevant organizations, including the IPPC, to establish an inter-agency liaison group for invasive alien species (IAS LG) in 2008. The IAS LG has produced material to increase public awareness on invasive alien species and this will be disseminated at the occasion of International Day for Biological Diversity in 2009. The Secretariat of the CBD welcomes the IAS LG to further disseminate the material through their respective focal points.

41. Through the IAS LG, the IPPC has continued to share information on training materials including the workshop documents, presentations and working exercises to assist the parties of the CBD in risk assessment on invasive alien species using IPPC framework.

42. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4 Report of other observer organizations

8.4.1 World Organisation for Animal Health

43. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) representative reported on activities of interest to the IPPC[9]. Although it is mainly concerned with animal health and zoonotic diseases the representative highlighted the parallels that exist in standard setting with the IPPC particularly with respect to regionalization, risk assessment, capacity building and dispute mediation.

44. Regarding regionalization, it was reported that an OIE project on the use 'compartments' (defined by management practices) to improve animal health and facilitate trade was being piloted in two member countries.

[8] CPM 2008/INF/16
[9] CPM 2009/INF/4

45. The representative underscored the OIE's emphasis on capacity building and highlighted its collaboration with other organizations and donors in that regard, including within the WTO and STDF framework. It also contributed to the IPPC's Open-ended Working Group on building national phytosanitary capacity strategy. At that meeting, the OIE presented a paper on the OIE tool for the evaluation of performance of veterinary services called the PVS.

46. In respect of its voluntary dispute mediation mechanism, the representative reported that the OIE has prepared a guide to the rights and obligations of OIE members with regard to international trade and trade disputes. It reiterated that the mechanism is designed to help members resolve disputes and that it was based on science and OIE standards.

47. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.2 Ozone Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme

48. The IPPC Secretariat provided a summary of the Ozone Secretariat's activities of relevance to the IPPC on behalf of the Ozone Secretariat[10]. This reaffirmed the continued cooperation between the Ozone and IPPC Secretariats. It was noted that the twenty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol appreciated the efforts of the CPM for its collaboration in reviewing alternatives to methyl bromide for phytosanitary purposes particularly under ISPM No. 15 (*Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*) and for the adoption of the IPPC recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure.

49. The report of the Ozone Secretariat informed the CPM that further work will be undertaken through the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct a further review on the use of methyl bromide for Quarantine and Pre-Shipment applications and related emissions and develop further actions in collaboration with the IPPC Secretariat and phytosanitary experts.

50. The CPM was informed that the Parties to the Montreal Protocol have been encouraged to put in place a national strategy to help them reduce the use of methyl bromide for phytosanitary measures in accordance with the IPPC recommendation adopted at CPM-3.

51. In addition, it was reported that the Ozone Secretariat would like to organize a workshop with the IPPC Secretariat that would address the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary treatment.

52. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.3 International Forestry Quarantine Research Group

53. The representative of the International Forestry Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG) presented a summary of their contributions to the CPM, the SC and the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) in obtaining answers to key science questions[11]. The representative noted that the Chair of IFQRG is also a member of the TPFQ.

54. The TPFQ identifies areas for which research is needed or where scientific data is missing and requests assistance from IFQRG to obtain this scientific information to support the development of ISPMs. Where possible IFQRG attempts to provide data gained through arranging collaborative research amongst the international science community. Much of the work of the group has focused on

[10] CPM 2009/INF/11
[11] CPM 2009/INF/12

science needs related to the modification and revision of ISPM No. 15 (*Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*).

55. Future work will support the new forest quarantine related standards currently under development. The next meeting of the IFQRG will be in September 2009 at FAO headquarters. A call for papers is going out to scientists in all countries for use in the discussion of these topics at the next IFQRG meeting to support the development of ISPMs.

56. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.4 International Atomic Energy Agency

57. The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) updated the CPM on its activities[12]. He gave an overview of its work on the development of a number of standards and in particular highlighted the IPPC Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF), and the guidance on post-harvest phytosanitary treatments, including irradiation treatments for fruit flies. The IAEA now provides both logistical and secretarial support to the TPFF. The next meeting will be held in Vienna in August 2009 and IAEA has stated it will provide fuller Secretariat support to this meeting in the preparation of the documents and the finalization of the report.

58. The representative informed CPM that IAEA's capacity building activities during 2008 focussed on implementation of the ISPMs in developing countries and in strengthening phytosanitary capacity in Latin America, Africa and Asia, in particular through establishment of national or regional (transboundary) area-wide integrated pest management projects.

59. The joint development of risk management training materials was identified as a future area of collaboration with the IPPC Secretariat.

60. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.5 Seed Association of the Americas

61. The representative of the Seed Association of the Americas (SAA) introduced the organization to the CPM[13]. The SAA was established in 2005 and is composed of eight country members through their national seed associations and the Latin-American Seed Federation as an Affiliate Member. He informed the CPM that the objective of the organization is to enhance seed trade. Seed trade among countries of the region exceeds US$ 3.7 billion annually.

62. He gave an update of activities conducted in 2008. He concluded by saying that the organization will host an International Seed Conference in Brazil where important topics on phytosanitary regulations will be discussed such as the need for a clear system that allows the safe trade in seed and the exchange of germplasm. He thanked the Secretariat for the opportunity to speak.

63. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

[12] CPM 2009/INF/15
[13] CPM 2009/INF/18

8.4.6 International Seed Federation

64. The International Seed Federation (ISF) was established in 1924 and provides a platform for 96% of global seed trade. ISF welcomed the revision of ISPMs No. 7 and 12, and looked forward to changes regarding the phytosanitary certificates.

65. The ISF invited members to the ISF side event on 1 April 2009.

66. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.7 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

67. The representative of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) presented the regional activities aimed at strengthening regional representation and at improving general compliance with the IPPC[14]. He noted that IICA continued to interact with existing institutions as well as developing work with new ones.

68. He informed the CPM that IICA had updated the performance of the veterinary services tool and developed an implementation manual. It is available in two languages. The tool has been applied in Panama and Costa Rica and is scheduled to be applied in four more countries in 2009. Since its launch, it has enabled 223 capital based experts from 32 countries to participate in the WTO. The representative from IICA also identified a number of initiatives in support of phytosanitary capacity building, including promoting work in SPS activities and developing courses. Other information on plant health can be found in IICA's report to CPM.

69. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.8 Southern African Development Community

70. A representative of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) summarized activities undertaken and highlighted planned work for active involvement of member countries in the work programme of the IPPC. SADC reported that it had facilitated member participation in regional workshops on draft standards and at the CPM through travel assistance and preparatory workshops. The representative reaffirmed its strong links with the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council. The SADC Secretariat reported that it is encouraging its member countries which are not contracting parties to the IPPC to become contracting parties.

71. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.9 Inter African Phytosanitary Council

72. The representative of the Inter African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) outlined activities with regard to fulfilling its mandates and exploring partnerships. In particular, activities to strengthen regional information exchange networks and collaboration with the projects of the phytosanitary centre of excellence based in Kenya were highlighted.

73. The representative expressed gratitude to the United States of America for funding a regional workshop on draft ISPMs for English speaking countries and thanked the EU and the ACP countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) for assisting the Africa region's participation in the

[14] CPM 2009/CRP/11

CPM and the IPPC standard setting process. The representative informed that funding for regional workshops for draft ISPMs had already been secured for 2009.

74. The representative reiterated that emerging phytosanitary issues such as cassava pests continued to be a concern in several regions. IAPSC members continue to find ways of developing capacity in the areas of diagnostics, invasive alien species, early warning systems and emergency response.

75. IAPSC is the host for the 21st TC for RPPOs and this will be held in Uganda in August 2009. The Chairperson noted that in future RPPOs will be expected to report to CPM through the TC for RPPOs.

76. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

8.4.10 Asia and Pacific Seed Association

77. The Asia and Pacific Seed Association (APSA) was established in 1994 with support of FAO and DANIDA and currently has 482 members from 42 countries. They are working closely with ISTA, FAO, ASTA and other relevant bodies. APSA fully supports ISF on phytosanitary issues to facilitate the movement of seed around the world.

78. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

9. GOAL 1: A ROBUST INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SETTING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

9.1 Report by the Chairperson of the Standards Committee

79. The Chairperson of the Standards Committee (SC) presented the SC activities undertaken in 2008[15]. He noted that the SC only had one meeting of the full SC in 2008 due to constraints on IPPC Secretariat resources. He informed the CPM that the SC-7 meeting in May 2008 was held in order not to postpone the standard setting process. In November 2008, the meetings of the SC-7 and SC were for the first time held outside FAO Headquarters, hosted by the Government of Brazil.

80. He detailed the topics of discussion held at the May SC-7 and November 2008 meetings and thanked the stewards and Secretariat for their considerable work on draft ISPMs.

81. The Chairperson noted that the requirements for transparency agreed by the CPM have made the work of the SC more complex and extensive. The SC agenda included reviewing member comments, the recommendations of the SPTA and the Focus Group on the review of IPPC standard setting procedures, and work arising from the Technical Panels (TPs), in addition to previous SC agenda items that had not yet been completed.

82. The Chairperson informed the CPM that the SC attempted to provide summaries of responses to substantive comments made by members that had not been incorporated into the standards, but found this task extremely difficult. He added that the SC will be requesting the CPM to reconsider this task outlined in the standard setting procedure.

[15] CPM 2009/INF/3

83. The SC evaluated the effects of holding the meeting outside FAO headquarters[16]. The general overview was positive but the Chairperson suggested that, for organizing a meeting outside FAO Headquarters, preparation should commence at least nine months in advance of the meeting.

84. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.
2. *Expressed* its appreciation to the Government of Brazil for hosting the November 2008 meetings of the SC-7 and the SC.

9.2 Adoption of International Standards – under the regular process

85. The Secretariat introduced four draft texts for consideration by the CPM[17], which consisted of amendments to ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), an appendix to ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) on *Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, a revision of ISPM No. 15 (*Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*), and one new proposed standard (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*).

86. The Secretariat thanked members that had sent written comments 14 days in advance of the meeting as it facilitated discussion by allowing the Secretariat to compile and make them available to members prior to the CPM. Some additional comments were presented in plenary. Working groups were established to consider the draft ISPMs and the comments[18]. The stewards for some of the draft ISPMs had made a preliminary study of comments and proposals for modification of the text.

87. Evening working groups were chaired by a representative of the CPM Bureau, Mr Ashby (UK). The texts were adjusted based on comments received prior to the CPM, as well as during the plenary.

88. The CPM:
1. *Thanked* the stewards for their guidance and for the valuable assistance provided during discussions.

9.2.1 Amendments to ISPM No. 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

89. The proposed definition for “reference specimen” was modified slightly to clarify the definition.

90. The CPM:
1. *Adopted* the amendments to ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), contained in Appendix 2.

9.2.2 Appendix to ISPM No. 5: *Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

91. One member withdrew the only substantive comment on this draft ISPM but expressed its concern related to having the CPM adopting text that interpreted the meaning of terms of another international convention within the standards framework of the IPPC and the status, in a WTO-SPS sense, that this appears to give these interpretations.

92. A footnote received from the Secretariat of the CBD was added to the text.

[16] CPM 2009/INF/7
[17] CPM 2009/2
[18] CPM 2009/CRP/1, CPM 2009/CRP/2, CPM 2009/CRP/3, CPM 2009/CRP/4, CPM 2009/CRP/10

93. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* the appendix to ISPM No. 5 on *Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, contained in Appendix 3.

9.2.3 Revision of ISPM No. 15: *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*

94. Several technical comments on methyl bromide application requirements had been submitted and the evening working group felt they did not have the specific expertise to deal with these comments. It was felt that the comments were additional information to that provided in the draft standard and did not suggest that there were inaccuracies in the draft standard. Members who had made these technical comments were invited to submit them in the form of a discussion paper to the SC.

95. One member noted that marking dunnage is a practical challenge and should be discussed when ISPM No. 15 is next revised. Another member requested that standards focus on providing clear guidelines that are user-friendly to implement under practical operational conditions. It was expressed that this would be essential in order to support fair trade while preventing the spread of regulated pests.

96. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* the revision of ISPM No 15 as ISPM No. 15 (2009): *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*, contained in Appendix 4.
2. *Agreed* that material treated and marked under the previously adopted ISPM No. 15 does not need to be re-treated or re-marked.
3. *Agreed* that contracting parties should endeavour to ensure the ISPM No. 15 symbol is registered either as a certification mark or as a trade mark within their jurisdiction.
4. *Requested* members who had prepared technical comments on this standard to submit them in the form of a SC discussion paper to the Secretariat no later than 17 April 2009 and for this paper to be considered by the Standards Committee.

9.2.4 *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*

97. Several technical comments on this standard had been submitted. Again it was felt that the comments were additional information to that provided in the draft standard and did not suggest that there were inaccuracies in the draft standard. Members who had made these technical comments were invited to submit them in the form of a discussion paper to the SC. One member indicated concern on the possible impact on international trade because of products of low risk in category 2. The CPM was reminded that a process was in place to resolve translation issues.

98. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* as ISPM No. 32: *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*, contained in Appendix 5.
2. *Requested* members who had prepared technical comments on this standard to submit them in the form of a SC discussion paper to the Secretariat no later than 17 April 2009 and for this paper to be considered by the Standards Committee.

9.3 Adoption of International Standards – under the special process

99. The Secretariat gave an overview of the special process within the IPPC standard setting procedure which had been adopted at CPM-3 (2008). Under the special process, if no formal objection is received 14 days prior to the CPM, the draft standard will be adopted by the CPM without discussion. If a formal objection is received at least 14 days prior to the CPM, the draft standard is returned to the SC for further consideration.

100. The Secretariat presented an update on the 14 draft standards on irradiation phytosanitary treatments presented to the CPM-4 for adoption[19]. The CPM was informed that formal objections had been received from Japan and Republic of Korea 14 days prior to the CPM-4 on the following six drafts[20]:

- Irradiation treatment for *Conotrachelus nenuphar,* (Annex 6 of CPM 2009/22)
- Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus,* (Annex 8 of CPM 2009/22)
- Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus,* (Annex 9 of CPM 2009/22)
- Irradiation treatment for *Grapholita molesta,* (Annex 11 of CPM 2009/22)
- Irradiation treatment for *Grapholita molesta* under hypoxia, (Annex 12 of CPM 2009/22)
- Irradiation treatment for *Omphisa anastomosalis,* (Annex 13 of CPM 2009/22).

101. These formal objections had been forwarded to the SC, which decided the issues were too complex to resolve in the short time prior to CPM, and decided to consider the drafts at their next meeting in May 2009.

102. A number of members indicated that, while endorsing approval of the other eight drafts, wording on the footnote might need to be improved. Another member noted that bilateral arrangements on food safety of irradiated food are important and necessary to avoid disruption of trade. It was suggested that these issues should be forwarded to the SC for further consideration.

103. A number of members drew the attention to the issue of the potential for live target or quarantine pests to be present in consignments at import after treatment and the difficulty with the certifying statement in the phytosanitary certificate. They asked that the issue be considered by the Standards Committee during the revision of ISPMs No. 7 and 12.

104. One member expressed concern regarding environmental issues associated with irradiation treatments. A number of members expressed concerns that irradiation treatments may not be able to be applied in developing countries due to lack of appropriate facilities or expertise.

105. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* as annexes to ISPM No. 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) the following irradiation treatments contained in Appendices 6-13 of this report:

- Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha ludens*
- Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha obliqua*
- Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*
- Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera jarvisi*
- Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni*
- Irradiation treatment for *Cydia pomonella*
- Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)
- Irradiation treatment for *Rhagoletis pomonella*.

9.4 IPPC Standard Setting Work Programme

106. The Secretariat presented the IPPC standard setting work programme along with the proposed adjustments[21]. A modified format of the work programme was presented, ordering topics by the date proposed for adoption to help the reader better understand the predicted volume of standards that would be presented to the CPM each year. A number of members noted that the modified format is reader-friendly and provides clarity on the proposed dates of adoption.

[19] CPM 2009/22
[20] CPM 2009/INF/9, CPM2009/INF/9bis, and CPM 2009/INF/10
[21] CPM 2009/23

107. The Secretariat gave an update on the revision of ISPM No. 15 *(Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade)*, in particular noting that criteria for the evaluation of treatments of wood packaging material were removed from the draft ISPM and more detailed criteria would be developed. The SC agreed that these modified criteria should be annexed to either ISPM No. 15 or ISPM No. 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*). As the revised ISPM No. 15 was on the CPM-4 agenda for adoption, the CPM was invited to note the SC proposal that the topic "revision of ISPM No. 15" remains on the work programme in order to process the criteria. In addition, one member recommended that the "Guidelines for heat treatment" for inclusion in ISPM No. 15 should also remain on the work programme under this topic. A number of members suggested the topic on appropriate level of protection be deleted from the work programme as it is already addressed by the WTO-SPS Committee.

108. With regard to the topic "international movement of grain", a number of members proposed to keep the priority normal, pointing out that there were already a number of high priority topics considering the limited resources of the Secretariat. A number of other members noted, however, that this topic had great importance especially for countries that import a lot of grain or depend on food aid, which is mainly grain. Concerns were raised that setting the priority as normal would give a negative signal that this issue is not important. No consensus could be reached on the change in priority of this topic and the priority was not changed. Discussion on this topic was informed by the scientific session reported on under agenda item 15.1.

109. In the proposed work programme, the topic "treatments for wood moving in international trade" was shown as a high priority. It was suggested that adding this treatment prejudged the discussion of the topic "international movement of wood" and that the SC should first consider developing criteria for evaluation of such treatments if needed. This proposed topic was not added to the work programme.

110. The Secretariat informed the CPM that it would submit the equivalent of five draft ISPMs for member consultation in 2009 to ensure that the volume of documents is manageable while maintaining reasonable output, taking into account the current insufficient resources of the Secretariat. The Secretariat presented factors that might be considered when the SC determined the equivalent of five draft ISPMs[22].

111. A number of members suggested that high priority topics should be limited in order to maintain the quality of the draft standards. It was also suggested to postpone a biennial call for topics which was to be made in 2009 to allow time to reconsider the priority of topics and to reduce the work load of the Secretariat. A number of other members indicated that a call for topics should be carried out as scheduled to reveal new emerging issues to be added to the work programme. One member suggested that the SPTA review the priorities of the standards setting work programme and propose a limited number of high priority topics.

112. A number of members felt that resources should be redirected into standard setting and it was agreed to revisit this issue after the Operational Plan was reviewed.

113. The CPM:

1. *Noted* that the topic "revision of ISPM No. 15" remains on the work programme in order to process the criteria for the review of future treatments for wood packaging material and the "Guidelines for heat treatment".
2. *Deleted* the stand-alone topic "establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites for fruit flies" as this topic will be integrated into the topic "systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies."

[22] CPM 2009/CRP/6

3. *Deleted* the subjects Cold treatment for *Citrus paradisi* x *C. reticulata* cultivar 'Murcott' for *Bactrocera tryoni* and Cold treatment for *Citrus paradisi* x *C. reticulata* cultivar 'Murcott' for *Ceratitis capitata*.
4. *Added* the topic "terminology of the Montreal Protocol in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (appendix to ISPM No. 5)" with a normal priority.
5. *Agreed* that the topic "appropriate level of protection" be moved to pending.
6. *Agreed* that the priority of all diagnostic protocols currently on the work programme be changed to normal.
7. *Decided* that the priority for the topic of international movement of grain would remain the same for the time being.
8. *Adopted* the standard setting work programme as presented in Appendix 14.
9. *Noted* that the Secretariat will conduct the member consultation periods for both the regular and special processes at the same time (late June - late September 2009) until further notice.
10. *Agreed* that the SC shall take into account the actual capacity of the Secretariat and will aim to submit the equivalent of five draft ISPMs for the member consultation in 2009.
11. *Noted* that the Secretariat will revise the submission form for topics for the work programme to take into account the *Procedure and criteria for identifying topics for inclusion in the IPPC standard setting work programme* adopted by CPM-3 (2008).
12. *Encouraged* submissions, in response to the Secretariat's biennial call, of topics for new or revised standards that include detailed information on the topic and clearly outline the applicable criteria to justify inclusion in the work programme.
13. *Agreed* that the SPTA would review the priority of topics of the adopted standard setting work programme and propose adjustments in priorities.
14. *Noted* that a call for heat treatments for fruit flies will be made.
15. *Noted* that calls for nominations of experts will be made for expert drafting groups to develop topics on the work programme and encouraged submission of nominations of experts by NPPOs and RPPOs.

9.5 Issues associated with technical standards (diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments)

114. Mr Ashby presented a Bureau paper on issues associated with technical standards[23]. He noted that, to date, diagnostic protocols (DPs) and phytosanitary treatments (PTs) had been difficult to move through the fast track process, or now the special process. The nature of some of the formal objections received for both the DPs and the PTs indicated that there may still be some disagreement about the scope and purpose of these technical standards. The resolution of formal objections involved a considerable amount of time and effort by the IPPC Secretariat, the Technical Panel (TP) members and, for DPs, the lead authors and editorial teams. The complexity of the documents and translation difficulties may have also contributed to these disagreements.

115. Mr Ashby suggested that the CPM should consider its expectations for DPs and PTs and provide guidance to the SC and relevant TPs on how to proceed with the development of these technical issues. A number of members suggested that since these standards are complex, and the CPM has so little previous experience dealing with these types of standards, that the CPM should be patient in allowing these new processes to develop and allow more time for the process to evolve. A number of other members noted that recent progress on phytosanitary treatments in particular was very encouraging.

116. The CPM discussed a proposal for introducing new statements into ISPM No. 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and ISPM No. 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*). A number of members expressed concern that it would not be transparent if such statements were to be added to ISPMs without going through the standard setting process. The CPM agreed not to add any statements for inclusion into the respective ISPMs.

[23] CPM 2009/12; CPM 2009/INF/8; CPM 2009/INF/17

117. The CPM:

1. *Underlined* its agreement with the statements below in accordance with ISPM No. 27:

> "*Diagnostic Protocols are developed to allow general use by competent diagnosticians in a laboratory performing pest diagnosis as part of phytosanitary measures. The methods described in diagnostic protocols provide the minimum requirements for reliable diagnosis of the specified regulated pests and include information on the specificity, sensitivity and reproducibility of these methods, where available. Methods providing other levels of specificity, sensitivity and reproducibility are also included where appropriate.*
>
> *DPs usually describe more than one method to take into account the capabilities of laboratories and the situations for which the methods are applied. They provide guidance, but NPPOs should determine which methods are appropriate for their circumstances.*
>
> *Once adopted, DPs will be reviewed regularly by the TPDP and updated to take into account advances in diagnostic methods*."

2. *Acknowledged* that DPs are based on the level of scientific knowledge available at the time of drafting. They will have been considered by appropriate experts and reviewed by a TPDP referee for consistency with the requirements of ISPM No. 27 prior to submission to the Standards Committee.

3. *Noted* that the TPPT intends to produce criteria to assist the consideration of treatments based on historical data.

4. *Underlined* its agreement with the statements below, which are in line with ISPM No. 28:

> "*Phytosanitary treatments should have a level of efficacy in killing, inactivating or removing pests, or rendering pests infertile, or for devitalisation that is both feasible and applicable for use primarily in international trade.*
>
> *When considering phytosanitary treatments for submission to the TPPT, NPPOs and RPPOs should consider factors such as the effects on human health and safety, the impact on the environment and the quality and intended use of the regulated article. The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues associated with product registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. As appropriate these should be addressed by contracting parties using their normal domestic regulatory procedures.*
>
> *Submissions are evaluated by the TPPT and, where necessary, further information may be requested to support the submission. If appropriate, submissions will be evaluated to determine if data can be extrapolated to other relevant situations*."

5. *Noted* that contracting parties should consider the level of efficacy of a phytosanitary treatment in determining whether the treatment can be used as a phytosanitary measure in a specific situation. The acceptance of a treatment will depend on factors such as the pest population(s) to be controlled, the pathway, whether the PT is to be used as part of a systems approach and the probability of any remaining pests being able to escape from consignments and cause damage.

6. *Encouraged* the development of phytosanitary treatments for broad groups of pests or families or genera that provide appropriate control while maintaining the quality of a wide range of commodities, where possible.

9.6 ISPM No. 15 symbol – status of registration

118. The Secretariat provided updates on the status of registration of the ISPM No. 15 symbol[24]. Although the symbol has not been registered in approximately 110 countries, the process for registration of the symbol has begun for seven countries that had recently joined the Madrid system and for 16 countries in the Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OAPI).

119. While registration had been initiated for four countries under the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the FAO Legal Office has advised the IPPC Secretariat that the extent of protection provided by registration under ARIPO is insufficient. The CPM was informed that the alternative option would be pursuing national registration in these four countries.

120. The Secretariat reminded the CPM that it sent out letters in February 2008 to those countries in which the symbol had not yet been registered asking for assistance in the national registration process. In response to the letters, only very few countries had waived registration fees or offered legal services to date. Countries were encouraged to offer assistance with the national registration and priority for registration would be given to those countries that waived their fees and/or contributed to the cost.

121. The Secretariat also noted that limited resources have been allocated to pursue protecting the symbol nationally and it would take many years before the symbol was protected in all countries.

122. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the status of registration of the ISPM No. 15 symbol and the costs involved in registration in additional countries
2. *Encouraged* contracting parties to consider waiving national registration costs or to provide cost figures, and to consider providing the services of their legal advisors for the registration of the ISPM No. 15 symbol in their respective countries.
3. *Encouraged* donors to consider providing funds to cover all or part of the costs of the registration of the ISPM No.15 symbol.

9.7 Amendment to the standard setting procedure

123. The Chairperson of the SC presented a proposal for the CPM to reconsider obligations that require the SC report to contain summaries of SC reactions to substantive comments that had not been incorporated into draft standards. He noted that the standard setting procedures[25] adopted by CPM-3 (2008) require that "*A summary of major issues discussed and of SC reactions to substantive comments that were not incorporated into the standard is produced as part of the SC report and posted on the IPP"* [emphasis supplied].

124. During the meetings of the SC-7 and SC in November 2007 and 2008, stewards, the SC-7, SC and the Secretariat attempted to summarize discussions relating to substantive comments that were not incorporated into draft standards. They indicated that producing summaries of SC reactions to substantive comments not incorporated into draft standards was not feasible, given the existing resources available due to the overwhelming complexity of the task.

125. A number of members expressed their concerns that the proposed change decreases transparency. A number of other members, however, supported the proposed change, noting that members could ask their regional representatives to the SC for clarification on how comments were addressed.

[24] CPM 2009/28

[25] CPM-3 (2008) adopted a number of procedures regarding the IPPC standard setting process. The CPM-3 report is available at https://www.ippc.int/id/202719?language=en. Also see CPM 2009/14.

126. The CPM:

1. *Noted* that, for reasons of resource constraints, workload, and complexity, it is not feasible for the SC to produce summaries of their reactions to substantive comments that are not incorporated into each draft standard.
2. *Noted* that the Secretariat and the SC can, however, provide a summary of major issues discussed as part of the SC report.
3. *Recalled* the guidelines on the duties of members of the SC (included in the IPPC Procedural Manual[26]), in particular the section on regional communications which states that SC members "should also respond to concerned members about comments that were not incorporated into draft ISPMs."
4. *Noted* that in response to concerns expressed previously by CPM members, SC reports have provided greater detail on the discussions of substantive points.
5. *Recalled* that Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure of the CPM provides for observers to the SC.
6. *Agreed* to change the IPPC Standard setting procedure (Stage 3, Step 6) (included in the IPPC Procedural Manual*),* by replacing:

> *"A summary of major issues discussed and of SC reactions to substantive comments that were not incorporated into the standard is produced as part of the SC report and posted on the IPP."*

with the following:

> *"A summary of major issues discussed is produced as part of the SC report and posted on the IPP."*

9.8 Consistency in the use of terminology in International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

127. The Secretariat introduced a paper outlining a proposal for reviewing and amending adopted ISPMs for consistency[27]. In accordance with Specification No. 32 (Review of ISPMs), a consultant had carried out a study to identify where consistency between adopted ISPMs could be improved. The proposal, which was developed by the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG), had been presented to the SC and the FAO Legal Office. Under the process, adjustments for consistency between adopted ISPMs would be considered "ink amendments," and would be prepared by the TPG, reviewed by the SC, noted by the CPM, and inserted into the relevant standards by the Secretariat.

128. A number of members indicated that this expedited process for minor adjustments should be used with the least possible use of resources, and should only be for technical improvements, not for editorial changes.

129. The CPM:

1. *Agreed,* with the proviso that it is limited to consistency issues and not substantive or stylistic issues, to the use of the recommended process for achieving consistency in the terminology of ISPMs.

[26] The IPPC Procedural Manual is available at https://www.ippc.int/id/186208?language=en
[27] CPM2009/19

9.9 Translation of terms used in International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures into Spanish

130. The Secretariat presented a paper listing the Spanish terms that have been recommended by an informal Spanish language review group as modifications to the *Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms* and other ISPMs[28]. It was noted that the review group had consulted with interested members and FAO translators, and reached consensus on preferred translation of terms as presented in Appendix 15.

131. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* that the terms presented in Appendix 15 be translated into Spanish as indicated for use in ISPMs.
2. *Agreed* that the Spanish version of ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) be updated accordingly (table 2).
3. *Agreed* that the words in table 3 be used in Spanish translations as appropriate, including in definitions appearing in ISPM No. 5.

10. GOAL 2: INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEMS APPROPRIATE TO MEET IPPC OBLIGATIONS

10.1 Reporting through Regional Plant Protection Organizations

132. The Secretariat noted that it has been proposed that National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) could report through their RPPO on condition that they provide a notification to the Secretariat on how they would meet their IPPC reporting obligations. This notification shall be worded in such a way as to make it clear that, if a country decides to communicate via its RPPO, the responsibility for the content of the information provided remains with the NPPO.

133. Contracting parties intending to report through their RPPO will need to liaise with their RPPO to ensure that they have a mechanism to allow reporting in this way. The Secretariat clarified that this mechanism does not create new obligations for NPPOs or RPPOs, but is meant to provide another option for contracting parties to meet their existing obligations for reporting.

134. In order to facilitate this process, a model "Reporting through an RPPO" form would be made available to contracting parties via the International Phytosanitary Portal as soon as the necessary clearance by the FAO Legal Office has been obtained and the form has been translated.

135. The CPM:

1. *Endorsed* reporting through an RPPO as described above.

11. GOAL 3: EFFECTIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

11.1 Report by the Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

136. Mr Hedley, Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (SBDS), presented a report to the CPM. He noted that in its originally scheduled meeting there had been no quorum but that the SBDS met later and attained its quorum with two new members. He gave an overview of topics that were discussed in the SBDS meeting and stated that, although it is no longer under the responsibility of the SBDS, the body is still interested in the development of the IRSS. He introduced a proposed change to the rules of procedure for the SBDS[29], to revise rule 5 to state the SBDS can meet when necessary instead of annually, as would be determined through consultation with the Secretariat.

[28] CPM 2009/10
[29] CPM 2009/CRP/12

137. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* the modified SBDS rules of procedure (Appendix 16).

12. GOAL 4: IMPROVED PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY OF MEMBERS

138. The CPM was informed that Canada and France had worked together to produce a French translation of training material on pest risk analysis that was previously only available in English on the IPP. The Chairperson expressed appreciation on behalf of the CPM for this work.

12.1 Outcome of the Open-ended Working Group on building national phytosanitary capacity

139. The Secretariat summarized the outcomes of the Open-ended Working Group on building national phytosanitary capacity (OEWG–BNPC)[30]. It noted that the OEWG had produced, in accordance with the terms of reference that were endorsed by CPM-3 (2008), a draft concept paper on national phytosanitary capacity which included a definition of phytosanitary capacity; a draft strategy based on situation analysis and in which six strategic areas were identified as priorities; and a draft operational plan which it considered incomplete and would require more work based on decisions taken by CPM-4.

140. A subgroup of the OEWG-BNPC produced a paper on mentoring[31] as it relates to phytosanitary capacity building while another subgroup developed aid effectiveness principles[32] for phytosanitary capacity building analogous to those outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of May 2005. The Chairperson expressed her appreciation to individuals in countries and Secretariat staff that had worked to produce these papers, and encouraged the members of the CPM to read these documents.

141. Members were encouraged to submit comments on the strategy to the Secretariat by 1 June 2009 for consideration by the Bureau when it meets in June. A proposed operational plan for implementing the strategy over the first six years was only partially developed by the OEWG-BNPC and needed further attention.

142. Members of the CPM also noted that it would be important to link elements of the CPM IRSS with activities related to building national phytosanitary capacity. They also encouraged the Secretariat to explore ways to collaborate particularly with other divisions of the Organization to accomplish this work and to solicit new resources.

143. The CPM:

1. *Provisionally approved* the concept paper on national phytosanitary capacity (Appendix 17).
2. *Provisionally approved* the phytosanitary capacity building strategy (Appendix 18).
3. *Agreed* that Phytosanitary Capacity Building (PCB) is a high priority issue and requested the Secretariat to actively seek collaboration, in particular with other divisions of the Organization, and new resources.
4. *Approved* further development and finalization of the operational plan by an EWG based on member comments on the provisionally approved strategy for consideration by the SPTA.
5. *Endorsed* the establishment of an informal working group on advocacy for the IPPC as a virtual group working with the Secretariat.
6. *Endorsed* the establishment of an informal working group on communication and cooperation as a virtual group working with the Secretariat.
7. *Noted* that the activities of the two virtual working groups are not separate from the activities made under the resource mobilitization strategy.

[30] CPM 2009/13 Rev.1
[31] CPM 2009/INF/14
[32] CPM 2009/INF/13

8. *Noted* the paper on aid effectiveness principles applicable to phytosanitary capacity building developed by a subgroup of the OEWG-BNPC; and the paper on mentoring as it relates to phytosanitary capacity building developed by another subgroup of the OEWG-BNPC and urged members to consider them when providing comments on the strategy.
9. *Requested* the Secretariat to report on these issues at CPM-5.

13. GOAL 5: SUSTAINABLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IPPC

13.1 Report of the 10th meeting of the CPM informal working group on strategic planning and technical assistance

144. The Chairperson of the 10th meeting of the informal working group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA) (Mr Katbeh Bader) introduced the report of the meeting[33] and provided an overview of the major topics discussed aligned with the seven goals of the CPM Business Plan[34] and referred to CPM agenda items under which each subject would be discussed in more detail.

145. The SPTA Chairperson noted that a decision was taken to refer to the meeting as the 10th meeting of the SPTA rather than continue the numbering system introduced in 2006.

146. The SPTA discussed its normal agenda as well as the challenges of the IPPC Secretariat in terms of prioritization of the work programme and improvement of its work culture. Due to shortages of resources and in particular the lack of staff in the Secretariat, it was projected that several activities planned for 2008 and possibly 2009 would not be carried out.

147. The SPTA Chairperson reported that the Bureau approved the creation of two project posts to be funded from the Trust Fund for the IPPC. The SPTA agreed that the terms of reference for any vacant posts should reflect the lessons learned and ensure activities are clear and workloads are reasonable. In addition to this action the SPTA asked the Secretariat to explore the possibility of establishing additional regular programme staff positions through reallocation of regular programme funds from operations to staffing.

148. Keeping in mind budget and staff resource constraints, the SPTA recommended which activities could be reduced, postponed or eliminated. A proposal was included to implement cost cutting measures with regard to CPM-4, reducing the number of days for the meeting and limiting evening sessions. The main priorities identified included core standard setting functions and development of an advocacy programme.

149. The SPTA Chairperson emphasised that additional extra-budgetary resources are essential to implement the anticipated CPM work programme despite proposed cost cutting measures since the current FAO regular programme budget was not sufficient for this purpose.

150. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report of the SPTA.

[33] CPM2009/11
[34] CPM 2009/15

13.2 Adjusting IPPC/CPM activities to resources

151. The Chairperson introduced a Bureau paper on adjusting IPPC/CPM activities to resources[35]. She informed the CPM that these options had also been discussed by the SPTA. Because the IPPC does not currently have resources to carry out all of the CPM's planned activities, the Bureau considered ways to save resources, including both financial and human.

152. Options that were presented were reducing the scale of the CPM meetings (including shortening to one day or eliminating every other year's meeting), reducing standard setting activities, postponing further development of the IPP, postponing further development of the PCE, and delaying implementation of the IRSS. The Secretariat presented the CPM with an extensive analysis of the costs of conducting the CPM and the potential savings for shortening the CPM every other year. The Secretariat informed the CPM that reducing CPM meetings as suggested could save up to USD 800,000 to the work programme, which could be spent on other parts of the work programme instead.

153. The CPM discussed the options. A number of members expressed the opinion that they did not support the recommendation of severely reducing the CPM, such as to a one-day meeting every other year. These members felt that the CPM meeting was an important opportunity to strategize and collaborate with other countries. In addition, a number of members did not support a reduction in standard setting, stating that they felt that developing new standards was the most important function of the CPM. A number of members supported delaying further development of the IPP, IRSS and/or the PCE, and potentially shortening the CPM to three days instead of five every other year as a way to save resources. It was further suggested that a shortened CPM meeting could be preceded by a two day informal meeting on draft standards. A number of members stressed the importance of increasing resources through working on the resource mobilization strategy.

154. After much discussion, the Chairperson suggested to the CPM that the Bureau could review the points raised by members when it meets in June. At that time, the Bureau could consider all of the comments and revise the Operational Plan for the remainder of 2009. The Bureau and the SPTA, when they meet in October, would then further consider these and additional comments when preparing the Operational Plan for 2010.

155. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* to request the Bureau to examine comments from CPM-4 and revise the Operational Plan for 2009 and for the Bureau and SPTA to develop the Operational Plan for 2010 based on these comments, to be presented at CPM-5.

13.3 State of membership to the IPPC

156. The Secretary provided an update on the state of membership of the IPPC, indicating that there were currently 170 contracting parties. Since CPM-3 (2008), there were four new contracting parties to the IPPC, namely Djibouti, Gabon, Mozambique and Rwanda. He welcomed the new contracting parties to the CPM.

13.4 Distribution of correspondence in electronic format

157. The Secretariat presented a document on the acceptance of electronic correspondence[36] and noted that, since the paper was written, 12 additional countries (France, Honduras, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay and the United Kingdom) had opted to receive correspondence in electronic format, raising the total to 40 NPPOs and RPPOs. Members could notify their wish to receive all correspondence in electronic format only by either

[35] CPM 2009/9
[36] CPM2009/5

using the form attached to the document, or by using the option provided on the IPP. It was pointed out that opting to receive communications through electronic correspondence had associated cost reduction implications for the Secretariat.

158. The CPM:

1. *Encouraged* members to opt to receive electronic correspondence only, either by choosing that option on the IPP or by sending the model text in Appendix 19 to the Secretariat.

13.5 Update to the Business Plan 2007-2011

159. Mr Kedera, Vice-Chairperson of the CPM, introduced a paper proposing changes to the Business Plan 2007 – 2011[37]. As requested by CPM, proposed changes to the Business Plan were prepared by the Bureau and considered by the SPTA before presentation to CPM-4.

160. The proposed changes reflect modifications to IPPC activities as a result of the response by CPM to the independent evaluation of the workings of the IPPC and its institutional arrangements.

161. In presenting the proposed changes the Vice-Chairperson drew attention to the notes provided by the IPPC Secretariat stressing that without substantial additional resources, especially staff resources as indicated in part III of the Business Plan, it will be impossible to implement fully most of the activities provided in the Business Plan. One member pointed out that pests affect not only plant health, but also food security and suggested that this point be made when exploring areas for new resources for the IPPC.

162. The CPM:

1. C*onsidered* the Business Plan.
2. *Noted* the notes of the Secretariat.
3. *Adopted* the modifications to the Business Plan.

13.6 Financial report and budget

13.6.1 Financial report for 2008 (FAO regular programme and trust funds)

163. The Secretariat presented the report[38] on the IPPC Secretariat's expenditure in 2008 of the funds provided by the FAO regular programme, all trust funds established for the IPPC and in-kind contributions. The Secretariat acknowledged the in-kind contributions made by members and organizations during 2008, such as assisting with conducting meetings and releasing and funding experts to take part in various IPPC activities. The in-kind contributions were not reflected in the figures.

164. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the revenues and expenditures of the IPPC Secretariat for 2008.
2. *Thanked* the European Community for its contribution to the trust fund to help facilitate developing country participation in the standard setting process.
3. *Thanked* Brazil for its contribution in hosting the November SC meeting.
4. *Thanked* Japan and the United States of America for funding APOs.
5. *Thanked* all the members and organizations that made in-kind contributions.

[37] CPM2009/15 – the full Business Plan as adopted at CPM-4 is available at https://www.ippc.int/id/202496?language=en

[38] CPM 2009/29

13.6.2 Trust Fund for the IPPC: Financial report 2008

165. The Secretariat presented the financial report for the Trust Fund for the IPPC for 2008[39], outlining the expenditures made using funds from the Trust Fund.

166. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the contributions to the Trust Fund for the IPPC.
2. *Accepted* the expenditures against the Trust Fund for the IPPC.
3. *Thanked* the Government of the United States, the Government of New Zealand and the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions for their contributions to the Trust Fund for the IPPC in 2008.
4. *Encouraged* contracting parties to contribute to the Trust Fund for the year 2009.

13.6.3 CPM Operational Plan for 2009

167. The Secretariat presented the Operational Plan[40], which was based on the goals outlined in the Business Plan, and described the activities to be carried out by the Secretariat in 2009 using the resources from the FAO regular programme and various trust funds. Due to insufficient resources, activities had been prioritized by the SPTA and some would need to remain on hold unless additional funding became available. The activities proposed under each of the seven goals were detailed.

168. A number of members expressed concern that funding is not sufficient to achieve the work necessary, in particular with regard to the standard setting work programme. A number of members suggested that additional expert working groups should meet in 2009 for standards development. A number of members indicated that the further development of the PCE could be put on hold. A number of members also suggested that regional workshops were valuable in improving the phytosanitary capacity of contracting parties and hoped that these could be continued in the future. Members questioned whether opportunities for cost-savings had been fully explored, for example, through outsourcing translation or reducing expenditures on information exchange. One member suggested that the currently unallocated funding be used for the resource mobilization strategy.

169. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the anticipated revenues and budgeted expenses for 2009.
2. *Noted* the Operational Plan for 2009 and associated budget.
3. *Noted* that the activities identified in the Operational Plan may be modified depending on availability of resources (funding and staff).
4. *Noted* that the Secretariat will update the Operational Plan for 2009 after CPM-4 to reflect decisions made at CPM-4.

13.6.4 Budget 2009 for the Trust Fund for the IPPC

170. The Secretariat presented the budget[41] for 2009 for the Trust Fund for the IPPC, and the proposed allocation of funds. No indication had been received of new contributions in 2009. One member noted that, though with limited resources, the general direction of funds allocation had taken into account the priorities of the CPM.

171. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the anticipated carry over from 2008 to the Trust Fund for the IPPC for 2009.
2. *Agreed* to the proposed allocations of the Trust Fund for the IPPC to the various activities.
3. *Agreed* to the Secretariat applying the unallocated trust funds to high priority tasks as necessary where no other funding source is available, noting that expenditure would be in accordance with

[39] CPM 2009/24
[40] CPM 2009/20
[41] CPM 2009/30

the financial guidelines for the Trust Fund for the IPPC and in accordance with decisions made by CPM-4 under different agenda items.
4. *Noted* that as at January 2009, the Secretariat had received no indication from any contracting party of an intention to contribute to the Trust Fund for 2009.
5. *Actively encouraged* contracting parties to contribute to the Trust Fund for the IPPC.

13.6.5 Call for financial commitment to the IPPC trust fund projects

172. The Secretary introduced a paper[42] calling for contributions by members to the Trust Fund of IPPC. He reminded members that despite the fact that the Trust Fund for the IPPC has been in existence since 2003 only limited contributions have been made.

173. He further noted that despite approval of five projects by CPM-3 for funding under the Trust Fund for the IPPC, contributions in 2008 to the fund had been scarce. Implementation of these projects requires careful planning and a known flow of funding for the proposed lifetime of the projects. Without significant financial contributions to the Trust Fund for the IPPC, the Secretariat will not be able to implement these activities.

174. The Secretary urged contracting parties and other potential donors to consider the projects agreed for funding by the Trust Fund for the IPPC and indicate their financial support for them in 2010 and, if possible for longer, multi-year periods.

175. During the plenary, the Secretary informed the CPM that the United States of America had pledged USD 125,000 to the trust fund. The Chairperson also noted the Republic of Korea's pledge to fund and run the regional workshop on draft ISPMs for Asian countries. These contributions were appreciated by the meeting.

176. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the projects adopted by CPM-3 for the Trust Fund for the IPPC as provided in Appendix 20.
2. *Urged* all members to support the Trust Fund for the IPPC.

13.6.6 Resource mobilization strategy for the IPPC

177. The Secretary introduced the topic of developing a resource mobilization strategy[43]. He summarized the various discussions, including in the SPTA in October 2008, which had taken place on resource mobilization over the past year and noted that agenda item 13.2 also specifically addressed this topic.

178. The Secretary outlined the paper that addressed the "Framework for the Sustainable Resourcing of the IPPC" (Attachment 1 to CPM 2009/25) that provided the principles on which the resource mobilization strategy was based. He also referred to the 35th Session of the Conference of FAO, which identified the prevention and reduction of the negative effects of transboundary pests[44] and strengthened national and global capacities for the development and implementation of regulations and standards (including plant protection) as priority impact focus areas to contribute to the Strategic Objectives of the Organization.

179. The Secretary emphasized that resource mobilization was not limited to a single mechanism, but should use a number of concurrent processes that all address the subject and would complement each other. This subject is crucial to the sustainability of the Secretariat and CPM work programme

[42] CPM 2009/21
[43] CPM 2009/25
[44] The report of the Thirty-fifth (Special) Session of the FAO Conference is available at http://www.fao.org/unfao/bodies/conf/c2008/index_en.htm.

and needs to be dealt with as a matter of urgency. A number of members stressed the role of the new incoming full time IPPC Secretary.

180. Members supported the need to develop advocacy materials to promote the IPPC. A number of members expressed the need to mainstream the critical role of the IPPC in relation to other development issues in the global arena such as food security, climate change, improving living conditions in developing countries, protecting forestry and other natural resources.

181. In relation to in-kind contributions, Australia, COSAVE, Malaysia, the Philippines and Zambia stated that they could assist the standard setting programme by compiling comments after country consultation. The Chairperson expressed appreciation on behalf of the CPM. The Chairperson and Secretariat also noted the substantial contribution from the government of Brazil in hosting the Standards Committee and the SC-7 in November 2008[45].

182. The CPM:

1. *Noted* that with current funding and resource levels the full range of activities agreed to by the CPM are not possible.
2. *Noted* and *commented* on the paper on resource mobilization.
3. *Noted* that resource mobilization is an urgent issue that will need to be addressed by the incoming full time Secretary.
4. *Urged* all members to contribute to the maximum possible to the activities of the CPM through contributions to the trust fund and/or in-kind contributions.

13.7 Revision of the financial guidelines for the Trust Fund for the IPPC

183. The Secretariat introduced the paper on revising the financial guidelines for the Trust Fund for the IPPC[46]. In light of the staffing issues within the Secretariat, any projects proposed under the Trust Fund for the IPPC would need to allow for hiring staff to carry out those projects. The existing guidelines did not specifically allow for including staff costs in financing projects under the Trust Fund. The CPM agreed that the guidelines be revised to include staff costs as follows:

> "Expenditures shall consist of such expenses as are incurred in the implementation of the Programme of Work, including necessary project staff costs and the administrative and operational support costs incurred by FAO and charged strictly in accordance with the policy on support cost reimbursement approved and as amended from time to time by the FAO Finance Committee and Council."

184. The CPM:

1. *Considered* the proposed modification of the financial guidelines of the Trust Fund for the IPPC.
2. *Adopted* the amended financial guidelines of the Trust Fund for the IPPC, as laid down in Appendix 21.

13.8 Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the CPM Bureau

185. A Bureau member (Mr Gutierrez) introduced the topic of Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure[47] (TOR/ROPs) of the CPM Bureau. In 2007, CPM-2 amended its Rules of Procedure to enlarge and change the structure of the CPM Bureau, and agreed that the Bureau would develop its own Rules of Procedure and submit them for adoption to a later CPM (see paragraph 96.4 of the CPM-2 report)[48].

[45] CPM 2009/INF/7
[46] CPM 2009/4
[47] CPM 2009/8
[48] The CPM-2 (2007) report is available at https://www.ippc.int/id/184215?language=en

186. Proposals for the TORs and ROPs of the CPM Bureau were developed at the June 2008 Bureau meeting.

187. The CPM Bureau, and later the SPTA, specifically discussed provisions concerning the replacement of Bureau members who are unable to fulfil their duties. A provision was incorporated into the proposed Rules of Procedure which addresses the cases where a member resigns or is no longer able to fulfill the requirements of a Bureau member. Rule 3 (Meetings) of the Rules of Procedure reads as follows, "If a Bureau member resigns or is no longer able to fulfil the requirements of a Bureau member, the Bureau may invite an expert to provide input from that region."

188. One member submitted an additional proposal[49] that contained extensive suggestions to modify the TOR/ROPs. The proposal generated some discussion. Several members indicated that the complex proposal to change the TOR/ROPs of the Bureau also contained proposals to change the ROPs of the CPM. They believed that the complexity of the suggestions would be better evaluated and investigated by the CPM Bureau and the SPTA. A number of members expressed concern regarding the amount of time spent in the CPM on procedural issues, especially as the extended Bureau had only been in operation for one year.

189. The Chairperson withdrew the proposed TOR/ROPs with a suggestion that it be referred back to the CPM Bureau.

13.9 Proposal for the presentation of adopted CPM recommendations

190. The Secretariat introduced a paper outlining a proposal for the presentation of adopted CPM recommendations[50]. This paper was prepared at the request of CPM-3 (2008). It outlined the discussion on this topic that had taken place in the Bureau and the SPTA and described the different types of matters that are put forward to CPM for agreement, adoption or decision.

191. The paper proposed that decisions on long-term operational matters be named "Recommendations", that a harmonized format for these "Recommendations" be used and that such "Recommendations" be recorded in a separate section of the IPPC Procedural Manual and that they be posted separately on the International Phytosanitary Portal.

192. Members discussed the implications of presenting adopted CPM recommendations. One member suggested that formatted recommendations include a statement to clarify that the recommendations do not prescribe specific requirements for members[51]. Others proposed that more detailed procedures be developed prior to the adoption of recommendations, or that such recommendations should be adopted in a specified process which could include consultations and associated work programmes.

193. The CPM:

1. *Considered* the discussions and recommendations in relation to presenting (I)CPM decisions into a new format.
2. *Adopted* the format as presented in Appendix 22, noting that the new format does not change the way in which agreement is reached on CPM recommendations.
3. *Noted* that existing CPM procedures provide a process for the development and adoption of CPM recommendations. This process involves:
   - a document is presented to the annual meeting of the CPM in accordance with Rule V of the Rules of Procedure of the CPM;
   - the CPM considers the document and decides whether it should be adopted as a recommendation;

[49] CPM 2009/CRP/13
[50] CPM 2009/17
[51] CPM 2009/INF/8

- if a document needs further review, the CPM decides to send it to the appropriate body depending on the content. The revised document is sent to the next meeting of the CPM for further consideration and adoption;
- adopted recommendations are numbered and formatted by the Secretariat and added to the compiled CPM Recommendations.

4. *Requested* the Bureau to provide guidance on the scope of the CPM Recommendations and report back to CPM-5.
5. *Requested* the Secretariat to identify any previous (I)CPM decision that should be presented as a CPM Recommendation.

13.10 Interpretation of the term "public officer"

194. The Secretariat introduced a background paper[52] on the meaning of "public officers" or "who is authorised to sign a phytosanitary certificate". This topic had been placed on the CPM-4 agenda at the request of Latvia who provided a position paper by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) indicating that "EPPO Council can not accept that interpretation of the term "Public Officer" allows for issuance of PCs by private persons or companies". The EPPO position paper was included as an appendix to the CPM-4 background paper.

195. The background paper outlined the discussions on this topic that had taken place in various IPPC fora since 1996 and provided criteria for a possible interpretation of the term "Public Officer". Also provided were a number of options for possible future activities for consideration by members. CPM was invited to consider this issue and the criteria on the possible interpretation of the term "Public Officer" provided in the background paper and provide guidance on how to proceed. FAO Legal Office explained that it had no mandate to interpret the Convention. Several members provided further opinions on the issue. Members agreed that the term "public officer" is already sufficiently defined in Article V.2 (a) of the Convention, ISPM No. 7 (*Export certification system*), and in ISPM No. 12 (*Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*) and should not be modified or changed, nor should any change be made to ISPM No. 12 in this regard.

196. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* that the term "public officer" is already sufficiently defined in the IPPC, ISPM No. 7 (*Export certification system*) and ISPM No. 12 (*Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*) therefore no further interpretation is required and there should be no changes made to ISPM No. 12 in this regard.

14. GOAL 6: INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION OF THE IPPC AND COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14.1 Report on promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant international organizations

197. The Secretariat introduced the topic of cooperation with relevant international organizations[53], in particular giving an update on activities that had occurred since the report was finalized.

198. The Secretariat noted that RPPOs continued to be strong partners of the IPPC Secretariat, including support provided by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) to the East-African Phytosanitary Information Committee (EAPIC); workshops hosted by the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO) and the Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC); and the translation services provided by the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) and the Comite De Sanidad Vegetal Del Cono Sur (COSAVE).

[52] CPM2009/31
[53] CPM 2009/6

199. In addition, the Secretariat pointed out that the IPPC Secretariat had endeavoured to cooperate with other organizations such as the CBD, the Ozone Secretariat, IAEA, the STDF and others.

200. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

14.2 Creating a phytosanitary capacity building strategy under the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council

201. The representative of IAPSC introduced a paper on creating a phytosanitary capacity building strategy in Africa[54]. He informed the meeting that the major objective of developing the strategy was for the purpose of food security, protection of plants and biodiversity and trade facilitation. He noted that the strategy addressed issues such as awareness raising, funding, infrastructure, equipment, emergency response, import/export control systems, ISPMs, and monitoring of implementation of these capacities. IAPSC thanked the STDF for the funding of its strategy. The Chairperson thanked IAPSC for its report.

202. The CPM:
1. *Noted* the report.

15. GOAL 7: REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF PLANT PROTECTION IN THE WORLD

15.1 Scientific Session: pest movement through food aid shipments

203. The CPM was provided with two presentations on pest movement through food aid shipments. The first speaker, Mr Tasrif (Indonesia) spoke on "Pest movement by food aid shipment: Indonesia's Experience". He noted that food aid was an important pathway for the introduction of quarantine pests to Indonesia. An example was a weed pest that spread in Indonesia in rice food shipments, resulting in increased costs of production, reduction in yield and quality. The tsunami that took place in December 2004 resulted in the distribution of food aid throughout the region. Food aid shipments found to contain quarantine pests resulted in delays in distribution and increased costs for treatment. The presenter recommended further actions such as ensuring food aid shipments comply with phytosanitary import requirements and that controls are put in place to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic pest and diseases.

204. The second presentation, "Insect Infestation in Food Aid – Phytosanitary Risks and Responses", was given by Mr Rick Hodges of the Natural Resources Institute at the University of Greenwich, UK, on behalf of the World Food Programme (WFP). He highlighted the types of pests that generally may move in food aid. The presenter emphasized that precautions against movement of pests are currently being taken. Grain is the principal product moved as food aid, however other foodstuffs are also moved. Each presents its own level of risk for the movement of pests depending on the packaging used. In terms of food aid shipments moved by the WFP, all grain products in bulk or in open weave bags have a valid fumigation certificate. Cargoes are inspected at loading by an independent company to ensure freedom from infestation and conformity to phytosanitary regulations of destination. Cargoes are subject to local inspection upon arrival to ensure conformity with regulations.

205. The CPM appreciated the presentations from the two speakers and discussed the issue of pests moving in food aid. The CPM agreed that an open-ended workshop on the international movement of grain would be especially important, in view of the presentations received and the comments made in the discussion. The Secretariat noted that the possibility of conducting the open-ended workshop would be subject to the availability of extra-budgetary funding, including fully costed staffing requirements.

[54] CPM 2009/CRP/15

206. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* that an open-ended workshop on the international movement of grain be convened depending on the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

15.2 Electronic certification update

207. The Secretariat presented an update on international developments with regard to electronic certification, which was based on a background paper on the status of electronic certification provided by the Netherlands[55].

208. Since 2006 there has been a number of bilateral electronic phytosanitary certification projects and the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) has finalized the development of a global electronic certification standard. The IPPC Secretariat has endeavoured to keep itself informed of developments in the area of electronic certification through direct or FAO participation in the appropriate meetings.

209. The Secretariat informed the CPM that it will participate in the *International E-Cert Workshop* in Ottawa, Canada, from 19-21 May 2009, and report back to CPM-5.

210. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the update on the status of electronic phytosanitary certification.
2. *Recommended* a further update be presented to CPM-5.

15.3 International Recognition of Pest Free Areas

211. The Secretariat introduced the report of the Open-ended Working Group on pest free areas (OEWG-PFAs)[56]. It informed the CPM that the OEWG considered several potential models for recognition of PFAs including 1) an establishment of a recognition process similar to that in the OIE which would result in the CPM providing recognition of a PFA, 2) establishment of a detailed certification manual that would provide for the basis for an "outside" PFA certification, and 3) an information system to document bilaterally recognized pest free areas. The group focused on the OIE model, and believed that a similar system could be established under the IPPC but would require considerable resources. The proposal was submitted to SPTA. FAO Legal Office gave the opinion that a system like that used by OIE was not within the mandate of the IPPC nor the FAO. The CPM was therefore informed that the possibilities remain for either external certification or an information system.

212. A number of members indicated that with the current resource shortage the establishment of an elaborate IPPC recognition procedure for PFAs was not realistic. A number of other members, however, believed that the establishment of an information platform on the IPP, where contracting parties could post information about unilaterally declared or bilaterally accepted PFAs would be highly desirable. One member suggested development of pest specific standards outlining minimum requirements and procedures for the establishment of PFAs by NPPOs.

213. The CPM:

1. *Considered* options presented by the OEWG noting legal issues associated with the establishment of PFAs;
2. *Agreed* that members could submit information on established PFAs to be posted on the IPP.

[55] CPM 2009/33
[56] CPM 2009/7; CPM 2009/INF/8

15.4 Update on the Implementation Review and Support System

214. At its Third Session, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-3, 2008) adopted the Programme for the Development of the "Implementation Review and Support System" (IRSS) and requested that it be implemented as soon as practically possible. The Programme for the Development of the IRSS provides a three-year work plan for the implementation of the system.

215. Given the severe resource constraints in the Secretariat at pesent, it is not practical to progress with the IRSS until the resources in the Secretariat are available. In this regard, the Secretariat is actively looking for funding from donors so that this project can be established and the IRSS can proceed.

216. The CPM:

1. *Noted* that given current Secretariat resources this project will not be implemented.
2: *Requested* members to provide project funds to staff and implement this project.

16. Membership of CPM subsidiary bodies

217. Nominations were required for vacant positions on the Standards Committee and Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement, as well as vacant positions for potential replacements for both the subsidiary bodies[57]. It was pointed out that the term of office for nominees runs from one Session of the CPM to the next Session, and not by calendar year.

218. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the current membership and potential replacements for the Standards Committee (Appendix 23) and Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (Appendix 24).
2. *Confirmed* the new members and potential replacements for the Standards Committee and Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement.
3. *Confirmed* the order in which potential replacements would be called upon for each region.

17. OTHER BUSINESS

219. One member raised a question about the Spanish translation of the Hierarchy of Terms for Standards (Appendix 7 of the report of CPM-3 (2008)). The Secretariat informed the meeting that the Spanish version of the Appendix would be corrected and included in a revised CPM-3 report that would be posted on the IPP.

18. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING

220. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* that the next session of the CPM would be tentatively scheduled to be held at FAO, Rome, Italy, on 22-26 March, 2010.

19. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

221. The CPM *adopted* the report.

[57] CPM 2009/16

COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

30 March – 3 April 2009

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Adoption of the agenda
   - 2.1 Provisional agenda
3. Election of the Rapporteur
4. Establishment of the Credential Commitee
5. Report by the Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
6. Report by the Secretariat
7. Report of the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations
8. Report of observer organizations
   - 8.1 Report of the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee
   - 8.2 Report of the Standards and Trade Development Facility
   - 8.3 Report of the Convention on Biological Diversity
   - 8.4 Report of other observer organizations
9. Goal 1: A robust international standard setting and implementation programme
   - 9.1 Report by the Chairperson of the Standards Committee
   - 9.2 Adoption of international standards – under the regular process
   - 9.3 Adoption of international standards – under the special process
   - 9.4 IPPC standard setting work programme
   - 9.5 Issues associated with technical standards (diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments)
   - 9.6 ISPM No. 15 symbol – status of registration
   - 9.7 Amendment to the standard setting procedure
   - 9.8 Consistency in the use of terminology in International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
   - 9.9 Translation of terms used in International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures into Spanish
10. Goal 2: Information exchange systems appropriate to meet IPPC obligations
    - 10.1 Reporting through Regional Plant Protection Organizations
11. Goal 3: Effective dispute settlement systems
    - 11.1 Report by the Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement
12. Goal 4: Improved phytosanitary capacity of members
    - 12.1 Outcome of the Open-ended Working Group on building national phytosanitary capacity

13. Goal 5: Sustainable implementation of the IPPC
    - 13.1 Report of the tenth meeting of the CPM informal working group on strategic planning and technical assistance
    - 13.2 Adjusting IPPC/CPM activities to resources
    - 13.3 State of membership to the IPPC
    - 13.4 Distribution of correspondence in electronic format
    - 13.5 Update to the Business Plan 2007 – 2011
    - 13.6 Financial report and budget
        - 13.6.1 Financial report for 2008 (FAO regular programme and trust funds)
        - 13.6.2 Trust Fund for the IPPC: Financial report 2008
        - 13.6.3 CPM Operational Plan for 2009
        - 13.6.4 Budget 2009 for Trust Fund for the IPPC
        - 13.6.5 Call for financial commitment to trust fund projects
        - 13.6.6 Resource mobilization strategy for the IPPC
    - 13.7 Revision of the financial guidelines for the Trust Fund for the IPPC
    - 13.8 Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the CPM Bureau
    - 13.9 Proposal for the presentation of adopted CPM recommendations
    - 13.10 Interpretation of the term "public officer"
14. Goal 6: International promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations
    - 14.1 Report on promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant international organizations
    - 14.2 Creating a phytosanitary capacity building strategy under the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council
15. Goal 7: Review of the status of plant protection in the world
    - 15.1 Scientific Session: pest movement through food aid shipments
    - 15.2 Electronic certification update
    - 15.3 International recognition of pest free areas
    - 15.4 Update on the implementation review and support system
16. Membership of CPM subsidiary bodies
17. Other business (Revision of Spanish version of Appendix 7 of the CPM-3 (2008) report)
18. Date and venue of the next Session
19. Adoption of the report

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

1. NEW TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

incidence (of a pest)	Proportion or number of units in which a pest is present in a sample, **consignment**, **field** or other defined population
tolerance level (of a pest)	**Incidence** of a **pest** specified as a threshold for action to control that **pest** or to prevent its **spread** or **introduction**
phytosanitary security (of a **consignment**)	Maintenance of the **integrity** of a **consignment** and prevention of its **infestation** and **contamination** by **regulated pests**, through the application of appropriate **phytosanitary measures**
corrective action plan (in an area)	Documented plan of **phytosanitary actions** to be implemented in an **area** officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes if a **pest** is detected or a specified pest level is exceeded or in the case of faulty implementation of officially established procedures

2. REVISED TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

compliance procedure (for a **consignment**)	**Official** procedure used to verify that a **consignment** complies with **phytosanitary import requirements** or **phytosanitary measures** related to **transit**
intended use	Declared purpose for which **plants**, **plant products** or other articles are imported, produced or used
reference specimen	Specimen, from a population of a specific **organism,** conserved and accessible for the purpose of identification, verification or comparison

APPENDIX TO ISPM NO. 5
(GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS)

Appendix No. 1

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

TERMINOLOGY OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN RELATION TO THE GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

1. Introduction

Since 2001, it has been made clear that the scope of the IPPC extends to risks arising from pests that primarily affect the environment and biological diversity, including harmful plants. The Technical Panel for the Glossary, which reviews ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 2008, hereinafter referred to as the Glossary), therefore examined the possibility of adding new terms and definitions to the standard to cover this area of concern. In particular, it considered the terms and definitions that are in use by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)[*], with a view to adding them to the Glossary, as has previously been done in several cases for the terminology of other intergovernmental organizations.

However, study of the terms and definitions available from the CBD has shown that they are based on concepts different from those of the IPPC, so that similar terms are given distinctly different meanings. The CBD terms and definitions could not accordingly be used directly in the Glossary. It was decided instead to present these terms and definitions in the present Appendix to the Glossary, providing explanations of how they differ from IPPC terminology.

This Appendix is not intended to provide a clarification of the scope of the CBD, nor of the scope of the IPPC.

2. Presentation

In relation to each term considered, the CBD definition is first provided. This is placed alongside an "Explanation in IPPC context", in which, as usual, Glossary terms (or derived forms of Glossary terms) are shown in **bold**. These explanations may also include CBD terms, in which case these are also in **bold** and followed by "**(CBD)**". The explanations constitute the main body of this Appendix. Each is followed by notes, providing further clarification of some of the difficulties.

3. Terminology

3.1 "Alien species"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past[1] or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce	An **alien**[2] **species (CBD)** is an individual[3] or population, at any life stage, or a viable part of an **organism** that is non-indigenous to an **area** and that has **entered**[4] by human agency[5] into the **area**

Notes:

[1] The qualification concerning "past and present" distribution is not relevant for IPPC purposes, since the IPPC is concerned only with existing situations. It does not matter that the species was present in the past if it is present now. The word "past" in the CBD definition presumably allows for the re-introduction of a species into an area where it has recently become extinct and thus a reintroduced species would presumably not be considered an alien species.

[*] The terms and definitions discussed in this document have resulted from discussion on invasive alien species by the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity).

[2] "Alien" refers only to the location and distribution of an organism compared with its natural range. It does not imply that the organism is harmful.

[3] The CBD definition emphasizes the physical presence of individuals of a species at a certain time, whereas the IPPC concept of occurrence relates to the geographical distribution of the taxon in general.

[4] For CBD purposes, an alien species is already present in the **area** that is not within its native distribution (see **Introduction** below). The IPPC is more concerned with organisms that are not yet present in the area of concern (i.e. quarantine pests). The term "alien" is not appropriate for them, and terms such as "exotic", "non-indigenous" or "non-native" have been used in ISPMs. To avoid confusion, it would be preferable to use only one of these terms, in which case "non-indigenous" would be suitable, especially as it can accompany its opposite "indigenous". "Exotic" is not suitable because it presents translation problems.

[5] A species that is non-indigenous and has entered an **area** through natural means is not an **alien species (CBD)**. It is simply extending its natural range. For **IPPC** purposes, such a species could still be considered as a potential **quarantine pest**.

3.2 "Introduction"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
The movement by human agency, indirect or direct, of an alien species[6] outside of its natural range (past or present). This movement can be either within a country or between countries or areas beyond national jurisdiction[7]	The **entry** of a **species** into an **area where it is non-indigenous**, through movement by human agency, either directly from an area where the species is indigenous, or indirectly[8] (by successive movement from an area where the species is indigenous through one or several areas where it is not)

Notes:

[6] The CBD definition suggests that **introduction (CBD)** concerns an **alien species (CBD)**, and thus a species that has already entered the area. However, it may be supposed, on the basis of other documents made available by CBD, that this is not so, and that a non-indigenous species entering for the first time is being **introduced (CBD)**. For CBD, a species can be **introduced (CBD)** many times, but for IPPC a species, once established, cannot be **introduced** again.

[7] The issue of "areas beyond national jurisdiction" is not relevant for the IPPC.

[8] In the case of indirect movement, it is not specifically stated in the definition whether all the movements from one **area** to another must be **introductions (CBD)** (i.e. by human agency, intentional or unintentional), or whether some can be by natural movement. This question arises, for example, where a species is **introduced (CBD)** into one **area** and then moves naturally to an adjoining **area**. It seems that this may be considered as an indirect **introduction (CBD)**, so that the species concerned is an **alien species (CBD)** in the adjoining area, despite the fact that it **entered** it naturally. In the IPPC context, the intermediate country, from which the natural movement occurs, has no obligation to act to limit the natural movement, though it may have obligations to prevent intentional or unintentional **introduction (CBD)** if the importing country concerned establishes corresponding **phytosanitary measures**.

3.3 "Invasive alien species"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
An alien species whose introduction and/or spread threaten[9] biological diversity[10, 11]	An **invasive**[12] **alien species (CBD)** is an **alien species (CBD)** that by its **establishment** or **spread** has become injurious to **plants**[13], or that by **risk analysis (CBD)**[14] is shown to be potentially injurious to **plants**

Notes:

[9] The word "threaten" does not have an immediate equivalent in IPPC language. The IPPC definition of a **pest** uses the term "injurious", while the definition of a **quarantine pest** refers to "economic importance". ISPM No. 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*, 2004) makes it clear that **quarantine pests** may be "injurious" to **plants** directly, or indirectly (via other components of ecosystems), while Supplement No. 2 of the Glossary explains that "economic importance" depends on a harmful impact on crops, or on the environment, or on some other specific value (recreation, tourism, aesthetics).

[10] **Invasive alien species (CBD)** threaten "biological diversity". This is not an IPPC term, and the question arises whether it has a scope corresponding to that of the IPPC. "Biological diversity" would then have to be

given a wide meaning, extending to the integrity of cultivated plants in agro-ecosystems, non-indigenous **plants** that have been imported and **planted** for forestry, amenity or habitat management, and indigenous **plants** in any **habitat**, whether "man-made" or not. The **IPPC** does protect **plants** in any of these situations, but it is not clear whether the scope of the CBD is as wide; some definitions of "biological diversity" take a much narrower view.

[11] On the basis of other documents made available by CBD, **invasive alien species** may also threaten "ecosystems, habitats or species".

[12] The CBD definition and its explanation concern the whole term **invasive alien species** and do not address the term "invasive" as such.

[13] The context of the IPPC is the protection of **plants**. It is clear that there are effects on biological diversity that do not concern **plants**, and so there are **invasive alien species (CBD)** that are not relevant to the **IPPC**. The IPPC is also concerned with **plant products**, but it is not clear to what extent the CBD considers **plant products** as a component of biological diversity.

[14] For the IPPC, **organisms** that have never entered the **endangered area** can also be considered as potentially injurious to **plants**, as a result of **pest risk analysis**.

3.4 "Establishment"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
The process[15] of an alien species in a new habitat successfully producing viable offspring[16] with a likelihood of continued survival	The **establishment** of an **alien species (CBD)** in a **habitat** in the **area** it has **entered**, by successful reproduction

Notes:

[15] **Establishment (CBD)** is a process, not a result. It seems that a single generation of reproduction can be **establishment (CBD)**, provided the offspring have a likelihood of continued survival (otherwise there would be a comma after "offspring"). The CBD definition does not express the **IPPC** concept of "perpetuation for the foreseeable future".

[16] It is not clear how far "offspring" applies to **organisms** that propagate themselves vegetatively (many **plants**, most fungi, other micro-organisms). By using "perpetuation", the **IPPC** avoids the question of reproduction or replication of individuals altogether. It is the species as a whole that survives. Even the growth of long-lived individuals to maturity could be considered to be perpetuation for the foreseeable future (e.g. plantations of a non-indigenous **plant**).

3.5 "Intentional introduction"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
Deliberate movement and/or[17] release by humans of an alien species outside its natural range	Deliberate movement of a non-indigenous species into an **area**, including its **release** into the environment[18]

Notes:

[17] The "and/or" of the CBD definition is difficult to understand.

[18] Under most phytosanitary import regulatory systems the intentional introduction of regulated pests is prohibited.

3.6 "Unintentional introduction"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
All other introductions which are not intentional	**Entry** of a non-indigenous species with a traded **consignment**, which it **infests** or **contaminates**, or by some other human agency including **pathways** such as passengers' baggage, vehicles, artificial waterways[19]

Notes:

[19] The prevention of unintentional introduction of regulated pests is an important focus of phytosanitary import regulatory systems.

3.7 "Risk analysis"

CBD definition	*Explanation in IPPC context*
1) the assessment of the consequences[20] of the introduction and of the likelihood of establishment of an alien species using science-based information (i.e., risk assessment), and 2) the identification of measures that can be implemented to reduce or manage these risks (i.e., risk management), taking into account socio-economic and cultural considerations[21]	**Risk analysis (CBD)**[22] is: 1) evaluation of the probability of **establishment** and **spread**, within an **area**[23], of an **alien species (CBD)** that has entered that **area**, 2) evaluation of the associated potential undesirable consequences, and 3) evaluation and selection of measures to reduce the risk of such **establishment** and **spread**

Notes:

[20] It is not clear what kinds of consequences are considered.

[21] It is not clear at what stages in the process of **risk analysis (CBD)** socio-economic and cultural considerations are taken into account (during assessment, or during management, or both). No explanation can be offered in relation to ISPM No. 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*, 2004) or Supplement No. 2 of ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 2008).

[22] This explanation is based on the IPPC definitions of **pest risk assessment** and **pest risk management**, rather than on that of **pest risk analysis**.

[23] It is unclear whether **risk analysis (CBD)** may be conducted prior to **entry**, in which case the probability of **introduction** may also need to be assessed, and measures evaluated and selected to reduce the risk of i**ntroduction**. It may be supposed (on the basis of other documents made available by CBD) that **risk analysis (CBD)** can identify measures restricting further introductions, in which case it relates more closely to **pest risk analysis**.

4. Other concepts

The CBD does not propose definitions of other terms, but does use a number of concepts that do not seem to be considered in the same light by the IPPC and the CBD, or are not distinguished by the IPPC. These include:

- border controls
- quarantine measures
- burden of proof
- natural range or distribution
- precautionary approach
- provisional measures
- control
- statutory measures
- regulatory measures
- social impact
- economic impact.

5. References

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992. CBD, Montreal.

Glossary of terms http://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml, accessed November 2008.

ISPM No. 15

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Revision of ISPM No. 15

REGULATION OF WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(2009)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard describes phytosanitary measures that reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the movement in international trade of wood packaging material made from raw wood. Wood packaging material covered by this standard includes dunnage but excludes wood packaging made from wood processed in such a way that it is free from pests (e.g. plywood).

The phytosanitary measures described in this standard are not intended to provide ongoing protection from contaminating pests or other organisms.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Pests associated with wood packaging material are known to have negative impacts on forest health and biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the spread of pests and subsequently their negative impacts. In the absence of alternative treatments being available for certain situations or to all countries, or the availability of other appropriate packaging materials, methyl bromide treatment is included in this standard. Methyl bromide is known to deplete the ozone layer. A CPM Recommendation on the *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (2008) has been adopted in relation to this issue. Alternative treatments that are more environmentally friendly are being pursued.

REFERENCES

Consignments in transit, 2006. ISPM No. 25, FAO, Rome.
Export certification system, 1997. ISPM No. 7, FAO, Rome.
Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2008. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system, 2004. ISPM No. 20, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for inspection, 2005. ISPM No. 23, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines on notification of non-compliance and emergency action, 2001. ISPM No. 13, FAO, Rome.
ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 code elements (http://www.iso.org/iso/english_country_names_and_code_elements).
International Plant Protection Convention, 1997. FAO, Rome.
Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests, 2007. ISPM No. 28, FAO, Rome.
Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure, 2008. CPM Recommendation, FAO, Rome.
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 2000. Ozone Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme. ISBN: 92-807-1888-6 (http://www.unep.org/ozone/pdfs/Montreal-Protocol2000.pdf).

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 2008).

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Approved phytosanitary measures that significantly reduce the risk of pest introduction and spread via wood packaging material consist of the use of debarked wood (with a specified tolerance for remaining bark) and the application of approved treatments (as prescribed in Annex 1). The application of the recognized mark (as prescribed in Annex 2) ensures that wood packaging material subjected to the approved treatments is readily identifiable. The approved treatments, the mark and its use are described.

The National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of exporting and importing countries have specific responsibilities. Treatment and application of the mark must always be under the authority of the NPPO. NPPOs that authorize the use of the mark should supervise (or, as a minimum, audit or review) the application of the treatments, use of the mark and its application, as appropriate, by producer/treatment providers and should establish inspection or monitoring and auditing procedures. Specific requirements apply to wood packaging material that is repaired or remanufactured. NPPOs of importing countries should accept the approved phytosanitary measures as the basis for authorizing entry of wood packaging material without further wood packaging material-related phytosanitary import requirements and may verify on

import that the requirements of the standard have been met. Where wood packaging material does not comply with the requirements of this standard, NPPOs are also responsible for measures implemented and notification of non-compliance, as appropriate.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Basis for Regulation

Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by pests. Wood packaging material is frequently made of raw wood that may not have undergone sufficient processing or treatment to remove or kill pests and therefore remains a pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Dunnage in particular has been shown to present a high risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Furthermore, wood packaging material is very often reused, repaired or remanufactured (as described in section 4.3). The true origin of any piece of wood packaging material is difficult to determine, and thus its phytosanitary status cannot easily be ascertained. Therefore the normal process of undertaking pest risk analysis to determine if measures are necessary, and the strength of such measures, is frequently not possible for wood packaging material. For this reason, this standard describes internationally accepted measures that may be applied to wood packaging material by all countries to reduce significantly the risk of introduction and spread of most quarantine pests that may be associated with that material.

2. Regulated Wood Packaging Material

These guidelines cover all forms of wood packaging material that may serve as a pathway for pests posing a pest risk mainly to living trees. They cover wood packaging material such as crates, boxes, packing cases, dunnage[1], pallets, cable drums and spools/reels, which can be present in almost any imported consignment, including consignments that would not normally be subject to phytosanitary inspection.

2.1 Exemptions

The following articles are of sufficiently low risk to be exempted from the provisions of this standard[2]:

- wood packaging material made entirely from thin wood (6 mm or less in thickness)
- wood packaging made wholly of processed wood material, such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that has been created using glue, heat or pressure, or a combination thereof
- barrels for wine and spirit that have been heated during manufacture
- gift boxes for wine, cigars and other commodities made from wood that has been processed and/or manufactured in a way that renders it free of pests
- sawdust, wood shavings and wood wool
- wood components permanently attached to freight vehicles and containers.

3. Phytosanitary Measures for Wood Packaging Material

This standard describes phytosanitary measures (including treatments) that have been approved for wood packaging material and provides for the approval of new or revised treatments.

3.1 Approved phytosanitary measures

The approved phytosanitary measures described in this standard consist of phytosanitary procedures including treatments and marking of the wood packaging material. The application of the mark renders the use of a phytosanitary certificate unnecessary as it indicates that the internationally accepted phytosanitary measures have been applied. These phytosanitary measures should be accepted by all National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) as the basis for authorizing the entry of wood packaging material without further specific requirements. Required phytosanitary measures beyond an approved measure as described in this standard require technical justification.

The treatments described in Annex 1 are considered to be significantly effective against most pests of living trees associated with wood packaging material used in international trade. These treatments are combined with the use of debarked wood for construction of wood packaging, which also acts to reduce the likelihood of reinfestation by pests of living trees. These measures have been adopted based on consideration of:

- the range of pests that may be affected

[1] Consignments of wood (i.e. timber/lumber) may be supported by dunnage that is constructed from wood of the same type and quality and that meets the same phytosanitary requirements as the wood in the consignment. In such cases, the dunnage may be considered as part of the consignment and may not be considered as wood packaging material in the context of this standard.

[2] Not all types of gift boxes or barrels are constructed in a manner that renders them pest free, and therefore certain types may be considered to be within the scope of this standard. Where appropriate, specific arrangements related to these types of commodities may be established between importing and exporting NPPOs.

- the efficacy of the treatment
- the technical and/or commercial feasibility.

There are three main activities involved in the production of approved wood packaging material (including dunnage): treating, manufacturing and marking. These activities can be done by separate entities, or one entity can do several or all of these activities. For ease of reference, this standard refers to producers (those that manufacture the wood packaging material and may apply the mark to appropriately treated wood packaging material) and treatment providers (those that apply the approved treatments and may apply the mark to appropriately treated wood packaging material).

Wood packaging material subjected to the approved measures shall be identified by application of an official mark in accordance with Annex 2. This mark consists of a dedicated symbol used in conjunction with codes identifying the specific country, the responsible producer or treatment provider, and the treatment applied. Hereafter, all components of such a mark are referred to collectively as "the mark". The internationally recognized, non-language-specific mark facilitates identification of treated wood packaging material during inspection prior to export, at the point of entry, or elsewhere. NPPOs should accept the mark as referred to in Annex 2 as the basis for authorizing the entry of wood packaging material without further specific requirements.

Debarked wood must be used for the construction of wood packaging material, in addition to application of one of the adopted treatments specified in Annex 1. A tolerance for remaining bark is specified in Annex 1.

3.2 Approval of new or revised treatments

As new technical information becomes available, existing treatments may be reviewed and modified, and new alternative treatments and/or treatment schedule(s) for wood packaging material may be adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). ISPM No. 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*, 2007) provides guidance on the IPPC's process for approval of treatments. If a new treatment or a revised treatment schedule is adopted for wood packaging material and incorporated into this ISPM, material already treated under the previous treatment and/or schedule does not need to be re-treated or re-marked.

3.3 Alternative bilateral arrangements

NPPOs may accept measures other than those listed in Annex 1 by bilateral arrangement with their trading partners. In such cases, the mark shown in Annex 2 must not be used unless all requirements of this standard have been met.

4. Responsibilities of NPPOs

To meet the objective of preventing the introduction and spread of pests, exporting and importing contracting parties and their NPPOs have responsibilities (as outlined in Articles I, IV and VII of the IPPC). In relation to this standard, specific responsibilities are outlined below.

4.1 Regulatory considerations

Treatment and application of the mark (and/or related systems) must always be under the authority of the NPPO. NPPOs that authorize use of the mark have the responsibility for ensuring that all systems authorized and approved for implementation of this standard meet all necessary requirements described within the standard, and that wood packaging material (or wood that is to be made into wood packaging material) bearing the mark has been treated and/or manufactured in accordance with this standard. Responsibilities include:

- authorization, registration and accreditation, as appropriate
- monitoring treatment and marking systems implemented in order to verify compliance (further information on related responsibilities is provided in ISPM No. 7: *Export certification system*, 1997)
- inspection, establishing verification procedures and auditing where appropriate (further information is provided in ISPM No. 23: *Guidelines for inspection*, 2005).

The NPPO should supervise (or, as a minimum, audit or review) the application of the treatments, and authorize use of the mark and its application as appropriate. To prevent untreated or insufficiently/incorrectly treated wood packaging material bearing the mark, treatment should be carried out prior to application of the mark.

4.2 Application and use of the mark

The specified marks applied to wood packaging material treated in accordance with this standard must conform to the requirements described in Annex 2.

4.3 Treatment and marking requirements for wood packaging material that is reused, repaired or remanufactured

NPPOs of countries where wood packaging material that bears the mark described in Annex 2 is repaired or remanufactured have responsibility for ensuring and verifying that systems related to export of such wood packaging material comply fully with this standard.

4.3.1 Reuse of wood packaging material

A unit of wood packaging material that has been treated and marked in accordance with this standard and that has not been repaired, remanufactured or otherwise altered does not require re-treatment or re-application of the mark throughout the service life of the unit.

4.3.2 Repaired wood packaging material

Repaired wood packaging material is wood packaging material that has had up to approximately one third of its components removed and replaced. NPPOs must ensure that when marked wood packaging material is repaired, only wood treated in accordance with this standard is used for the repair, or wood constructed or fabricated from processed wood material (as described in section 2.1). Where treated wood is used for the repair, each added component must be individually marked in accordance with this standard.

Wood packaging material bearing multiple marks may create problems in determining the origin of the wood packaging material if pests are found associated with it. It is recommended that NPPOs of countries where wood packaging material is repaired limit the number of different marks that may appear on a single unit of wood packaging material. Therefore NPPOs of countries where wood packaging material is repaired may require the repaired wood packaging material to have previous marks obliterated, the unit to be re-treated in accordance with Annex 1, and the mark then applied in accordance with Annex 2. If methyl bromide is used for the re-treatment, the information in the CPM Recommendation on the *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (2008) should be taken into account.

In circumstances where there is any doubt that all components of a unit of repaired wood packaging material have been treated in accordance with this standard, or the origin of the unit of wood packaging material or its components is difficult to ascertain, the NPPOs of countries where wood packaging material is repaired should require the repaired wood packaging material to be re-treated, destroyed, or otherwise prevented from moving in international trade as wood packaging material compliant with this standard. In the case of re-treatment, any previous applications of the mark must be permanently obliterated (e.g. by covering with paint or grinding). After re-treatment, the mark must be applied anew in accordance with this standard.

4.3.3 Remanufactured wood packaging material

If a unit of wood packaging material has had more than approximately one third of its components replaced, the unit is considered to be remanufactured. In this process, various components (with additional reworking if necessary) may be combined and then reassembled into further wood packaging material. Remanufactured wood packaging material may therefore incorporate both new and previously used components.

Remanufactured wood packaging material must have any previous applications of the mark permanently obliterated (e.g. by covering with paint or grinding). Remanufactured wood packaging material must be re-treated and the mark must then be applied anew in accordance with this standard.

4.4 Transit

Where consignments moving in transit have wood packaging material that does not meet the requirements of this standard, NPPOs of countries of transit may require measures to ensure that wood packaging material does not present an unacceptable risk. Further guidance on transit arrangements is provided in ISPM No. 25 (*Consignments in transit*, 2006).

4.5 Procedures upon import

Since wood packaging materials are associated with most shipments, including those not considered to be the target of phytosanitary inspections in their own right, cooperation by NPPOs with organizations not usually involved with verification of whether the phytosanitary import requirements have been met is important. For example, cooperation with Customs organizations and other stakeholders will help NPPOs in receiving information on the presence of wood packaging material. This is important to ensure effectiveness in detecting potential non-compliance of wood packaging material.

4.6 Phytosanitary measures for non-compliance at point of entry

Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in sections 5.1.6.1 to 5.1.6.3 of ISPM No. 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*, 2004), and in ISPM No. 13 (*Guidelines on notification of non-compliance and emergency action*, 2001). Taking into account the frequent re-use of wood packaging material, NPPOs should consider that the non-compliance identified may have arisen in the country of production, repair or remanufacture, rather than in the country of export or transit.

Where wood packaging material does not carry the required mark, or the detection of pests provides evidence that the treatment may not have been effective, the NPPO should respond accordingly and, if necessary, an emergency action may be taken. This action may take the form of detention while the situation is being addressed then, as appropriate, removal of non-compliant material, treatment[3], destruction (or other secure disposal) or reshipment. Further examples of appropriate options for actions are provided in Appendix 1. The principle of minimal impact should be pursued in relation to any emergency action taken, distinguishing between the consignment traded and the accompanying wood packaging material. In addition, if emergency action is necessary and methyl bromide is used by the NPPO, relevant aspects of the CPM Recommendation on *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (2008) should be followed.

The NPPO of the importing country should notify the exporting country, or the manufacturing country where applicable, in cases where live pests are found. In such cases, where a unit of wood packaging material bears more than one mark NPPOs should attempt to determine the origin of the non-compliant component(s) prior to sending a notice of non-compliance. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify cases of missing marks and other cases of non-compliance. Taking into account the provisions of section 4.3.2, it should be noted that the presence of multiple marks on a single unit of wood packaging does not constitute non-compliance.

[3] This need not necessarily be a treatment approved in this standard.

ANNEX 1

APPROVED TREATMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL

Use of debarked wood

Irrespective of the type of treatment applied, wood packaging material must be made of debarked wood. For this standard, any number of visually separate and clearly distinct small pieces of bark may remain if they are:

- less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or
- greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 square cm.

For methyl bromide treatment the removal of bark must be carried out before treatment because the presence of bark on the wood affects the efficacy of the methyl bromide treatment. For heat treatment, the removal of bark can be carried out before or after treatment.

Heat treatment (treatment code for the mark: HT)

Wood packaging material must be heated in accordance with a specific time–temperature schedule that achieves a minimum temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 continuous minutes throughout the entire profile of the wood (including at its core). Various energy sources or processes may be suitable to achieve these parameters. For example, kiln-drying, heat-enabled chemical pressure impregnation, microwave or other treatments may all be considered heat treatments provided that they meet the heat treatment parameters specified in this standard.

Methyl bromide treatment (treatment code for the mark: MB)

Use of methyl bromide should be undertaken taking into account the CPM Recommendation *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (2008). NPPOs are encouraged to promote the use of alternative treatments approved in this standard.[4]

The wood packaging material must be fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with a schedule that achieves the minimum concentration-time product[5] (CT) over 24 hours at the temperature and final residual concentration specified in Table 1. This CT must be achieved throughout the wood, including at its core, although the concentrations would be measured in the ambient atmosphere. The minimum temperature of the wood and its surrounding atmosphere must be not less than 10 °C and the minimum exposure time must be not less than 24 hours. Monitoring of gas concentrations must be carried out at a minimum at 2, 4 and 24 hours (in the case of longer exposure times and weaker concentrations, additional measurement should be recorded at the end of fumigation).

Table 1: Minimum CT over 24 hours for wood packaging material fumigated with methyl bromide

Temperature	CT ($g \cdot h/m^3$) over 24 h	Minimum final concentration (g/m^3) after 24 h
21 °C or above	650	24
16 °C or above	800	28
10 °C or above	900	32

One example of a schedule that may be used for achieving the specified requirements is shown in Table 2.

[4] In addition, contracting parties to the IPPC may also have obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

[5] The CT product utilized for methyl bromide treatment in this standard is the sum of the product of the concentration (g/m^3) and time (h) over the duration of the treatment.

Table 2: Example of a treatment schedule that achieves the minimum required CT for wood packaging material treated with methyl bromide (initial doses may need to be higher in conditions of high sorption or leakage)

Temperature	Dosage (g/m^3)	Minimum concentration (g/m^3) at:		
		2 h	4 h	24 h
21 °C or above	48	36	31	24
16 °C or above	56	42	36	28
10 °C or above	64	48	42	32

NPPOs shall ensure that the following factors are appropriately addressed by those involved in the application of methyl bromide treatment under this standard:

1. Fans are used as appropriate during the gas distribution phase of fumigation to ensure that equilibrium is reached and should be positioned to ensure that the fumigant is rapidly and effectively distributed throughout the fumigation enclosure (preferably within one hour of application).
2. Fumigation enclosures are not loaded beyond 80% of their volume.
3. Fumigation enclosures are well sealed and as gas tight as possible. If fumigation is to be carried out under sheets, these must be made of gas-proof material and sealed appropriately at seams and at floor level.
4. The fumigation site floor is either impermeable to the fumigant or gas-proof sheets must be laid on the floor.
5. Methyl bromide is often applied through a vaporizer ('hot gassing') in order to fully volatilize the fumigant prior to its entry into the fumigation enclosure.
6. Methyl bromide treatment is not carried out on wood packaging material exceeding 20 cm in cross section. Wood stacks need separators at least every 20 cm to ensure adequate methyl bromide circulation and penetration.
7. When calculating methyl bromide dosage, compensation is made for any gas mixtures (e.g. 2% chloropicrin) to ensure that the total amount of methyl bromide applied meets required dosage rates.
8. Initial dose rates and post-treatment product handling procedures take account of likely methyl bromide sorption by the treated wood packaging material or associated product (e.g. polystyrene boxes).
9. The measured temperature of the product or the ambient air (whichever is the lower) is used to calculate the methyl bromide dose, and must be at least 10 °C (including at the wood core) throughout the duration of the treatment.
10. Wood packaging material to be fumigated is not wrapped or coated in materials impervious to the fumigant.
11. Records of methyl bromide treatments are retained by treatment providers, for a period of length determined and as required by the NPPO, for auditing purposes.

NPPOs should recommend that measures be taken to reduce or eliminate emissions of methyl bromide to the atmosphere where technically and economically feasible (as described in the CPM Recommendation on *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (2008)).

Adoption of alternative treatments and revisions of approved treatment schedules

As new technical information becomes available, existing treatments may be reviewed and modified, and alternative treatments and/or new treatment schedule(s) for wood packaging material may be adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. If a new treatment or a revised treatment schedule is adopted for wood packaging material and incorporated into this ISPM, material treated under the previous treatment and/or schedule does not need to be re-treated or re-marked.

ANNEX 2

THE MARK AND ITS APPLICATION[6]

A mark indicating that wood packaging material has been subjected to approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with this standard comprises the following required components:

- the symbol
- a country code
- a producer/treatment provider code
- a treatment code using the appropriate abbreviation according to Annex 1 (HT or MB).

Symbol

The design of the symbol (which may have been registered under national, regional or international procedures, as either a trademark or a certification/collective/guarantee mark) must resemble closely that shown in the examples illustrated below and must be presented to the left of the other components.

Country code

The country code must be the International Organization for Standards (ISO) two-letter country code (shown in the examples as "XX"). It must be separated by a hyphen from the producer/treatment provider code.

Producer/treatment provider code

The producer/treatment provider code is a unique code assigned by the NPPO to the producer of the wood packaging material or treatment provider who applies the marks or the entity otherwise responsible to the NPPO for ensuring that appropriately treated wood is used and properly marked (shown in the examples as "000"). The number and order of digits and/or letters are assigned by the NPPO.

Treatment code

The treatment code is an IPPC abbreviation as provided in Annex 1 for the approved measure used and shown in the examples as "YY". The treatment code must appear after the combined country and producer/treatment provider codes. It must appear on a separate line from the country code and producer/treatment provider code, or be separated by a hyphen if presented on the same line as the other codes.

Treatment code	Treatment type
HT	Heat treatment
MB	Methyl bromide

Application of the mark

The size, font types used, and position of the mark may vary, but its size must be sufficient to be both visible and legible to inspectors without the use of a visual aid. The mark must be rectangular or square in shape and contained within a border line with a vertical line separating the symbol from the code components. To facilitate the use of stencilling, small gaps in the border, the vertical line, and elsewhere among the components of the mark, may be present.

No other information shall be contained within the border of the mark. If additional marks (e.g. trademarks of the producer, logo of the authorizing body) are considered useful to protect the use of the mark on a national level, such information may be provided adjacent to but outside of the border of the mark.

The mark must be:

- legible
- durable and not transferable
- placed in a location that is visible when the wood packaging is in use, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the wood packaging unit.

[6] At import, countries should accept previously produced wood packaging material carrying a mark consistent with earlier versions of this standard.

The mark must not be hand drawn.

The use of red or orange should be avoided because these colours are used in the labelling of dangerous goods.

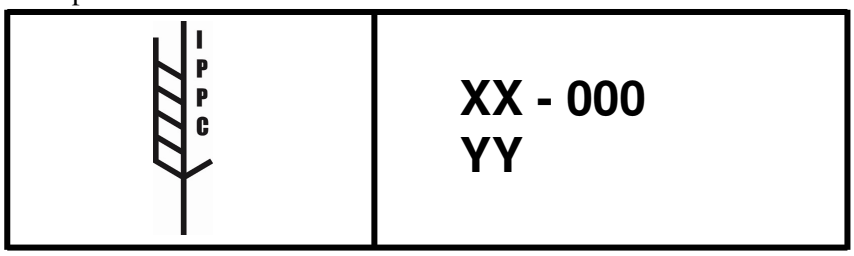
Where various components are integrated into a unit of wood packaging material, the resultant composite unit should be considered as a single unit for marking purposes. On a composite unit of wood packaging material made of both treated wood and processed wood material (where the processed component does not require treatment), it may be appropriate for the mark to appear on the processed wood material components to ensure that the mark is in a visible location and is of a sufficient size. This approach to the application of the mark applies only to composite single units, not to temporary assemblies of wood packaging material.

Special consideration of legible application of the mark to dunnage may be necessary because treated wood for use as dunnage may not be cut to final length until loading of a conveyance takes place. It is important that shippers ensure that all dunnage used to secure or support commodities is treated and displays the mark described in this annex, and that the marks are clear and legible. Small pieces of wood that do not include all the required elements of the mark should not be used for dunnage. Options for marking dunnage appropriately include:

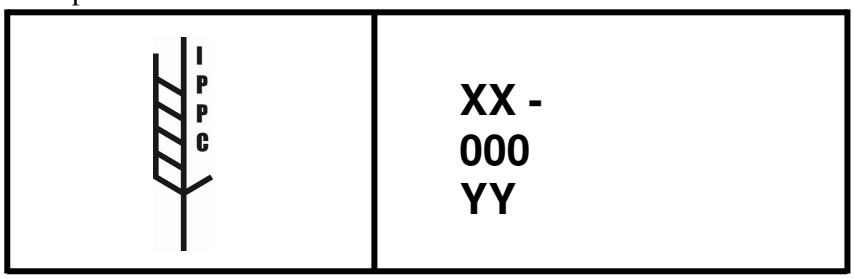
- application of the mark to pieces of wood intended for use as dunnage along their entire length at very short intervals (NB: where very small pieces are subsequently cut for use as dunnage, the cuts should be made so that an entire mark is present on the dunnage used.)
- additional application of the mark to treated dunnage in a visible location after cutting, provided that the shipper is authorized in accordance with Section 4.

The examples below illustrate some acceptable variants of the required components of the mark that is used to certify that the wood packaging material that bears such a mark has been subjected to an approved treatment. No variations in the symbol should be accepted. Variations in the layout of the mark should be accepted provided that they meet the requirements set out in this annex.

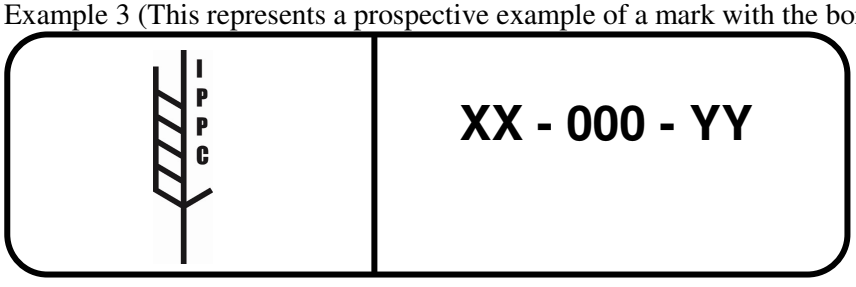
Example 1



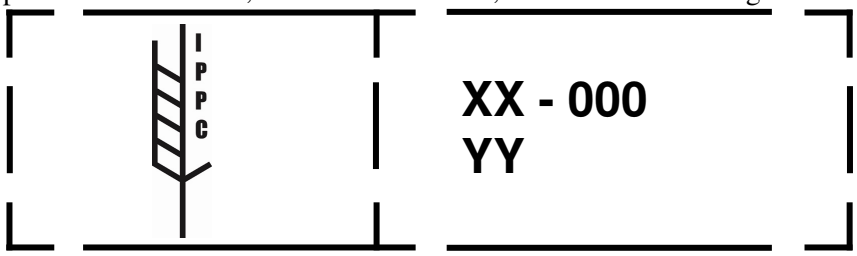
Example 2



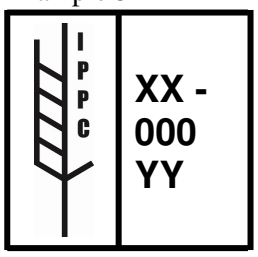
Example 3 (This represents a prospective example of a mark with the border with rounded corners.)



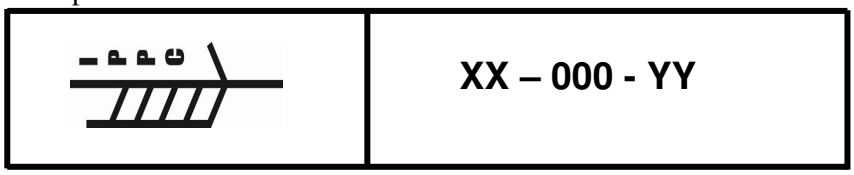
Example 4 (This represents a prospective example of a mark applied by stencilling; small gaps may be present in the border, and the vertical line, and elsewhere among the components of the mark.)



Example 5



Example 6



APPENDIX 1

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

EXAMPLES OF METHODS OF SECURE DISPOSAL OF NON-COMPLIANT WOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL

Secure disposal of non-compliant wood packaging material is a risk management option that may be used by the NPPO of the importing country when an emergency action is either not available or is not desirable. The methods listed below are recommended for the secure disposal of non-compliant wood packaging material:

1. incineration, if permitted
2. deep burial in sites approved by appropriate authorities (NB: the depth of burial may depend on climatic conditions and the pest intercepted, but is recommended to be at least 2 metres. The material should be covered immediately after burial and should remain buried. Note, also, that deep burial is not a suitable disposal option for wood infested with termites or some root pathogens.)
3. processing (NB: Chipping should be used only if combined with further processing in a manner approved by the NPPO of the importing country for the elimination of pests of concern, e.g. the manufacture of oriented strand board.)
4. other methods endorsed by the NPPO as effective for the pests of concern
5. return to exporting country, if appropriate.

In order to minimize the risk of introduction or spread of pests, secure disposal methods where required should be carried out with the least possible delay.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM No. 32

CATEGORIZATION OF COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO THEIR PEST RISK

(2009)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard provides criteria for National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of importing countries on how to categorize commodities according to their pest risk when considering import requirements. This categorization should help in identifying whether further pest risk analysis is required and if phytosanitary certification is needed.

The first stage of categorization is based on whether the commodity has been processed and, if so, the method and degree of processing to which the commodity has been subjected before export. The second stage of categorization of commodities is based on their intended use after import.

Contaminating pests or storage pests that may become associated with the commodity after processing are not considered in this standard.

REFERENCES

Glossary of phytosanitary terms, 2008. ISPM No. 5, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system, 2004. ISPM No. 20, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for inspection, 2005. ISPM No. 23, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates, 2001. ISPM No. 12, FAO, Rome.
Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade, 2002. ISPM No. 15, 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.
Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application, 2002. ISPM No. 16, FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 2008).

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

The concept of categorization of commodities according to their pest risk takes into account whether the product has been processed, and if so, the method and degree of processing to which it has been subjected and the commodity's intended use and the consequent potential for the introduction and spread of regulated pests.

This allows pest risks associated with specific commodities to be assigned to categories. The objective of such categorization is to provide importing countries with criteria to better identify the need for a pathway-initiated pest risk analysis (PRA) and to facilitate the decision-making process regarding the possible establishment of import requirements.

Four categories are identified, which group commodities according to their level of pest risk (two for processed commodities, two for unprocessed commodities). Lists of the methods of processing and the associated resultant commodities are provided.

BACKGROUND

As a result of the method of processing to which some commodities moving in international trade have been subjected, the probability of entry of pests has been removed and so should not be regulated (i.e. phytosanitary measures and phytosanitary certificates are not required). Other commodities, after processing, may still present a pest risk and so may be subject to appropriate phytosanitary measures.

Some intended uses of commodities (e.g. planting) result in a much higher probability of introducing pests than others (e.g. processing) (further information is contained in ISPM No. 11: *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*, 2004, section 2.2.1.5).

The concept of categorization of commodities according to their pest risk firstly takes into account if the commodity is processed or not and if so, the effect of the method and degree of processing to which a commodity has been subjected. Secondly, it takes into account the intended use and consequent potential as a pathway for introduction of regulated pests.

The objective of this standard is to categorize commodities according to their pest risk to provide National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of importing countries with criteria to identify more accurately whether there is a need for a pathway-initiated PRA and facilitate the decision-making process.

Article VI.1b of the IPPC states: "*Contracting parties may require phytosanitary measures for quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests, provided that such measures are … limited to what is necessary to protect plant health and/or safeguard the intended use ….*" This standard is based on the concepts of intended use of a commodity and the method and degree of its processing, which are also addressed in other ISPMs as outlined below.

Method and degree of processing:

- ISPM No. 12 (*Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*, 2001), section 1.1, states: *"Importing countries should only require phytosanitary certificates for regulated articles. …*
  "Phytosanitary certificates may also be used for certain plant products that have been processed where such products, by their nature or that of their processing, have a potential for introducing regulated pests (e.g. wood, cotton). …
  "Importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed in such a way that they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures."
- ISPM No. 15 (*Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*, 2002), section 2, states: *"Wood packaging made wholly of wood-based products such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that have been created using glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, should be considered sufficiently processed to have eliminated the risk associated with the raw wood. It is unlikely to be infested by raw wood pests during its use and therefore should not be regulated for these pests."*
- ISPM No. 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*, 2005), section 2.3.2, states: *"Inspection can be used to verify the compliance with some phytosanitary requirements."* Examples include degree of processing.

Intended use:

- ISPM No. 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*, 2004), sections 2.2.1.5 and 2.2.3. When analysing the probabilities of transfer of pests to a suitable host and of their spread after establishment, one of the factors to be considered is the intended use of the commodity.
- ISPM No. 12 (*Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*, 2001), section 2.1. Different phytosanitary requirements may apply to the different intended end uses as indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.
- ISPM No. 16 (*Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*, 2002), section 4.2. Risk of economically unacceptable impact varies with different pests, commodities and intended use.
- ISPM No. 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*, 2004), which uses extensively the concept of intended use.

Method and degree of processing together with intended use:
- ISPM No. 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*, 2004), section 5.1.4, indicates that PRA may be done on a specific pest or on all the pests associated with a particular pathway (e.g. a commodity). A commodity may be classified by its degree of processing and/or its intended use.
- ISPM No. 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*, 2005), section 1.5. One of the factors to decide the use of inspection as a phytosanitary measure is the commodity type and intended use.

REQUIREMENTS

The use of the categories by NPPOs in determining any phytosanitary regulations should take into account, in particular, the principles of technical justification, pest risk analysis, managed risk, minimal impact, harmonization and sovereignty.

When the import requirements for a commodity need to be determined, the importing country may categorize the commodity according to its pest risk. Such categorization may be used to distinguish between groups of commodities for which further analysis is required from those that do not have the potential to introduce and spread regulated pests. In order to categorize the commodity, the following should be considered:
- method and degree of processing
- intended use of the commodity.

Having evaluated the method and degree of processing taking into account the intended use, the NPPO of the importing country makes a decision on the import requirements for the commodity.

This standard does not apply to cases of deviation from intended use after import (e.g. grain for milling used as seed for sowing).

1. Elements of Categorization of Commodities according to their Pest Risk

To identify a commodity's associated pest risk, the method and degree of processing to which a commodity has been subjected should be considered. The method and degree of processing, by itself, could significantly change the nature of the commodity, so that it does not remain capable of being infested with pests. Such a commodity should not be required by an NPPO of an importing country to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate[1].

However, if, after processing, a commodity may remain capable of being infested with pests, the intended use should then be considered.

1.1 Method and degree of processing before export

The primary objective of the processes addressed in this standard is to modify a commodity for other than phytosanitary purposes, but processing may also have an effect on any associated pest, and hence affect the potential of the commodity to be infested with quarantine pests.

In order to categorize a given commodity, NPPOs of the importing countries may require information on the method of processing undertaken from NPPOs of exporting countries. In some cases it is also necessary to know the degree of processing (e.g. temperature and heating duration) that affects the physical or chemical properties of the commodity.

[1] The presence of contaminating pests, as defined in ISPM No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 2008), or infestation by other pests that may become associated with the commodity after processing (e.g. storage pests) is not considered in the pest risk categorization process outlined in this standard. However, it is important to note that the methods of processing described in this standard will, in most cases, render the commodity free of pests at the time of processing, but that some such commodities may have the capacity to become subsequently contaminated or infested. Common contaminating pests may be detected during inspection.

Based on the method and degree of processing, commodities can be broadly divided into three types as follows:

- processed to the point where the commodity does not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests
- processed to a point where the commodity remains capable of being infested with quarantine pests
- not processed.

If an assessment of the method and degree of processing concludes that a commodity does not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests, there is no need to consider intended use and the commodity should not be regulated. However, if an assessment of the method and degree of processing concludes that a commodity remains capable of being infested with quarantine pests, the intended use should then be considered.

For non-processed commodities the intended use should always be considered.

1.2 Intended use of the commodity

Intended use is defined as the declared purpose for which plants, plant products or other articles are imported, produced or used (ISPM No. 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 2009). The intended use of a commodity may be for:

- planting
- consumption and other uses (e.g. crafts, decorative products, cut flowers)
- processing.

The intended use may affect a commodity's pest risk, as some intended uses may allow for the establishment or spread of regulated pests. Some intended uses of the commodity (e.g. planting) are associated with a higher probability of a regulated pest establishing than others (e.g. processing). This may result in the application of different phytosanitary measures for a commodity based on its intended use (e.g. soybean seed for sowing and soybean grain for human consumption). Any phytosanitary measures applied should be proportional to the pest risk identified.

2. Commodity Categories

NPPOs may categorize a commodity by taking into account if it has been processed or not, the method and degree of processing and where appropriate the intended use.

Each commodity category is described below, along with guidance on the need for phytosanitary measures.

The analytical process outlined in this ISPM is illustrated in the flow chart of Appendix 1.

Category 1. Commodities have been processed to the point where they do not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests. Hence, no phytosanitary measures should be required and such a commodity should not be deemed to require phytosanitary certification with respect to pests that may have been present in the commodity before the process. Annex 1 provides examples of processes and the resultant commodities that can meet the criteria for category 1. Furthermore, Appendix 2 provides some illustrative examples of commodities meeting the criteria for category 1.

Category 2. Commodities have been processed but remain capable of being infested with some quarantine pests. The intended use may be, for example, consumption or further processing. The NPPO of the importing country may determine that a PRA is necessary. Annex 2 provides examples of processes and the resultant commodities that can meet the criteria for category 2.

Although commodities in category 2 have been processed, the processing method may not completely eliminate all quarantine pests. If it is determined that the method and degree of processing do not eliminate the pest risk of quarantine pests, consideration should then be given to the intended use of the commodity in order to evaluate the probability of establishment and spread of the quarantine pests. In this case, a PRA may be needed to determine this.

To facilitate the categorization, exporting countries should, on request, provide detailed information on method or degree of processing (such as temperature, exposure time, size of particles) in order to assist importing countries in determining to which category the commodity should be assigned.

In cases where the evaluation of the effect of the method and degree of processing has determined that the processed commodity presents no pest risk and therefore should not be subject to phytosanitary measures, the commodity should be reclassified into category 1.

Category 3. Commodities have not been processed and the intended use is for a purpose other than propagation, for example, consumption or processing. PRA is necessary to identify the pest risks related to this pathway.

Examples of commodities in this category include some fresh fruits and vegetables for consumption and cut flowers.

Because commodities in categories 2 and 3 have the potential to introduce and spread quarantine pests, determining phytosanitary measures may be required based on the result of a PRA. The phytosanitary measures determined through a PRA may differ depending on the intended use of the commodity (e.g. consumption or processing).

Category 4. Commodities have not been processed and the intended use is planting. PRA is necessary to identify the pest risks related to this pathway.

Examples of commodities in this category include propagative material (e.g. cuttings, seeds, seed potatoes, plants in vitro, micropropagative plant material and other plants to be planted).

Because commodities in this category 4 are not processed and their intended use is for propagation or planting, their potential to introduce or spread regulated pests is higher than that for other intended uses.

ANNEX 1

METHODS OF COMMERCIAL PROCESSING WITH RESULTANT COMMODITIES THAT DO NOT REMAIN CAPABLE OF BEING INFESTED WITH QUARANTINE PESTS

COMMERCIAL PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE OF RESULTANT COMMODITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Carbonization	Anoxic combustion of an organic material to charcoal	Charcoal	
Cooking (boiling, heating, microwaving, including rice parboiling)	Preparing food items for consumption by heating, primarily transforming the physical structure of items	Cooked items	Frequently involves chemically transforming a food, thus changing its flavour, texture, appearance, or nutritional properties
Dyeing	Colouring of textile fibres and other materials by which the colour becomes an integral part of the fibre or material under the influence of pH and temperature changes plus interaction with chemical products	Dyed vegetable fibres and textiles	
Extraction	Physical or chemical process to obtain specific components from plant-based raw materials, usually through mass-transfer operations	Oils, alcohol, essences, sugar	Normally done under high temperature conditions
Fermentation	Anaerobic or anoxic process changing food/plant material chemically, often involving micro-organisms (bacteria, moulds or yeasts) and e.g. converting sugars to alcohol or organic acids	Wines, liquors, beer and other alcoholic beverages, fermented vegetables	May be combined with pasteurization
Malting	A series of actions allowing the germination of cereal seeds to develop enzymatic activity to digest starchy materials into sugars and cessation of enzymatic activity by heating	Malted barley	
Multi-method processing	A combination of multiple types of processing such as heating, high pressure.	Plywood, particle board, wafer board	
Pasteurization	Thermal processing in order to kill undesirable or harmful micro-organisms	Pasteurized juices, alcoholic beverages (beer, wine)	Often combined with fermentation and followed by refrigeration (at 4 °C) and proper packaging and handling. Process time and temperature depends on type of product.
Preservation in liquid	Process of preserving plant material in a suitable liquid medium (e.g. in syrup, brine, oil, vinegar or alcohol) of a particular pH, salinity, anaerobic or osmotic state	Preserved fruits, vegetables, nuts, tubers, bulbs	Proper conditions of pH, salinity, etc. must be maintained

COMMERCIAL PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE OF RESULTANT COMMODITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Pureeing (including blending)	Making homogenized and spreadable fruit and/or vegetable tissues, e.g. by high-speed mixing, screening through a sieve or using a blender	Pureed items (fruits, vegetables)	Normally combined with pulping of fruits or vegetables and methods to preserve the puree (e.g. pasteurization and packing)
Roasting	Process of drying and browning foods by exposure to dry heat	Roasted peanuts, coffee and nuts	
Sterilization	Process of applying heat (vapours, dry heat or boiling water), irradiation or chemical treatments in order to destroy micro-organisms	Sterilized substrates, juices	Sterilization may not change the condition of the commodity in an evident way, but eliminates micro-organisms
Sterilization (industrial)	Thermal processing of foods that leads to shelf-stable products in containers by destruction of all pathogenic, toxin-forming and spoilage organisms	Canned vegetables, soups; UHT (ultra-high temperature) juices	Process time and temperature for canned products depends on type of product, treatment and geometry of container. Aseptic processing and packaging involves industrial sterilization of a flowing product and then packaging in sterile environment and package.
Sugar infusing	Action of coating and infusing fruits with sugar	Crystallized fruit, fruit infused with sugar, nuts coated with sugar	Usually combined with pulping, boiling, drying
Tenderizing	Process to rehydrate dried or dehydrated items by the application of steam under pressure or submerging in hot water	Tenderized fruits	Usually applied to a dried commodity. Can be combined with sugar infusing.

ANNEX 2

METHODS OF COMMERCIAL PROCESSING WITH RESULTANT COMMODITIES THAT REMAIN CAPABLE OF BEING INFESTED WITH QUARANTINE PESTS

COMMERCIAL PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE OF RESULTANT COMMODITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Chipping (of wood)	Wood reduced to small pieces	Chipped wood	The probability of infestation is related to the species of wood, the presence of bark, and the size of the chips
Chopping	To cut into pieces	Chopped fruit, nuts, grains, vegetables	
Crushing	Breaking plant material into pieces by application of mechanical force	Herbs, nuts	Usually applied to dried products
Drying/ dehydration (of fruits and vegetables)	Removal of moisture for preservation, or to decrease weight or volume	Dehydrated fruit, vegetables	
Painting (including lacquering, varnishing)	To coat with paint	Painted wood and canes, fibres	
Peeling and shelling	Removal of the outer or epidermal tissues or pods	Peeled fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts	
Polishing (of grain and beans)	To make smooth and shiny by rubbing or chemical action removing the outer layers from grains	Polished rice and cocoa beans	

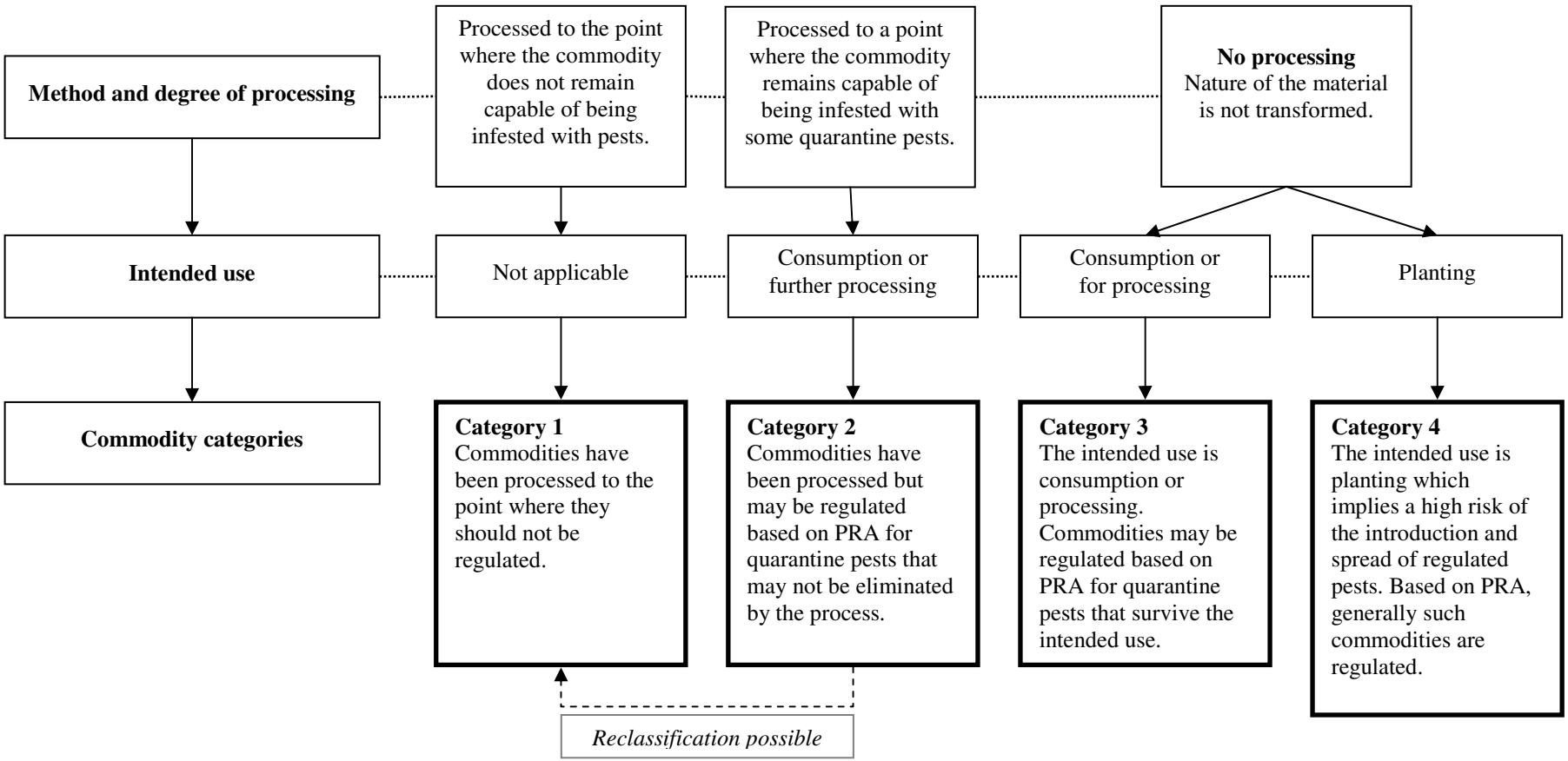
COMMERCIAL PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE OF RESULTANT COMMODITY	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Post-harvest handling (of fruits and vegetables)	Operations such as grading, sorting, washing or brushing, and/or waxing fruits and vegetables	Graded, sorted, washed, or brushed and/or waxed fruit and vegetables	Usually carried out in packing houses
Quick freezing	Cooling quickly, ensuring that the temperature range of maximum ice crystallization is passed as quickly as possible to preserve the quality of fruits and vegetables	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Recommended international code of practice for the processing and handling of quick frozen foods, 1976 CAC/RCP 8-1976 (Rev 3, 2008), Codex Alimentarius, FAO, Rome, states that "food which has been subjected to a quick freezing process, and maintained at -18 ºC or colder at all points in the cold chain, subject to permitted temperature tolerance." Quick freezing of fruits and vegetables kills insects in particular. Frozen fruits and vegetables are prepared for direct consumption and will decay quickly after thawing. Therefore the pest risks associated with such products is considered very low.[1]

[1] It is recommended that countries do not regulate frozen fruits and vegetables.

APPENDIX 1

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

FLOW CHART ILLUSTRATING CATEGORIZATION OF COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO THEIR PEST RISK



APPENDIX 2

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

EXAMPLES OF COMMODITIES WITHIN CATEGORY 1

Extracts	Fibres	Foodstuffs ready for consumption	Fruits and vegetables	Grain and oilseed products	Liquids	Sugars	Wood products	Other
– Extracts (e.g. vanilla) – Fruit pectin – Guar bean derivative – Hop extract – Hydrolyzed vegetable protein – Margarine – Mineral plant extracts – Soybean lecithin – Starch (potato, wheat, maize, cassava) – Yeast extract	– Cardboard – Cellulose cotton piece goods – Cotton cloth – Cotton lint – Paper – Plant fibre cloth and threads – Plant fibre for industrial production – Semi-processed plant fibres and related materials (e.g. sisal, flax, jute, sugarcane, bamboo, juncus, vimen, raphia) –	– Cacao powder – Cakes and biscuits – Catsup (ketchup) – Chocolate – Condiments – Dessert powder – Dips – Food colouring – Food flavouring – Food seasoning – Food supplements – French fries (frozen) – Frozen food – Fruit sauces – Jelly (jam, marmalade) – Mashed potatoes (dried) – Nut butter – Pastes (e.g. cocoa, quince, peanut butter) – Pie filling – Relish – Salad dressing – Sandwich spread – Sauce, sauce mix – Seasoning, seasoning mix – Soup (dried) – Vegetable flavouring	– Candied – Canned – Concentrates – Freeze-dried – Fruit pie filling – Glaceed – Hydrolyzed – In syrup – Pickled – Pomace – Precooked or cooked – Pulped	– Baby cereal – Bakery mixes – Bread products – Breakfast cereals – Bulgur wheat (parboiled, dried and ground) – Cassava products (tapioca, fermented and/or fried derivatives for food) – Cooked cereal – Corn chip pellets – Flour and industrial products made of cereal or oilseeds (and leguminous derivatives) for food and feed – Hominy, corn grits – Rice (parboiled) – corn soy blend, soy flour whey, soy meal, soy pellets, soy proteins	– Alcohols – Coconut water (packed) – Corn soy milk – Fruit drink juices (fruit and vegetable including concentrates, frozen, nectar) – Oils – Soft drinks – Soup – Vinegar – Wood turpentine	– Beet sugar – Corn starch glucose – Corn syrup – Dextrine – Dextrose – Dextrose hydrate – Fructose – Granulated (sugar) – Glucose – Maltose – Maple sugar – Maple syrup – Molasses – Sucrose – Sugar – Sweetener – Syrup – Treacle	– Charcoal – Ice lolly sticks – Laminated beams – Match sticks – Plasterboard – Plywood boxes – Toothpicks – Wood pulp – Wood resin	– Brewer's yeast – Brewer's malt – Coffee (roasted) – Dietary formula – Enzymes – Gum turpentine – Humate – Rubber (crepe, gums) – Scents – Shellac – Tea – Vitamins

Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha ludens*

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha ludens*

(2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 70 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha ludens* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha ludens*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Anastrepha ludens* (Loew) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Anastrepha ludens.*
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 70 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha ludens*. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9968}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Anastrepha ludens* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Hallman & Martinez (2001) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Citrus paradisi*. Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F. & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha obliqua*

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha obliqua*

(2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 70 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha obliqua* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha obliqua*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables, including nuts, that are hosts of *Anastrepha obliqua.*
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 70 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha obliqua*. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9968}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Anastrepha obliqua* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Bustos *et al*. (2004), Hallman & Martinez (2001) and Hallman & Worley (1999) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica.* Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Hallman, G. J. & Worley, J. W. 1999. Gamma radiation doses to prevent adult emergence from immatures of Mexican and West Indian fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 92: 967–973. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F., & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*

(2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha serpentina* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Anastrepha serpentina* (Wiedmann) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Anastrepha serpentina.*
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha serpentina*. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9972}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Anastrepha serpentina* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Bustos *et al*. (2004) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Mangifera indica*. Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F. & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera jarvisi*

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera jarvisi*

(2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera jarvisi* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera jarvisi*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Bactrocera jarvisi* (Tryon) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Bactrocera jarvisi.*
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera jarvisi*. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9981}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Bactrocera jarvisi* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Heather *et al*. (1991) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Mangifera indica*. Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Heather, N. W., Corcoran, R. J. & Banos, C. 1991. Disinfestation of mangoes with gamma irradiation against two Australian fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 84: 1304–1307. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F. & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni*

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni*

(2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera tryoni* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Bactrocera tryoni* (Froggatt) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Bactrocera tryoni.*
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera tryoni*. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9978}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Bactrocera tryoni* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Heather *et al*. (1991) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Mangifera indica*. Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Heather, N. W., Corcoran, R. J. & Banos, C. 1991. Disinfestation of mangoes with gamma irradiation against two Australian fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 84: 1304–1307. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F. & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Irradiation treatment for *Cydia pomonella*

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for *Cydia pomonella*

(2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 200 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Cydia pomonella* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Cydia pomonella*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Cydia pomonella* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Cydia pomonella.*
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 200 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Cydia pomonella*. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9978}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Cydia pomonella* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Mansour (2003) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Malus domestica*. Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F. & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic) (2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 150 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	Fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of fruit flies of the family Tephritidae.
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9968}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*). This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable larvae and/or pupae during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Bustos *et al*. (2004), Follett & Armstrong (2004), Gould & von Windeguth (1991), Hallman (2004), Hallman & Martinez (2001), Hallman & Thomas (1999), Hallman & Worley (1999), Heather *et al.* (1991), Jessup *et al.* (1992), von Wideguth (1986) and von Windeguth & Ismail (1987) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Averrhoa carambola*, *Carica papaya*, *Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus reticulata*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana*, *Prunus avium* and *Vaccinium corymbosum*. Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Follett, P. A. & Armstrong, J. W. 2004. Revised irradiation doses to control melon fly, Mediterranean fruit fly, and Oriental fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) and a generic dose for tephritid fruit flies. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 1254–1262. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Irradiation disinfestation of apple maggot (Diptera: Tephritidae) in hypoxic and low-temperature storage. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 1245–1248. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Hallman, G. J. & Thomas, D. B. 1999. Gamma irradiation quarantine treatment against blueberry maggot and apple maggot (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 92: 1373–1376. Hallman, G. J. & Worley, J. W. 1999. Gamma radiation doses to prevent adult emergence from immatures of Mexican and West Indian fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 92: 967–973. Heather, N. W., Corcoran, R. J. & Banos, C. 1991. Disinfestation of mangoes with gamma irradiation against two Australian fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 84: 1304–1307. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F. & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Irradiation treatment for *Rhagoletis pomonella*

Annex to ISPM No. 28

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Irradiation treatment for *Rhagoletis pomonella*

(2009)

Endorsement

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2009.

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 60 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of phanerocephalic pupae of *Rhagoletis pomonella* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Rhagoletis pomonella*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Rhagoletis pomonella.*
Treatment schedule	Minimum absorbed dose of 60 Gy to prevent the development of phanerocephalic pupae of *Rhagoletis pomonella*. Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9921}$ at the 95% confidence level. Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM No. 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

[1] The scope of IPPC treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition effects on product quality are considered before their international adoption. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Other relevant information	Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Rhagoletis pomonella* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment. The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Hallman (2004) and Hallman & Thomas (1999) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Malus domestica*. Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.
References	Bustos, M. E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292. Gould, W. P. & von Windeguth, D. L. 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827. Hallman, G. J. 2004. Irradiation disinfestation of apple maggot (Diptera: Tephritidae) in hypoxic and low-temperature storage. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 1245–1248. Hallman, G. J. & Martinez, L. R. 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77. Hallman, G. J. & Thomas, D. B. 1999. Gamma irradiation quarantine treatment against blueberry maggot and apple maggot (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 92: 1373–1376. Jessup, A. J., Rigney, C. J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R. F. & Quinn, N. M. 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42. Mansour, M. 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141. von Windeguth, D. L. 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134. von Windeguth, D. L. & Ismail, M. A. 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

IPPC STANDARD SETTING WORK PROGRAMME

Rows are numbered for reference purposes only. Titles given are working titles only and may further evolve during the development of the specification and ISPM.
Bracketed text indicates if the draft was developed by an expert working group (EWG), technical panel (TP) or consultant, and the number of meetings held.

	Projected adoption	Priority	Topic and/or Subject	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
1	2010	High	Irradiation treatments for various insects: - Irradiation treatment for *Conotrachelus nenuphar* - Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* - Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus* - Irradiation treatment for *Grapholita molesta* - Irradiation treatment for *Grapholita molesta* under hypoxia - Irradiation treatment for *Omphisia anastomosalis*	TPPT	CPM-2 (2007) (special process); SC May 2007	Sent back to the SC as formal objections were received prior to CPM-4.
2	2010	High	Revision of ISPM No. 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade) specificly: 1. Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (2 TPFQ) and 2. Guidelines for heat treatment (1 TPFQ)	TPFQ	CPM-1 (2006)	1. Text in draft form for submission to SC May 2009, for possible member consultation. 2. Text in draft form for further development by the TPFQ
3	2010	High	Export certification for potato minitubers and micropropagative material (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-6 (2004)	Sent for consultation June 2008, submitted to extended process, comments to be reviewed by SC-7 May 2009
4	2010	High	Trapping procedures for fruit flies (1 TPFF)	TPFF	SC November 2005; CPM-1 (2006)	Sent for consultation June 2008, submitted to extended process, comments to be reviewed by SC-7 May 2009
5	2010	Normal	Glossary of phytosanitary terms (amendments to ISPM No. 5)	TPG	ICPM-3 (2001)	NOTE: ISPM No. 5 is updated as needed, normally it is amended annually but only appears once on the work programme.
6	2010	Normal	Post-entry quarantine facilities (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-6 (2004)	Sent for consultation June 2008, SC Nov 2008 requested steward and 2 experts to redraft. To be reviewed by SC-7 May 2009.

[1] Abbreviations used in this annex: SC - Standards Committee; EWG - Expert Working Group; TPG - Technical Panel on the Glossary; TPFF - Technical Panel on Fruit Flies; TPDP - Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols; TPPT - Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments; TPFQ - Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine.

	Projected adoption	Priority	Topic and/or Subject	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
7	2010-2011	High	Review of adopted ISPMs (and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review) (1 consultant, 1 TPG)	TPG	CPM-1 (2006)	Process for review and approval of modifications presented under Agenda item 9.8
8	2011	High	Plants for planting (including movement, post-entry quarantine and certification programmes) (2 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	SC November 2008 decided that a small working group should revise. To be submitted for review by SC May 2009.
9	2011	High	Pre-clearance for regulated articles (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	EWG held in August 2008, text in draft form, to be submitted for review by SC May 2009.
10	2011	High	Revision of ISPMs No. 7 and 12 (1 EWG)	EWG	CPM-1 (2006)	EWG held in February 2008, text in draft form, to be submitted for review by SC May 2009
11	2011	High	International movement of wood (1 TPFQ)	TPFQ	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	Text in draft form.
12	2011	Normal	Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies (1 consultant, 1 TPFF)	TPFF	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	Text in draft form.
13	2011	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Thrips palmi* Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006); (special process);	Approved for member consultation by the SC, tentatively planned for consultation in June 2009 through the special process
14	2012	High	Not widely distributed (supplement to ISPM No. 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1 EWG)	TPG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Draft reviewed by SC-7 May 2008, referred to TPG for possible integration into Glossary supplement no. 1 on official control
15	2012	High	Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Specification No. 44 approved, EWG planned to be held in 2009
16	2012	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Trogoderma granarium* Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Approved for member consultation by the SC, to be sent for member consultation through the special process

	Projected adoption	Priority	Topic and/or Subject	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
17	2012	High	Fruit fly treatments: Cold treatments for *Ceratitis capitata*: - Cold treatment of *Citrus paradisi* for *Ceratitis capitata* - Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* for *Ceratitis capitata* - Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids for *Ceratitis capitata* - Cold treatment of *Citrus sinensis* for *Ceratitis capitata* Cold treatments for *Bactrocera tryoni*: - Cold treatment of *Citrus limon* for *Bactrocera tryoni* - Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni* - Cold treatment of *Citrus sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni*	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008) (special process); SC November 2008	Approved for member consultation by the SC, to be sent for member consultation through the special process.
18	2012	High	Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*: - Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008) (special process); SC November 2008	Approved for member consultation by the SC, to be sent for member consultation through the special process
19	2013	High	Suppression and eradication procedures for fruit flies	TPFF	SC November 2005; CPM-1 (2006)	Specification No. 39 approved
20	2013	High	International movement of forest tree seeds	TPFQ	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	Specification No. 47 approved
21	2013	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Plum pox virus Topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006); (special process)	Approved for member consultation by the SC, to be sent for member consultation through the special process
22	2014	Normal	Soil and growing media	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Specification No. 43 approved
23	2014	Normal	Import of plant breeding material	EWG	ICPM-6 (2004)	Specification No. 45 approved
24	2014	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Guignardia citricarpa* Topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004 CPM-1 (2006); (special process)	Text being finalized for submission to SC for approval for member consultation
25	Unknown	Normal	Forestry surveillance	TPFQ	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	Draft specification to be submitted to SC May 2009 for review of comments and approval

	Projected adoption	Priority	Topic and/or Subject	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
26	Unknown	Normal	Movement of used machinery and equipment	EWG	CPM-1 (2006)	Draft specification to be submitted to SC May 2009 for review of comments and approval
27	Unknown	Normal	Regulating stored products in international trade	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Draft specification to be submitted to SC May 2009 for review of comments and approval
28	Unknown	High	Determination of host susceptibility for fruit flies (Tephritidae)	TPFF	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	Draft specification to be submitted to SC May 2009 for approval for member consultation
29	Unknown	High	Inspection manual	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Draft specification to be submitted to SC May 2009 for approval for member consultation
30	Unknown	High	Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
31	Unknown	High	Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
32	Unknown	High	Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
33	Unknown	Normal	Handling and disposal of garbage moved internationally	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
34	Unknown	Normal	International movement of cut flowers and foliage	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
35	Unknown	Normal	International movement of grain	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
36	Unknown	Normal	Terminology of the Montreal Protocol in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (appendix to ISPM No. 5)	TPG	CPM-4 (2009)	Specification to be drafted
37	Unknown	Normal	Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM No. 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
38	Unknown	Normal	Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood	TPFQ	CPM-3 (2008)	Specification to be drafted
39	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Erwinia amylovora* Topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
40	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Liberibacter* spp. / *Liberobacter* spp. Topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form

	Projected adoption	Priority	Topic and/or Subject	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
41	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* Topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
42	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas fragariae* Topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
43	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Phytophthora ramorum* Topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
44	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* / *T. controversa* Topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
45	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Anastrepha* spp. Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
46	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Anoplophora* spp. Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
47	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* Topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
48	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Ditylenchus destructor* / *D. dipsaci* Topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
49	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xiphinema americanum* Topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
50	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Phytoplasmas (general) Topic: Virus and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form
51	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Tospoviruses (TSWV, INSV, WSMV) Topic: Virus and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form

	Projected adoption	Priority	Topic and/or Subject	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
52	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xyllela fastidiosa* Topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Authors identified
53	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Fusarium moniliformis* / *moniforme* syn. *F. circinatum* Topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
54	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Gymnosporangium* spp. Topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Authors identified
55	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Puccinia psidi* Topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
56	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
57	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Dendroctonus ponderosae* syn. *Scolytus scolytus* Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
58	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Ips* spp. Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
59	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Liriomyza* spp. Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
60	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* Topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
61	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Sorghum halepense* Topic: Plants	TPDP	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
62	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Citrus tristeza virus Topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	Text in draft form

	Projected adoption	Priority	Topic and/or Subject	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
63	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Potato spindle tuber viroid Topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
64	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* Topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Authors identified
65	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Striga* spp. Topic: Plants	TPDP	CPM-3 (2008) (special process)	Call for authors made
66	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Tephritidae: Identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques Topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007) (special process)	Second call for authors made
67	Unknown	Pending (High)	Appropriate level of protection (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Text in draft form. SC November 2008 decided that, due to the complexity of the topic it was not the appropriate time to deal with this issue.
68	Unknown	Pending (High)	Country of origin (minor modifications to ISPMs No. 7, 11 and 20 regarding use of the term) (1 TPG)	TPG	CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	SC decided that this would be taken up under the review of ISPMs No. 7 and 12 and the review of adopted ISPMs.
69	Unknown	Pending (High)	Efficacy of measures (2 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-3 (2001)	Text in draft form. SC reviewed draft text and decided that work be delayed until draft ISPM on sampling and supplement to Glossary on appropriate level of protection are complete.
70	Unknown	Pending (High)	Surveillance for citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*)	EWG	ICPM-4 (2002)	Text in draft form. SC decided that work be delayed until completion of standard on systems approach for citrus canker.
71	Unknown	Pending (Normal)	Systems approach for management of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (2 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-5 (2003)	SC decided that work be delayed until consensus reached on a technical issue.

Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments: work programme topics

Specific treatments (subjects) worked on by the TPPT are given in the table above.

	Priority	Topic	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
72	High	Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	Work ongoing.
73	High	Irradiation treatments	TPPT	CPM-1 (2006)	Work ongoing. Additional information is being requested for one submission.
74	High	Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	CPM-1 (2006)	Work ongoing. Additional information is being requested for 2006 and 2007 submissions

Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols: work programme topics

Specific diagnostic protocols (subjects) worked on by the TPDP are given in the table above.

	Priority	Topic	Drafting body[1]	Added to work programme	Status
75	Normal	Bacteria	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	Work ongoing
76	Normal	Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	Work ongoing
77	Normal	Insects and mites	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	Work ongoing
78	Normal	Nematodes	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	Work ongoing
79	Normal	Plants	TPDP	CPM-2 (2007)	Work ongoing
80	Normal	Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	Work ongoing

TRANSLATION OF TERMS USED IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES INTO SPANISH

Table 1. ISPM No 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary*) terms already incorporated in 2007 version.

English Term	Spanish Term
host range	rango de hospedantes
interception (of a consignment)	intercepción (de un envío)
interception (of a pest)	intercepción (de una plaga)
monitoring	monitoreo
pest risk management	manejo del riesgo de plaga
predator	depredador

Table 2. ISPM No 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary*) terms that need to be changed

English	Existing Spanish term	Proposed Spanish Glossary term
commodity	producto básico	producto
intended use	uso destinado	uso previsto
intended use	uso propuesto	
pest status (in an area)	estatus de una plaga (en un área)	condición de una plaga (en un área)

Table 3. Other terms

English Term	Spanish Term
evidence	evidencia
remove	eliminar

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

(as adopted at CPM-1 (2006) with changes to the Rules of procedure as adopted at CPM-2 (2007) and CPM-4 (2009))

Terms of Reference

1. Scope of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

The Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement manages the dispute settlement functions of the CPM and provides assistance to the CPM with regard to dispute settlement in the WTO and other organizations.

2. Objective

The main objective of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement is the oversight, administration and support of the IPPC dispute settlement procedures.

3. Structure of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

The Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement consists of 7 members, one member drawn from each of the FAO Regions.

4. Functions of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

The Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement has the following functions:

1. Provide guidance to the Secretariat and disputing parties in selecting appropriate dispute resolution methods and may assist in conducting or administering consultation, good offices, mediation, or arbitration.
2. Propose nominations for independent experts using Expert Committee procedures (see the report of the second session of the ICPM, Appendix IX, Section 4 and the report of the third session of the ICPM, Appendix XI, Section H, paragraph 27b) where the disputing parties cannot agree on experts proposed by the Secretariat.
3. Approve reports of Expert Committees including verification of all points in Expert Committee procedures (see the report of the second session of the ICPM, Appendix IX, Section 4 and the report of the third session of the ICPM, Appendix XI, Section F); and
4. Undertake other functions as directed by the CPM, which may include:
    a) assist the Secretariat with requests from WTO or other organizations;
    b) report on IPPC dispute settlement activities as well as dispute settlement activities undertaken or completed by other organizations that have implications for the phytosanitary community;
    c) assist in identifying appropriate experts (e.g. for WTO dispute settlement);
    d) assist in review and maintenance of expert rosters; and
    e) identify appropriate training opportunities.

5. IPPC Secretariat

The Secretariat provides administrative, technical and editorial support as required by the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement. The Secretariat is responsible for reporting and record keeping regarding the dispute settlement activities.

Rules of Procedure

Rule 1. Membership

Membership of the SBDS is open to contracting parties. Members serve for terms of two years, with a maximum of six years unless a region submits a request to the CPM for an exemption to allow a member from within its region to serve an additional term. In that case, the member may serve an additional term. Regions may submit requests for additional exemptions for the same member on a term-by-term basis. Partial terms served by replacements shall not be counted as a term under these Rules.

Rule 2. Replacement of members

Each FAO region shall, following its own procedures, nominate a potential replacement for members of the SBDS and submit it to the CPM for confirmation. Once confirmed, potential replacements are valid for the same period of time as specified in Rule 1. These potential replacements should meet the qualifications for membership set forth in these Rules.

A member of the SBDS will be replaced by a confirmed potential replacement from within the same region if the member resigns, no longer meets the qualifications for membership set forth in these Rules, or fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the SBDS.

The national IPPC contact point should communicate to the Secretariat any circumstances where a member from its country needs to be replaced. The Secretariat should then inform the relevant FAO regional chair.

A replacement will serve through the completion of the term of the original member, and may be nominated to serve additional terms.

Rule 3. Chair

The subsidiary body shall elect its Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson from among its membership.

Rule 4. Qualifications of subsidiary body members

Experts shall have:

1. experience in phytosanitary systems;
2. familiarity with the IPPC and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;
3. experience with regulations/legislation; and
4. preferably some form of dispute settlement or conflict resolution knowledge, qualifications and/or experience.

Rule 5. Sessions

Meetings to accomplish the functions of the SBDS, in particular for the review and approval of Expert Committee reports and the development of reports for the CPM, shall be set by the SBDS in consultation with the Secretariat as required. The subsidiary body will normally work by mail, facsimile and e-mail, and in the most cost-effective manner within the available resources.

A meeting of the SBDS shall not be declared open unless there is a quorum. The presence of a majority of the members of the SBDS is necessary to constitute a quorum.

Rule 6. Observers

Meetings of the subsidiary body are generally open according to Rule VII of the Rules of Procedure for the CPM, but the subsidiary body may determine that certain meetings or business need to be conducted without observers, in particular where confidential or controversial information is involved.

Rule 7. Decision-making

The subsidiary body shall strive for consensus on all decisions but may vote where necessary using a 2/3 majority to take decisions. Decisions shall include dissenting opinions where requested.

Rule 8. Amendments

Amendments to the functions and procedures of the subsidiary body will be promulgated by the CPM as required.

Rule 9. Confidentiality

The subsidiary body shall exercise due respect for confidentiality where sensitive information is identified by disputing parties.

CONCEPT PAPER ON NATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to establish a common understanding of what is meant by national phytosanitary capacity. This provides the basis for assessing capacity assets and needs, and for formulating, implementing and evaluating capacity development responses.

1.2 Phytosanitary Capacity

National Phytosanitary Capacity is defined as:

> ***"The ability of individuals, organizations and systems of a country to perform functions effectively and sustainably in order to protect plants and plant products from pests and to facilitate trade, in accordance with the IPPC".***

The following concepts expand this definition, which applies to the national phytosanitary capacity of contracting and non-contracting parties.

- By referring to the individuals, organizations and systems of a country, it is recognized that national phytosanitary capacity combines the knowledge and functions of many entities in a country, not just NPPOs.
- By referring to systems of a country, it clarifies that national capacity includes the ability for individuals and organizations to cooperate and communicate, both formally and informally. Such cooperation may be national, regional and international.
- The functions which need to be performed are technical, legal, administrative, and managerial. Capacity includes the ability to develop and apply knowledge, skills and tools appropriate to these functions.
- Each country will have its own level of capacity and it is recognized that phytosanitary capacity is not static and changes over time.
- The phytosanitary capacity, current or aspired to, will be influenced by overarching national policies and international obligations that may or may not be directly related to plant health considerations.
- Many things contribute to the sustainability of the performance of functions. These include but are not limited to:
  - An enabling environment in countries such as policies which allow plant health activities to evolve and adapt to changing circumstance; plant health regulations which empower NPPOs to function; visibility and understanding of the IPPC and understanding of the importance of implementation
  - private-public partnerships
  - programs for staff retention
  - mobilization of resources, including cost recovery policies
  - viable business plan(s) for protecting plant health and trade
  - national commitment to sustain phytosanitary capacity
- The definition for phytosanitary capacity refers to the ability to protect plants and plant products from pests. This ability to support biosecurity[1] also contributes to achieving other national or international goals under other initiatives which deal with protecting biodiversity, food security, and poverty reduction.
- Referring to the IPPC in the definition aligns national phytosanitary capacity with the Convention.

[1] According to FAO biosecurity covers food safety, zoonoses, the introduction of animal and plant diseases and pests,the introduction and release of living modified organisms (LMOs) and their products (e.g. genetically modified organisms or GMOs), and the introduction and management of invasive alien species.

DRAFT STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY BUILDING

1. Introduction

A strategy is designed to work towards a vision, or a future desired situation. In developing the strategy the current situation or starting point must also be considered. Based on the definition of national phytosanitary capacity, the vision is that all countries in the world have the ability to perform functions effectively and sustainably in order to protect plants and plant products from pests and to facilitate trade, in accordance with the IPPC.

In such a situation we would expect to see:

a. All contracting parties implementing the ISPMs they need.
b. All contracting parties meet their obligations under the IPPC.
c. The IPPC reflects the goals of all its members.
d. Phytosanitary capacity of contracting parties evolves in response to changing circumstances
e. Phytosanitary issues are embedded in policy
f. Effective regional cooperation

2. Situation analysis

A situation analysis provides the justification and a starting point for the phytosanitary capacity building strategy. Various phytosanitary capacity situation analyses have been carried out over the past two or three years for a variety of purposes. The results of these analyses provide at least a partial situation description of the capacity building situation for the IPPC (encompassing the CPM, the IPPC Secretariat, the NPPOs, and the contracting parties).

- The independent evaluation of the workings of the IPPC and its institutional arrangements analyzed the technical assistance activities of the IPPC Secretariat, the decisions and follow-up of (I)CPM decisions, and made recommendations regarding technical assistance and strengthening phytosanitary capacity. The evaluation included the observations that: there have been no priorities set for capacity building activities by the IPPC Secretariat; staff resources in the Secretariat were not sufficient to carry out TCP projects and provide follow up; scarce Secretariat resources were used for non-core IPPC capacity building activities; there was little donor involvement in phytosanitary capacity building projects. The evaluation recommended that IPPC should not be involved with phytosanitary capacity building projects, except for core activities such as training workshops for the implementation of standards, IPPC meeting attendance and support to the International Phytosanitary Portal. The CPM rejected the recommendation and decided to develop a phytosanitary capacity building strategy.

- The discussion paper prepared by the World Trade Organization for the OEWG on building national phytosanitary capacity showed that plant protection projects are typically last on the list when it comes to disbursements related to training. It also noted that the confidentiality of the results of the PCE tool limits its usefulness from the perspective of coordinating technical cooperation activities.

- The evaluation carried out by CABI of the PCE showed that the PCE is a valuable tool in assessing a country's phytosanitary capacity, but falls short in several areas and is not always used as the basis for national development plans.
- The OEWG-BNPC noted that:

    - There is often poor communication on the importance of plant protection within countries; national governments may set policies and priorities that are not in line with the objective of preventing the spread of plant pests; public/private partnerships are useful and essential to the sustainability of plant protection programs; regional approaches work; there is a need for information of new and emerging plant pest issues.
    - "Plant protection" and "plant quarantine" do not capture attention in the way that "biosecurity" does.

  - The low profile of IPPC internationally and of plant protection programs nationally, resulting in a perceived non-importance of plant protection, has resulted in few available resources and difficulty in acquiring resources, both for the Secretariat and to carry out the work programme of the IPPC.

- The OEWG-BNPC recognized that:

  - Implementation of standards can be complex, involving many different areas. Currently there is a gap between the development of standards and their implementation.
  - The proposed implementation review and support system, in particular the establishment of a help desk for the IPPC has not progressed.
  - Not all RPPOs are equal and activities suggested to be carried out by RPPOs will not all be carried out to the desired level.
  - The capacity levels of countries are very different. Thus a one-size-fits-all approach will not work.
  - Phytosanitary capacity building is going on, but often the different initiatives are not well coordinated. There is a need to find out where the gaps are and prevent duplication.

3. Draft Strategy

The table below summarizes the proposed National Phytosanitary Capacity Building Strategy. The six strategic areas are the components of a global strategy with stakeholders at national, regional and international level, each with a role to play. Currently the activities listed in column 2 of the strategy are those in which the IPPC Secretariat is envisaged as being directly involved. In some areas the Secretariat has a lead role to play, while in others, such as national phytosanitary planning, the Secretariat can support or assist an activity led by another stakeholder. For each activity, some further detail is provided as to how the activity would be undertaken.

Strategic Areas	Activities	How
1. National phytosanitary planning	• develop methods and tools to help countries assess and prioritize their phytosanitary needs, including gap analysis	• implement PCE improvements from the CABI review • review the OIE-PVS (and IICA phytosanitary PVS tool) and use as basis to develop a new more comprehensive gap analysis process for phytosanitary needs (including stakeholders; peer review step... etc)
	• support preparation of national phytosanitary action plans (NPAPs)	• develop tools and guidelines for preparing NPAPs • encourage inclusive approaches for preparing NPAPs
	• assist in project preparation to address priorities (legislation, surveillance, etc)	• follow up on assessment with national phytosanitary capacity strategy
2. Standard setting and implementation	• establish and adopt standards implementation review and support system (IRSS)	• develop guidelines/tips for implementation • provide help desk • develop training materials, deliver training, feedback mechanisms from workshops • develop list of experienced facilitators for implementing ISPMs • develop tools for sharing experiences • regional draft standards workshops • develop and use questionnaire as per proposal (OEWG on a Possible Compliance Mechanism at Kuching, 2007)
	• enhance countries' effective participation in CPM (and in the standard setting process)	• assess participation of countries at CPM • develop orientation programme for new CPM delegates to participate in CPM (immediately prior to CPM) • facilitate regional discussion on CPM positions (in region or immediately prior to CPM), and coordination during meetings • continue regional draft standards workshops • encourage and support participation in expert working

		groups, technical panels
3. Coordination and communication	• collect, collate and disseminate information on plant protection programmes	• define exactly what information to collect from whom (countries, donors, through linkages, all other partners) • take advantage of existing databases, projects, CPM meeting reports
	• document world plant pest status (emerging issues), including regional perspectives (annual report as an advocacy tool)	• analysis of pest occurrence at national and regional levels, report of pest concerns at CPM. • Other official reports of the Secretariat or FAO Committee/Council such as State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) • develop early warning system
	• advise countries and donors on possible synergies and opportunities • collaboration with partners (implementation and supervision agreements, initiatives, etc) – Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) projects, World Bank missions, Centers of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE), etc	• use linkages to make better programmes (benefit to NPPOs) • continue existing agreements • actively seek further opportunities to collaborate/provide technical input to programmes of others • engage stakeholders by convening international consultative group on phytosanitary capacity building
	• create mechanism for matchmaking for mentoring, coaching and assistance	• create similar format to the one used by for mentoring SPS Inquiry Points
4. Resource mobilization and management	• determine resource needs for IPPC secretariat related to capacity building • assess current resources available to IPPC to deliver capacity building strategy (targeted, trust fund, slush fund, assistance in-kind) • support NPPOs in raising funds for priority projects • obtain further resources and ensure effective use of resources • maintain and develop IPPC capacity building programmes	• prepare paper on staffing requirements for CB for CPM-4 • raise funds (see resource mobilization paper presented under CPM-4 agenda item 13.6.6 • hire a dedicated fund raiser • Secretary takes raised profile for fundraising
5. Advocacy	• adopt “Paris principles” for phytosanitary capacity building activities (national	• OEWG/sub group to draft principles for effective phytosanitary capacity building

	commitment, etc)	for approval by CPM • SPTA reviews principles • CPM 5 adopts principles
	• help countries 'embed' phytosanitary considerations in policy and national development strategies • assist phytosanitary authorities to communicate effectively with other institutions within their country, with other countries and with regional organizations	• conduct sensitisation activities for policy makers • develop training modules for phytosanitary authorities in effective communication and advocacy
	• enhance visibility of IPPC (and phytosanitary concerns) among development partners • encourage adoption of risk-based approaches	• IPPC communication activities (publication, communication products, films, etc) • access to governing bodies (especially FAO, but also RECs); FAO and other goodwill ambassadors to reach senior decision makers
6. Sustainability, monitoring and evaluation of capacity building	• develop approaches for impact assessment for phytosanitary capacity building (in accordance with "Paris principles" and regarding IPPC strategy) • monitoring to assess impact of capacity building activities (review and evaluation) • monitor and continuously improve IPPC capacity building programmes	• ensure involvement of all stakeholders (including creating networks for sustainability, involving universities, public-private partnerships, etc) • link to other national initiatives
	• develop IPPC 'seal of approval' for capacity building programmes	• develop, test and adopt criteria for 'seal of approval' • promote with donors and countries

MODEL TEXT FOR LETTER ON ACCEPTANCE OF CORRESPONDENCE IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT

Subject: Acceptance of correspondence in electronic format from the IPPC Secretariat to all IPPC contact points

On behalf of NPPO/contracting party ..... [name] or RPPO: ..... [name]

We will download electronic copies of documents published on the IPP for IPPC Secretariat correspondence sent to all contracting parties. No hard copies need be mailed. We understand that notifications of availability of documents will still be sent to us by e-mail (except for the annual meeting of the CPM) with a distinct link to the relevant documents.

....
Name of IPPC Contact Point Date

.....
Signature

Please send letter to:

IPPC Secretariat
AGPP-FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Fax: +39-06-570 54819
e-mail: ippc@fao.org (scanned copy with signature please).

TRUST FUND PROJECTS FOR THE IPPC[1]

IPPC TRUST FUND PROJECT 1

Title: **Attendance support for IPPC meetings**

Objective: To ensure sufficient and equal participation of all contracting parties in the activities of the IPPC

Scope: The provision of financial travel assistance to participants from developing countries and countries in transition to participate at meetings of the IPPC, in particular meetings relevant to standard setting.

Duration: Calendar year 2009 (annually reoccurring project)

Description: The participation of delegates from developing countries and countries in transition is in many cases a question of the availability of financial resources in NPPOs for international travel. Unfortunately, these resources are in many cases insufficient and result in the non-attendance of experts and delegates at IPPC meetings. This projects aims at providing financial travel assistance to experts and delegates from developing countries and countries in transition to enable them to participate at meetings of the IPPC, and in particular meetings related to standard setting. This will enable developing countries to participate sufficiently in standard setting activities of the IPPC. The travel assistance for participants to meetings of the IPPC is calculated on the following amount of meetings and participants expected to require funding. It is calculated on experiences of previous years:

Benefits to Donors: High political visibility in the IPPC context and improved trade relations.

General Budget:

Meeting(s)[1]	*Number of meetings*	*Participants to be funded*		
CPM	1	1 × 100	=	100
SC	2	2 × 10	=	20
EWG & TP	10	10 × 4	=	40
Bureau	2	2 × 4	=	8
SBDS	1	1 × 3	=	3
IPP support group	1	1 × 8	=	8
IWG TA	1	1 × 15	=	15
Other groups	2	2 × 5	=	10
Total				**204**

Detailed budget: The following budget is based on the following general assumptions:

- The length of a meeting is expected to be five working days in average
- The average air-fare is assumed to be USD 1500 per participant
- The daily subsistence allowance (DSA) is assumed to be USD 270 per day[2]
- The staff resources necessary to process the requests for financial assistance and for administrative matters is assumed to be 4 months of 1 person at USD 7000 per month

[1] The costs for these projects are those presented to CPM-3 (2008). The costs of delivery of these projects in 2010 and beyond are likely to be higher.

Project Volume:

Air-fare	204 participants × USD 1500	USD 306,000
DSA	204 participants × 5 days × USD 270	USD 275,400
Staff costs	1 person for 4 months at USD 7000 /month	USD 28,000
Office overheads	telephone, supplies etc.	USD 1,000
	Total	USD 610,400
	Total (including 6% FAO overhead charge)	**USD 649,362**

USD 649,362

[1] CPM: Commission on Phytosanitary Measures; SC: Standards Committee; EWG & TP: Expert Working Group & Technical Panel; SBDS: Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement; IPP: International Phytosanitary Portal; IWG-TA: Informal Working Group on Technical Assistance.

[2] The DSA of USD 270 is based on the current rate for Rome, the location for which most of the supported participants should be funded.

IPPC TRUST FUND PROJECT 2

Title: **Regional workshops on draft ISPMs**

Objective: To enable developing countries to participate efficiently in the member consultation process for draft ISPMs

Scope: The organization of regional workshops on draft ISPMs in all FAO regions with developing countries

Duration: Calendar year 2009 (annually re-occurring project)

Description: The efficient participation of developing countries and countries in transition in the member consultation process for draft ISPMs is dependent on the adequate understanding of the aims and objective of the ISPMS proposed for adoption. Regional workshops help to understand the proposed standards and provide a forum for participants to exchange ideas and comments.

Benefits to donors: Based on experiences and practises of previous years, regional workshops would have to be conducted in the following FAO regions: Latin America, Asia, Near East, Southwest Pacific, Africa (2 – English, French) and Europe/Asia (Russian-speaking countries).

General Budget: High political visibility in the IPPC context. Better standards with higher implementation rate will generate better and increased trade opportunities as well as a higher phytosanitary protection of importing countries.

The budget is based on the following general assumptions:

- The length of a regional workshop is expected to be five working days in average
- The number of participants per meeting is estimated to be 25
- Two fully funded resource persons are needed per regional workshop
- The average air-fare for participants is assumed to be USD 1500 per participant
- The average air-fare for resource persons is assumed to be USD 2500 per participant[1]
- The daily subsistence allowance (DSA) is assumed to be USD 250 per day
- The staff resources necessary are:
  - preparation of presentations and technical material: 1 professional staff for 2 months/ USD 15,000 (for all seven workshops)
  - processing the requests for financial assistance and for administrative matters 1 general staff for 3 months
  - 2 resource persons at USD 380 per person for 10 days (travel time, report writing etc.) per regional workshop
- Translation costs of presentation material USD 20,000

Detailed Budget: The practical organization of regional workshops is expected to be carried out by the host country/organization. The hiring of resource persons is necessary in order to get professional advice on the draft standards at the meetings and to designate responsible rapporteurs. Resource persons would be in general members of the SC or other knowledgeable experts. In cases IPPC Secretariat staff carries out the tasks as resource persons, a charge-back from the trust fund to the IPPC Secretariat should be made.

Air-fare	150 participants × USD 1500 14 resource persons × USD 2500	USD 225,000 USD 35,000

Project Volume:

DSA	150 participants × 5 days × USD 250 14 resource persons × 7 days × USD 250	USD 187,500 USD 24,500
Staff costs	1 general staff category for 3 months at USD 7000 /month 1 professional staff for 2 months at USD 15 000 /month 14 resource persons × 10 days × USD 380 [2]	USD 21,000 USD 30,000 USD 53,200
Overheads	meeting rooms, telephone, supplies etc.	USD 3,000
Translation costs	translation of presentation material	USD 20,000
	Total	USD 599,200
	Total (including 6% FAO overhead charge)	**USD 637 447,00**

The cost of one regional workshop would be USD 91 064 in average.

USD 637,447

[1] The air-fare for resource persons is higher since FAO rules for flying business class for long-haul flights may apply

[2] The resource persons work days are calculated on the following: 5 days workshop, 2 travelling days, 1,5 day preparation of meeting, 1,5 days report writing and wrap-up

IPPC TRUST FUND PROJECT 3

Title: **Workshops for IPP editors**

Objective: To enable developing countries to fulfil their reporting obligations on the IPP.

Scope: The organization of regional workshops to train national IPP editors in regard to the structure of the IPP and the entering and changing of national data into the IPP.

Duration: Calendar year 2009

Description: The training of IPP editors from developing countries and countries in transition is necessary for these countries to fulfil their reporting obligations in the IPP. Workshops will help national IPP editors to carry out the functions necessary to enter and maintain national phytosanitary data in the IPP.

Based on experiences and practises of previous years regional workshops would have to be conducted in the following FAO regions: Latin America, Asia, Near East, Southwest Pacific, Africa (2 – English, French) and Europe (Russian-speaking countries).

Benefits to donors: High political visibility in the IPPC context. Better reporting and transparency will generate better and increased trade opportunities as well as a higher phytosanitary protection of countries.

General Budget: The budget is based on the following general assumptions:

- The length of a regional workshop is expected to be five working days in average
- The number of participants per meeting is estimated to be 25
- Two fully funded resource persons are needed per regional workshop
- The average air-fare is assumed to be USD 1500 per participant
- The daily subsistence allowance (DSA) is assumed to be USD 250 per day
- The staff resources necessary are:
  - preparation of presentations and technical material: 1 professional staff for 2 months/ USD 15 000 (for all seven workshops)
  - processing the requests for financial assistance and for administrative matters: 1 general staff for 3 months
  - 2 resource persons at USD 380 per person for 10 days (travel time, report writing etc.) per regional workshop
- Translation costs of presentation material USD 20,000

The practical organization of regional workshops is expected to be carried out by the host country/organization. The hiring of resource persons is necessary in order to get professional advice on the IPP at the meetings and to designate responsible rapporteurs. Resource persons would be in general knowledgeable experts in regard to information exchange and the IPP.

Detailed Budget:

Air-fare	150 participants × USD 1500 14 resource persons × USD[1] 2500	USD 225,000 USD 35,000
DSA	150 participants × 5 days × USD 250	USD 187,500

Project Volume:		14 resource persons × 7 days × USD 250	USD 24,500
	Staff costs	1 general staff category for 3 months at USD 7000 /month 1 professional staff for 2 months at USD 15 000 /month 14 resource persons × 10 days × 380 USD[2]	USD 21,000 USD 30,000 USD 53,200
	Overheads:	meeting rooms, telephone, supplies etc.	USD 3,000
	Translation costs:	translation of presentation material	USD 20,000
		Total	USD 599,200
		Total (including 6% FAO overhead charge)	**USD 637,447**

The cost of one regional workshop would be 91,064 USD in average.
USD 637,447

[1] The air-fare for resource persons is higher since FAO rules for flying business class for long-haul flights may apply
[2] The resource persons work days are calculated on the following: 5 days workshop, 2 travelling days, 1,5 day preparation of meeting, 1,5 days report writing and wrap-up

IPPC TRUST FUND PROJECT 4

Title:	**Understanding the IPPC and its mechanisms**
Objective:	To enable NPPO staff dedicated to IPPC activities in developing countries to fully understand the IPPC and IPPC mechanisms.
Scope:	The organization of a series of sub-regional seminars to train national dedicated IPPC staff in developing countries in regard to the obligations of the IPPC and the structures and procedures of IPPC bodies.
Duration:	Calendar year 2009-2011
Description:	The three year project is aimed at training staff of NPPOs in developing countries to fully comprehend the IPPC obligations and the mechanisms of the IPPC bodies (such as CPM, subsidiary bodies and other groups) so that they can participate in and contribute more meaningfully to these bodies. The project aims to supplement project 1 on the attendance support for developing country representatives by providing knowledge on how the IPPC and its bodies operate. Although the participation of developing countries experts and representatives in IPPC bodies has increased over the last years, their impact in the decision making and standard setting process of the IPPC has been limited. This can be mainly explained with the relative inexperience of developing country representatives with the workings and procedures of the IPPC. An increased knowledge will have positive impacts on the cooperation of developing countries in the development ISPMs and other IPPC matters, may encourage priorities of developing countries with respect to standards to be articulated and proposed for consideration, and will increase the implementation of ISPMs and IPPC obligations in developing countries. It is envisaged that the training is delivered in the form of sub-regional seminars (similar to the technical assistance seminars of the SPS Secretariat) to allow more intensive training. The number of 21 seminars is envisaged over a three year period, with seminars in all regions with developing countries or countries in transition. For the year 2009, a first segment of 7 seminars would be carried out, with equal segments following in the years 2010 and 2011.
Benefits to donors:	High political visibility in the IPPC context. Better implementation of IPPC and its standards will generate better and increased trade opportunities as well as a higher phytosanitary protection of countries.
General Budget:	The budget for the year 2009 is based on the following general assumptions: – The number of seminars is expected to be 7 – The length of a seminar is expected to be five working days in average – The number of participants per meeting is estimated to be 14-16 – One fully funded resource person is needed per seminar – The average air-fare is assumed to be USD 1500 per participant – The daily subsistence allowance (DSA) is assumed to be USD 250 per day – The staff resources necessary are: • preparation of presentations and technical material: 1 professional staff for 2 months/ USD 15 000 (for all seminars during 2009-11) • processing the requests for financial assistance and for administrative matters: 1 general staff for 3 months • 1 resource person at USD 380 for 10 days (travel time, report writing etc.) per seminar
Detailed Budget (2009):	– Translation costs of presentation material USD 20,000 The practical organization of seminars is expected to be carried out by the host country/organization. The hiring of resource persons is necessary in order to get professional advice on the IPPC and its ISPMs at the meetings and to designate responsible rapporteurs. Resource persons would be in general knowledgeable

Project Volume:

experts in regard to the IPPC, its mechanisms and its standards.

Air-fare	100 participants × USD 1500 7 resource persons × USD 2500[1]	USD 150,000 USD 17,500
DSA	100 participants × 5 days × USD 250 7 resource persons × 7 days × USD 250	USD 125,000 USD 12,250
Staff costs	1 general staff category for 3 months at USD 7000 /month 1 professional staff for 2 months at USD 15,000 /month 7 resource persons × 10 days × USD 380[2]	USD 21,000 USD 30,000 USD 26,600
Overheads:	meeting rooms, telephone, supplies etc.	USD 3,000
Translation costs	Translation costs of presentation material	USD 20,000
	Total	USD 405,350
	Total (including 6% FAO overhead charge)	**USD 431,223**

The cost of one seminar would be USD 61,603
USD 431,223

[1] The air-fare for resource persons is higher since FAO rules for flying business class for long-haul flights may apply
[2] The resource persons work days are calculated on the following: 5 days workshop, 2 travelling days, 1,5 day preparation of meeting, 1,5 days report writing and wrap-up

IPPC TRUST FUND PROJECT 5

Title: **IPPC Help Desk**

Objective: To enable NPPOs staff to seek advice on the implementation of IPPC obligations and the implementation of International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

Scope: The establishment of an "*IPPC Help Desk*" in the IPPC Secretariat with the aim to provide assistance and advice on the implementation of ISPMs, to monitor, identify and report on compliance and implementation issues and to ensure that contracting parties are put in contact with potential funding sources.

Duration:

Calendar year 2009
(annually re-occurring project)

Description:

This project results from the request by the CPM to establish a triennial review on the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs, including the establishment of an "IPPC Help Desk". The "IPPC Help Desk" primarily seeks to provide advice on the implementation of ISPMs and IPPC obligations to countries. It is envisaged that the "IPPC Help Desk" would be operated by a Standard Implementation Officer. Confidentiality to protect trade sensitive information would be ensured. The Secretariat would provide an annual summary report on Help Desk activities to the CPM.

Benefits to donors:

High political visibility in the IPPC context. Better implementation of IPPC and its standards will generate better and increased trade opportunities as well as a higher phytosanitary protection of countries.

General Budget:

The budget for the year 2009 is based on the following general assumptions:

- One full-time standards implementation officer at the level P4
- Overhead costs (postage, telephone, office equipment)
- Travel allowance for the standards implementation officer (7 missions for 2009 at an average of USD 5000 per mission)
- The development of IPPC training / guidance material (including 2 months for consultants at USD 8 000 per month)

Detailed Budget (2009):

Staff	P4 IPPC Implementation Officer	USD 220 000,00
Overhead Costs	Office equipment, postage, communication	USD 15 000,00
Travel Allowance	Missions to consult with potential donors (7 missions/year at approximately USD 5000 each)	USD 35 000,00
Documentation	The development of training / guidance material in key areas identified by the help desk.	USD 25 000,00
	Total	*USD 295 000,00*
	Total (including 6% FAO overhead charge)	**USD 312 700,00**

Project Volume:

USD 312 700,00

FINANCIAL GUIDELINES FOR THE TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

1. Scope

The objective of the fund is to provide resources to benefit developing countries:

- through their attendance at the standard setting meetings;
- through participating in training programmes and internet access for information exchange;
- through regional workshops on draft standards and implementing standards;
- through development of guidance for countries to use in the evaluation of institutional and regulatory aspects of national phytosanitary systems;
- by encouraging individual Members to utilize Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation and formulate national phytosanitary plans;
- through any other project agreed by the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (hereinafter referred to as the Commission).

2. Applicability

2.1 The Trust Fund shall be established under the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.7 of FAO.

2.2 These Guidelines shall govern the financial administration of the Trust Fund for the International Plant Protection Convention in conformity with FAO's Financial Regulations and Rules.

2.3 These Guidelines shall apply to the activities of the Trust Fund for matters not covered by the FAO Financial Rules and Procedures concerning trust funds. In the case of a conflict or inconsistency between FAO's Financial Regulations, Rules and procedures and these guidelines, the former shall prevail.

3. The Financial Period

The financial period shall be one calendar year.

4. The Budget

4.1 The budget estimates shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Commission for submission to the last session of the Commission held in the year before the financial period covered by the budget.

4.2 Before the submission to the Commission, the budget estimates shall be reviewed by the Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA) for consideration by the Bureau of the Commission, which will make its recommendation on the budget to the Commission.

4.3 The budget shall be circulated to all Members of the Commission not less than 60 days before the opening session of the Commission at which the budget is to be adopted.

4.4 The Commission shall adopt the budget of the Trust Fund by consensus of its Members provided, however, that if, after every effort has been made, a consensus cannot be reached in the course of that session, the matter will be put to a vote and the budget shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of its Members.

4.5 The budget estimates shall cover income and expenditures for the financial period to which they relate, and shall be presented in United States dollars. The budget shall comprise of estimates of income and expenditures and shall take into account the forecast uncommitted balance of the Trust Fund for the financial year immediately preceding the year covered by the budget:

a) Income shall consist of voluntary contributions from Members, non-Members and other contributors as well as interest earnings on funds on hand as credited in accordance with FAO's Financial Regulations and Rules; and

b) Expenditures shall consist of such expenses as are incurred in the implementation of the Programme of Work, including project staff costs and the administrative and operational support costs, incurred by FAO and charged strictly in accordance with the policy on support

cost reimbursement approved and as amended from time to time by the FAO Finance Committee and Council.

4.6 The budget estimates shall reflect the Programme of Work provided for by the Trust Fund for the financial year elaborated on the basis of appropriate information and data, and shall include the Programme of Work and such other information, annexes or explanatory statements as may be requested by the Commission. The form of the budget shall include:

a) estimates of income and expenditure, the latter being supported by a Programme of Work which proposes projects that directly address the objective of the Trust Fund as described under the Scope in Article 1 above;

b) such additional information as may be sought by the Commission which may, at its discretion, amend the format of the Programme of Work and the Budget for future calendar years.

4.7 During implementation of the Programme of Work, the Secretary shall authorize such expenditures as are necessary to execute the approved Programme of Work to the extent that resources are available recognizing that:

a) transfers between approved Directions may be effected by the Secretary for amounts not exceeding 20% of the approved budget of the projects from which the resources are being transferred;

b) the annual reports of the Secretary shall include complete information on all transfers that have taken place during the financial year being reported.

4.8 The budget of the Trust Fund shall be adopted by the Commission.

4.9 The Commission shall set priorities among outputs to take account of possible shortfall in funding.

5. Provision of Funds

5.1 Funds may be provided on a voluntary basis by a variety of sources, including Members, non-members, and other sources.

5.2 Special assignment of individual contributions for specific outputs may only be accepted for outputs that are approved by the Commission.

5.3 The Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, is authorized to finance budgeted expenditure for the purposes outlined in the scope from the uncommitted balance/available cash of the Trust Fund, whichever is the lower.

5.4 The Secretary shall acknowledge promptly the receipt of all pledges and contributions and shall inform members annually of the status of pledges and contributions.

6. Trust Fund

6.1 All contributions received shall be promptly credited to the Trust Fund.

6.2 The uncommitted balance of the Trust Fund shall be carried forward at the end of each financial period and shall be available for use under the approved budget for the following financial period.

6.3 With respect to the Trust Fund, the Organization shall maintain an account to which shall be credited receipts of all contributions paid and from which shall be met all expenditure chargeable against the sums allocated to the annual Trust Fund budget.

7. Annual reports

The Secretary will provide financial reports on the Trust Fund to the Commission on an annual basis. These reports should include links to objectives, activities and outputs as they relate to the Strategic Directions determined by the Commission.

8. Amendment

These Guidelines may be amended by the Commission.

FORMAT OF CPM RECOMMENDATIONS

CPM Recommendation [CPM-x/y]

Title: [*A title which provides an indication of the subject matter, e.g. Role of IPPC contact points*]

Background: [*Information to provide context and a reference to the CPM report paragraph and appendix where the text can also be found.*]

Addressed to: [*Contracting parties or National Plant Protection Organizations or the Secretariat or a combination of these, depending on the subject matter.*]

Recommendation: [*The text of the recommendation should have action verbs, such as note, agree, decide, urge in the part of the recommendation which enunciates it. It may have subheadings to indicate a separation between different elements of the recommendation, as appropriate.*]

Recommendation(s) superseded by the above: [*The recommendation should identify when a previous recommendation or decision is superseded by the present one or should state that the recommendation was repealed and provide the CPM reference.*]

STANDARDS COMMITTEE: MEMBERSHIP AND POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS

A-Standards Committee Membership

FAO region	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	Nigeria	Ms. Olofunke AWOSUSI	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
	Morocco	Mr. Lahcen ABAHA	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	South Africa	Mr. Michael HOLTZHAUSEN	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Zambia	Mr. Arundel SAKALA	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
Asia	China	Mr. Fuxiang WANG	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	India	Mr. Prabhakar CHANDURKAR	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Indonesia	Mr. Dwi Putra SETIAWAN	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	Japan	Mr. Motoi SAKAMURA	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
Europe	Denmark	Mr. Ebbe NORDBO	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
	Germany	Mr. Jens-Georg UNGER	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Israel	Mr. David OPATOWSKI	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	United Kingdom	Ms. Jane CHARD	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina	Mr. Guillermo Luis ROSSI	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	Brazil	Mr. Odilson RIBEIRO E SILVA	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Costa Rica	Ms. Magda GONZALEZ	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Uruguay	Ms. Beatriz MELCHO	CPM-2 (2007)	1st term / 3 years	2010
Near East	Egypt	Mr. Safwat Abd-Elhamid EL-HADAD	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
	Sudan	Mr. Khidir GIBRIL MUSA	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Syria	Mr. Abdel-Hakim MOHAMMAD	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	Yemen	Mr. Abdullah AL-SAYANI	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
North America	Canada	Ms. Marie-Claude FOREST	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
	USA	Ms. Julie ALIAGA	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
Southwest Pacific	Australia	Mr. David PORRITT	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	New Zealand	Mr. John HEDLEY	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Fiji	Mr. Hiagi Munivai FORAETE	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012

B-Standards Committee Potential Replacements

FAO region	Order	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	1	Cameroon	Mr. Marcel BAKAK	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	2	Mali	Ms. Fanta DIALLO	CPM-4(2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
Asia	1	Thailand	Mr. Udorn UNAHAWUTTI	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	2	Republic of Korea	Ms. Kyu-Ock YIM	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
Europe	1	Poland	Mr. Piotr WŁODARCZYK	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
	2	Turkey	Mr. Birol AKBAS	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
Latin America and Caribbean	1	Guatemala	Mr. Jaime SOSA LEMUS	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	2	Jamaica	Ms. Shelia HARVEY	CPM-2 (2007)	1st term / 3 years	2010
Near East	1	Iraq	Mr. Basim MUSTAFA KHALIL	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	2	Iran	Mr. Mohammad Reza ASGHARI	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
North America	To replace Canada	Canada	Mr. Steve CÔTÉ	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 3 years	2011
	To replace USA	USA	Mr. Narcy KLAG	CPM-2 (2007)	1st term / 3 years	2010
Southwest Pacific	To replace Australia or New Zealand	New Zealand	Mr. Stephen BUTCHER	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	To replace Pacific Islands representative	Vanuatu	Mr. Timothy Tekon TUMUKON	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: MEMBERSHIP AND POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS

A-Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement Membership

FAO region	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Konan Lucien KOUAME	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 2 years	2011
Asia	Republic of Korea	Mr. Young-Chul JEONG	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-3 (2008)	2nd term / 2 years	2010
Europe	Turkey	Mr. Birol AKBAS	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 2 years	2010
Latin America and Caribbean	Colombia	Mr. Jaime CÁRDENAS	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 2 years	2011
Near East	Libya	Mr. Bashir OTHMAN	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 2 years	2010
North America	Canada	Ms. Janet MACDONALD	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 2 years	2011
Southwest Pacific	New Zealand	Mr. John HEDLEY	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-3 (2008)	2nd term / 2 years	2010

B-Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement Potential Replacements

FAO region	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	Tanzania	Ms. Rose-Anne MOHAMMED	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 2 years	2010
Asia	China	Ms. Xiaoling WU	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 2 years	2011
Europe	Netherlands	Ms. Mennie GERRITSEN-WIELARD	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 2 years	2011
Latin America and Caribbean	Ecuador	Mr. Francisco JACOME ROBALINO	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 2 years	2011
Near East	Lebanon	Mr. Charles ZARZOUR	CPM-3 (2008)	1st term / 2 years	2010
North America	USA	Mr. John GREIFER	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 2 years	2011
Southwest Pacific	Australia	Mr. Rob SCHWARTZ	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 2 years	2011

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Chairperson	:	Reinouw BAST-TJEERDE (Canada)
Vice-Chairpersons	:	Mohammad Rabah KATBEH BADER (Jordan) Chagema KEDERA (Kenya)

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