



REPORT

Rome, Italy
18-22 November 2013

Standards Committee November, 2013



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] The Standards Officer opened the meeting and welcomed new Standards Committee (SC) members, Ms NDIKONTAR (Cameroon) and Mr WU (China), noting the absence of Mr SHARMA (India), Mr RAMADHAN (Yemen), Ms TUMUBOINE (Uganda), Mr ASGHARI (Iran) and Mr KAFU (Libya). The Standards Officer welcomed two observers and introduced the IPPC Secretariat staff.
- [2] The Standards Officer indicated there were many issues on this agenda that would need in-depth discussion, in particular the Framework for standards, which could have profound effects on the future of IPPC standards.
- [3] The Chairperson, Ms CHARD (UK) welcomed the participants and thanked the IPPC Secretariat for its effective work during the long absence of the Standards Officer.

1.2 Election of the Rapporteur

- [4] The SC elected Ms FOREST (Canada) as Rapporteur.

1.3 Adoption of the Agenda

- [5] The SC adopted the agenda ([Appendix 1](#)).

2. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Documents List

- [6] The IPPC Secretariat presented the list of documents ([Appendix 2](#)) and informed the SC of additional documents.

Participants List

- [7] The participants list is attached as [Appendix 3](#). The IPPC Secretariat reminded participants to update their contact details on a list being circulated and on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP – www.IPPC.int).

Local Information

- [8] The IPPC Secretariat provided a link to local information¹ and invited participants to notify the IPPC Secretariat of any information that required updating or was missing.

3. UPDATES FROM OTHER RELEVANT BODIES

3.1 Items arising from CPM-8 (2013)

- [9] The IPPC Secretariat reviewed remaining items arising from the Eight Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-8 (2013)) in March. All decisions are in the CPM report.

Initiation of the review of the new standard setting procedure²

- [10] The CPM-8 (2013) granted the IPPC Secretariat an extension for the review until CPM-11 (2016); however, it would be beneficial to initiate discussions now, and the IPPC Secretariat proposed this be done by a small group of SC members. The IPPC Secretariat sought guidance on three issues that had arisen recently.

¹ [IPP link to local information](#)

² 23_SC_2013_Nov

- [11] Issues related to diagnostic protocols (DPs) and phytosanitary treatments (PTs). The IPPC Secretariat explained that DPs or PTs may receive a formal objection once, be considered further by the relevant groups, and then be submitted to the SC for adoption (in the case of DPs) or for approval for submission to the CPM (for PTs). If there is no consensus in the SC at this stage, there is a possibility that these standards are blocked and are never presented to the CPM or, in the case of DPs, never adopted by the SC. The SC was asked to consider how to address this issue.
- [12] One member remarked that SC members should be more aware of the impact of their comments, e.g. when blocking the approval or adoption of a standard. There may be a number of contracting parties awaiting those standards and a block can have a strong impact on trade.
- [13] The SC strongly believed that it should continue to work by consensus (Rule 6 “Approvals” of the SC Rules of Procedure) and that it would not be appropriate that a subsidiary body, like the SC, could block the potential adoption of a standard. The FAO Legal Service confirmed that the SC takes decisions by consensus. The FAO Legal Service and IPPC Secretariat provided suggestion to modify Rule 6 and the SC decided to consider this further in the future.
- [14] Dates for the member consultation on draft ISPMs and for the Substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP). The IPPC Secretariat suggested that the member consultation on draft ISPMs and the SCCP should end on the same date, 30 September, with the SCCP starting as soon as possible after the May meeting of the SC working group (SC-7) and the member consultation starting on 20 June. The reason is that it seems confusing for contracting parties to have several consultation periods at different times. In addition, the current timing of the member consultation, which ends on 1 December, does not allow feedback to the SC November on any substantial issue raised by members.
- [15] One member proposed that this be considered as part of the review process. Having the same end dates for the member consultation and the SCCP might add to the current confusion around the purpose of the two consultation periods. The SC recognized the need to discuss the different purposes of the member consultation and the SCCP, because of the large number of comments received during the SCCP and because the types of comments received in the two consultations are similar.
- [16] Clarification on the member consultation process. The IPPC Secretariat stated that the term “IPPC members” was used in the CPM-7 adopted standard setting procedure, in relation to entities that may submit comments (contracting parties, national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) and other relevant organizations). The FAO Legal Service had noted that normally “IPPC members” refers only to contracting parties and their NPPOs, and hence does not include NPPOs from non-contracting parties, RPPOs and international organizations. Replacing “IPPC members” by “contracting parties and IPPC interested parties (RPPOs, NPPOs of countries that are not contracting parties and relevant international organizations)” and “Member consultation” by “Consultation” may provide the necessary clarification.
- [17] Other concerns were whether NPPOs of non contracting parties should be involved in the consultative process, and whether the term “international organizations” should be changed to “international organizations and other stakeholders as deemed necessary by the SC” in order to allow groups that are not international organizations in FAO terminology to comment on drafts.
- [18] The SC generally agreed that, in order to improve standards, the commenting process should be as inclusive as possible. One member noted that not allowing comments from countries that are not contracting parties may encourage them to become members. However, it was recalled that the IPPC wishes for non-contracting parties to implement the Convention and its standards, and it would be counter-productive to exclude them from the consultation process. Comments from organizations and countries that are not contracting parties are listed differently in the compiled comments. The incentive for non-contracting parties to become members is that their views do not necessarily get considered, they cannot take part in decisions nor be nominated to IPPC bodies, and have no access to IPPC travel assistance.

[19] The SC acknowledged the need to modify the wording of the standard setting procedure, but there was no urgency to do so. This could be done when the review of the standard setting procedure is presented to the CPM-11 in 2016, but in the meantime the understanding above was agreed (i.e. that consultation is open to members and other interested parties).

[20] The SC:

- (1) *agreed* to continue to accept, in the meantime, comments from non-contracting parties, RPPOs and relevant international organizations.
- (2) *requested* a small group of SC members (Ms CHARD (UK), Ms ALIAGA (USA), Mr MOREIRA PALMA (Brazil), Mr SAKAMURA (Japan) and Mr WLODARCZYK (Poland)) to initiate with the IPPC Secretariat the review process of the standard setting procedure and to present a first discussion paper to the 2014 May SC meeting.

Revised Rules of Procedure for the Standards Committee: Observers (paper from Australia)

[21] Australia presented the paper³. An amendment to Rule 7 (“Observers”) of the Rules of Procedures of the SC was proposed so that observers make their interventions through the SC members for their FAO region, while the SC Chairperson would still retain the right to invite comments from observers as the need arose. The SC extensively discussed this issue and envisaged several options, whereby observers could comment through SC members from their FAO region or through any SC member. During the discussion, it was also reiterated that SC members are nominated as experts. The SC concluded that the current wording of Rule 7 would be retained, with interventions by observers being subject to the approval of the Chairperson.

[22] The SC recognized that a more crucial issue is to decide who can be observer in SC meetings. Several members noted that the increased development of commodity standards will raise interest from international commercial organizations to participate as observers. Because the current Rules of Procedure of the SC only allow for contracting parties to the IPPC and RPPOs to request to send an observer to an SC meeting, a member of an international commercial organization may seek to have an NPPO or RPPO request them as an observer.

[23] The IPPC Secretariat proposed that a clause be added to the Rules of Procedure regarding the participation of invited experts in the SC with prior agreement of the SC. However, the SC concluded that this would not solve the issue of requests from international commercial organizations. Invited experts are already invited to SC meetings as needed.

[24] The SC acknowledged that the participation of relevant international organizations in standard development is very valuable, and noted that they can contribute their expertise in expert working groups (EWGs) and at consultation, which are major steps of standard development. Although the SC realized that contracting parties may face pressure in the future from requests from international organizations to attend an SC meeting. Because of the nature of the work of the SC, it was decided that the SC should continue to operate with the current procedure.

[25] The SC asked an opinion on this issue from the FAO Legal Service on Rule 7, and a paper was distributed⁴. Observers from contracting parties and RPPOs can only be representatives of the concerned government or RPPO. Other stakeholders cannot participate as observers in SC meetings. Also, when the Rules of Procedures of CPM and SC were amended recently, provisions for observers were modified to include representatives of non-governmental organizations in the case of CPM, but this was not done for the SC.

[26] The SC:

- (3) *recognized* the value of the participation of relevant international organizations in the standard setting process, but noted that this should be achieved through direct participation during the

³ 10_SC_2013_Nov

⁴ 48_SC_2013_Nov

member consultation and the SCCP or their national members via their NPPO and, when appropriate, by nominating experts for an expert working group.

- (4) *invited the SC Chairperson to report to CPM-9 (2014) on this issue.*

3.2 Items arising from CPM Bureau

- [27] The IPPC Secretariat reviewed the items arising from the Bureau meetings in June and October 2013⁵. In particular, the Bureau had agreed that technical manuals should be developed and reviewed with the assistance of relevant experts. Members of relevant standard setting groups and panels, including SC members, had been encouraged to submit their names and area of expertise to the “Phytosanitary capacity development roster of consultants” on the Phytosanitary Resources page (<http://phytosanitary.info/consultants>).

3.3 Items arising from the Strategic Planning Group (SPG)

- [28] The IPPC Secretariat reviewed the items arising from the SPG meeting in October 2013⁶. Regarding the *Framework for standards* (see agenda item 4.3), the SPG had recommended that an analysis on this be presented to CPM-9 (2014). The discussion on implementation was continuing, and the SPG had proposed that there should be a strategic work plan. Such implementation work would require the commitment of all contracting parties. The SPG proposed that implementation should initially focus on a few areas, and that the implementation of ISPM 6:1997 (*Guidelines for surveillance*) would be a good starting point.

3.4 Update from the IPPC Secretariat (April 2013 – October 2013)

- [29] The Secretary of the IPPC noted that the SC and the IPPC Secretariat faced many challenges and that reform of FAO is continuing. He stated that he is working hard to ensure a stable environment for the work of the SC.
- [30] The Coordinator of the IPPC Secretariat informed the SC of a number of issues that may have an impact on future activities:
- The organizational relationship of the IPPC Secretariat to FAO is changing, and the IPPC Secretariat will soon be placed directly under the Assistant Director-General for the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department.
 - The IPPC communication work plan is under development.
 - The ISPM 15 symbol is being re-registered in several countries because the registrations were expiring.
 - Liaison with international organizations is continuing, and meetings had been held in particular with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD).

Standard Setting Group

- [31] The Standards Officer introduced the update from the standard setting team, highlighting major items and events⁷.
- Eight draft ISPMs and three draft specifications had been sent for member consultation, and three draft ISPMs for SCCP.
 - Recent cuts in staff in FAO, particularly in the IT division of FAO, have impacted on the development and maintenance of the Online Comment System (OCS), and planning was currently undertaken to find solutions. In addition, a broad study on IT needs of the IPPC Secretariat as a whole had started (including OCS, e-decisions, meeting documents). SC members would be contacted in order to gather user needs.

⁵ 39_SC_2013_Nov

⁶ 41_SC_2013_Nov

⁷ 24_SC_2013_Nov

- The Expert Consultation on Cold Treatments will be held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) on 2-6 December 2013. Initial contacts had been made with Japan, which may fund a consultation on phytosanitary treatments for the *Bactrocera* complex in December 2014.
- Several calls for experts and DP authors were made.
- A questionnaire on *Engaging experts in the standard setting process* will be sent to NPPOs and RPPOs in December 2013.
- The IPPC Secretariat reiterated that support from members at a national level was important to progress issues at the international level (for example with the CBD or the International Maritime Organization). This is because such international organizations, like the IPPC, only work on topics identified by their members. Unless those involved in phytosanitary matters relay the importance of relevant ISPMs and related phytosanitary issues to their national counterparts, these issues will not be placed on the agendas of these organizations.
- A study on revocation of standards had started and a proposal will be made at the May 2014 SC meeting.
- Four expert consultations on draft DPs had been held, which had provided valuable input.

[32] One member requested information on liaison with Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International (CABI). The Standards Officer explained that discussions about Plantwise had been taking place in the hope that NPPOs may become better involved in issues related to CABI's pest information. CABI agreed to use the Glossary terminology. In addition, CABI may provide support to the IPPC Secretariat's guidance on conducting a "fast-track" PRA.

[33] Standard setting staff. The Standards Officer introduced the standard setting staff.⁸

[34] SC manual and mentoring. An SC manual⁹ that provides guidance for new SC members was presented. Besides providing valuable insight into the activities and functions of the SC, and how SC members may complete their tasks and reach their objectives, it also outlined the current timeframe for the standard setting process. The IPPC Secretariat recalled that the manual should be used in combination with other important guidance tools, such as the Procedure Manual. The SC manual will be posted on the IPP.

[35] A questionnaire is under developed to identify any gaps in the SC manual and to help SC members assess their knowledge on the standard setting process. Mentoring was also proposed for newly appointed members. SC members (new and experienced) were invited to contact the IPPC Secretariat, should they be interested in participating in the mentoring programme.

National Reporting Obligations

[36] The National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer introduced the current activities in the NRO programme¹⁰. An NRO Advisory Group is being established to carry out a review for presentation to CPM-10 (2015) (with an interim report at CPM-9 in 2014). The group also intends to provide feedback to the SC on implementation issues.

ePhyto

[37] The IPPC Coordinator presented the update on ePhyto¹¹, noting the positive outcomes of the first face-to-face meeting of the ePhyto Steering Group (ePhyto SG) in New Zealand in September 2013. A work plan had been developed and there had also been productive discussions on, and clarification of, the intended outcomes of the work on ePhyto. The three main areas of work of the ePhyto SG would be harmonization, the Hub feasibility study and an awareness-raising campaign together with capacity

⁸ 14_SC_2013_Nov

⁹ 15_SC_2013_Nov

¹⁰ 40_SC_2013_Nov

¹¹ 29_SC_2013_Nov

development. A preliminary report should be available to CPM-9 (2014). Issues related to electronic certification were also discussed under agenda item 5.1.

[38] The SC:

(5) *noted* the update.

Capacity development

[39] The Capacity Development Officer updated the SC on capacity development activities.

[40] IPPC Regional Workshops. Seven regional workshops were held in 2013. Out of the 139 contracting parties that are developing countries, 132 participated in regional workshops. The FAO Assistant Director- General for Agriculture and Consumer Protection) had enquired about the participation in the IPPC regional workshops and was pleased to see how many developing countries were involved.

[41] Due to poor Internet connections, not all regional workshops managed to share comments on standards via the OCS. Therefore, comments were shared afterwards.

[42] In addition to discussions on draft ISPMs, the main issues discussed at the regional workshops were invasive alien species, single window and customs procedures, the new Phytosanitary Resources page and the International Chamber of Shipping (IRSS). Participants were most concerned about issues related to invasive alien species and the single window and customs procedures.

[43] Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool and projects. The capacity development team is currently involved in 26 projects that have phytosanitary components, and involvement in four other projects is envisaged. With regards to the main Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) global project on production of training material and manuals, about half of the project has been completed. The Capacity Development Officer thanked contracting parties who were involved in drafting the manual on NPPO establishment and management, in particular Vietnam for hosting the meeting. The Capacity Development Officer also thanked the SC and technical panel's (TP) members who had added CVs to the capacity development roster of consultants, but urged more support from contracting parties in providing additional material for the Phytosanitary Resources page, especially regarding import and export.

[44] One member noted that the Market Access Manual will be useful for countries. The Capacity Development Officer noted that four governments have released the manual to their NPPOs. Following publication of the manual, several countries had expressed the need for more guidance on PRA, especially on fast-track PRA. A side session on this issue will be scheduled during CPM-9 (2014).

[45] CPM-9 (2014). The Capacity Development Committee (CDC) had suggested that, during CPM, training sessions be held in the morning prior to the plenary session in order to ensure full participation. At CPM-9 (2014), a side-session will be scheduled on the terminology of the CBD and the IPPC, as requested by the Technical consultation among RPPOs (TC-RPPO), and two members of the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) have been invited to speak.

[46] The SC:

(6) *noted* the update from capacity development.

Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)

[47] The IRSS Officer gave an update of current activities, highlighting the outcomes of the general survey on implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs¹². The draft report had been used at the meeting of the *Framework for standards Task Force*. The IRSS Officer was pleased that the Task Force had identified links between the IPPC, ISPMs and other areas, as well as the initial gap analysis.

¹² 44_SC_2013_Nov

- [48] Recommendations arising from the IRSS studies on aquatic plants and internet trade were reviewed at the SPG meeting, and would be presented for adoption at CPM-9 (2014).
- [49] The IRSS also undertook a brainstorming session on indicators for monitoring implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs. The report of that session will soon be posted on the IRSS website. The purpose of the activity on indicators is to set the stage for future work on implementation. The SPG had discussed implementation at length and expressed support for a pilot implementation activity on surveillance, which would be proposed to CPM.
- [50] A questionnaire on ISPM 17:2002 (*Pest reporting*) and ISPM 19:2003 (*Guidelines on lists of regulated pests*) had been circulated and responses are awaited this month.
- [51] The triennial review report of the IRSS is currently being produced and a final draft will be presented to the Bureau in 2014.
- [52] Appreciation was expressed by SC members for the IRSS, especially regarding the outcomes of the review of ISPM 4:1995 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 6:1997 (*Guidelines for surveillance*) and ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*), which have given input to the development of the draft specifications.
- [53] Appreciation was also expressed for the IRSS in helping to understand implementation from a different viewpoint and to look at the standards differently. It was noted that the review process undertaken for ISPM 6:1997 (a questionnaire, regional meetings and a meeting in Korea) had been very fruitful.
- [54] One member queried the level of interest in answering the IRSS questionnaires. The concern was that surveys may end up only representing the views of a few countries. The IRSS Officer reassured the SC that there continues to be a high level of participation and enthusiasm, also from many developing countries. Many contracting parties also appreciate the surveys and found that, in answering the surveys, they increased their understanding of the issue.
- [55] With regards to the priorities identified by contracting parties in the general survey, the IRSS Officer mentioned that ISPMs linked to trade (phytosanitary certification, surveillance) and ISPMs that feed into these were given highest priority. He noted however that ISPMs that were not given such high priority were often needed to support the implementation of those ISPMs linked to trade. Therefore some awareness-raising needs to be done to help countries understand the importance of these standards.
- [56] The SC:
- (7) *noted* the update from the IRSS.

4. STANDARDS COMMITTEE

4.1 Report of the SC May 2013

- [57] There was no comment on the report.¹³

Sea containers

- [58] Ms ALIAGA (USA) explained that a subgroup of the SC had been charged, in the 2013 May SC meeting, with developing a survey for NPPOs and an accompanying letter (hereafter *SC survey group*). These tasks have been completed and the outcome was foreseen as a voluntary survey on contaminants of the interior and exterior of empty containers. Assistance from shipping lines would be requested. The survey should provide some basis for a future monitoring of the effect of the standard after implementation.

¹³ [IPP link to May 2013 SC report](#)

- [59] Mr HEDLEY (New Zealand) reported that the subgroup of the SC had also requested the support of two statisticians from the USA and New Zealand. The statisticians had noted difficulties with conducting such surveys. In order to yield acceptable results that could be repeated in the future, the surveys would need to be done with the proper methodology and this could be expensive and time consuming. The SC survey group had suggested that statisticians analyse data from previous surveys from several countries (China, USA, Australia and New Zealand) and further consider if a new survey would be needed.
- [60] The SC agreed that the statisticians' opinions should be carefully considered by the SC survey group before making a recommendation to CPM on whether a survey should be done. A paper would be prepared by the group for CPM-9 (2014) with updates on survey activities on sea containers.
- [61] The preliminary draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) had been sent for member consultation through the OCS (1 July – 1 December 2013). The steward suggested that an additional meeting of the EWG would be useful to consider, in particular, certification and verification issues. He reiterated that the risk linked to sea containers is not negligible due to the number of container movements worldwide, and that it was important to continue work on this issue.
- [62] Regarding an additional meeting of the EWG, the SC agreed that it was too early to decide on this as the 2013 member consultation on draft ISPMs has not yet closed.
- [63] Comments had been received from the World Shipping Council (WSC) via the OCS, supported by the Containers Owners Association (COA) and the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS)¹⁴. The IPPC Secretariat reported that acknowledgement had been sent. The SC noted that involvement of these international organizations is valuable, but that no specific response was needed at this stage.
- [64] Several members felt it was important to address concerns from industry; some comments from individual companies would be reflected in the member comments entered by NPPOs in OCS.
- [65] Several members remarked that they had experienced technical difficulties with entering lengthy general comments in the OCS.
- [66] The SC:
- (8) *noted* the update from the subgroup of the SC working sea containers issues.
 - (9) *agreed* to present an update on activities related to sea containers to CPM-9 (2014), to be prepared by the SC subgroup.
 - (10) *noted* that all comments on the preliminary draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) will be considered during the May 2014 SC meeting (as opposed to the regular process where the SC-7 reviews member comments).

Experts on strategic issues (draft specification on International movement of grain (2008-007))

- [67] All issues related to the draft specification on *International movement of grain* (2008-007) are discussed under agenda item 8.1.

Biodiversity and environmental considerations for expert drafting groups

- [68] Ms ALIAGA (USA) presented the paper prepared with a USA expert¹⁵, arising from the need identified by EDGs for more guidance to respond to their task on environmental considerations. The SC welcomed the paper.
- [69] Concerns were raised about the description of the interrelation between invasive alien species and pests, which were described as equivalent. Although there is overlap, these concepts are not equivalent and the relationship between these terms is detailed in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

¹⁴ 28_SC_2013_Nov

¹⁵ 16_SC_2013_Nov

- [70] Several members were concerned that EDGs, which have limited time and are not environmental experts, would have to consider all the aspects listed in the draft. The IPPC Secretariat noted that guidance had been requested by experts, and that the steward and IPPC Secretariat should manage how this was dealt within the meeting, and ensure that EWGs do not spend too long on this task.
- [71] One member noted that in many countries environmental issues are the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, and wondered whether NPPOs should consult with their environmental colleagues when conducting a PRA. The Chairperson noted that this is an internal matter for countries, and that it may be appropriate if major environmental impacts were foreseen.
- [72] The SC requested some interested SC members to modify the paper to remove introductory text. Wording was developed to indicate that the paper provided guidance for EDGs, and EDG members did not need to consider all items in detail.
- [73] The SC:
- (11) *agreed* that the document on environmental considerations for expert drafting groups as modified by the SC ([Appendix 4](#)) be made available to expert drafting groups.

Concept note on the nature of a standard and Concept paper: Purpose, status and content of ISPMs

- [74] SC members introduced two papers on the concept of a standard¹⁶. These papers described the nature and content of ISPMs, and one identified the need for supporting information accompanying each ISPM. Such information could include records of discussions relating to the draft standard. It could contain elements that are useful to interested parties during the development of a standard but are difficult to find (such as presentations, comments, extracts from SC reports), as well as a small commentary document giving insight into the development of the standard.
- [75] The Chairperson proposed that a reference document on the concept of a standard should be prepared and, once agreed to by the SC, be posted on the IPP. One member noted that such a document would also be useful when developing standards, especially commodity standards, to ensure that the drafts are appropriate.
- [76] The Standards Officer believed that the issues raised in these papers overlapped with the discussions on the Framework for standards and on implementation; the outcome of CPM-9 (2014) on these issues should be taken into account in the further development of this paper. Regarding supporting information, he noted that, to be fully useful, this should be translated into FAO languages and that resource implications could be huge. He supported that work continue, but the issue of resources would also need to be considered further. In addition, sharing supporting information should be envisaged together with the technology to make them available (e.g. interactive databases, redesigning of the IPP).
- [77] The SC raised the following elements:
- [78] Supporting information on ISPMs should not interpret their content. The Chairperson clarified that the proposal related to *how* the standard was developed, and not to explanations or interpretations of the standard. The IPPC Secretariat noted that a paper outlining supporting documentation (e.g. sections of reports, letters, etc.) had been provided at CPM-8 (2013) in relation to the draft ISPM on sea containers, but it was not clear whether it had been widely used by CPM members.
- [79] Concerns were expressed about the amount of work needed to provide supporting information and commentary documents for all standards. It was suggested that this could be done on a need basis. The IPPC Secretariat noted that the gap analysis in the context of the *Framework for standards* may help identify this.
- [80] A consolidated document on the concept of a standard would be prepared by Mr HEDLEY (New Zealand) and Mr NORDBO (Denmark) for the May 2014 SC meeting. The CPM would be notified

¹⁶ 04_SC_2013_Nov; 05_SC_2013_Nov

that the SC had started discussion on the concept of a standard, and would endeavor to produce a guidance document for the CPM in due course.

[81] The SC:

- (12) *invited* Mr HEDLEY (New Zealand) and Mr NORDBO (Denmark) to produce a consolidated document on the concept of a standard for the May 2014 SC meeting.
- (13) *invited* Ms CHARD (UK), Mr HEDLEY (New Zealand), Ms FOREST (Canada) and the IPPC Secretariat to produce a paper on the supporting documentation for the May 2014 SC meeting.
- (14) *invited* all SC members to send comments on both aspects to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) before 31 December 2013.

Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)

[82] Mr MOREIRA-PALMA (Brazil) introduced the paper¹⁷. The SC noted that the standards setting procedure refers to one or two assistant stewards for each topic, but agreed that in some cases there may need to be more than two assistant stewards. Several SC members had comments, and Mr MOREIRA PALMA (Brazil), Ms ALIAGA (USA), Ms FOREST (Canada) and the IPPC Secretariat met to modify the guidelines.

[83] The SC:

- (15) *reviewed* and *approved* the guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s) as modified ([Appendix 5](#)).

4.2 Report of the SC-7 May 2013

[84] The SC-7 Chairperson reported on the May 2013 meeting¹⁸. He thanked stewards, SC-7 members, EDGs and contracting parties for their valuable input throughout the process. The SC-7 had reviewed the three drafts discussed under agenda item 5, which were then submitted to the SCCP.

[85] Confirmation of membership for the SC-7 May 2014. The IPPC Secretariat emphasized that confirmation of SC-7 membership was essential, especially because a quorum of five members is needed for an SC-7 meeting to take place. Two members were missing at the previous meeting in May 2013. If members cannot attend, they should communicate this within their region as much in advance as possible (minimum 30 days), so that a replacement can be found in time for the meeting.

[86] The terms of a number of SC members would end in 2014 and the IPPC Secretariat recalled that terms of SC members now ended only after the May SC/SC-7 meetings (and not at the time of CPM as previously).

[87] All SC-7 members were confirmed and informed the SC they were planning to attend the May 2014 SC-7 meeting.

4.3 Report of the Framework for Standards Task Force

[88] The IPPC Secretariat reported on the meeting on the *Framework for Standards Task Force* that took place on 18-20 September 2013 in Ottawa, Canada¹⁹. The Task Force had been formed upon recommendation from CPM-7 (2012). Three elements should be considered by the SC: the proposed framework itself, ways in which it could be used, and the recommendations from the Task Force.

[89] The SC expressed appreciation of the work of the Task Force.

¹⁷ 37_SC_2013_Nov

¹⁸ [IPP link to May 2013 SC-7 report](#)

¹⁹ 25_SC_2013_Nov; [IPP link to Framework for Standards Task Force](#)

[90] Framework for standards

[91] The Chairperson explained that the Task Force had considered different ways of organizing the framework (i.e. according to a framework for standards developed by Mr HEDLEY (New Zealand), by processes an NPPO is involved in (e.g. exporting and importing), by IPPC Strategic Objectives, and according to the Convention itself). The Task Force concluded that the most consistent framework would be one aligned with the broad areas of the Convention organized by the obligations, rights and responsibilities of contracting parties. Under each of those, the Task Force identified:

- existing relevant documents (i.e. standards (concept or implementation), and supporting documents)
- gaps where further guidance is needed, indicating where such guidance could take the form of a standard or supporting document.

[92] The SC agreed to use the structure proposed by the Task Force (according to areas in the Convention as the foundation for the framework) for pursuing the further development of the *Framework for standards* and for gap analysis.

[93] Use of the *Framework for standards*

[94] There was a discussion on whether the proposed Framework should be used in the review of topics received in the 2013 call for topics. The IPPC Secretariat noted that clear gaps had been identified by the Task Force and also by the IRSS general study. The SC agreed that this was premature, and the SC should use the current prioritization process. However, the framework for standards could be kept in mind, and would be available for use at the next call for topics.

[95] One member proposed that, once the *Framework for standards* was finalized, it could be used to reprioritize the *List of topics of IPPC standards*. For example, the priority given in past years to the development of commodity standards might have to be reconsidered as the framework task force seemed to have identified important gaps regarding concepts.

[96] One member suggested that a relationship should be established between the areas used in the framework and the IPPC Strategic Objectives. However, several members noted that the IPPC Strategic Objectives could evolve in the future, which was one reason why the framework was not organized by IPPC Strategic Objectives. In addition, if topics were given high priority during the gap analysis, this information could be considered by contracting parties for the next call for topics.

[97] Recommendations of the Task Force

[98] The SC reviewed the recommendations of the Task Force. It was noted that recommendations 1, 6, 7 had already been applied. The SC agreed with recommendations 2, 3, 4. Recommendations 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 (with recommendations 5 and 9 to be combined) should be further analysed and this would be done by the SC subgroup (see below), and the CPM be informed that work in this regard is being done. The IPPC Secretariat was requested to transmit recommendation 11 to the Bureau, and to take recommendation 16 into account.

[99] Regarding recommendation 10 and the proposal that the CPM should make efforts to continue discussions on concepts in standards, several members noted that this should be applied to horizontal conceptual or cross-cutting issues, and not to all standards. One member suggested that *intended and unintended use* would be an example of such an issue.

[100] Further work

[101] The SC decided to form a subgroup to work on the *Framework for standards*. The SC subgroup will be supported by the IPPC Secretariat and will be composed of: Ms CASTRO DOROCHESSI (Chile), Ms CHARD (UK), Ms FOREST (Canada), Mr HEDLEY (New Zealand), Mr NAHHAL (Lebanon), Mr ROSSEL (Australia), Mr SAKAMURA (Japan). The other SC members were invited to share their ideas with members of this group. The subgroup will report back to the SC May 2014. Relevant recommendations, if needed, can be transmitted to CPM-10 (2015). One member expressed concerns

that CPM may think that the framework is the only way to add topics to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, but the SC agreed that members would still be able to submit topics for consideration in calls for topics.

[102] The subgroup should:

- review, analyse and modify the proposed *Framework for standards* as needed
- perform a gap analysis and make suggestions
- consider how gaps should be brought to the next call for topics and review of the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, or processed as supporting documents
- consider how the *Framework for standards* could be introduced in the overall prioritization process
- review, analyse and modify Task Force recommendations 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and decide how and to whom they should be addressed.

[103] Information to CPM

[104] The SC agreed that it would be premature to present final recommendations to CPM-9 (2014), but an update should be given. A paper should be prepared by the IPPC Secretariat outlining the outcome of the Task Force, including the preferred type of approach and explaining the concepts behind the proposals. It would also explain that a detailed analysis is being undertaken by the SC on the framework itself, on gaps and on recommendations. It would also be useful to mention that the framework for standards has relevance for other areas of activities under the Convention, in particular for implementation. Regarding the framework itself, one member proposed that only the broad structure of the proposed framework be presented to the CPM (i.e. the areas from the IPPC and the structure of the table, without details of existing documentation and gaps as these need further discussion).

[105] The IRSS Officer noted that the framework will help better inform and be useful for contracting parties for the next call for topics and more generally in relation to implementation. It would also be useful for the CDC when establishing its work programme and for the IRSS to focus on gaps. The Chairperson recalled that the SPG had requested guidance be developed on possible uses of the framework.

[106] It would be reported to CPM that the *Framework for standards* could be used as a tool:

- to identify gaps and how they could be addressed (e.g. new topics for ISPMs, or supporting documents)
- by the SC, CDC and IRSS to prioritize their work programme
- by the CPM for priority analysis of the whole IPPC Secretariat work programme
- by contracting parties and the IPPC Secretariat in resource mobilization, in order to highlight for potential donors those topics that may need further development
- by contracting parties to identify gaps in their implementation of the IPPC and to identify their needs.

[107] The SC:

- (16) *noted* the *Framework for standards* Task Force report (2013).
- (17) *decided* that information be presented to CPM-9 (2014), as outlined in this report.
- (18) *formed* an SC subgroup to further work on the *Framework for standards* (with composition and tasks as outlined in this report) and present recommendations at the May 2014 SC and invited SC members to send comments to the subgroup by end December 2013.
- (19) *invited* the IPPC Secretariat to forward recommendation 11 to the Bureau (on the Bureau discussing concepts in standards during CPM evening sessions) and to take account of recommendation 16 (on numbering of standards).

4.4 Update on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (From April 2013 to October 2013)

[108] The IPPC Secretariat presented the update and remaining issues²⁰. Since the 2013 May SC meeting, 16 e-decisions had been launched. The importance and large number of e-decisions was emphasized as many decisions are taken by e-decision, and some decisions are taken with low participation. It was also noted that for the first time two DPs were approved by the SC to be submitted to the 45-day notification period (15 December 2013 – 30 January 2014).

[109] The SC:

- (20) *noted* the update on forums and polls discussed on the e-decision site (from May to November 2013) ([Appendix 6](#)).

Draft phytosanitary treatments to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption: 2007-206C, 2007-206G and 2007-212

[110] Three treatments that had been reconsidered by the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) and transmitted to the SC for a decision on whether to present them to CPM for adoption, but no consensus was reached during the e-decisions.

[111] A technical comment had been raised on the draft Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids (2007-212). The steward for the Technical Panel for Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) noted that the TPPT could consider this issue. The SC agreed.

[112] Regarding the draft Cold treatments for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206C), concern was raised that *Citrus limon* is a conditional host, and this standard may have consequences for the export of fruit in conditions when it is not a host. The Chairperson noted that this issue may apply to some other treatments. However, if a treatment is not feasible in the specific case, the country would not use it. Nevertheless, it may be useful for other countries.

[113] For both Cold treatments on *Citrus limon* for *Ceratitis capitata* (2007-206C) and *Bactrocera tryoni* (2007-206G), concerns were also raised regarding the practical application of the treatment because of the possibility of chilling injury. As the journey time from some countries would be longer than the treatment time, and as it is not possible to stop the treatment during the journey, fruit may be exposed longer than provided for in the schedule, leading to fruit injury. Several members noted that the treatments could still be used by countries where it is possible to use it. It was noted that there may be treatments developed in the future where this issue would be solved.

[114] The SC agreed that these were valid points.

[115] It was also noted that the mandate of the TPPT is to analyse data presented in PT submissions, and determine whether the proposed treatments are feasible. It was noted that the TPPT had done its expected work.

[116] The SC:

- (21) *requested* the TPPT to review the draft Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids (2007-212) in view of the comments raised.
- (22) *agreed* to submit the draft Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206C) to the CPM for adoption, as modified with comments from the e-decision forum (see 2013_eSC_Nov_03 on e-decision site).
- (23) *agreed* to submit the draft Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G) to the CPM for adoption, as modified with comments from the e-decision forum (see 2013_eSC_Nov_04 on e-decision site).

²⁰ 38_SC_2013_Nov

Draft specification on the Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance (2009-004) for approval member consultation

[117] The draft specification was discussed under agenda item 8.3.

5. DRAFT ISPMS FOR RECOMMENDATION TO CPM

From SC-7 (Substantial concerns commenting period)

5.1 Appendix to ISPM 12 on Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms (2006-003), Priority 1

[118] The steward introduced the draft²¹ and the responses to SCCP member comments²², as well as suggestions made by the ePhyto SG²³. The Chairperson of the ePhyto SG joined part of the discussion by conference call. The SC reviewed and modified the draft appendix. The main issues discussed are as follows.

[119] Obligations created by the use of harmonized terms and codes. Member comments had suggested that, because ISPM 12:2011 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) does not refer to the use of harmonized terms and codes, the draft appendix would add obligations on contracting parties. In order to address this issue, the ePhyto SG had proposed to change the level of obligation in the Appendix by using “may” instead of “should” globally.

[120] Some SC members supported that “should” was more appropriate. An appendix is not a prescriptive part of a standard; however, when a country decides to implement electronic certification, this should be done according to specific requirements to ensure the quality of the system. In addition, the suggested change from *should* to *may* did not purvey correctly the needs of electronic systems; computers need harmonized languages to transmit information correctly.

[121] Other members suggested that “should” would become relevant only when the harmonized codes and links are finalized and can be implemented, which will also depend on the individual countries and their readiness to take on electronic certification. It was reiterated that, because contracting parties are not obliged to implement electronic certification, there is not a correlation between the finalization of codes and the level of obligation.

[122] Recognizing that concerns had been expressed on the use of “should”, in particular as the harmonized codes and links are not finalized, the SC proposed to use the wording “NPPOs are encouraged” instead of “may”, as a compromise.

[123] Harmonization of the content of phytosanitary certificates. The ePhyto SG had proposed a statement on harmonization of the content of paper and electronic phytosanitary certificates for inclusion in the draft. The SC agreed that the possibility of harmonizing descriptive elements in phytosanitary certificates should be further investigated, but this was not an issue for the appendix. It was discussed whether such harmonization was part of the work of the ePhyto SG, as it related to the content of an ISPM. The Coordinator of the IPPC Secretariat noted that harmonization is already on the work plan of the ePhyto SG, which intends to identify elements that could be harmonized and to communicate with the SC, for consideration in relation to ISPMs.

[124] Harmonization of descriptive elements of the phytosanitary certificates (e.g. commodity codes) would also be reconsidered as a possible topic under agenda item 10 in relation to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

[125] Ownership of codes and links and cost implications. Some concerns had been raised in relation to responsibility and costs involved in maintaining and updating an IPPC database, and access to databases managed by external organizations; and how these external databases would be modified

²¹ 2006-003

²² 31_SC_2013_Nov; 34_SC_2013_Nov; 42_SC_2013_Nov

²³ 18_SC_2013_Nov

and updated if needed. The Chairperson of the ePhyto SG noted that the codes can be divided into three categories:

- [126] A. Codes created by the IPPC Secretariat (e.g. treatments, commodity groups and additional declarations).
- [127] B. Codes maintained externally and free to use (such as ISO, UNECE).
- [128] C. Codes maintained externally but accessible at a cost (e.g. database on scientific names of pests and plants).
- [129] Regarding A, these codes have been generated within the IPPC framework and the IPPC Secretariat controls them. The ePhyto SG has been mandated to manage them. For B and C, some contracting parties had suggested during the SCCP that all codes should be under the control of the IPPC Secretariat and the ePhyto SG. The IPPC Secretariat noted that a centralized IPPC database would require resources, and negotiations would be needed to obtain ownership of some existing data (e.g. pest and plant names).
- [130] As suggested by a member, the SC agreed that it may be beneficial to have the FAO Legal Services opinion on the use of external databases for codes and links, as well as implications for update and maintenance. The FAO Legal Officer noted that the FAO Legal Service will report back on this issue; in particular there may be issues linked to disputed territories.
- [131] Regarding ISO country codes, it was noted that, for political reasons, a country may have difficulties in using them, although it was also recalled that ISPM 15:2009 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) uses them already. In such cases, some free text options could be available when it is not possible to easily update the content of the external databases.
- [132] Updating and maintenance of codes and links. Concerns were expressed that some codes are not finalized and it is not clear how they will be maintained and updated.
- [133] The SC suggested that the ePhyto SG should continue working on codes, even after adoption of the appendix, which would be in line with their terms of reference. However, firstly the ePhyto SG should, as a priority, outline the procedures for maintaining and updating the data, in order to explain to contracting parties how this could be done. The procedures should include provisions for responding to the needs that NPPOs may have in relation to codes. It was suggested that the procedures be available for contracting parties in advance of CPM-9 (2014), at the same time as the draft standards are posted (mid-January) so that contracting parties can be properly informed prior to CPM.
- [134] The Hub. One member queried whether the envisaged Hub was needed to exchange electronic certificates or if point-to-point communication was preferred. The Chairperson of the ePhyto SG noted that a hub could help harmonize the way exchanges are made, but the feasibility study would provide details as to the advantages and disadvantages of a hub. It was envisaged that the Hub would be used initially only to exchange information between contracting parties, even where different terminology is used. This will start the harmonization process, but adjusting national systems will take some years after the appendix is adopted. The provisions for generating phytosanitary certificates will need further consideration. One member asked whether the entity managing the hub could manage the codes in the future. The Chairperson of the ePhyto SG noted that linking or maintaining the codes as part of the hub would not be part of the initial phase, but could be part of a second phase.
- [135] Detail of the appendix. The SC reviewed the draft appendix. One member suggested that a paragraph be deleted on the revocation of electronic phytosanitary certificates, because a retrieval problem would not automatically require the phytosanitary certificate be revoked. There may be situations where there is a system failure and the electronic phytosanitary certificate is re-issued (i.e. it is not a new phytosanitary certificate but the same phytosanitary certificate is sent again). The SC agreed that there would be no need to revoke an electronic phytosanitary certificate in this case, and the suggested addition was not included in the draft.

[136] The SC:

- (24) *approved* the draft ISPM Appendix to ISPM 12 on *Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms* (2006-003) for submission to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption ([Appendix 7](#)).
- (25) *recommended* that the ePhyto Steering Group continue their work on harmonization of related terms and codes used to transmit information on electronic phytosanitary certificates.
- (26) *urged* the ePhyto Steering Group, as a high priority, to produce a clear description of the procedures the management of electronic certification (identification, maintenance and updating of related terms and codes) and post it by mid-January with the purpose of properly informing contracting parties in advance of CPM-9 (2014). This should be done with priority over continuing the development of codes and links.
- (27) *noted* the work being done under the remit of the ePhyto Steering Group in regard to the hub feasibility study and looked forward to its outcome.
- (28) *invited* the CPM to note the concerns expressed in some member comments regarding the costs involved in electronic certification.
- (29) *recommended* that the Bureau consider facilitating an information session during CPM-9 (2014) on issues related to ePhyto.

5.2 Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031), Priority 1

- [137] The steward introduced the draft²⁴, the responses to SCCP member comments²⁵ and the steward's comments²⁶. 237 comments were received during SCCP, but about half of them were editorial and easily incorporated. The SC reviewed and modified the text.
- [138] Use of “conditional host” instead of “non-natural host” had been requested in two member comments. The Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF) had further discussed this and agreed that it was a terminology issue. One SC member explained that the change was proposed because two regional standards already use the term “conditional host”; the change was proposed for harmonization purposes, but both terms are appropriate. The steward noted that determination in the laboratory is excluded from the draft, while the concept of conditional host, as it is used in the two regions concerned, covered determination in the laboratory. The SC agreed to the use of “conditional host”, with slight modification to its definition (previously “non-natural host”).
- [139] One member noted that it was not clear how conditional hosts would be regulated in trade. The Chairperson explained that the concept of conditional hosts is widely used in the fruit trade to demonstrate that a species is a host under certain circumstances. Another member reminded that aspects of import regulation of fruit are beyond the scope of this standard.
- [140] At member consultation, it was proposed to change “reproductive adults” to “adults”, and this had been agreed by the SC-7. However, during the SCCP, several contracting parties had recommended that the term “reproductive adults” be reinstated in the draft. After discussion, the SC proposed to use the term “viable adults”, which had been proposed during the SCCP as a suitable alternative.
- [141] The SC decided that the definitions included in the draft be added to the agenda of the next TPG meeting (February 2014) for a final check.
- [142] The SC discussed the use of “fruit” versus “plant” to refer to the host in descriptions of host status (for example in paragraphs 50 and 51). To be consistent with the definitions, and because the host is normally a species, the SC decided to use the term “plant” where the standard referred to host.

²⁴ 2006-031

²⁵ 35_SC_2013_Nov; 36_SC_2013_Nov

²⁶ 45_SC_2013_Nov

[143] The SC discussed whether Appendix 1 (Bibliography) should be retained. At member consultation, some members had asked for deletion, others asking for addition of web links for all references. The SC supported that the references are important for the implementation of the standard, and should be available. One member proposed that they be deleted and included in another document. Concerns were expressed concerning deletion of the bibliography at such a late stage. In addition, only countries in one region had requested deletion of Appendix 1, while many others from other regions considered it to be useful. The SC decided to maintain Appendix 1 in the draft, and agreed to reconsider references in ISPMs when discussing the content of an ISPM.

[144] The SC:

- (30) *approved* the draft ISPM on *Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation* (2006-031) for submission to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption ([Appendix 8](#)).

5.3 Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (for inclusion as Annex 1 of ISPM 26) (2009-007), Priority 3

[145] The steward introduced the draft²⁷ and the responses to SCCP member comments²⁸. The following issues were discussed:

- The change from “suspension” area to “eradication area” after member consultation, and the fact that buffer zones should be mentioned (because they are not covered under the eradication area).
- A proposal to keep host fruit in the pest free area (PFA) or eradication areas and prohibit all movement of host fruit into an area of different status. However, the annex provides the necessary measures for moving fruit between areas of different pest status.
- Confusion on the use of the terms “regulated article” or “host fruit” and whether only one term should be used. The steward clarified that both are used in the draft, because they apply to different circumstances (for example when soil is covered in addition to fruit, regulated articles should be used).

[146] The SC noted that requirements for packing facilities do not apply to those located in the fruit fly-pest free area (FF-PFA) and handling only host fruit from FF-PFA, i.e. not from the eradication area. As this would apply to all types of facilities, text was added to the chapeau.

[147] A SCCP comment was submitted indicating that separate registrations are not needed when the treatment facility is in a processing facility, and that this should be indicated. This was not agreed to, because it would require adding this kind of qualifying statement in all cases where registration is mentioned. It is for the contracting parties to decide their internal organization, and this does not require international harmonization.

[148] One member suggested adding the same text as in footnote 1 of the main ISPM 26:2006 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) as a footnote related to paragraph 56, so it is clear that the same technical criteria are applied. The SC agreed.

[149] The SC noted that the SC-7 had modified the title from *Establishment of fruit fly quarantine areas within a pest free area* to *Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area*.

[150] The SC:

- (31) *approved* the draft Annex 1 to ISPM 26 on *Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area* (2009-007) for submission to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption ([Appendix 9](#)).
- (32) *thanked* the stewards of the three ISPMs that will be submitted to CPM-9 (2014) for their hard work.

²⁷ 2009-007

²⁸ 33_SC_2013_Nov; 32_SC_2013_Nov

6. CALL FOR TOPICS 2013

6.1 SC recommendations for new topics to be added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*

- [151] The IPPC Secretariat presented the proposals for topics received during the 2013 call²⁹. Thirty-four submissions had been received. The submissions were discussed and priorities assigned. Submissions that did not have supporting justification or no accompanying data were not considered. In depth discussions took place for the following submissions:
- [152] The submission on general principles for operation of laboratories was not considered important for international harmonization. It was noted that many laboratories are accredited by other bodies.
- [153] The submission on determination of host status for all arthropod and pathogen pests based on available information was supported, but to consider pests in general. The SC changed the title to “Criteria for the determination of host status for pests based on available information”.
- [154] The submission to harmonize CBD and IPPC terminology and include definitions within the main part of ISPM 5 (*Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*) was not retained. It was noted that Appendix 1 of ISPM 5 gives detail on the terminology of the CBD in relation to ISPM 5, and it was not supported that definitions be included in the glossary.
- [155] Concerns were expressed regarding the submission on diversion from intended use, and the SC concluded that it should not be added. The SC agreed that intended use is an important issue, as also raised in the discussion on the Specification on grain (see agenda item 8.1) and in the outcome of the *Framework for standards* Task Force report. One member noted that the Sanitary and phytosanitary measures agreement (SPS) Committee may have started working on this, and the SC agreed that this should be investigated further and formed a group to prepare a paper to be presented at a future meeting.
- [156] Regarding the submission on commodity classes (as an Appendix to ISPM 12:2011), it was noted that this issue also related to the harmonization of the descriptive elements of PCs, which had also been raised under discussion on ePhyto (see agenda item 7.1). It was noted that a revision to ISPM 12:2011 would allow harmonization of the terminology used in phytosanitary certificates and would be important in the future consideration of ePhyto. The SC changed the title to “Harmonization of descriptive elements in phytosanitary certificates”. The SC proposed to give it a low priority (priority 4) as the ePhyto SG was going to look into the issue of harmonization of related terms and codes.
- [157] Regarding the submission on description of import requirements (as an Annex to ISPM 20:2004 *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*), one member noted that the Advisory Group on NRO is reviewing the reporting obligations process and may make a proposal related to this. The submission would be transmitted to the Advisory Group for their consideration, but the topic would not be added to the *List of topics for IPPC Standards*.
- [158] The SC agreed to recommend five topics on guidelines for treatments, noting that contracting parties had requested such standards in previous member consultations. It was noted that individual treatment submissions would be reviewed by the TPPT and those meeting the criteria would be proposed to the SC for addition as subjects under the TPPT on the *List of Topics for IPPC standards*.
- [159] The SC:
- (33) *reviewed* the submissions received from the 2013 Call for topics.
 - (34) *recommended* to the CPM addition of topics with the priorities and proposed IPPC Strategic Framework objectives, as listed in [Appendix 10](#).
 - (35) *recommended* to the CPM the deletion from the *List of topics for IPPC standards of Surveillance for citrus canker (Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (2002-001), *Systems*

²⁹ 27_SC_2013_Nov; 43_SC_2013_SC

approach for management of citrus canker (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri) (2003-001), Fruit fly treatments (2006-024), Irradiation treatments (2006-014), Soil and growing media in association with plants: treatments (2009-006), and Wood packaging material treatments (2006-015).

- (36) *requested* the IPPC Secretariat to indicate the proposals in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* for submission to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption (as listed in [Appendix 10](#)).
- (37) *decided* to not add topics proposed in several submissions (as listed in [Appendix 10](#)).
- (38) *invited* Ms ALIAGA (USA) and the IPPC Secretariat to modify the submission on “diversion from intended use” into a draft paper on intended use, to be further discussed and elaborated as a paper for the SC May 2014 meeting by a small group composed of Mr FERRO (Argentina), Mr MOREIRA PALMA (Brazil), Mr NORDBO (Denmark), Mr HEDLEY (New Zealand), Ms FOREST (Canada).

7. DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF MEMBER COMMENTS AND APPROVAL BY THE SC

7.1 Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008), Priority 1

[160] The steward introduced the revised draft specification³⁰ and responses to member comments³¹. 69 comments were received. The SC reviewed the specification. The following issues were discussed in-depth and the specification modified accordingly:

[161] Whether the standard should be extended to handicrafts made from other plant products. The original specification was intended to apply to wood and focus on risks presented by forest pests. It was noted that focusing only on wooden handicrafts would address a uniform pest risk. Several members supported that the scope be extended. Others noted that a standard on handicrafts in general would need to cover diverse plant material, for example wood, hay, coconut, and especially bamboo and therefore very different pest risks. The SC agreed that the standard should focus on wood products and wood handicrafts. The title was modified to *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made of wood*.

[162] The difference between wooden handicrafts and wood products was questioned. It was noted that the EWG should discuss the relationships between these categories and describe them.

[163] The term “raw wood” was changed to “wood” throughout the specification, and the EWG will investigate the risk variability according to the level of processing.

[164] The SC:

- (39) *approved* Specification 57 *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made of wood (2008-008)* as revised in the meeting ([Appendix 11](#)).

7.2 Revision of ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002), Priority 2

[165] In the absence of the steward, the IPPC Secretariat introduced the revised draft specification³² and responses to member comments³³. 26 comments were received. The SC reviewed and modified the specification.

³⁰ 2008-008

³¹ 11_SC_2013_Nov

³² 2009-002

³³ 12_SC_2013_Nov

[166] It was proposed that the concepts of area of low pest prevalence”, “pest free production site” and “pest free places of production” should be removed, and the SC accepted this. Some terminology would be aligned with the terms in ISPM 26:2006 (regarding maintenance, suspension etc.).

[167] There was discussion on whether a representative from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) should be invited to the meeting. Some members believed that this was not appropriate because the approach in the animal health area is different; in particular, the OIE uses international recognition. Other members believed that the OIE has extensive experience of disease free areas, and such participation may bring useful contributions. In addition, international recognition of pest free areas had been discussed in the context of the IPPC and had not been retained, and this issue would not be reopened. The SC agreed that, subject to SC approval, a representative of the OIE may be invited to part of the meeting as an invited expert.

[168] The SC:

- (40) *approved* Specification 58 Revision of ISPM 4:1995 *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002) as revised in the meeting ([Appendix 12](#)).

7.3 Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005), Priority 3

[169] The steward introduced the revised draft specification³⁴ and responses to member comments³⁵. 39 comments were received. The SC reviewed the specification. There was no debated issue. The SC clarified a task to consider adding guidance on the timeframes for updating pest records.

[170] The SC:

- (41) *approved* Specification 59 Revision of ISPM 8:1998 *Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) as revised in the meeting ([Appendix 13](#)).

8. DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPROVAL FOR MEMBER CONSULTATION

8.1 International movement of grain (2008-007), Priority 1

Experts on strategic issues

[171] The Chairperson welcomed the three strategic experts Mr KEDERA (Kenya), Mr GRIFFIN (USA) and Mr BAGOLIN (Brazil). Several background documents were introduced³⁶.

[172] The SC had a first discussion with experts, who then developed a paper to be discussed later during the meeting. The Chairperson specified that experts are not expected to provide a revised draft specification, but may identify items from the draft Specification that may need to be modified. The Chairperson invited SC members' comments on items to be taken into account by experts in their discussions. The following issues were raised.

[173] *Definition of grain*. In their preliminary discussions, the experts explained that the current definition refers to seed for processing or consumption, some of which are not normally considered as conventional grain (e.g. coffee, nuts).

[174] *The concept of intended use (and whether it should be included in the grain standard or a future concept standard)*. The experts noted that this is not described, nor how it is applied, and needs to be understood before it is used for grain or other commodities. The Chairperson noted that the topic of diversion from intended use had been proposed in the call for topics.

³⁴ 2009-005

³⁵ 13_SC_2013_Nov

³⁶ 06_SC_2013_Nov; 07_SC_2013_Nov; 08_SC_2013_Nov; 09_SC_2013_Nov; 17_SC_2013_Nov; 30_SC_2013_Nov

[175] *Issues considered in the draft specification.* Whether some issues in the specification should be removed (apart from those already recommended by CPM) or were missing.

[176] *Traceability.* The experts believed that traceability as a concept is legitimate, but needs to be defined for phytosanitary purposes, as well as how to use it; currently it is mostly understood in the way it is applied to food safety. Many issues were raised in relation to traceability:

- One member noted that traceability would allow a problem to be traced-back to an area within a country, thus avoiding banning trade for the whole country.
- Traceability is already provided for in the IPPC and ISPM 12:2011, as the country of origin of consignments needs to be indicated on phytosanitary certificates. The EWG should be requested to discuss the issue thoroughly.
- Traceability is a tool, rather than a phytosanitary issue and should be considered specifically: whether it applies to the type of commodity considered, its objectives, how the different phases of export are affected by traceability, the different measures which allow tackling the identified risk, and documentation including who is responsible.
- Inclusion of traceability in an ISPM may have substantial repercussions on trade and in some cases may be a barrier to trade. Procedures for its application should be feasible and the information requirements for traceability need to be the essential ones, based on risk.
- Traceability should be dealt with in the draft specification as it is a crucial issue for this topic, and the EWG should have the opportunity to discuss this matter.
- The requirements that will be put on the industry, and the costs involved by traceability for importing and exporting country should be considered.

[177] It was also mentioned that the scope of the specification should not be restricted so much that the EWG does not have a good discussion on many of the key issues that have been raised.

[178] The experts met separately and then presented the outcome of their discussions³⁷ to the SC. The group had considered the documents available and comments made by the SC, and made general comments on the following six issues: scope, definition of grain, intended use, traceability, food aid and supplementary material.

[179] *Scope of the standard.* The experts acknowledged the CPM decision that the standard should be limited to phytosanitary concerns and exclude detailed consideration of living modified organisms, climate change, food safety and quality issues. However, it should not ignore aspects that may be useful and directly relevant to phytosanitary concerns.

[180] *Definition of grain.* Grain is currently defined in ISPM 5 as seed (in the botanical sense) that is not for planting. However, this was broader than the intended scope of the standard on “grain”. It was proposed that the scope of the standard should cover cereals, oilseeds and pulses, or that the definition of grain be revised. The SC agreed that both should be done. The TPG would consider the definition of grain at its next meeting. The EWG may also be asked to provide input into the draft definition.

[181] *Intended use.* The experts recommended that general guidance on intended use would be useful. It was noted that a topic on *Diversion from intended use* had been proposed in the call for topics (to be considered under agenda item 6.1). The SC agreed that the EWG should concentrate on processing and consumption as intended use of grain. They would not consider diversion from intended use in detail, but acknowledge that this may happen and consider available procedures that would safeguard that these would not be used as trade barriers.

[182] *Traceability.* The experts proposed that a definition be developed applying to the phytosanitary context, and that more general guidance was also needed. It was agreed that the concept of traceability as it applies to phytosanitary matters should be discussed and understood before a definition is developed. The SC decided that the CPM should be informed of this issue, and options would be

³⁷ 47_SC_2013_Nov

proposed to progress further discussion on the concept (e.g. open-ended working group, consideration by SPG or CPM discussions). The experts noted that ISPMs already provide that traceability can be used as a tool (e.g. ISPM 7:2011 and ISPM 10:1999 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)), but there is a need to elaborate the concept of traceability in general and how it can be used for different phytosanitary purposes.

[183] *Food aid*. The experts believed that food aid would not be subject to special conditions as the risks would remain the same. The IPPC Secretariat noted that this is a sensitive issue and had been recently discussed by the Bureau. The standard would not mention food aid specifically as it relates to a political decision outside of the remit of the IPPC.

[184] *Supplemental material, as agreed by CPM*. The experts suggested that such supplemental material be developed after the standard is adopted, and that industry should be invited to support the development of such material. The need for appendixes and annexes would be considered by the EWG. The SC agreed.

[185] The experts thanked the SC for the opportunity of participating in this discussion, and emphasized that the IPPC community should engage with relevant stakeholders in order to explain the importance of the work and increase the profile of the IPPC.

Review of the specification

[186] The steward introduced the draft specification³⁸. The SC reviewed and modified the draft specification.

[187] Scope and purpose. The section was rearranged for clarity. It was decided to change *grain* to *cereals, oilseeds and pulses intended for processing or consumption (hereafter grain)*.

[188] One member noted that it should be clarified that the scope of the specification is trade in bulk, not in small amounts. The Chairperson clarified that the scope should not be limited, but this could be added to the background.

[189] The standard will not specifically address living modified organisms, climate change, food safety and quality issues, but some of these may have an indirect impact.

[190] The experts noted there is a long history of trade in grain and therefore good information on pests introduced. These should be considered by the EWG in order to give a perspective to the standard and to give insight into the types of pests that are problematic to grain. A sub-task was added to consider the number and types of pests that have been introduced via the grain trade.

[191] Regarding *Relative risk of the intended use vs unintended use* this part was taken out in agreement with the previous discussion.

[192] It was agreed that the EWG did not need to consider guidance on *movement of grain vs movement of seed* because a standard for seed is being developed.

[193] The concept of *climatic factors* was discussed and the wording retained because it refers to the different climates of countries (e.g. barley grain may be imported frozen and will need time to defrost before phytosanitary measures can be taken).

[194] The reference to food aid was deleted. The SC considered that transit was covered in ISPM 25:2006 (*Consignments in transit*), so reference to transit was deleted.

[195] It was noted by the experts that the grain industry has a lot of material that could be considered and that they would also potentially be interested in helping develop additional material. It was decided to

³⁸ 2008-007

keep the task related to the need for guidance on specific situations to not lose the opportunity of industry supporting this work.

[196] Expertise. Some members felt that eight to ten phytosanitary experts were too many and that the group should be reduced to five to seven. The number of invited experts was also discussed. It was noted that under the development of ISPM 15, the EWG had 15 members and three industry experts added great value. The SC agreed that due to the complexity of the issue and the interest demonstrated, the number of experts in the EWG would remain unchanged.

[197] The SC agreed that knowledge of exporting and importing countries should be represented in the phytosanitary experts, but it was not felt to be relevant to add this for the industry experts.

[198] The SC:

- (42) *approved* the draft specification *International movement of grain* (2008-007) for member consultation ([Appendix 14](#)).
- (43) *added* the term *grain* to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* for the TPG to consider.
- (44) *recommended* the CPM agree that supplemental material would be developed after adoption of the standard.
- (45) *agreed* that Food Aid not be specifically considered.
- (46) *recommended* the CPM considers options on how to make progress on the concept of traceability in the broad phytosanitary context.

8.2 Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20:2004 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006), Priority 3

[199] The steward introduced the draft specification³⁹. Six SC members had provided comments following the May 2013 SC meeting. The SC discussed several issues and a group formed to discuss the specification.

[200] The group suggested that the broader title *Use of specific import authorization* be used and be reflected in the scope and the tasks for the EWG. A new task should be added to explore the differences between licenses and import permits, if any.

[201] It was agreed that examples of different types of import permits would be taken into account by the EWG, but they did not need to be mentioned in the specification.

[202] The EWG would discuss when import permits are needed and the different uses of permits. Permits may be used to authorize specific imports, for example of prohibited material or quarantine pests for research purposes. The EWG, when considering the types of permits and how they are used, could also analyse to whom they are addressed. There was agreement that the standard would apply to imported consignments and not to importer registration systems.

[203] There was an extensive discussion in relation to the use of the term “import permit” in the Specification. It was noted that ISPM 20:2004 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) mentions “licenses” alongside “permits”, and that “import permit” is defined in ISPM 5). In some countries, import permits are not used anymore, or their use is being reconsidered. It may be that “license” is sometimes a kind of permit granted on a routine basis, or related to the registration of importers. One member noted that “license” relates to the trade world rather than the phytosanitary domain, and should be avoided. It was proposed the EWG also review terminology in ISPM 20:2004 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) and clarify it.

[204] The steward will revise the specification accordingly and the SC will review it at their next meeting.

³⁹ 2008-006

[205] The SC:

- (47) *requested* the steward to revise the draft specification on *Use of permits as import authorization* (Annex to ISPM 20:2004 *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) (2008-006) for the May 2014 SC meeting.

8.3 Revision of ISPM 6:1997 *Guidelines for Surveillance* (2009-004), Priority 2

[206] There had been no consensus to approve the draft specification⁴⁰ for member consultation during the e-decision. The SC discussed the issues raised, which were all solved.

- “guidance” was maintained instead of the proposed “requirements” in several tasks.
- “types of pests” was used.
- Border surveillance programmes was removed from the task related to gathering information on ways that NPPOs can cooperate with each other on surveillance.
- Reference to financial mechanism for funding was maintained to the requirements for the management of surveillance programmes.

[207] The SC:

- (48) *approved* the draft specification on the Revision of ISPM 6:1997 *Guidelines for surveillance* (2009-004) for member consultation ([Appendix 15](#)).

9. TECHNICAL PANELS: URGENT ISSUES

9.1 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

[208] The IPPC Secretariat presented the proposal to add the term “Effective dose” to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*⁴¹.

[209] The SC:

- (49) *added effective dose* to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, as a subject under the TPG.

9.2 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)

Consistency across ISPMs

[210] The IPPC Secretariat lead introduced the paper⁴² and process regarding the possibility to correct conflicting uses of terms across standards.

[211] The SC:

- (50) *agreed* in principle that something should be done to address cases of across-ISPMs inconsistency that cause conflicts of meaning between ISPMs or render ISPMs incomprehensible.
- (51) *approved* the *Process for consistency across ISPMs* ([Appendix 16](#)), to be included to the Standard Setting Procedure Manual (in the section related to the TPG).
- (52) *noted* that the *General recommendations on consistency*, as developed and regularly updated by the TPG and noted or by the SC, are important to ensure proper use of terms in future ISPMs, and *ask* the IPPC Secretariat to make them available to expert drafting groups and others directly involved in drafting ISPMs (editor etc.).
- (53) *decided* to discuss the specific proposals related to *phytosanitary status* at a future meeting.

⁴⁰ 2009-004

⁴¹ 26_SC_2013_Nov

⁴² 19_SC_2013_Nov

Consistency in languages⁴³

[212] This issue was deferred to a future meeting.

9.3 Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)***Proposal to have two consultation periods in 2015 for draft DPs***

[213] The TPDP steward noted there would be two member consultations for draft DPs starting in 2015 and that the CPM would be informed.

10. LIST OF TOPICS FOR IPPC STANDARDS**10.1 Update on the *List of topics for IPPC standards***

[214] The IPPC Secretariat introduced the *List of topics for IPPC standards*⁴⁴ and the decisions related hereto made by the SC during this meeting.

[215] The SC reviewed the *List of topics for IPPC standards* adopted by CPM-8 (2013).

[216] It was noted that the *List of topics for IPPC standards* does not reflect the priorities expressed in the IRSS draft general survey report, for example ISPM 4:1995 has a higher priority than ISPM 8:1998, but the latter is essential for countries to implement the Convention.

[217] The SC proposed modification of the priority of the revision of ISPM 8:1998 (2009-005) from 3 to 1 as it was considered to be an important issue and had been identified as one of the priorities for implementation in the IRSS general survey and it is linked to NPPO's surveillance activities.

[218] As only two expert nominations were received for the EWG on *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004), the SC agreed that this topic should be proposed for deletion from the LOT.

[219] The need for a technical panel on surveillance was briefly discussed among other options for how to proceed with this issue, and it was decided that the need for a technical panel would be rediscussed in the future when the standard on surveillance will be reviewed and the potential need for appendixes is determined.

[220] The updates on subjects are reflected in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* on the IPP.

[221] The SC:

(54) *noted* the changes to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* since May 2013.

(55) *recommended* to CPM the deletion of *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004).

(56) *recommended* a change of priority for the revision of ISPM 8 (2009-005) from 3 to 1.

(57) *requested* the IPPC Secretariat to produce a paper for CPM-9 (2014) with the recommended modifications to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

10.2 Adjustments to stewards

[222] The SC reviewed and made modifications to stewards and assistant stewards for some topics.

[223] The updates on assigned stewards are reflected in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* on the IPP.

⁴³ 20_SC_2013_Nov

⁴⁴ [IPP link to List of Topics](#)

11. CALL FOR EXPERTS

SC recommendations for EWGs and TPs experts

[224] A call for experts was issued on 16 September 2013 for an EWG on *International movement of cut flowers and branches* (2008-005), an EWG on *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004), the TPPT and the TPG. The call had been extended until 15 November 2013 due to the lack of nominations. The SC discussed the proposals put forward by the stewards and the IPPC Secretariat⁴⁵.

[225] It was noted that only two nominations were received for the topic of *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004) and that there were too few to form an EWG. This was discussed under agenda item 10.

[226] Regarding the proposal from CBD to participate in the EWG on cut flowers, it was felt that the nominee from CBD did not have the necessary expertise to be an invited expert to this specific EWG.

[227] SC members were reminded that they should inform the unsuccessful nominees from their region that they were not selected by the SC.

[228] The SC:

(58) Regarding the EWG on International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005), *approved* the selection of the following members:

Ms Niranjani SAVERIMUTTU (Australia)

Ms Maryam JALILI MOGHADAM (Iran)

Ms Juliet GOLDSMITH (Jamaica)

Ms Gisele IRVINE (New Zealand)

Mr Barney P. CATON (USA)

Mr Guy NETTLETON (UK)

Mr Abel Jabulani MHLANGA (South Africa)

(59) *noted* the IPPC Secretariat's concern, which was also raised at the October 2012 SPG meeting⁴⁶, on engaging experts because of the lack of response to calls for experts.

(60) Regarding the TPPT:

- *noted* the IPPC Secretariat was not able to recommend anyone with expertise in phytosanitary treatments for soil and growing media.

- *agreed* to place Mr Scott MYERS (USA) and Mr David REES (Australia) to begin a five-year term in 2013.

(61) Regarding the TPG, *agreed* to place Ms Stephanie BLOEM (USA) on the TPG for English to begin a five-year term in 2014.

*Discussion paper from USA: Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts*⁴⁷

[229] This issue was deferred to a future meeting.

12. SC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CPM-9 (2014) DECISIONS

All recommendations for CPM-9 (2014) are listed under different agenda items and there were no additional recommendations.

⁴⁵ 46_SC_2013_Nov

⁴⁶ 2012 October SPG meeting report, section 6.1, <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/governance/strategic-planning-group>

⁴⁷ 21_SC_2013_Nov

13. AGENDA ITEMS DEFERRED TO FUTURE SC MEETINGS

[230] There was no time to discuss the following agenda items, which are deferred to the next SC meeting:

- Analysis of the use of 'phytosanitary status' in ISPMs and proposals related to consistent use of that term across ISPMs (under agenda item 9.1, consistency across ISPMs)
- Consistency in languages (under agenda item 9.2 TPG)
- Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts (under agenda item 11).

14. REVIEW OF THE STANDARD SETTING CALENDAR

[231] The IPPC Secretariat presented the draft standard setting calendar for 2014⁴⁸. It was noted that the IPP calendar will be updated regularly to reflect the meeting dates that become confirmed.

[232] The SC:

(62) *noted* the standard setting calendar.

15. OTHER BUSINESS

15.1 Future e-decisions

[233] E-decisions on the following items were likely to be submitted to the SC before the next meeting:

- DPs for adoption by the SC on behalf of the CPM (for approval for July 2014 DP notification period): Potato spindle tuber viroid (2006-022), and *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011)
- DPs for approval for member consultation: *Anastrepha* spp. (2004-015), Tospoviruses (TSWV, INSV, WSMV) (2004-019), Phytoplasmas (general) (2004-018), *Ditylenchus destructor* / *D. dipsaci* (2004-017), and *Erwinia amylovora* (2004-009)
- Phytosanitary treatments for approval for member consultation in 2014:
 - Irradiation for *Ostrinia nubilalis* (2012-009)
 - Vapour heat treatment for *Carica papaya* var. *Solo* (2009-109)
 - Vapour heat treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Mangifera indica* (2010-106)
 - High temperature forced air treatment for *Bactrocera melanotus* and *B. xanthodes* (Diptera: Tephritidae) on *Carica papaya* (2009-105)
 - Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus clementina* var. *Clemenules* (2010-102)
 - Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* var. *Navel* and *Valencia* (2010-103)
- Explanatory document on ISPM 15:2009
- Forum for pre-clearance
- Selection of experts for the EWG on *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008)
- Order of the agenda for the May 2014 SC meeting.

[234] One member suggested that e-decisions be grouped and planned instead of being opened as they become available. The IPPC Secretariat will attempt to do this, where possible. Another member suggested that the time period for the e-decision should be extended. This issue will be reviewed at a later meeting.

⁴⁸ 22_SC_2013_Nov

16. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT SC MEETING

[235] The next SC meeting is scheduled for 5-9 May 2014, Rome, Italy, and the SC members were reminded to check the IPP calendar for changes.

[236] The IPPC Secretariat would welcome proposals from countries for hosting SC meetings, especially the November meetings.

17. EVALUATION OF THE MEETING PROCESS

[237] The following contributions were made:

- The draft ISPMs/specifications should be discussed right at the beginning of the agenda.
- The guidance of the Chairperson was highly appreciated.
- It was appreciated that evening sessions had been minimized at this meeting.
- There should be enough time allocated to the review of new topics and assignment of priorities.
- For the benefit of new members, references to documents (number, agenda item, paragraphs) should be announced in a clear manner for each agenda point.
- New members were encouraged to read appropriate procedures and manuals, and become familiar the OCS, in order to understand how ISPMs are developed and be able to take stewardship of topics.

18. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

[238] The SC adopted the report.

[239] For easy reference, a list of action points arising from this meeting is attached as [Appendix 17](#).

19. CLOSE OF THE MEETING

[240] The Chairperson thanked all that had contributed to the success of the meeting, including interpreters, technical staff and the IPPC Secretariat. She thanked SC members for all their inputs, and stewards and SC-7 members for their work in the development of standards.

[241] The SC thanked the Chairperson for her excellent and firm guidance.

Appendix 1: Agenda

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1. Opening of the meeting		
1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat o Welcome to new SC members	---	LARSON
1.2 Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson
1.3 Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2013_Nov	Chairperson
2. Administrative Matters		
❖ Documents List	02_SC_2013_Nov	MOREIRA
❖ Participants List	03_SC_2013_Nov	MOREIRA
❖ Local Information	IPP link to local information	MOREIRA
3. Updates from other relevant bodies		
3.1 Items arising from CPM-8 (2013) ❖ Initiation of the review of the new standard setting procedure: o Issues related to DPs and PTs o Dates for the member consultation on draft ISPMs and for the Substantial Concerns Commenting Period (SCCP) o Clarification on the member consultation process ❖ Revised Rules of Procedure for the Standards Committee: Observers (paper from Australia) ❖ Participation of observers in meetings of the Standards Committee	23_SC_2013_Nov 10_SC_2013_Nov 48_SC_2013_Nov	LARSON ROSSEL PARDO
3.2 Items arising from CPM Bureau ❖ Decision on TPPT concern and request to review treatment guidance prior to approval (June meeting)	39_SC_2013_Nov	GERMAIN
3.3 Items arising from the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) ❖ Framework for Standards Task Force ❖ IPPC Implementation	41_SC_2013_Nov	GERMAIN
3.4 Update from the IPPC Secretariat (April 2013 – October 2013) ❖ Standard Setting Group o Standard setting staff o SC manual and mentoring ❖ National Reporting Obligations	- 24_SC_2013_Nov 14_SC_2013_Nov 15_SC_2013_Nov 40_SC_2013_Nov	YOKOI LARSON LARSON MIGNAULT NOWELL

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
❖ ePhyto	29_SC_2013_Nov	FEDCHOCK
❖ Capacity development	-	PERALTA
○ 2013 Regional Workshops update		
❖ Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS): update	44_SC_2013_Nov	SOSA
4. Standards Committee		
4.1 Report of the SC May 2013	IPP link to May 2013 SC report	CHARD
❖ Sea containers	-	ALIAGA
○ Survey to gather information on the rate of pest interceptions on sea containers		
○ Exchange of views on some comments from the member consultation in preparation for the 2014 May SC	28_SC_2013_Nov	HEDLEY
❖ Experts on strategic issues (draft specification on International movement of grain (2008-007))	-	LARSON
○ Extract of CPM-8 (2013) report (section 8.1.4)	07_SC_2013_Nov	
○ Comments from contracting parties on strategic issues	06_SC_2013_Nov	
○ Jens Unger (former Steward) comments on international movement of grain's specification	09_SC_2013_Nov	
○ Draft specification on International movement of grain (2008-007) Rev. by Jens Unger	08_SC_2013_Nov	
○ Preparation for the SC's discussion on the grain specification	30_SC_2013_Nov	CHARD
○ USA paper: Comments on strategic issues related to the draft specification for the development of a standard with a reduced scope on the international movement of grain	17_SC_2013_Nov	ALIAGA
❖ Biodiversity and environmental considerations for expert drafting groups	16_SC_2013_Nov	ALIAGA
❖ Concept note on the nature of a standard	04_SC_2013_Nov	HEDLEY
❖ Concept paper: Purpose, status and content of ISPMs	05_SC_2013_Nov	NORDBO
❖ Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)	37_SC_2013_Nov	MOREIRA-PALMA
4.2 Report of the SC-7 May 2013	IPP link to May 2013 SC-7 report	ROSSEL
○ Confirmation of membership for SC-7 May 2014	SC membership list	MOREIRA
4.3 Report of the Framework for Standards Task Force	25_SC_2013_Nov IPP link to Framework for Standards Task Force	LARSON

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
<p>4.4 Update on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (From April 2013 to October 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Draft phytosanitary treatments to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption: 2007-206C, 2007-206G and 2007-212 ❖ Draft specification on the <i>Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance</i> (2009-004) for approval member consultation. 	38_SC_2013_Nov	GERMAIN
5. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to CPM		
From SC-7 (Substantial concerns commenting period)		
<p>5.1. Appendix to ISPM 12 on Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms (2006-003), Priority 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Motoi SAKAMURA ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Summary of responses to comments ❖ Comments from ePhyto Steering Group 	<p>2006-003</p> <p>34_SC_2013_Nov</p> <p>31_SC_2013_Nov</p> <p>18_SC_2013_Nov</p> <p>42_SC_2013_Nov</p>	SAKAMURA
<p>5.2. Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031), Priority 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Rui PEREIRA-CARDOSO ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Summary of responses to comments ❖ Comments for a revised draft: Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (2006-031) 	<p>2006-031</p> <p>35_SC_2013_Nov</p> <p>36_SC_2013_Nov</p> <p>45_SC_2013_Nov</p>	PEREIRA-CARDOSO
<p>5.3. Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (for inclusion as Annex 1 of ISPM 26) (2009-007), Priority 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Julie ALIAGA ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Summary of responses to comments 	<p>2009-007</p> <p>33_SC_2013_Nov</p> <p>32_SC_2013_Nov</p>	ALIAGA
6. Call for topics 2013		
<p>6.1 SC recommendations for new topics to be added to the List of topics for IPPC Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scoring for new topics (Table) 	<p>27_SC_2013_Nov</p> <p>43_SC_2013_Nov</p>	MOREIRA
7. Draft specifications for review of member comments and approval by the SC		
<p>7.1 Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008), Priority 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Imad NAHHAL 	2008-008	NAHHAL

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	11_SC_2013_Nov	
7.2 Revision of ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002), Priority 2 - Steward: Ephraïm TUMUBOINE ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	2009-002 12_SC_2013_Nov	TUMUBOINE
7.3 Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005), Priority 3 - Steward: Beatriz MELCHO ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	2009-005 13_SC_2013_Nov	MELCHO
8. Draft specifications for approval for member consultation		
8.1 International movement of grain (2008-007), Priority 1 - Steward: Ruth WOODE ❖ Inputs from experts on strategic issues	2008-007 47_SC_2013_Nov	WOODE KEDERA
8.2 Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20:2004 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006), Priority 3 - Steward: Piotr WLODARCZYK	2008-006	WLODARCZYK
8.3 Revision of ISPM 6:1997 - Guidelines for Surveillance (2009-004), Priority 2 - Steward: John HEDLEY	2009-004	HEDLEY
9. Technical panels: urgent issues		
9.1 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)		
❖ Proposal to add the term "Effective dose (ED)" to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i>	26_SC_2013_Nov	SHAMILOV
9.2 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)		
❖ Consistency across ISPMs	19_SC_2013_Nov	GROUSSET / HEDLEY
❖ Consistency in languages	20_SC_2013_Nov	HEDLEY
9.3 Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)		
❖ Proposal on two member consultation periods in 2015 for draft DPs	-	CHARD
10. List of Topics for IPPC standards		
10.1 Update on the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> (LOT)	IPP link to List of Topics	MOREIRA
10.2 Adjustments to stewards	-	LARSON
11. Call for experts		
❖ SC recommendations for EWGs and TPs experts	46_SC_2013_Nov	SHAMILOV

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
❖ Discussion paper from USA: Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts	21_SC_2013_Nov	ALIAGA
12. SC recommendations for CPM-9 (2014) decisions		Chairperson
13. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
14. Review of the standard setting calendar	22_SC_2013_Nov	MONTUORI
15. Other business		Chairperson
16. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting		MOREIRA
17. Evaluation of the meeting process		Chairperson
18. Adoption of the report		Chairperson
19. Close of the meeting		LARSON

Appendix 2: Documents List

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs				
2006-003	5.1	Appendix to ISPM 12 on Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms (2006-003)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	23-10-2013
2006-031	5.2	Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	23-10-2013
2009-007	5.3	Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (for inclusion as Annex 1 of ISPM 26) (2009-007)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	23-10-2013
Draft Specifications				
2008-008	7.1	Draft specification on International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	30-09-2013
2009-002	7.2	Draft specification on Revision of ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	30-09-2013
2009-005	7.3	Draft specification on Revision of ISPM 8:1998 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	30-09-2013
2008-006	8.1	Draft Specification on International Movement of Grain (2008-006)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	24-10-2013
Other Documents				
01_SC_2013_Nov	1.3	Draft Agenda	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	11-09-2013
02_SC_2013_Nov	2	Documents list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	30-09-2013
03_SC_2013_Nov	2	Participants list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	14-10-2013
04_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Concept note on the nature of a standard	SC	30-09-2013
05_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Concept paper: Purpose, status and content of ISPMs	SC	30-09-2013
06_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Comments from contracting parties on strategic issues	SC/Strategic experts	30-09-2013
07_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Extract of CPM-8 (2013) report (section 8.1.4)	SC/Strategic experts	30-09-2013
08_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Draft specification on International movement of grain (2008-007) Rev. B Jens Unger	SC/Strategic experts	30-09-2013

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
09_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Jens Unger (former Steward) comments on international movement of grain's specification	SC/Strategic experts	30-09-2013
10_SC_2013_Nov	3.1	Revised Rules of Procedure for the Standards Committee: Observers (paper from Australia)	SC	30-09-2013
11_SC_2013_Nov	7.1	Compiled comments with Steward's response: <i>Draft Specification on Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008)</i>	SC	30-09-2013
12_SC_2013_Nov	7.2	Compiled comments with Steward's response: <i>Revision of ISPM 4:1995 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002)</i>	SC	30-09-2013
13_SC_2013_Nov	7.3	Compiled comments with Steward's response: <i>Revision of ISPM 8:1998 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)</i>	SC	30-09-2013
14_SC_2013_Nov	3.4	IPPC Contact List – Standard Setting Group	SC	30-09-2013
15_SC_2013_Nov	3.4	SC manual and mentoring	SC	10-10-2013
16_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Biodiversity and environmental considerations for expert drafting groups	SC	10-10-2013
17_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	USA comments on the draft specification on the international movement of grain	SC/Strategic experts	10-10-2013
18_SC_2013_Nov	5.1	Comments from ePhyto Steering Group	SC	10-10-2013
19_SC_2013_Nov	9.2	Consistency across ISPMs	SC	10-10-2013
20_SC_2013_Nov	9.2	Consistency in languages	SC	10-10-2013
21_SC_2013_Nov	11	Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts	SC	10-10-2013
22_SC_2013_Nov	14	Review of the IPPC Standard Setting Calendar	SC	21-10-2013
23_SC_2013_Nov	3.1	Initiation of the review of the new Standard Setting procedure	SC	21-10-2013
24_SC_2013_Nov	3.4	Update from the IPPC Secretariat – Standard Setting	SC	21-10-2013
25_SC_2013_Nov	4.3	Framework for Standards Task Force	SC	21-10-2013
26_SC_2013_Nov	9.1	Technical Support Document for Glossary Definition of Effective Dose	SC	21-10-2013
27_SC_2013_Nov_Re v1	6.1	Recommendations Call for topics	SC	23-10-2013 (Rev1) 05-11-2013

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
28_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Exchange of views on some comments from the member consultation in preparation for the 2014 May SC	SC	21-10-2013
29_SC_2013_Nov	3.4	IPPC ePhyto update	SC	21-10-2013
30_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Preparation for the SC's discussion on the grain specification	SC/ Strategic experts	23-10-2013
31_SC_2013_Nov	5.1	Steward's summary of comments from SCCP - Appendix 1 to ISPM 12	SC	23-10-2013
32_SC_2013_Nov	5.3	Steward's summary of comments from SCCP – Annex to ISPM 26	SC	23-10-2013
33_SC_2013_Nov	5.3	Compiled comments (including Steward's response) for the draft ISPM: Establishment of fruit fly quarantine areas within a pest free area (2009-007)	SC	23-10-2013
34_SC_2013_Nov	5.1	Compiled comments - 2006-003: Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011 - Electronic phytosanitary certificates, information on standard XML schemas, and exchange mechanisms	SC	23-10-2013
35_SC_2013_Nov	5.2	Compiled comments - 2006-031: Draft ISPM - Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)	SC	23-10-2013
36_SC_2013_Nov	5.2	Summary of draft ISPM: Determination of host status of fruit to FF	SC	23-10-2013
37_SC_2013_Nov	4.1	Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)	SC	25-10-2013
38_SC_2013_Nov	4.4	Update on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (From April 2013 to October 2013)	SC	31-10-2013
39_SC_2013_Nov	3.2	Items arising from CPM Bureau	SC	31-10-2013
40_SC_2013_Nov	3.4	NRO update	SC	31-10-2013
41_SC_2013_Nov	3.3	SPG update	SC	31-10-2013
42_SC_2013_Nov	5.1	Comments from ePhyto Steering Group (SG Reaction)	SC	2013-11-18
43_SC_2013_Nov	6.1	Scoring for new topics	SC	2013-11-18
44_SC_2013_Nov	3.4	IRSS IPPC General Survey Review 2013	SC	2013-11-18
45_SC_2013_Nov	5.2	Comments for a revised draft: Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (2006-031)	SC	2013-11-18

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
46_SC_2013_Nov	11	SC recommendations for EWGs and TPs experts	SC	2013-11-20
47_SC_2013_Nov	8.1	Inputs from experts on strategic issues	SC	2013-11-20
48_SC_2013_Nov	3.1	Participation of observers in meetings of the Standards Committee	SC	2013-11-22

LINKS:	Agenda item	Content
IPP link to local information	02	FAO Rome meetings: Local information
IPP link to May 2013 SC report	4.1	SC May 2013 meeting report
IPP link to May 2013 SC-7 report	4.2	SC-7 May 2013 meeting report
IPP link to Framework for Standards Task Force	4.3	Framework for Standards Task Force meeting report
IPP link to List of Topics	10.	<i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> (LOT)
SC membership list	4.2	Standards Committee membership list

Appendix 3: Participants list

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed ⁴⁹	Term expires
✓	Africa Member	Mr Lahcen ABAHA Regional Directorate of the Sanitary and Food Safety National Office - Souss-Massa Drâa Region - BP 40/S, Agadir 80 000, Hay Essalam MOROCCO Tel: (+212) 673 997 855 / 0528 23 7875 Fax: (+212) 528-237874	abahalahcen@yahoo.fr ;	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7(2012) 2 nd term / 3 years (2)	2015
	Africa Member	Ms Ephrance TUMUBOINE Principal Agricultural Inspector Department of Crop Protection Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries' P.O. Box 102 Entebbe UGANDA Tel : (+256) 414 322 458 / 0414320801 Fax: (+256) 414 320642	etumuboine@yahoo.com ; ephrancet@gmail.com ;	Replacement member for Ms Olufunke AWOSUSI CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (2)	2014
✓	Africa Member SC-7	Ms Ruth WOODE Deputy Director of Agriculture Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate Ministry of Food and Agriculture P.O.Box M37 Accra GHANA Tel: (+233) 244507687	wooderuth@yahoo.com ;	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016
✓	Africa Member	Ms Alice Ntoboh Siben NDIKONTAR National Project Coordinator Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Department of Regulation and quality control of Agricultural products and Inputs. Yaounde CAMEROON Phone: + 237 77 56 12 40; +237 22 31 11 36	ndikontarali@yahoo.co.uk	Replacement member for Mr. Kenneth M'SISKA CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015

⁴⁹ The numbers in parenthesis refers to FAO travel funding assistance. (0) No funding; (1) Airfare funding; (2) Airfare and DSA funding.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed⁴⁹	Term expires
	Asia Member	Mr D.D.K. SHARMA Joint Director (Plant Quarantine) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage - Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, N. H. – IV, Faridabad (Haryana), 121001 INDIA Tel: 91 129 2418506 (Office) Fax: 91 129 2412125	ddk.sharma@nic.in;	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2016
✓	Asia Member SC-7	Mr Motoi SAKAMURA Administrator, Kobe Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1-1, Hatobacho, Chuouku Kobe 6500042 JAPAN Tel: (+81) 78 331 0969 Fax: (+81) 78 3322796	sakamuram@pps.maff.go.jp ;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Asia Member	Mr Lifeng WU Division Director National Agro-Tech Extension and Service Centre Ministry of Agriculture No.20 Mai Zi Dian Street Chaoyang District, Beijing 100125 CHINA Phone: (+86) 10 59194524 Fax: (+86) 10 59194726	wulifeng@agri.gov.cn	Replacement member for Mr Mohammad Ayub HOSSAIN CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Asia Member	Ms Thanh Huong HA Deputy Director of Plant Quarantine Division, Plant Protection Department 149 Ho Duc Di Street Dong Da district Hanoi City VIET NAM Tel: (+844) 35331033 Fax: (+844) 35330043	ppdhuong@yahoo.com; ppdhuong@gmail.com;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed⁴⁹	Term expires
✓	Europe Member Chair	Ms Jane CHARD SASA, Scottish Government Roddinglaw Road Edinburgh EH12 9FJ UNITED KINGDOM Tel: (+44) 131 2448863 Fax: (+44) 131 2448940	jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk ;	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2014
✓	Europe Member SC7	Mr Ebbe NORDBO Head of Section Danish AgriFish Agency Nyropsgade DK - 1780 Copenhagen V DENMARK Tel: (+45) 45 263 891 Fax: (+45) 45 263 613	eno@naturerhverv.dk ;	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2014
✓	Europe Member	Ms Hilde Kristin PAULSEN Senior Advisor Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Felles Postmottak P.O.Box 383 N-2381 Brumunddal NORWAY Tel: (+47) 64 94 43 46 Fax: (+47) 64 94 44 10	Hilde.paulsen@mattilsynet.no ;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Europe Member	Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK Wojewodzki Inspektorat Ochrony Roslin i Nasiennictwa w Lublinie ul. Diamentowa 6 20-447 Lublin POLAND Tel: (+48) 81 7440326 Fax: (+48) 81 7447363	p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl ;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member SC-7	Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI Head Plant Health Plant Protection Division Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero Av. Bulnes 140, Piso 3 Santiago CHILE Tel: (+562) 3451425 Fax: (+56 2) 3451203	soledad.castro@sag.gob.cl ;	CPM-5 (2010) CPM-8 (2013) 2nd term / 3 years (1)	2016

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed⁴⁹	Term expires
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA Jefe de Organismos Internacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal SENASICA/SAGARPA Guillermo Pérez Valenzuela No. 127, Col. Del Carmen Coyoacán C.P. 04100 MEXICO Tel: (+11) 52-55-5090-3000 ext 51341	ana.montealegre@senasica.gob.mx ;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Ezequiel FERRO Dirección Nacional de Protección Vegetal - SENASA Av, Paeso Colón 315 C.A. de Buenos Aires ARGENTINA Tel/Fax : (+5411) 4121-5350	eferro@senasa.gov.ar ;	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2016
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Anexo B, Sala 316 Brasilia DF 70043900 BRAZIL Tel: (+55) 61 3218 2898 Fax: (+55) 61 3224 3874	alexandre.palma@agricultura.gov.br ;	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
	Near East Member	Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI Plant Protection Organization, No.2 Plant Protection Organization Charman Highway Yaman Street Tehran IRAN Tel.: (+98) -21-23091119; 22402712; 22402046-9 Fax: (+98)-21-22309137 Mobile: (+98)-912-1044851	asghari@ppo.ir ; asghari.massoud@gmail.com	CPM-7(2012) / shorten term CPM-8(2013) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2016
	Near East Member	Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN Head of Plant Quarantine Department (Director) General Department of Plant Protection Department Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation REPUBLIC OF YEMEN Tel: 0096701563328 (Office) 00967733802618 (Mobile) 00967770712209 (Mobile)	anvar.gamel@mail.ru ; abuameerm21@gmail.com	CPM-8(2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed⁴⁹	Term expires
	Near East Member	Mr Ali Ahmed Ali Amin KAFU Researcher Entomologist National Centre for the Plant Protection and Quarantine P.O. Box.2933, Tripoli, LIBYA Mobile: (+218) 92 5022980 Phone private: (+218) 21 4903952	benkafu@yahoo.com ; benkafu@lycos.com ;	Replacement member for Mr Basim Mustafa KHALIL CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2015
✓	Near East Member Vice-chair SC-7	Mr Imad NAHHAL Head of Plant Protection Service Ministry of Agriculture Bir Hassan Embassies Street Beirut LEBANON Office Tel: (+961) 1 849639 Mobile:(+961) 3 894679	inahhal@agriculture.gov.lb ; imadnahhal@gmail.com	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2014
✓	North America Member	Ms Julie ALIAGA Program Director, International Standards Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road, Unit 140 Riverdale, MD 20737 USA Tel: (+1) 301 851 2032 Fax: (+1) 301 734 7639	julie.e.aliaga@aphis.usda.gov ;	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	North America Member SC7	Ms Marie-Claude FOREST National Manager and International Standards Advisor Plant Biosecurity and Forestry Division Import, Export and Technical Standards Section Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel: (+1) 613-773-7235 Fax: (+1) 613-773-7204	marie-claude.forest@inspection.gc.ca ; ippc-contact@inspection.gc.ca ;	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2014

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed⁴⁹	Term expires
✓	Pacific Member	Mr John HEDLEY Principal Adviser International Organizations Policy Branch Ministry for Primary Industries P.O. Box 2526 Wellington NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0428 Fax: (+64) 4 894 0742	john.hedley@mpi.govt.nz ;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Pacific Member	Mr Ngatoko NGATOKO Director Biosecurity Service, Ministry of Agriculture P.O.Box 96, Rarotonga COOK ISLANDS Telephone: (+682) 28 711 Fax: (+682) 21 881	nngatoko@agriculture.gov.ck ;	CPM-7 (2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015
✓	Pacific Member SC7	Mr Jan Bart ROSSEL Director International Plant Health Program Office of the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer Australian Government Department of Agriculture AUSTRALIA Tel: (+61) 2 6272 5056 / 0408625413 Fax: (+61) 2 6272 5835	bart.rossel@daff.gov.au ;	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2014

Others

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
✓	Invited expert	Mr John Chagama KEDERA P.O BOX 61089-00200 Nairobi, KENYA Phone: + 254721739677	kederac@gmail.com
✓	Invited expert	Mr Dalci de Jesus BAGOLIN Federal Agriculture Inspector Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (SSV/DDA/SFA-MT) Alameda Annibal Molina, s/n - Ponte Nova - Várzea Grande-MT CEP: 78115-901 BRAZIL Phone: +55 (65) 3688 6714	dalci.bagolin@agricultura.gov.br
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✓	Secretariat Joint FAO/IAEA Division / Steward	Mr Rui CARDOSO PEREIRA Insect and Pest Control Section Joint FAO/IAEA Division in Food and Agriculture Wagramerstrasse 5 PO Box 100, 1400 Vienna AUSTRIA Tel.: (+43) 1 260026077 Fax: (+43) 1 26000	r.cardoso-pereira@iaea.org
✓	Steward	Ms Beatriz MELCHO⁵⁰ Sub-Director, Plant Protection Division Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries General Direction of Agricultural Services Plant Protection Division Avda. Millan 4703 CP 12900 Montevideo URUGUAY Tel: (+598) 2 309 8410 ext 267 Fax: (+598) 2 309 8410 ext 267	bmelcho@mgap.gub.uy ; bemelcho@hotmail.com ;

⁵⁰ Ms MELCHO joined via teleconference

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✓	Steering Committee Expert	Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN⁵¹ Senior Officer Plant Health National Plant Protection Organization NVWA, Geertjesweg 15, 6706 EA Wageningen P.O. box 9102, 6700 HC Wageningen THE NETHERLANDS	n.m.horn@minlnv.nl
✓	Observer (New Zealand)	Mr Stephen BUTCHER Manager Import & Export Plants Standards Branch Plant, Food and Environment Directorate Ministry for Primary Industries Pastoral House 25 The Terrace PO Box 2526 Wellington 6140 NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0478 Fax: (+ 64) 4 894 0662 Mobile: (+ 64) 29 894 0478	stephen.butcher@mpi.govt.nz
✓	Observer (Suriname)	Mr Radjendrekoeimar DEBIE Coordinator Plant Protection and Quality Control Department Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Letitia Vriesdelaan 8-10 Paramaribo SURINAME Phone: (+597) 402040/8720686	radebie@hotmail.com
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✓	IPPC Secretariat	Mr Artur SHAMILOV Support	Artur.Shamilov@fao.org
✓	IPPC Secretariat	Mr Riccardo MAZZUCHELLI Support	Riccardo.Mazzucchelli@fao.org
✓	IPPC Secretariat	Ms Eva MOLLER Support	Eva.Moller@fao.org
✓	FAO Legal Services	Ms Marta PARDO FAO Legal Officer	Marta.Pardo@fao.org

Appendix 4: Guidance for participants of expert drafting groups on how to consider the task pertaining to 'Biodiversity and environment'

[242] The objective is to provide guidance on how participants of an expert drafting group (EDG) should consider the task related to biodiversity and environmental considerations, which is systematically included in specifications for ISPMs. The wording of this task, as it appears in the specifications, is:

“Information on whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment; if this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM”

[243] One way to evaluate the possible effect of the draft ISPM is to consider some or all of the below questions, presented to help the EDG understand the task. It is not expected that experts will respond to all the questions but they should consider them and, if necessary, lightly discuss them within the group. Note that the specific substance of the draft ISPM is as described in the scope and specific tasks, whereas this 'biodiversity task' is being introduced to all EDGs in order that possible connections to biodiversity/environment issues are identified. EDG members have generally not been selected on the basis of their knowledge of biodiversity/environment issues.

[244] Once adopted, the ISPM will have greater protective value (positive impact to biodiversity) depending on the extent to which it will regulate pests which pose a greater risk to native ecosystems – and the pathways by which such pests are transported. One way to evaluate whether the draft ISPM will have a greater or lesser protective value to biodiversity and the environment is to answer, at least preliminarily, the following questions:

- Do the plant pests targeted by the ISPM have a wide host range that includes significant numbers of plant species that are components of native ecosystems?
- Are the “at-risk” native ecosystems widespread? Or, to the contrary, are they extremely limited in size or location? Both circumstances warrant special mention.
- Do the host plants or native ecosystems perform unique ecosystem functions?
- How would this standard, by preventing spread of a pest damaging to plants in the natural environment:
 - protect the environment from the loss of species diversity?
 - alter the species-richness or species-composition of habitats in the study area?
 - protect ecosystems from the loss of viability and function as a result of pest invasions?
- Would the phytosanitary measures or recommendations in the standard affect the biophysical environment directly or indirectly in such a manner or cause such biological changes that it will increase risks of extinction of genotypes, cultivars, varieties, populations of species, or the chance of loss of habitats or ecosystems? Examples of such alterations include:
 - emissions, effluents, and/or other means of chemical, radiation, thermal or noise emissions in key ecosystems
 - significant changes to water level, quantity or quality?
 - significant changes to air quantity or pollution?
- Would either the targeted pest by the phytosanitary measure or the phytosanitary measure itself cause a direct or indirect loss of a population of a species? For example, plants endemic to a particular habitat will not be able to survive if that habitat is destroyed or altered. Examples include:
 - extinction of a population of a localized endemic species of scientific, ecological, or cultural value
 - a local loss of varieties/cultivars/breeds of cultivated plants and/or domesticated animals and their relatives, genes or genomes of social, scientific and economic importance

- at a less drastic level, could the direct or indirect loss of a population of a species affect sustainable use of that population or species?
- Would either the targeted pest by the phytosanitary measure or the phytosanitary measure itself lead, either directly or indirectly, to serious damage or total loss of (an) ecosystem(s), or land-use type(s), thus leading to either:
 - a loss of ecosystem services of scientific/ecological value, or of cultural value? or
 - a situation in which exploitation of that ecosystem or land-use type becomes destructive or non-sustainable (i.e. the loss of ecosystem services of social and/or economic value)?
- Will either the targeted pest by the phytosanitary measures or the proposed phytosanitary measures change the food chain and interactions that shape the flow of energy and the distribution of biomass within the ecosystem?
- Will the targeted pest or proposed phytosanitary measures adversely affect any of the following: protected areas; threatened ecosystems outside protected areas; migration corridors identified as being important for ecological or evolutionary processes; areas known to provide important ecosystem services; or areas known to be habitats for threatened species?
- Would the targeted pest or the phytosanitary measure itself allow for or facilitate introduction or spread of invasive alien species that can transform natural habitats and disrupt native species?
- Would the phytosanitary measures or recommendations in the standard result in changes to the access to, and/or rights over biological resources?

[Note: when considering ISPMs that address plant introductions, substitute “wide range of suitable habitats” for “hosts”]

Appendix 5: Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)

[As approved by the SC in November 2013]

The first guidelines on the role of a steward were drafted⁵² in response to recommendations from ICPM-6 (2004) on an expanded role of stewards: «They should be invited to relevant SC meeting to assist the work of the SC on the standard that the steward is responsible for and that the Secretariat should supply editorial expertise to assist stewards in carrying out their role»⁵³. These guidelines were revised in response to changes in the responsibilities of stewards based on the new standard setting process adopted at CPM-7 (2012) and the decision to encourage the SC to assign a lead steward and one or two assistant stewards for each topic⁵⁴.

A. Selection of lead and assistant steward(s)

Lead stewards are senior plant health officers or scientists who are familiar with the IPPC standard setting process. Proposed lead stewards should recognize that considerable time may be required. Stewards should be Standards Committee (SC) members or a former SC member or, for Technical Panels (TPs), a TP member could also be considered.

Assistant stewards should also be senior plant health officers or scientists who are familiar with the IPPC standard setting process. Proposed assistant stewards should recognize that considerable time may be required. More than one assistant steward may be assigned. These assistants may be from outside the SC such as potential replacement members, former SC members, technical panel members or expert working group members.

For Technical Panels, the SC should endeavour to select replacement stewards in time to allow for overlap at one meeting with the outgoing steward.

B. Role of the lead steward

The role of the lead steward is to oversee a TP or an Expert Working Group (EWG) and lead the development of the associated draft standard(s), from the moment the lead steward is assigned to the adoption of the standard. The lead steward is the SC representative and has the responsibility to liaise between the expert drafting group and the SC. The functions of a lead steward vary according to the nature and complexity of the TP or draft standard and the requirements stated in the specification. The lead steward should assist the Secretariat to ensure that the expert drafting group follows the IPPC standard setting process.

The lead steward is expected to attend the EWG or TP meeting when the draft ISPM is first discussed. The lead steward is invited to meetings where draft specification or draft ISPM will be discussed (i.e. SC, SC-7, EWG, TP and CPM⁵⁵ meetings). At meetings when the lead steward is not a member, but the draft specification or draft ISPM will be discussed, and if the steward's participation is deemed necessary by the SC or IPPC Secretariat, funding will be based on the *IPPC Criteria for funding*. If attending the meeting is not possible, the lead steward should consider attending virtually or request the assistant steward attend in his or her place.

The lead steward may seek assistance from the assistant steward with any of the following responsibilities.

⁵²Approved by the SC (November 2006), Paragraph 104, and further modified by the SC (November 2008)

⁵³ICPM-6 (2004), Appendix IX, Paragraph 5

⁵⁴ Meeting report for CPM-7 (2012), Appendixes 4 and 5

⁵⁵Note that the lead steward is not required to attend the CPM meeting when the draft ISPM is presented for adoption because no discussion is expected to take place

Time commitment

The estimated time requirements for the involvement of a lead steward in a single standard is at least eight weeks, including, but not limited to, the following activities:

- reading documents;
- revising the draft specification;
- developing discussion papers;
- attending expert drafting group meetings;
- preparing a presentation for regional workshops on the IPPC;
- responding to member comments and revising the draft ISPM;
- attending SC or SC-7 meetings and briefing SC members as appropriate.

Contracting parties (and the Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) they are members of) are encouraged to support the production of standards by supporting the work of lead stewards whenever possible.

Upon request of the lead steward, the Secretariat will communicate to the FAO representative of the steward's respective country the responsibilities and time needed for the stewardship.

C. Role of the assistant steward(s)

The role of the assistant steward is to assist the lead steward in his or her responsibilities on all aspects of draft ISPM development as described in these guidelines as requested by the lead steward.

The assistant steward is not expected to attend meetings. However, if, at any time, the lead steward is not able to attend a meeting or if he/she is no longer available, the assistant steward may be asked to undertake the lead steward role during a meeting.

The assistant steward should provide written comments, if any, at appropriate times to assist the lead steward in the standard setting process (e.g. ideas for inclusion in the draft standard should be submitted prior to meeting of the drafting group).

The SC reviews the assignment of lead and assistant stewards and may decide that an assistant steward should become the lead steward.

Communication will normally be by e-mail, conference calls or e-decisions or other virtual means and the assistant steward should have access to all documents related to the EWG or TP that he/she is assigned. The assistant steward may also be invited to participate in drafting group meetings virtually if possible.

D. Responsibilities, duties and tasks of the lead steward

Developing the draft specification

A draft specification and literature review must be included with each topic submission. The SC should endeavour to submit draft specifications for member consultation immediately after new topics have been added to the List of topics for IPPC standards by the CPM. In cases where the specification is considered by the SC to require revision, the lead steward is responsible for revising the specification.

Responding to member comments on a specification or draft standard

The lead steward should review member comments according to the following:

- Sufficient time should be allocated when reviewing member comments.
- Lead stewards must respond to all English-language comments. It is the decision of the lead steward to respond to comments in languages other than English.

- The following terminology should be used when responding to member comments and the terms should be entered at the beginning of each stewards response:
 - **INCORPORATED:** for comments that have has been incorporated exactly as written.
 - **MODIFIED:** for comments that have been incorporated, but not exactly as written. When a comment has been or incorporated not exactly as written, the steward's response should provide the reasoning for this decision and be brought to the attention of the SC or SC-7.
 - **CONSIDERED:** for comments that have not been incorporated. When a comment has been considered but not been incorporated, the steward's response should provide the reasoning for this decision and be brought to the attention of the SC or SC-7.
 - **FOR CONSIDERATION BY SC or SC-7:** for comments that require consideration or review by the SC or SC-7. This term also should be used to indicate a comment that was incorporated, but should be brought to the attention of the SC or SC-7.
- Every comment must receive a steward's or TP's response.
- To assist the SC or SC-7, the lead steward may prepare a list of the comments that require SC or SC-7 review. This list should identify (by comment number) every comment that has been identified as **CONSIDERED** and **FOR CONSIDERATION BY SC or SC-7**.
- Responses to member comments on draft ISPMs (other than diagnostic protocols (DPs) and phytosanitary treatments (PTs)) are developed by the lead steward who also revises the draft ISPM accordingly and submits the steward's response to the Secretariat. TP or EWG members could be consulted as needed.
- For DPs and PTs, responses to member comments on draft ISPMs and the revised draft ISPM are developed by the TP lead, in consultation with the lead steward. They must be approved by the panel and submitted by the lead steward to the Secretariat as the TP's responses to member comments.
- The lead steward should also consider and incorporate editorial comments as appropriate.

Prior to the EWG or TP meeting

The lead steward may be asked to:

- provide guidance to the Secretariat and SC in relation to the selection of experts for the EWG or TP;
- liaise with the Secretariat to ensure that discussion papers are produced for the required meeting.

The lead steward may also prepare a draft standard prior to the EWG or TP meeting. This draft standard should be submitted by the lead steward to the Secretariat at least six weeks before the EWG or TP meeting, to allow sufficient analysis and review by all meeting participants.

During the EWG or TP meeting

The lead steward is expected to:

- explain the standard setting process;
- explain the requirements of the specification to the participants and have a good understanding of the history, background, important discussion points and previous decisions on the specification and topic for the standard. If some issues are unclear, the lead steward should discuss the matters with the Secretariat, assistant steward or members of the SC;
- assist the Secretariat in revising the draft standard;
- assist the Secretariat in drafting the meeting report.

After the EWG or TP meeting, the lead steward is responsible for reviewing the meeting report. The lead steward should submit the draft standard to the Secretariat by the due date determined by the Secretariat for review at the May SC meeting. If a draft ISPM is presented to the November SC meeting, the deadlines will be established by the Secretariat.

At the meeting when the SC approves the draft ISPM for member consultation

If not an SC member, the lead steward should be invited to attend the SC meeting. The lead steward is expected to give a verbal summary of the draft standard to date, such as the history, background, important discussion points and previous decisions on the specification and topic for the standard, and the outcomes of the EWG or TP meeting at which the draft standard was drafted. If the lead steward cannot attend the meeting, he/she should provide documentation about the standard and consider attending virtually, request the assistant steward attend in his or her place or brief an SC member.

When the SC does not approve the draft standard for member consultation and returns it to the lead steward, the lead steward should consider all comments received during the meeting and revise the draft standard. The lead steward should re-submit the draft standard to the Secretariat the due date determined by the Secretariat for review at the next SC meeting.

Before regional workshops on the IPPC

Lead stewards should prepare a presentation on the draft standard and submit it to the Secretariat by 15 June. Attendance is not required at regional workshops and any travel costs would be incurred by the lead steward's NPPO or RPPO.

Prior to the SC-7 meeting

See also the section above on responding to member comments.

The steward's responses to member comments, the revised draft ISPM and the steward's summary should be submitted to the Secretariat by 1 February.

If not an SC-7 member, the lead steward should be invited to attend the relevant sessions of SC-7 meeting when the draft standard will be discussed. If attending the meeting is not possible, the lead steward should provide documentation to assist with the discussion on the member comments and consider attending virtually, request the assistant steward attend in his or her place or brief an SC member. When the SC-7 does not recommend the draft standard to the SC and returns it to the lead steward, the lead steward should consider all comments received during the meeting and revise the draft standard. The lead steward should submit the draft standard to the Secretariat the due date determined by the Secretariat for review at the next SC meeting.

After the substantial concerns commenting period closes

See also the section above on responding to member comments.

The lead steward reviews and responds to the substantial concerns and revises the draft ISPM. Then, the lead steward submits the steward's responses to member comments, the revised draft ISPM and the steward's summary to the Secretariat at least two weeks prior to the SC meeting when the SC recommends the draft ISPM to the CPM for adoption.

At the meeting when the SC recommends the draft ISPM to the CPM for adoption

If not an SC member, the lead steward may be invited to attend the SC meeting. If attending the meeting is not possible, the lead steward should consider attending virtually or request the assistant steward attend in his or her place.

When the SC does not recommend the draft standard to the CPM for adoption and returns it to the lead steward, the lead steward should consider all comments received during the meeting and revise the draft standard. The lead steward should submit the draft standard to the Secretariat the due date determined by the Secretariat for review at the next SC meeting.

During the Formal Objection period (ending 14 days before CPM or the 45-day period for DPs)

See also the section above on responding to member comments.

If a formal objection is received, and following the *Criteria to determine whether a formal objection is technically justified*, the SC may request the lead steward to analyse and provide a recommendation to

the SC on how to move forward. If the SC does not recommend the draft standard to the CPM for adoption and returns it to the lead steward, the lead steward should consider all comments received during the meeting and revise the draft standard. The lead steward should submit the draft standard to the Secretariat by the due date determined by the Secretariat for review at the next SC meeting.

At the meeting when the CPM adopts the ISPM

Attendance is not required at CPM and any travel costs would be incurred by the lead steward's NPPO or RPPO.

Appendix 6: Summary of Standards Committee e-decisions (Update May 2013 to November 2013)

1. Summary of the outcome of forums and polls

This appendix provides a summary of the outcome of the forums and polls that the Standards Committee (SC) has discussed on the e-decision webpage since its last meeting in May 2013.

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between May 2013 to November 2013

e-decision number	Title	SC members commenting in the forum	Polls Yes/No
2013_eSC_Nov_01	SC approval of the cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (2007-206A) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	8	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_02	SC approval of the the cold treatment <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. sinensis</i> (2007-206B) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	10	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_03	SC approval of the the cold treatment Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus limon</i> (2007-206C) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	11	No poll yet
2013_eSC_Nov_04	SC approval of the cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus limon</i> (2007-206G) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	12	No poll yet
2013_eSC_Nov_05	SC approval of the cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (2007-206E) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	7	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_06	SC approval of the cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. sinensis</i> (2007-206F) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	7	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_07	SC approval of the cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus paradisi</i> (2007-210) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	7	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_08	SC approval of the cold treatment <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> cultivars and hybrids (2007-212) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	11	No poll yet
2013_eSC_Nov_09	SC review of the explanatory document for ISPM 5 (Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms)	13	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_10	SC approval of the document on the new Framework for Standards to be presented for discussion during the Framework for Standards Task Force meeting	5	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_11	SC approval to request the TPFQ to consider the information from the draft annex on <i>Forest tree seed</i> of the draft ISPM <i>International movement of seed</i> (2009-003) for review and further drafting prior to submission of the draft to the SC in May 2014.	10	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_12	SC approval the draft specification on the Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance (2009-004) for member consultation.	8	7/2
2013_eSC_Nov_13	SC e-decision for approval of the diagnostic protocol for <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Aa on fruits (2004-023), as an annex to ISPM 27: 2006	4	3/0
2013_eSC_Nov_14	SC e-decision for approval of the Vapour heat treatment for <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> on <i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>Reticulatus</i> (2006-110) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption	7	No poll
2013_eSC_Nov_15	SC e-decision for approval of preparation for the SC's discussion on the grain specification in November 2013	8	No poll

2013_eSC_Nov_16 ⁵⁶	SC e-decision for approval of Adoption of international standards: Diagnostic protocol for <i>Tilletia indica</i> Mitra (2004-014) as Annex XX to ISPM 27 (2004-014)	7	7/0
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For more background information on SC e-decisions, please consult the e-decision site on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (<https://www.ippc.int/forums/discussions-between-may-2013-and-october-2013>) and the support documents (<https://www.ippc.int/work-area-pages/electronic-decisions-sc>).

2013_eSC_Nov_01: SC approval of the cold treatment for *Ceratitidis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206A) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

The forum was open from discussion from 29 May to 24 June 2013. Eight SC members commented in the forum and agreed with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC agreed the SC approved the cold treatment for *Ceratitidis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206A) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption.

2013_eSC_Nov_02: SC approval of the cold treatment for *Ceratitidis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206B) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

The Secretariat opened this recommendation for discussion from 29 May to 24 June 2013. Ten SC members commented on it and all agreed with the recommendation. As a consensus was reached, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the cold treatment for *Ceratitidis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206B) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption.

2013_eSC_Nov_03: SC approval of the cold treatment for *Ceratitidis capitata* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206C) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

The forum was open from 29 May to 24 June 2013. Eleven SC members commented on it. Nine members agreed with the recommendation and two members expressed concerns with the treatment.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, a consensus was not reached and the issue was discussed during the 2013 November SC meeting.

2013_eSC_Nov_04: SC approval of the cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

The Secretariat opened the recommendation for discussion from 29 May to 24 June 2013. Twelve SC members commented on it. Ten members agreed with the recommendation and two members expressed concerns with the treatment.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, a consensus was not reached and the issue was discussed during the 2013 November SC meeting.

⁵⁶ This e-decision was submitted only for a poll due to a previous e-decision forum (2013_eSC_May_06). The background information of the 2013_eSC_May_06 e-decision forum can be found at <https://www.ippc.int/work-area-publications/forum-summary-adoption-draft-dp-tilletia-indica-2004-014-0>

2013_eSC_Nov_05: SC approval of the cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) adoption

This treatment was presented to CPM-7 (2012) for adoption but the IPPC Secretariat received formal objections from China⁵⁷ 14 days prior to CPM-7 (2012). Therefore the treatment was not adopted. The SC discussed the issue in its April 2012 meeting report⁵⁸ and requested the TPPT to consider the formal objections and to provide responses for consideration by the SC.

The TPPT reviewed the formal objections and the schedule of the formal objected treatment⁵⁹. During the 2012 December TPPT Nagoya meeting, the panel agreed to a new formula for calculating adjusted means from mean control emergence data, based on statistical advice received by the panel. The new formula provides more favourable results than was the case with the previous formula when using two standard deviations from the mean. The TPPT recommended the Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E) to the SC for adoption by CPM.

The Secretariat opened the recommendation for discussion by the SC from 29 May to 24 June 2013 and TPPT responses to the formal objections were presented to the SC. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses: seven SC members commented on it and all agreed with the recommendation. As a consensus was reached, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption.

2013_eSC_Nov_06: SC approval of the cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

This treatment was presented to CPM-7 (2012) for adoption but the IPPC Secretariat received formal objections from China⁶⁰ 14 days prior to CPM-7 (2012). Therefore the treatment was not adopted. The SC discussed the issue in its April 2012 meeting report⁶¹ and requested the TPPT to consider the formal objections and to provide responses for consideration by the SC.

The TPPT reviewed the formal objections and the schedule of the formal objected treatment⁶². During the 2012 December TPPT Nagoya meeting, the panel agreed to a new formula for calculating adjusted means from mean control emergence data, based on statistical advice received by the panel. The new formula provides more favorable results than was the case with the previous formula when using two standard deviations from the mean. The TPPT recommended the Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F) to the SC for adoption by CPM.

The Secretariat opened the recommendation for discussion by the SC from 29 May to 24 June 2013 and TPPT responses to the formal objections were presented to the SC. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses: seven SC members commented on it and all agreed with the recommendation. As a consensus was reached, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

⁵⁷ CPM 2012/INF 08

⁵⁸ 2012 April SC meeting report, section 3.1: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee>

⁵⁹ 2012 September, 2012 December and 2013 February TPPT meetings: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-phytosanitary-treatments>

⁶⁰ CPM 2012/INF 08

⁶¹ 2012 April SC meeting report, section 3.1: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee>

⁶² 2012 September, 2012 December and 2013 February TPPT meetings: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-phytosanitary-treatments>

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption.

2013_eSC_Nov_07: SC approval of the cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* (2007-210) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

This treatment was presented to CPM-7 (2012) for adoption but the IPPC Secretariat received formal objections from the European Union⁶³ 14 days prior to CPM-7 (2012). Therefore the treatment was not adopted. The SC discussed the issue in its April 2012 meeting report⁶⁴ and requested the TPPT to consider the formal objections and to provide responses for consideration by the SC.

The TPPT reviewed the formal objections and the schedule of the formal objected treatment⁶⁵. During the 2012 December TPPT Nagoya meeting, the panel agreed to a new formula for calculating adjusted means from mean control emergence data, based on statistical advice received by the panel. The new formula provides more favorable results than was the case with the previous formula when using two standard deviations from the mean. The TPPT recommended the Cold treatment *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* (2007-210) to the SC for adoption by CPM.

The Secretariat opened the recommendation for discussion by the SC from 29 May to 24 June 2013 and TPPT responses to the formal objections were presented to the SC. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses: seven SC members commented on it and all agreed with the recommendation. As a consensus was reached, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* (2007-210) to be presented CPM-9 (2014) for adoption.

2013_eSC_Nov_08: SC approval of the cold treatment *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids (2007-212) to be presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

This treatment was presented to CPM-7 (2012) for adoption but the IPPC Secretariat received formal objections from the European Union and Australia⁶⁶ 14 days prior to CPM-7 (2012). Therefore the treatment was not adopted. The SC discussed the issue in its April 2012 meeting report⁶⁷ and requested the TPPT to consider the formal objections and to provide responses for consideration by the SC.

The TPPT reviewed the formal objections and the schedule of the formal objected treatment⁶⁸. During the 2012 December TPPT Nagoya meeting, the panel agreed to a new formula for calculating adjusted means from mean control emergence data, based on statistical advice received by the panel. The new formula provides more favorable results than was the case with the previous formula when using two standard deviations from the mean. The TPPT recommended the Cold treatment *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* (2007-210) to the SC for adoption by CPM.

⁶³ CPM 2012/INF 08

⁶⁴ 2012 April SC meeting report, section 3.1: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee>

⁶⁵ 2012 September, 2012 December and 2013 February TPPT meetings: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-phytosanitary-treatments>

⁶⁶ CPM 2012/INF 08

⁶⁷ 2012 April SC meeting report, section 3.1: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee>

⁶⁸ 2012 September, 2012 December and 2013 February TPPT meetings: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-phytosanitary-treatments>

The Secretariat opened the recommendation for discussion by the SC from 29 May to 24 June 2013 and TPPT responses to the formal objections were presented to the SC. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses: eleven SC members commented on it. Ten agreed with the above recommendation and one SC member had a concern regarding the research and techniques used to develop this cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, a consensus was not reached and the issue was discussed during the 2013 November SC meeting.

2013_eSC_Nov_09: E-decision for the SC review of the explanatory document for ISPM 5 (Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms)

The forum was open from 10 June to 1 July 2013. No poll was done following this forum. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses. 9 SC members expressed their support to the document without further comments, and 4 SC members with additional comments.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC agreed with the content of the explanatory document, which was modified by the Secretariat as per the comments received and published on the IPP.

2013_eSC_Nov_10: SC e-decision for document on the new Framework for Standards to be presented for discussion during the Framework for Standards Task Force meeting

The Secretariat opened this recommendation for discussion from 09 to 23 August 2013. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses: five SC members commented on it and all agreed with the above recommendation. As a consensus was reached, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the document on the new Framework for Standards to be presented for discussion during the Framework for Standards Task Force meeting. The meeting was held in Ottawa, Canada (18-20 September 2013).

2013_eSC_Nov_11: SC e-decision for seeking approval for TPFQ to work on a Draft annex on forest tree seed for the draft ISPM on the *International movement of seed* (2009-003)

The Secretariat opened this recommendation for discussion from 9 to 24 September 2013. Ten SC members commented on it and all agreed with the above recommendation. As a consensus was reached, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC requested the TPFQ to consider the information from the draft annex on *Forest tree seed* of the draft ISPM *International movement of seed* (2009-003) for review and further drafting.

2013_eSC_Nov_12: SC e-decision for the approval the draft specification on the Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance (2009-004) for member consultation.

Forum Summary

The forum was open from 10 to 25 September 2013. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses. 8 SC members commented in the forum. 4 SC members expressed their approval to send

the draft for member consultation without comments, and 4 SC members expressed further comments. Comments submitted by SC members through the e-decision forum were considered by the steward who revised the draft specification to take them into account.

Poll Summary

A poll was open from 22 to 30 October 2013. The draft specification as revised by the steward was provided as a supporting document for the poll. The SC provided responses to the poll question: Do you agree to approve the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance* (2009-004) for member consultation?

According to the poll results, 7 SC members agreed to have the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance* (2009-004) to be sent to member consultation. However 2 SC disagreed. While they agreed with the need of revision of ISPM 6:1997, they thought the draft specification was not ready for member consultation. They raised a concern about the clarity of some terms included in the draft (e.g., "requirements" for surveillance, "types of pest", "border surveillance programmes", etc.). Furthermore, it seemed unnecessary to them to include "financial mechanisms for funding" programmes to be addressed by the EWG when revising the ISPM; this should be a matter of each NPPO.

SC decision

As there was no consensus to approve the draft specification for member consultation, the issue was discussed during the 2013 November SC meeting.

2013_eSC_Nov_13: SC e-decision for approval of the diagnostic protocol for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruits (2004-023), as an annex to ISPM 27: 2006, to be submitted to the 45-days notification period

Forum Summary

The forum was initially open from 10 to 24 September 2013. A one week deadline extension, until 01 October 2013 was made.

The Secretariat reviewed SC members responses. 4 SC members commented in the forum and they all agreed to approve the diagnostic protocol for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruits (2004-023), as an annex to ISPM 27: 2006, to be submitted to the 45-days notification period.

Poll Summary

Even with an SC consensus in the forum discussion, the Secretariat opened the 2013_eSC_Nov_13 e-decision poll for one week from 08 to 15 October 2013 using the SC restricted work area on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/polls/poll-2013escnov13-adoption-international-standards-diagnostic-protocol-phylllosticta-citricarpa>) once the Secretariat understands that it is a need of a broader SC representation on this decision since this is the first draft diagnostic protocol submitted to the SC for adoption, on behalf of the CPM, according to the new Standard Setting process.

The SC provided responses to the forum question: Do you agree to approve the diagnostic protocol for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruits (2004-023), as an annex to ISPM 27: 2006, to be submitted to the 45-days notification period?

SC decision

According to the poll result, wherein 3 SC members answered "YES" to the poll question, the diagnostic protocol for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruits (2004-023) was approved and will be submitted to the 45-days notification period, from 15 December 2013 to 30 January 2014.

2013_eSC_Nov_14: SC e-decision for approval of the Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucurbitae* on *Cucumis melo* var. *Reticulatus* (2006-110) for CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

The forum was open during the period 3–18 October 2013. The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses: seven SC members commented on the recommendation and all of these seven agreed with it. As a consensus was reached, a poll does not need to take place.

Two SC members recommended the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) explanation document (position paper), *Most thermotolerant stage of Tephritidae*, be posted on the TPPT IPP page for information, and the IPPC Secretariat will comply with this request.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucurbitae* on *Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus* (2006-110) to be presented for CPM-9 (2014) adoption.

2013_eSC_Nov_15: SC e-decision for approval of preparation for the SC's discussion on the grain specification in November 2013

The forum was open from 07 to 21 October 2013.

The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses. 8 SC members commented in the forum and they all supported the proposed approach taken by the Chairperson.

SC decision

As there was support to the proposed approach taken by the SC Chairperson for the SC 2013 November meeting regarding the *International movement of grain* (2008-007) specification, the SC Chairperson revised the document taking into account all the comments provided. This document was presented to the SC 2013 November meeting (30_SC_2013_Nov) and also to the grain strategic experts.

2013_eSC_Nov_16: SC e-decision for approval of Adoption of international standards: Diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* Mitra (2004-014) as Annex XX to ISPM 27 (2004-014)

Forum Summary

The forum was open from 20 February to 06 March 2013, a SC e-decision forum (2013_eSC_May_06) was opened for the approval for adoption the draft DP on *Tilletia indica* Mitra (2004-014) by the SC using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP). The 2013_eSC_May_06 forum did not reach a consensus and the draft DP was addressed back to the TPDP for technical consideration. The forum summary can be found on the IPP work area: <https://www.ippc.int/work-area-publications/forum-summary-adoption-draft-dp-tilletia-indica-2004-014-0>.

Poll Summary

The TPDP during its 2013 June meeting reviewed the draft DP taking into account the member consultation comments and the SC comments made during the SC e-decision (2013_eSC_May_06). The revised draft DP was submitted to the SC for a one week poll (2013_eSC_Nov_16) from 17 to 24 October 2013. For more background information, please consult the e-decision site on the IPP (URL: <https://www.ippc.int/polls/2013escnov16-adoption-international-standards-diagnostic-protocol-tilletia-indica-mitra-2004>

SC decision

The SC provided responses to the poll question: Do you agree to approve the diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* Mitra (2004-014) as an annex to ISPM 27: 2006, to be submitted to the 45-days notification period?

According to the poll result, wherein 7 SC members answered “YES” to the poll question, the diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* Mitra was approved and will be submitted to the 45-days notification period, from 15 December 2013 to 30 January 2014.

Appendix 7: Draft Appendix on Electronic phytosanitary certificates

[1] Electronic phytosanitary certificates, information on standard XML schemas, and exchange mechanisms (Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011) (2006-003)

[2]

Status box <i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i>	
Date of this document	2013-11-25
Document category	Draft ISPM: Appendix 1 to ISPM 12:2011
Current document stage	2013-11: to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption
Major stages	<p>2006-04 CPM-1 added topic revision of ISPM 7 and 12 (2006-003)</p> <p>2006-11 Standards Committee (SC) approved specification 38 (Revision of ISPM 7 and 12)</p> <p>2011-02 CPM-6 adopted revisions to ISPM 7 and 12 (see publication history of adopted ISPMs for details), Appendix 1 unfinished</p> <p><u>Appendix 1 history</u></p> <p>2011-06 open-ended working group on electronic certification</p> <p>2012-02 Steward and IPPC steering committee on ePhyto drafted text for the Appendix 1</p> <p>2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for member consultation</p> <p>2012-06 Submitted for member consultation</p> <p>2012-10 Member comments compiled and submitted to steward</p> <p>2012-11 Steward revised draft based on member comments</p> <p>2013-05 SC-7 approved draft for substantial concerns commenting period</p> <p>2013-6 Submitted for substantial concerns commenting period</p> <p>2013-10 Comments compiled, submitted to steward and steward revised draft based on the comments</p> <p>2013-11 SC approved draft to be submitted to CPM-9 for adoption</p>
Steward history	2006-11 SC: Sakamura, Motoi (JP), Steward
Notes	<p>2012-05-14 Edited</p> <p>2012-09 Additions from IPPC EWG in Paris</p> <p>2013-03 TPG reviewed comments</p> <p>2013-05-21 Edited</p> <p>2013-10-21 Secretariat edited draft as revised by steward following substantial concerns</p> <p>2013-11-25 Edited</p>

[3] **Introduction**

[4] Electronic phytosanitary certificates¹ are the electronic equivalents of phytosanitary certificates in paper form and may be used if they are accepted by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country. When electronic phytosanitary certificates are issued by the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country, they should be made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country.

[5] All the requirements and procedures in this standard apply to electronic phytosanitary certificates.

[6] When using electronic phytosanitary certificates, NPPOs should develop a system for the issuance, transmission and receipt of electronic phytosanitary certificates that uses Extensible Markup Language

(XML), standardized message structure and contents, and standardized exchange protocols.

[7] This appendix provides guidance on these elements and refers to a page on the IPPC website (<http://ePhyto.ippc.int>) that provides links to further details – both IPPC and external websites and documents – on the information contained in this appendix. These links are referred to in the text as “Link 1”, “Link 2” and so forth.

[8] The system should include the following harmonized components to generate electronic phytosanitary certificates.

[9] **1. XML Message Structure**

[10] NPPOs should use the World Wide Web Consortium’s (WC3) XML (Link 1) for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certification data.

[11] The phytosanitary XML message structure is based on the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) XML schema (Link 2) and on XML data mapping, which indicates where the phytosanitary certification data should be placed in the XML schema.

[12] The phytosanitary XML data mapping enables the generation of an electronic phytosanitary certificate for export (Link 3) and an electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export (Link 4).

[13] **2. XML Schema Contents**

[14] To facilitate automatic electronic communication and processing of phytosanitary certification data, NPPOs are encouraged to use standardized (harmonized) terms, codes and text for the data elements associated with the XML message for electronic phytosanitary certificates.

[15] The use of free (i.e. non-standardized) text should be limited when appropriate codes are available.

[16] For dates and country names, harmonized text is available and no free text is anticipated to be required.

[17] For scientific names of plants and pests, consignment description, treatments, additional declarations and points of entry, extensive lists of harmonized terms, codes and text are being developed and will be available. Free text may be inserted if the appropriate term, text or value does not appear in the lists.

[18]

The process for maintaining and updating the lists of harmonized terms is being developed and will be described on the IPPC website (<http://ePhyto.ippc.int>). NPPOs will be requested to submit proposals for new harmonized terms using this process.

[19] For data elements other than those above, no harmonization of terms and text is needed and therefore free text may be entered.

[20] Further details on the information to be entered for the data elements in the XML message are provided in the following subsections.

[21] **2.1 Country names**

[22] For the names of countries (i.e. the country of origin, export, re-export, transit and destination) it is encouraged that the two-letter country codes of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (Link 6) be used.

[23] **2.2 Scientific names of plants and pests**

[24] For the scientific names of the plants in the consignment, the plants from which plant products were derived, and the regulated pests, the use of the database of scientific names available on the IPPC website (<http://ePhyto.ippc.int>) (Link 7) is encouraged.

[25] **2.3 Description of consignment**

[26] The type of commodity and the type of packaging should be included in the description of the

consignment. It is encouraged that] the commodity be described using IPPC commodity terminology (*Link 8*). It is also encouraged that the type of packaging be described using the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Recommendation 21 (*Link 9*).

[27] Other elements of the description of the consignment may include, where possible:

[28] - weight, volume and height (which is encouraged to be described using UNECE Recommendation 20 (*Link 10*))

[29] - declared means of conveyance (which is encouraged to be described using UNECE Recommendation 19 (*Link 16*))

[30] - declared point of entry (which is encouraged to be described using the United Nations Code for Trade and Transportation Locations (UN/LOCODE) (*Link 15*)) or country name.

[31] **2.4 Treatments**

[32] It is encouraged that treatment types be specified using the IPPC's harmonized terms for treatment types (*Link 11*). Active ingredients are encouraged to be specified using the pesticide index of the Codex Alimentarius (*Link 12*). Other parameters (e.g. concentration, dosage, temperature, and duration of exposure) are encouraged to be described using UNECE Recommendation 20 (*Link 13*).

[33] **2.5 Additional declarations**

[34] Recommended standardized wording for additional declarations is provided in Appendix 2 and it is encouraged to be described using IPPC codes for additional declarations (*Link 14*). Free text may be used to supplement the additional declarations indicated on the IPPC website or to describe additional declarations that have not been standardized.

[35] **2.6 Name of authorized officer**

[36] The name of the authorized officer issuing the electronic phytosanitary certificates should be included in each types of electronic phytosanitary certificate.

[37] **3. Secure Data Exchange Mechanisms**

[38] NPPOs are responsible for the security of their national information technology (IT) system used for generating electronic phytosanitary certificates.

[39] During transmission, the data should be encrypted to ensure that the electronic exchange of the electronic phytosanitary certification data between NPPOs is secure and authenticated. NPPOs should use a secure protocol with a minimum 128-bit encryption. Before transmission, the electronic phytosanitary certification data may be subjected to additional encryption (*Link 17*) that remains intact after transmission.

[40] Transmission of data over the Internet from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country should be performed using secure IT mechanisms (e.g. Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP), Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Representative State Transfer (REST)) using systems that are mutually compatible.

[41] The NPPO of the exporting country should make available to the exporter the actual electronic phytosanitary certificate number for the consignment.

[42] Communication on the status of the message exchange between NPPOs should follow UN/CEFACT recommended standard messages (*Link 18*).

[43] NPPOs are responsible for developing and maintaining their systems for exchanging electronic phytosanitary certification data. In cases where an exchange mechanism is suspended due to maintenance or unexpected system failure, the NPPO should notify other NPPOs as soon as possible.

[44] **4. Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export**

[45] In paper-only systems, the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy should be available as an attachment to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. In the situation where paper and electronic phytosanitary certificates are both in use, the following requirements should be met.

[46] **4.1 Electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export with original phytosanitary certificate for**

export in electronic form

[47] When both the phytosanitary certificate for export and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export are in electronic form, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export should be attached electronically to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

[48] **4.2 Electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export with original phytosanitary certificate in paper form**

[49] When the original phytosanitary certificate for export is in paper form and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is in electronic form, a scan of the original phytosanitary certificate for export (in PDF or other non-editable format) should be attached to the electronic phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

[50] **4.3 Paper phytosanitary certificate for re-export with original phytosanitary certificate in electronic form**

[51] When the original phytosanitary certificate for export is in electronic form and the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is in paper form, the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export should be printed and validated by the NPPO of the country of re-export by stamping, dating and countersigning. The printed version of the electronic phytosanitary certificate for export becomes a certified copy and should then, in paper form, be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

[52] **5. Management of Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates Issued by NPPOs**

[53] **5.1 Retrieval issues**

[54] If the NPPO of the importing country is unable to retrieve the electronic phytosanitary certificates, the NPPO of the exporting country should resubmit the original electronic phytosanitary certificates at the request of the NPPO of the importing country.

[55] **5.2 Alteration and replacement**

[56] If any of the information in electronic phytosanitary certificates needs to be altered after their issuance, the original electronic phytosanitary certificates should be revoked and replacement electronic phytosanitary certificates (*Link 5*) with alterations should be issued as described in this standard.

[57] **5.3 Cancelled dispatch**

[58] If the NPPO of the exporting country becomes aware of a consignment that is not dispatched after the issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates, the NPPO of the exporting country should revoke the associated electronic phytosanitary certificates.

[59] **5.4 Certified copy**

[60] Certified copies of electronic phytosanitary certificates are printouts of the electronic phytosanitary certification data that are validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by an NPPO attesting the authenticity of the data.

[61] The printouts should be in the format that follows the standardized wording provided by the IPPC model phytosanitary certificates and recognized as phytosanitary certificates. However, the printouts may be XML data in XML format if accepted by the NPPO of the importing country.

[62] **6. Declared Name and Address of Consignee**

[63] In the case of paper phytosanitary certificates, for “Declared name and address of consignee” the term “To order” may be used in instances where the consignee is not known and the NPPO of the importing country permits use of the term.

[64] With electronic phytosanitary certificates, the consignment information may arrive in the importing country well before the consignment arrives, which will allow pre-entry verification of the electronic phytosanitary certification data.

[65] Instead of using the “To order” option, NPPOs are encouraged to require the electronic phytosanitary certificates to include the name and address of a contact person in the importing country responsible for the consignment.

[66] **Footnote 1:** The IPPC refers to a “phytosanitary certificate” for export purposes and a “phytosanitary certificate for re-export” for re-export purposes. In order to keep the use of these terms simple and clear in this appendix “electronic phytosanitary certificate for export” and “electronic phytosanitary certificate for

re-export” are used. The term “electronic phytosanitary certificates” (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate.”

Appendix 8: Draft ISPM on Fruit fly host status

[1] Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)

[2] Status box

[3] *This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.*

Date of this document	2013-11-20
Document category	Draft ISPM from TPFF
Current document stage	2013-11: to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption
Major stages	<p>2006-11 SC added the topic Determination of host susceptibility for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)</p> <p>2009-05 SC revised draft text and approved for MC</p> <p>2010-02 Sent for MC</p> <p>2010-04 SC revised and approved specification 50</p> <p>2010-10 TPFF drafted text</p> <p>2011-05 SC reviewed and returned draft to TPFF</p> <p>2011-08 TPFF revised draft text</p> <p>2012-04 SC approved draft for MC</p> <p>2012-06 Draft Submitted for MC</p> <p>2013-05 SC-7 approved for SCCP</p> <p>2013-11 SC approved draft to be submitted to CPM-9 for adoption</p>
Steward history	<p>2010-04 SC: Pereira-Cardoso, Rui (IAEA, Steward)</p> <p>2008-11 SC: Enkerlin, Walther (NAPPO, Steward)</p> <p>2006-11 SC: Ribeiro e Silva, Odilson (BR, Steward)</p>
Notes	2013-11-20 Edited

[4] CONTENTS

[5] [To be inserted]

[6] Adoption

[7] This standard was adopted by the [Xth] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 20-].

[8] INTRODUCTION

[9] Scope

[10] This standard provides guidelines for the determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) and describes three categories of host status of fruit to fruit flies.

[11] Fruit as referred to in this standard covers fruit in the botanical sense, including such fruits that are sometimes called vegetables (e.g. tomato and melon).

[12] This standard includes methodologies for surveillance under natural conditions and field trials under semi-natural conditions that should be used to determine the host status of undamaged fruit to fruit flies for cases where host status is uncertain. This standard does not address requirements to protect plants against the introduction and spread of fruit flies.

[13] References

- [14] ISPM 2.** 2007. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [15] ISPM 5.** *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [16] ISPM 11.** 2013. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [17] ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [18] ISPM 30.** 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [19] ISPM 35.** 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[20] Definitions

- [21]** Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). In this standard, the following additional definitions apply:

[22] host status (of fruit to a fruit fly)	Classification of a plant species or cultivar as being a natural host, conditional host or non-host for a fruit fly species
[23] natural host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that has been scientifically found to be infested by the target fruit fly species under natural conditions and able to sustain its development to viable adults
[24] conditional host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain its development to viable adults under defined permissive conditions as concluded from the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard
[25] non-host (of fruit to a fruit fly)	A plant species or cultivar that has not been found to be infested by the target fruit fly species or is not able to sustain its development to viable adults under natural conditions or under the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard

[26] Outline of Requirements

- [27]** This standard describes requirements for determining the host status of a particular fruit to a particular fruit fly species and designates three categories of host status: natural host, conditional host and non-host.
- [28]** Requirements for determining host status include:
- [29]**
 - accurate identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit and, for field trials, control fruit from a known natural host
 - [30]**
 - specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and experimental design under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches) to determine host status and specify the conditions of the fruit (including physiological) to be evaluated
 - [31]**
 - observation of fruit fly survival at each stage of its development
 - [32]**
 - establishment of procedures for holding and handling the fruit for host status determination

- [33] • evaluation of experimental data and interpretation of results.

[34] BACKGROUND

[35] Fruit flies are economically important pests and the application of phytosanitary measures is often required to allow movement of their host fruit in trade (ISPM 26:2006; ISPM 30:2008; ISPM 35:2012). The host status of fruit is an important element of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) (ISPM 2: 2007; ISPM 11:2013). Categories of and procedures for determining host status should therefore be harmonized.

[36] It is important to note that host status may change over time because of changes in biological conditions.

[37] When host status is uncertain there is a particular need to provide harmonized guidance to national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) for determining the host status of fruit to fruit flies. Historical evidence, pest interception records and scientific literature generally may provide sufficient information on host status, without the need for additional larval field surveillance or field trials. However, historical records and published reports may sometimes be unreliable, for example:

- [38] • Fruit fly species and plant species or cultivars may have been incorrectly identified and reference specimens may not be available for verification.
- [39] • Collection records may be incorrect or dubious (e.g. host status based (i) the catch from a trap placed on a fruit plant; (ii) damaged fruit; (iii) simply finding larvae inside fruit; or (iv) cross-contamination of samples)."
- [40] • Important details may have been omitted (e.g. cultivar, stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection, sanitary condition of the orchard).
- [41] • Development of larvae to viable adults may not have been verified.

[42] Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in the determination of fruit fly host status. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for the determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities.

[43] Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status. Surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling does not interfere with the natural behaviour of fruit flies and takes into account high levels of variability in the fruit, fruit fly behaviour and periods of activity. Fruit sampling includes the collection of fruit and the rearing of fruit flies on it to determine if the fruit is a host to the fruit fly (i.e. if the fruit can sustain fruit fly development to viable adults).

[44] Field trials under semi-natural conditions allow fruit flies to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour, and because the fruit remains attached to the plant it does not degrade rapidly during the trials. However, field trials under semi-natural conditions can be resource-intensive and may be compromised by environmental variables.

[45] Results of field trials carried out in a certain area may be extrapolated to comparable areas if the target fruit fly species and the physiological condition of the fruit are similar, so that fruit fly host status determined in one area does not need to be repeated in a separate but similar area.

[46] GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

[47] Determining to which of the three categories of host status (natural host, conditional host and non-host) a fruit belongs can be done through the following steps, as is outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1):

[48] **A.** When existing biological or historical information provides sufficient evidence that the fruit does not support infestation¹ and development to viable adults, no further surveys or field trials should be required and the plant should be categorized as a non-host.

[49] **B.** When existing biological and historical information provides sufficient evidence that the fruit supports infestation and development to viable adults, no further surveys or field trials should be required and the plant should be categorized as a natural host.

[50] **C.** When the evidence is inconclusive, appropriate field surveillance by fruit sampling or field trials should be used to determine host status. Surveillance and trials may lead to one of the following results:

[51] **C1.** If infestation with development to viable adults is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, the plant should be categorized as a natural host.

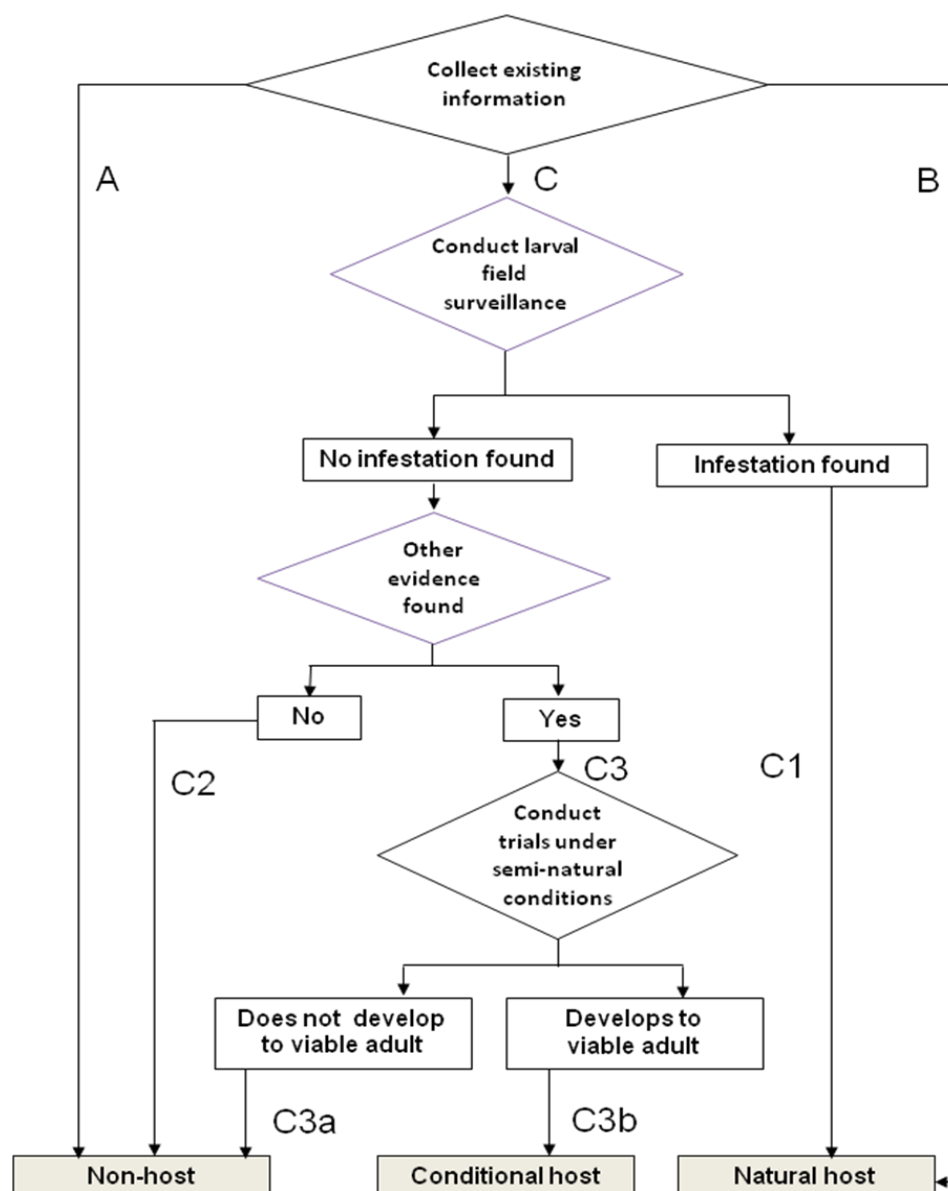
[52] **C2.** If no infestation is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, and no further information indicates that the fruit has the potential to become infested, the plant may be categorized as a non-host.

[53] **C3.** When no infestation is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, but available biological or historical information indicates that the fruit has the potential to become infested, additional field trials under semi-natural conditions may be needed to assess whether the target fruit fly can develop to viable adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar.

[54] **C3a.** If the target fruit fly species does not develop to viable adults, the plant should be categorized as a non-host.

[55] **C3b.** If the target fruit fly species does develop to viable adult, the plant should be categorized as a conditional host.

[56]



[57] **Figure 1.** Steps for fruit fly host status determination.

[58] SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

[59] Host status may be determined from historical production records or from trade or interception data indicating natural infestations. Where historical data do not provide clear determination of host status, surveillance by fruit sampling should be conducted to gather evidence of natural infestations and development to viable adults, or trials under semi-natural field conditions may be required. In cases where host status has not been scientifically determined by surveillance, or when there is a particular need to

determine if a fruit is a conditional host or a non-host, trials conducted under semi-natural field conditions may be required.

[60] Artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests in which fruit flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes and thereby may become more susceptible to infestation. The detection of infestation in laboratory tests for the determination of host status may therefore be misleading. In addition, it has been widely documented that under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any fruit presented to them and, in most cases, the larvae will develop into viable adults. Therefore, laboratory tests may be sufficient for demonstrating non-host status, but are inappropriate for demonstrating natural or conditional host status.

[61] The following elements are important considerations in planning field trials:

- [62] • the identity of the plant species (including cultivars where appropriate) and the target fruit fly species
- [63] • the physical and physiological variability of the fruit in the growing area
- [64] • past chemical usage in the fruit production area
- [65] • target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, and relevant harvest and export periods
- [66] • relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information
- [67] • the origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used
- [68] • known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls
- [69] • separate field trials where appropriate for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required
- [70] • separate field trials for each cultivar of the fruit if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to infestation
- [71] • the placing of field trials in the fruit production areas
- [72] • all field trials should comply with sound statistical practice.

[73] **1. Natural Host Status Determination Using Surveillance by Fruit Sampling**

[74] Fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status. The status of a natural host can be determined based on confirmation of natural infestation and development to viable adults by sampling fruit during the harvest period.

[75] Fruit samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, as well as of physiological and physical stages.

[76] **2. Host Status Determination Using Field Trials under Semi-natural Conditions**

[77] The objective of field trials is to determine host status under specified conditions of a fruit that has been determined not to be a natural host. Trials may include the use of field cages, greenhouses (including glass, plastic and screen houses) and bagged fruit-bearing branches.

[78] The emergence of a viable adult in any one replicate of a field trial under semi-natural conditions indicates that the fruit is a conditional host.

[79] The following subsections outline elements that should be taken into account when designing field trials.

[80] **2.1 Fruit sampling**

[81] The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in field trials:

- [82] • Where possible, sampling should target fruit suspected of being infested. Otherwise, sampling protocols should be based on principles of randomness and replication and be appropriate for any statistical analysis performed.

- [83] • Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. They should also account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the proposed area from where the fruit will be moved. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness, and appropriate confidence level, should be specified.

[84] **2.2 Fruit flies**

[85] The following requirements apply to operational procedures pertaining to the fruit flies used in field trials:

- [86] • Taxonomic identification of the fruit flies used for the field trials should be performed and voucher specimens be preserved.
- [87] • Basic information on target fruit fly species, including normal period of development and known hosts in the specific production area, should be compiled.
- [88] • The use of wild populations for the field trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony used should not be older than five generations at the initiation of the trial, whenever possible. The fruit fly population may be maintained on substrate, but the generation to be used in the trial should be reared on the natural host to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. Flies used in experimental replicates should all come from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort).
- [89] • The fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit whenever possible.
- [90] • Pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined before the field trials so that mated female flies are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential.
- [91] • The age of the adult female and male flies should be recorded on the mating date and at the beginning of the field trials.
- [92] • The number of mated female flies required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size, female fecundity and field trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate trial should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other field trial conditions.
- [93] • The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be based on fruit fly oviposition behaviour.
- [94] • An individual female fly should be used only once.
- [95] • The number of adults dying during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of the same population and generation (i.e. cohort). High adult mortality may indicate unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of field trial fruit (e.g. residual pesticides). In such cases, the trials should be repeated under more favourable conditions.

[96] In repeated field trials, fruit flies should be of a similar physiological age and have been reared under the same conditions.

[97] **2.3 Fruit**

[98] The following requirements apply to the fruit used in field trials. The fruit should be:

- [99] • of the same species and cultivar as the fruit to be moved
- [100] • from the same production area, or an area representative of it, as the fruit to be moved
- [101] • practically free from pesticides deleterious to fruit flies and from baits, dirt, other fruit flies and pests
- [102] • free from any mechanical or natural damage
- [103] • of a specified commercial grade regarding colour, size and physiological condition
- [104] • at an appropriate, specified stage of maturity (e.g. dry weight or sugar content).

[105] 2.4 Controls

[106] Fruit of known natural hosts at known stage of maturity are required as controls for all field trials. These may be of different species or genera from the target fruit species. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging or from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in controls and experimental replicates (including control) should all come from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort).

[107] Controls are used to:

- [108] • verify that female flies are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour
- [109] • indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a natural host
- [110] • indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the field trial conditions in a natural host
- [111] • confirm that environmental conditions for infestation are appropriate

[112] 2.5 Field trial design

[113] For this standard, field trials use field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches. Trials should be appropriate for evaluating how the physical and physiological condition of the fruit may affect host status.

[114] Flies are released into large mesh field cages that enclose whole fruit-bearing plants or mesh bags that enclose the parts of plants with the fruit. Alternatively, fruit-bearing plants may be placed in greenhouses into which flies are released. The fruit-bearing plants can be grown in the enclosures or be introduced as potted plants for the trials. It is important to note that because female fruit flies are artificially confined within the specific enclosure under observation, they may be forced to lay eggs in the fruit of a conditional host.

[115] Field trials should be conducted under conditions appropriate for fruit fly activity, especially oviposition, as follows:

[116] Field cages and greenhouses should be of an appropriate size and a design to ensure confinement of the adults and trial plants, allow adequate airflow, and allow conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour.

- [117] • Adults should be provided with satisfactory and sufficient food and water.
- [118] • Environmental conditions should be optimal and be recorded during the period of the field trials.
- [119] • Male flies may be kept in cages or greenhouses with the female flies if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition.
- [120] • Natural enemies to the target fruit fly species should be removed from the cages before initiating the trials and re-entry should be prevented.
- [121] • Cages should be secured from other consumers of fruits (e.g. birds and monkeys).
- [122] • For controls, fruit from known natural hosts can be hung on branches of plants (not on the branches with test fruit). Controls must be separated from tested fruits (in separate field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches) to ensure the trial is not a choice test.
- [123] • The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies in field cages, bags or greenhouses.
- [124] • The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude as far as possible any interference from chemicals deleterious to fruit flies.
- [125] • A replicate should be a bag or cage, preferably on one plant at the experimental unit.
- [126] • Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies immediately replaced with live flies from the same population and generation (i.e. cohort) to maintain the same fruit fly incidence.

[127] • The fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development.

[128] • After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.

[129] The sample size to be used to achieve the confidence level should be pre-determined using scientific references.

[130] 3. Fruit Handling for Fruit Fly Development and Emergence

[131] Fruit collected under natural conditions (surveillance by fruit sampling) and semi-natural conditions (field trials), as well as control fruit, should be kept until larval development is complete. This period may vary with temperature and host status. Fruit handling and holding conditions should maximize fruit fly survival and be specified in the sampling protocol or experimental design of the field trial.

[132] Fruit should be kept in an insect-proof facility or container under conditions that ensure pupal survival, including:

[133] • appropriate temperature and relative humidity

[134] • suitable pupation medium.

[135] Furthermore, conditions should facilitate accurate collection of larvae and pupae, and viable adults emerging from the fruit.

[136] Data to be recorded include:

[137] 1. daily physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility

[138] 2. dates and numbers of larvae and pupae collected from the test fruit and the control fruit, noting that:

[139] • the medium may be sieved at the end of the holding period

[140] • at the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae; depending on the fruit decay stage, it may be necessary to transfer the larvae to an adequate pupation medium

[141] • all or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities recorded

[142] 3. emergence dates and numbers of all adults by species, including any abnormal adult flies.

[143] 4. Data Analysis

[144] Data from larval surveillance and field trials may be analysed quantitatively to determine, for example:

[145] • levels of infestation (e.g. number of larvae per fruit, number of larvae per kilogram of fruit, percentage of infested fruit) at a specific confidence level

[146] • development time of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults

[147] • percentage of adult emergence.

[148] 5. Record-Keeping and Publication

[149] The NPPO should keep appropriate records of larval field surveillance and field trials to determine host status, including:

[150] • scientific name of the target fruit fly

[151] • scientific name of the plant species or name of the cultivar

[152] • location of the production area of the fruit (including geographic coordinates)

[153] • location of voucher specimens of the target fruit fly (to be kept in an official collection)

[154] • origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony used for the field trials

- [155] • physical and physiological condition of the fruit tested for infestation by fruit flies
- [156] • experimental design, trials conducted, dates, locations
- [157] • raw data, statistical calculations and interpretation of results
- [158] • key scientific references used
- [159] • additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.
- [160] Records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.
- [161] Research should, as far as possible, be peer reviewed and published in a scientific journal or otherwise made available.
- [162] **This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.**
- [163] **APPENDIX 1: Bibliography**
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determination of fruit fly host status as a treatment. Wellington, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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- [185] **Footnote 1:** Henceforward, “infestation” refers to infestation of a fruit by a target fruit fly species.

Appendix 9: Draft Annex on Control measures within a FF-PFA

[1] Draft Annex to ISPM 26: Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (2009-007)

<p>Status box</p> <p><i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i></p>	
<p>Date of this document</p>	<p>2013-11-22</p>
<p>Document category</p>	<p>Draft Annex to ISPM 26</p>
<p>Current document stage</p>	<p>2013-11: to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption</p>
<p>Major stages</p>	<p>2009-11 SC introduced topic Establishment and maintenance of regulated areas upon outbreak detection in fruit fly free areas (2009-007) 2010-03 CPM-5 added topic (2009-007) 2010-11 SC approved draft specification for MC 2011-02 Sent for MC then steward revised draft specification 2011-05 SC revised and approved specification 53 2011-08 TPF developed draft text 2012-04 SC revised and approved draft for MC 2012-06 Submitted for MC 2013-03 TPG reviewed comments 2013-05 SC-7 approved for SCCP 2013-10 Sent for SCCP then steward revised draft specification 2013-11 SC approved draft to be submitted to CPM-9 for adoption</p>
<p>Steward history</p>	<p>2013-05 SC Aliaga, Julie (US, Steward), Castro-Dorochessi, Soledad (CL, Assistant Steward) 2012-11 SC Gonzalez, Jaime (CL, Steward) 2012-11 SC Aliaga, Julie (US, Assistant Steward), Castro-Dorochessi, Soledad (CL, Assistant Steward) 2011-05 SC Rossel, Bart (AU) 2011-05 SC Gonzalez, Jaime (CL, Technical Steward) 2009-11 SC Gonzalez, Jaime (CL)</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>2013-11-22 Edited</p>

[3] This annex was adopted by the XXth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [month] [year].

[4] This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[5] **ANNEX Z: Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (Year)**

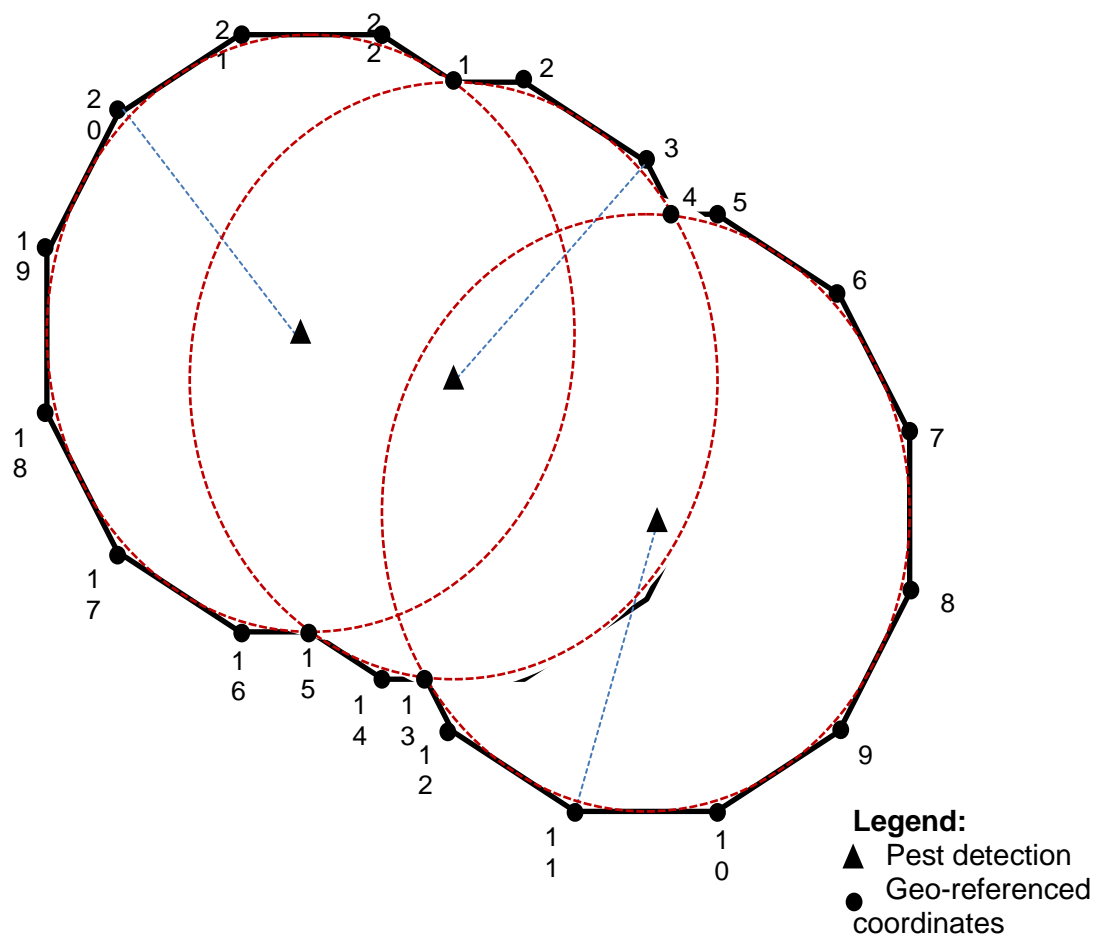
[6] **BACKGROUND**

[7] A fruit fly (Tephritidae) outbreak detected in a fruit fly-pest free area (FF-PFA) may pose a risk for those importing countries where the fruit fly species is considered a quarantine pest. This annex describes control measures to be taken in a fruit fly eradication area established within an FF-PFA in the event of an

outbreak.

- [8] Corrective actions and other phytosanitary measures that may be used in an eradication area within an FF-PFA are covered by this standard.
- [9] The eradication area and the related control measures are established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly species and restore FF-PFA status, to protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, where applicable. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly species.
- [10] **1. Establishment of an Eradication Area**
- [11] The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a target fruit fly species outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area should be established based on a technical evaluation. The free status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the status of the FF-PFA should be revoked in accordance with this standard.
- [12] The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, a buffer zone should be established in accordance with this standard, and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the natural dispersal capability of the target fruit fly species, its relevant biological characteristics, and other geographic and environmental factors.
- [13] A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly species detection and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles should be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.
- [14] If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon.
- [15] A georeferencing device (e.g. global positioning system (GPS)) or map with geographical coordinates may be used for delimiting and enabling recognition of the eradication area. Signposts may be placed along boundaries and on roads to alert the public, and notices may be published to facilitate public awareness.
- [16] The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the NPPO of the importing country when a fruit fly outbreak is confirmed and an eradication area is established within an FF-PFA.

[17]



[18] **Figure 1:** Example of delimiting circles and approximating polygons to determine the eradication area around three pest detections.

[19] 2. Control Measures

[20] Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly species from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This statement does not apply to any facilities located in the FF-PFA and handling only host fruit from the FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk for the surrounding FF-PFA and the importing country.

[21] Control measures in use in other fruit fly-infested areas may be implemented in the eradication area.

[22] Control measures may be audited by the NPPO of the importing country, in accordance with the NPPO of the exporting country's requirements.

[23] Control measures applied at each stage of the production chain are described in the following sections.

[24] 2.1 Production

[25] During the production period, within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require control measures to avoid infestation, such as fruit bagging, fruit stripping (i.e. removal of unwanted fruits from trees), protein bait sprays, sterile insect technique, parasitoid releases, field sanitation, male annihilation technique, bait stations or netting.

[26] 2.2 Movement of regulated articles

[27] Movement of regulated articles (e.g. soil, host plants, host fruit) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of the target fruit fly species and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles' origin and

destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification.

[28] 2.3 Packing and packing facilities

[29] Fruit packing facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area and may pack host fruit grown in or outside the eradication area. Control measures preventing spread of the target fruit fly species should be taken into account in each case.

[30] The NPPO of the exporting country should:

- [31]**
 - register the facility
- [32]**
 - require control measures to prevent the target fruit fly species from entering or escaping the facility, as appropriate
- [33]**
 - require and approve methods of physical separation of different host fruit lots (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging) to avoid cross-contamination
- [34]**
 - require appropriate measures to maintain segregation of host fruits originating from areas of different pest status (e.g. separate locations for reception, processing, storage and dispatch)
- [35]**
 - require appropriate measures regarding the handling and movement of host fruit through the facility to prevent mixing of fruit from areas of different pest status (e.g. flowcharts, signs and staff training)
- [36]**
 - require and approve methods of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area
- [37]**
 - monitor the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA
- [38]**
 - verify the packing material is insect proof and clean
- [39]**
 - require appropriate control measures to eradicate target fruit fly species from the facility when they are detected
- [40]**
 - audit the facility.

[41] 2.4 Storage and storage facilities

[42] Fruit storage facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area. Such facilities should be registered with the NPPO of the exporting country and comply with the control measures to prevent the spread of the target fruit fly species; for example, they should:

- [43]**
 - maintain distinction and separation between host fruit originating from the eradication area and from the FF-PFA
- [44]**
 - use an approved method of disposal of host fruit from the eradication area that has been rejected as a result of inspection or quality control activities
- [45]**
 - monitor for the target fruit fly species at the facility and if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA
- [46]**
 - take appropriate control measures to eradicate the target fruit fly species from the facility when detected.

[47] 2.5 Processing and processing facilities

[44] If the processing facility is located within the eradication area, host fruit destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) does not pose additional fruit fly risk to the area.

[48] If the facility is located outside the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require measures within the facility to prevent the escape of the target fruit fly species, through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas.

[49] Monitoring for the target fruit fly species may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be taken to eradicate target fruit fly species from the facility when they are detected.

[50] Approved disposal of rejected host fruit and plant waste from the eradication area should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected host fruit should be disposed of in such a way that the target fruit fly species are rendered non-viable.

[51] **2.6 Treatment and treatment facilities**

[52] Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country.

[53] Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for host fruit moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated as quarantine pest.

[54] Control measures preventing the escape of the target fruit fly species may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA, if treating regulated articles from the eradication area. The NPPO of the exporting country may require physical isolation within the facility.

[55] The NPPO of the exporting country should approve the method of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly species. Disposal methods may include double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.

[56] **2.7 Sale inside the eradication area**

[57] Host fruit sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected, when feasible, to avoid spread of the target fruit fly species while on display and being stored.

[58] **3. Documentation and Record-Keeping**

[59] The control measures, including corrective actions, used in the eradication area should be adequately documented, reviewed and updated (see also ISPM 4:1995). Such documents should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.

[60] **4. Termination of Control Measures in the Eradication Area**

[61] Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of an FF-PFA status after an outbreak, according to this standard. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, as confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard.⁶⁹

[62] The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is successful, the particular control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA status should be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate.

[63] **5. References**

[64] **ISPM 4.** 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

⁶⁹ The period starts from the last detection. For some species, no further detection should occur for at least three life cycles; however, the required period should be based on scientific information, including that provided by the surveillance systems in place.

Appendix 10: Summary of SC recommendations for the 2013 IPPC Call for topics submissions

No.	Title (type of topic)	Proposed by/ supported by	Comments/Notes	Propose to recommend to CPM (Y/N)	Proposed priority (1-4)	Strategic objectives most affected (A-D)
SUBMISSIONS FOR NEW ISPMs						
1	General principles for operation of laboratories	European plant protection Organization (EPPO)/ EU	Need for international harmonization is not high and many other systems are already in place that provides operational guidance to laboratories.	No	-	-
2	Criteria for the determination of host status for all arthropod and pathogen pests based on available information	USA	Essential for PRA. Title changed to <i>Criteria for the determination of host status for pests based on available information.</i>	Yes	1	B,C
3	Guidance on pest risk management	USA	The part of the PRA process that has not been elaborated yet.	Yes	1	A,C
4	Guidelines for the approval of fumigation facilities	Australia	Combined with submission number 8.	See submission 8	-	A,B,C
5	Guidelines for the approval of irradiation facilities	Australia	Combined with submission number 17.	See submission 17	-	A, B, C
6	Authorization of non-NPPO Entities to Perform Phytosanitary Actions	Canada	This would be useful for many countries as there is a growing need to outsource support activities.	Yes	3	C
7	Guidelines for the use of chemical treatments as a phytosanitary	TPPT/ Supported by: NPPO of Australia,	Submission indicated wide support by more than one region. This type	Yes	3	A, B, C

No.	Title (type of topic)	Proposed by/ supported by	Comments/Notes	Propose to recommend to CPM (Y/N)	Proposed priority (1-4)	Strategic objectives most affected (A-D)
	measure	IAPSC, NPPO of Indonesia, NPPO of USA, APPPC, EPPO, NEPPO, COSAVE	of guidance was requested by contracting parties in their comments when specific phytosanitary treatments were previously submitted for MC.			
8	Guidelines for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure	TPPT/ Supported by NPPO of Australia, IAPSC, NPPO of Indonesia, NPPO of USA, APPPC, EPPO, NEPPO, COSAVE	Submission indicated wide support by more than one region. This type of guidance was requested by contracting parties in their comments when specific phytosanitary treatments were previously submitted for MC. Combined with submission 4.	Yes	1	A, B, C
9	Guidelines for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure	TPPT/ Supported by: NPPO of Australia, IAPSC, NPPO of Indonesia, NPPO of USA, APPPC, EPPO, NEPPO, COSAVE	Submission indicated wide support by more than one region. This type of guidance was requested by contracting parties in their comments when specific phytosanitary treatments were previously submitted for MC.	Yes	1	A, B, C
10	Guidelines for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure	TPPT/ Supported by: NPPO of Australia, IAPSC, NPPO of Indonesia, NPPO of USA, APPPC, EPPO, NEPPO, COSAVE	Submission indicated wide support by more than one region. This type of guidance was requested by contracting parties in their comments when specific phytosanitary treatments were previously submitted for MC.	Yes	2	A, B, C

No.	Title (type of topic)	Proposed by/ supported by	Comments/Notes	Propose to recommend to CPM (Y/N)	Proposed priority (1-4)	Strategic objectives most affected (A-D)
11	Quarantine management with wood export and transportation	China	Not considered, as no submission form or accompanying data provided, nor draft specification.	No	-	-
12	Movement of plants and plant products in association with international and postal articles	China	Not considered, as no submission form or accompanying data provided, nor draft specification.	No	-	-
13	Plant material for exhibition	China	Not considered, as no submission form or accompanying data provided, nor draft specification.	No	-	-
14	Guidelines for preliminary examination for original places of the input plants and their products	China	Not considered, as no submission form or accompanying data provided, nor draft specification.	No	-	-
15	Minimizing pest movement by ore sand in international trade	China	Not considered, as no submission form or accompanying data provided, nor draft specification.	No	-	-
AMENDMENTS/REVISIONS TO ISPMs						
16	Revision of ISPM 5 <i>Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms: add the terms alien species and invasive alien species</i>	Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)	Appendix 1 of ISPM 5 gives the Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms and the additional terms proposed were not considered as these were not as relevant.	No	-	-
17	ISPM 18: <i>Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary</i>	TPPT/ Supported by: NPPO of Australia,	Submission indicated wide support by more than one region. This type	Yes	2	A, B, C

No.	Title (type of topic)	Proposed by/ supported by	Comments/Notes	Propose to recommend to CPM (Y/N)	Proposed priority (1-4)	Strategic objectives most affected (A-D)
	<i>measure</i> (Revision to ISPM 18)	IAPSC, NPPO of Indonesia, NPPO of USA, APPPC, EPPO, NEPPO, COSAVE	of guidance was requested by contracting parties in their comments when specific phytosanitary treatments were previously submitted for MC. Recognized that revision needed. Combined with submission number 5.			
APPENDICES TO ISPMs						
18	Diversion from intended use (could be a new concept standard, an Appendix to ISPM 32, and/or could include revisions to ISPM 11)	USA	Not retained for an ISPM, but intended use will be discussed in a different form (see agenda item 6.1).	No	-	-
19	Commodity classes (Appendix to ISPM 12)	European plant protection Organization (EPPO)/ EU	Title changed to <i>Harmonization of descriptive elements in phytosanitary certificate</i> . Related to the harmonization of the descriptive elements of PCs, which had also been raised under discussion on ePhyto.	Yes	4	C, D
ANNEXES TO ISPMs						
20	Description of import requirements (Annex to ISPM 20)	European plant protection Organization (EPPO)/ EU	The issues identified in this submission will be transmitted to the Advisory Group on National Reporting Obligations for their	No	-	-

No.	Title (type of topic)	Proposed by/ supported by	Comments/Notes	Propose to recommend to CPM (Y/N)	Proposed priority (1-4)	Strategic objectives most affected (A-D)
			consideration.			
21	Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus</i> (Annex to ISPM 27)	China	Not considered, as no submission form or accompanying data provided.	No	-	-
22	Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> (Annex to ISPM 27)	China	Not considered as no justification provided.	No	-	-
23	Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Brontispa longissima</i> (Annex to ISPM 27)	China	Not considered as no justification provided.	No	-	-
24	Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Chalara fraxinea</i> (Annex to ISPM 27)	China	Not considered as no justification provided.	No	-	-
25	Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Annex to ISPM 27)	China	Not considered as no justification provided.	No	-	-
26	Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Cydia pomonella</i> (Annex to ISPM 27)	China	Not considered as no justification provided.	No	-	-
TOPICS TO BE REMOVED FROM THE LIST OF TOPICS						
27	Surveillance for citrus canker (<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>) (2002-001)	USA	This topic has been “on hold” since 2006 because of lack of consensus on technical issues. Also, have been assigned the lowest priority (4).	Yes	-	-
28	Systems approach for management of citrus canker (<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>) (2003-001)	USA	This topics has been “on hold” since 2006 because of lack of consensus on technical issues. Also, have been assigned the	Yes	-	-

No.	Title (type of topic)	Proposed by/ supported by	Comments/Notes	Propose to recommend to CPM (Y/N)	Proposed priority (1-4)	Strategic objectives most affected (A-D)
			lowest priority (4).			
29	Eliminate all treatment topics from the <i>List of topics</i>	TPPT	Current topics are not needed. Individual treatment submissions will be reviewed, and relevant treatments proposed to the SC for addition as subjects under the TPPT on the List of Topics for IPPC standards	Yes	-	-
30	Soil and growing media in association with plants (2009-006) to be removed from the <i>List of topics</i> .	TPPT	This is one of the treatment topics from the List of topics, proposed for deletion under submission 29.	Yes	-	-
NEW TOPICS TO BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF TOPICS						
31	Plants for planting treatments	TPPT	Topics for treatments are not needed (and existing ones are proposed for deletion under submission 29.	No	-	-
32	Treatments for pests other than fruit flies	TPPT	Topics for treatments are not needed (and existing ones are proposed for deletion under submission 29.	No	-	-
33	Treatments for wood and wood products	TPPT	Topics for treatments are not needed (and existing ones are proposed for deletion under submission 29.	No	-	-
34	Temperature treatments for disinfestations of food crops by	Italy	Topics for treatments are not needed (and existing ones are	No	-	-

No.	Title (type of topic)	Proposed by/ supported by	Comments/Notes	Propose to recommend to CPM (Y/N)	Proposed priority (1-4)	Strategic objectives most affected (A-D)
	means of microwave processes using dielectric heating.		proposed for deletion under submission 29.			

Appendix 11: Specification 57 International movement of wood and handicrafts made from wood

[1] Specification 57: International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008)

[2]

This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified for publication	
Date of this document	2013-11-22
Document category	Specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	2013 SC November approved the specification
Major stages	<p>2008-03 CPM-3</p> <p>2010-04 SC deferred draft and assigned new steward</p> <p>2012-04 SC noted that it should be kept separate from International movement of wood (2006-029) and not be developed by the TPFQ. SC will decide later whether should be an annex to 2006-029. SC assigned new steward.</p> <p>2012-09 draft specification modified by steward</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised in lunch session</p> <p>2012-11 steward finalized draft</p> <p>2012-12 for SC e-decision</p> <p>2013-01 SC approved for MC by e-decision</p> <p>2013-09 Steward submitted responses to member comments</p> <p>2013-11 SC November revised and approved the specification</p>
Steward history	<p>Nahhal, Imad (LB, 2012-04 SC) – Assistant steward Aliaga, Julie (US, SC 2012-04)</p> <p>Musa, Khidir Gibril (SD, SC 2010-04)</p> <p>Setiawan, Dwi (ID, SC 2008-11)</p>
Notes	2012-11-22 Edited

[3] Title

[4] International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood.

[5] Reason for the standard

[6] The increasing international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood may be a risk for introduction and spread of pests such as bark beetles, wood-boring insects, fungi and nematodes that may be associated with these articles. Some of these pests are considered quarantine pests by some countries. However, adopted ISPMs do not specifically address the pest risks related to wood products and handicrafts, and there is a need to provide guidance on the development of phytosanitary measures for wood products and handicrafts made from wood.

[7] Scope

[8] This standard should assist national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in assessing the potential pest risks associated with the international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood, and in establishing suitable phytosanitary measures to manage these pest risks. This standard should describe which products are included under the term “handicrafts” and describe the types of pest risks that may be posed by such products. It will provide guidance to NPPOs in categorizing wood products and handicrafts made from wood according to the pest risk they pose when moved in international trade, taking into consideration their intended use and the method and degree of their

processing. The standard will cover both commercial quantities and souvenirs brought into the country by travellers.

[9] Tasks

[10] The expert working group (EWG) should:

- [11]** 1. Describe how “wood products” and “handicrafts made from wood” are used in the standard.
- [12]** 2. Review existing relevant ISPMs, regional standards, national regulations and agreements, and identify whether any relevant information or concepts from them could be included in the standard.
- [13]** 3. Describe the pest risks posed by the international movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood and list examples of pests of concern.
- [14]** 4. Consider practical aspects related to the production of wood products and handicrafts made from wood that may affect pest risk; for example (but not restricted to):
- Intended use
 - production practice (e.g. mass produced, handmade)
 - wood type (e.g. hard wood, soft wood), species and origin (e.g. temperate, tropical)
 - size and type of wood product or handicraft
 - level of processing (including the effects of paints and lacquers), moisture content and duration of storage.
- [15]** 5. Identify appropriate phytosanitary measures for addressing the different pest risks (i.e. insects, nematodes, fungi); for example:
- treatment methods
 - options for timing of treatment applications
 - options for phytosanitary certification and verification approaches, taking into account that most pests associated with wood products and handicrafts are cryptic and therefore visual inspection cannot effectively mitigate the risks related to these pests
 - options and need for compliance verification at arrival, including appropriate sampling procedures and inspection practices that may be required based on types of pests and the complexity and rapid nature of cargo clearance systems, and possible emergency actions when pests are detected.
- [16]** 6. Consider how to consult with and involve stakeholders on the subject of the standard during its development as well as how to identify key stakeholders whose comments should be sought during development, and provide recommendations on both to the Standards Committee (SC).
- [17]** 7. Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.
- [18]** 8. Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

[19] Provision of resources

[20] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

[21] Collaborator

[22] To be determined.

[23] Steward

- [24] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).
- [25] **Expertise**
- [26] Five to seven phytosanitary experts with collective expertise in the following areas: development or implementation of phytosanitary measures to manage pest risks associated with the international movement of wood and wooden regulated articles; pest risk analysis; and wood product manufacturing.
- [27] In addition to these experts, experts from the wood products and handicrafts industry may be invited to participate at the EWG meeting(s) or part of a meeting as invited experts.
- [28] It is recommended that the EWG include at least one expert from the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ).
- [29] **Participants**
- [30] To be determined.
- [31] **References**
- [32] The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.
- [33] **ISPM 15.** 2009. *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- [34] **MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.** 2011. Import Health Standard: *Woodware from all countries*. Wellington, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (now Ministry for Primary Industries), New Zealand Government.
- [35] **NAPPO (North American Plant Protection Organization).** 2012. RSPM 38: *Importation of certain wooden commodities into a NAPPO member country*. Ottawa, NAPPO.
- [36] **Discussion papers**
- [37] Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the EWG.

Appendix 12: Specification 58 Revision of ISPM 4:1995

[1] **Specification 58: Revision of ISPM 4:1995 *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002)**

[2]

Status box	
This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified for publication.	
Date of this document	2013-11-22
Document category	Specification to revise ISPM
Current document stage	2013 SC November approved the specification
Major stages	<p>2009-11 SC introduced topic Revision of ISPM 4:1995 <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i> (2009-002)</p> <p>2010-03 CPM-5 added topic to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i></p> <p>2010-11 SC deferred</p> <p>2011-05 SC considered draft – steward to receive comments and draft to go for SC e-decision (no e-decision due to lack of resources)</p> <p>2012-04 SC requested SC members to send comments to steward</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised in lunch session and asked steward to finalize</p> <p>2012-12 Steward sent revised specification to IPPC Secretariat</p> <p>2012-12 sent for SC e-decision</p> <p>2013-01 SC approved for MC via e-decision</p> <p>2013-08 Steward incorporated comments in the revised specification and sent to IPPC Secretariat</p> <p>2013-11 SC November revised and approved the specification</p>
Steward history	<p>2013-05 SC: Tumuboine Ephrance (UG)</p> <p>2009-11 SC: Awosusi, Olufunke Olusola (NG)</p>
Notes	2013-11-22 Edited

[3] **Title**

[4] Revision of ISPM 4:1995 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*).

[5] **Reason for the revision of the standard**

[6] ISPM 4:1995 was adopted by the Twenty-Eighth Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Conference in November 1995. Since its adoption, ISPM 4:1995 has been used by many contracting parties to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) for the establishment and use of pest free areas (PFAs).

[7] Since the adoption of ISPM 4:1995 almost two decades ago, new information has become available, and a revision of this standard is needed. In addition, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) has subsequently adopted new standards dealing with various aspects of PFAs (e.g. ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 29:2007). Hence, the revision should provide more consistent guidance on the establishment and maintenance of PFAs.

[8] **Scope and purpose**

[9] The revision of ISPM 4:1995 should modify the text to take into account other relevant IPPC standards. The review should also consider improvements to the text based on contracting parties' experiences in implementing the standard.

[10] Tasks

[11] The Expert Working Group (EWG) should:

- [12]** (1) identify other relevant standards and whether information and concepts contained in those standards should be incorporated into the revision of ISPM 4:1995
- [13]** (2) provide and review information on establishment and maintenance of PFAs (including surveillance), considering experiences of contracting parties in implementing ISPM 4:1995, including , regulatory control of PFAs
- [14]** (3) review the sections on surveillance for establishment and maintenance of PFAs, taking into account ISPM 6:1997 (*Guidelines for surveillance*), and make recommendations for improvements as appropriate
- [15]** (4) provide requirements for establishment, maintenance, suspension and reinstatement of PFAs
- [16]** (5) consider provision for phytosanitary measures to regulate the movement of commodities in PFAs
- [17]** (6) recommend guidance to assist in managing PFAs, including public awareness campaigns for all stakeholders in the supply chain (e.g. producers, merchants, shippers)
- [18]** (7) consider and provide information on the use of buffer zones
- [19]** (8) review key requirements for establishing and maintaining PFAs that could be used by contracting parties when implementing the revised ISPM 4
- [20]** (9) consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee (SC)
- [21]** (10) consider whether the revision could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in draft ISPM – and in particular consider how PFAs address environmental concerns relating to the use of pesticides for pest control and treatments and the protection of agricultural and forest biodiversity.

[22] Provision of resources

[23] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

[24] Collaborator

[25] To be determined.

[26] Steward

[27] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).

[28] Expertise

[29] Five to seven phytosanitary experts that have a combination of expertise in the establishment, maintenance, suspension and reinstatement of PFAs; development and implementation of phytosanitary measures; pest risk analysis; and negotiations involving recognition of PFAs.

[30] A representative from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) may also be invited to participate at the EWG meeting(s) or part of a meeting, as an invited expert.

[31] Participants

[32] To be determined.

[33] References

- [34] The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.
- [35] IPPC Secretariat. 2006. *Survey report on the use of PFAs by contracting parties*.
- [36] **Discussion papers**
- [37] Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the expert drafting group.

Appendix 13: Specification 59 Revision of ISPM 8:1998

[1] Specification 59: Revision of ISPM 8:1998 *Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005)

[2] Status box

This is not an official part of the specification and it will be revised at publication	
Date of this document	2013-11-22
Document category	Specification to revise ISPM
Current document stage	2013 SC November approved the specification
Major stages	<p>2009-11 SC introduced topic via e-mail - Revision of ISPM 8:1998 - <i>Determination of Pest Status in an area</i> (2009-005) (noted in SC 2010-04 report)</p> <p>2010-3 CPM-5 added topic to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i></p> <p>2010-11 SC deferred draft</p> <p>2011-05 SC deferred draft</p> <p>2012-04 SC requested SC members to send comments to steward</p> <p>2012-09-10 steward sent revised specification to IPPC Secretariat</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised in lunch session and asked steward to finalize</p> <p>2012-12 steward revised draft</p> <p>2012-12 sent for e-decision</p> <p>2013-01 SC approved for MC by e-decision</p> <p>2013-08 revised by steward</p> <p>2013-11 SC November revised and approved the specification</p>
Steward history	<p>2009-11 SC: Melcho, Beatriz (UY)</p> <p>Assistant steward: 2012-11 SC: Nordbo, Ebbe (DK)</p>
Notes	2013-11-22 Edited

[3] Title

[4] Revision of ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*).

[5] Reason for the revision of the standard

[6] Since the adoption of ISPM 8: 1998 almost two decades ago, new information became available, and a revision of this standard is needed. This revision should take into account new guidance provided in several other standards, mainly those on pest free areas, that have been adopted since 1998.

[7] Scope and purpose

[8] ISPM 8:1998 describes the content of a pest record, the use of pest records, and other information irrelevant in the determination of pest status in an area. Descriptions of pest status categories are provided together with recommendations for good reporting practices.

[9] This standard is not concerned with reporting obligations, but with the quality of the reported information. Accurate reports are an essential part of international cooperation to facilitate trade.

[10] Tasks

[11] The expert working group (EWG) should:

[12] (1) Review the consistency of information in ISPM 8:1998 with that in other relevant and subsequently adopted ISPMs.

- [13] (2) Review the existing pest status categories and determinations in ISPM 8:1998 and propose new categories if appropriate.
- [14] (3) Review the “transient” pest status, in particular “transient: actionable, under eradication”, and its relationship to quarantine pests that are present and under official control, taking into account seasonality if appropriate.
- [15] (4) Consider the feasibility of detailing the pest status category “transience” further in order to, for example, describe more precisely the circumstances that may lead to establishment of a pest.
- [16] (5) Review and update terms.
- [17] (6) Consider developing guidance for determining pest status for pests in relation to specific host commodities (where the pest is present only on specific hosts).
- [18] (7) Consider providing additional guidance on how to combine the qualifications associated with pest status categories under “present”.
- [19] (8) Consider providing additional guidance on how to determine pest absence when only very old pest records, not confirmed by further surveillance, are available.
- [20] (9) Consider providing explanations on how national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) may consider pest status in the particular situation where a pest is present only in collections of living organisms (e.g. botanical gardens).
- [21] (10) Consider providing explanations on how an NPPO may consider pest status for plants that are grown or kept under protected conditions (e.g. in a greenhouse) only, and for which the NPPO has determined cannot survive outdoors in the area.
- [22] (11) Provide recommendations on the meaning and use of phrases such as “finding of a pest”, “pest is not known to occur”, “pest known not to occur” and “worldwide distributed”, which are often used in pest reports.
- [23] (12) Discuss, and if appropriate provide recommendations on, the relationship between official pest reports and other published pest information; in particular:
 - Describe how information can be evaluated and described according to quality and validity, and include guidance on interpreting the table (“Guidance for evaluating the reliability of a pest record”) in ISPM 8:1998.

Discuss how uncertainty relates to pest status and pest records, and include guidance on conflicting opinions, contradictory reports and weight of evidence (multiple reports versus single reports).

- [24] (13) Consider providing guidance on the timeframes for updating pest records.
- [25] (14) Consider providing additional guidance on factors determining the validity of pest records..
- (15) Discuss the influence of a pest interception on the pest status of the country of origin, especially when the pest status in the country of origin has been determined to be absent.
- [26] (16) Review and update references in Appendix 1.
- [27] (17) Identify other relevant information to be updated.
- [28] (18) Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee (SC).
- [29] (19) Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.
- [30] **Provision of resources**
- [31] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting

activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

[32] **Collaborator**

[33] To be determined.

[34] **Steward**

[35] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* on the International Phytosanitary Portal (<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).

[36] **Expertise**

[37] Five to seven phytosanitary experts with collective expertise and experience in phytosanitary systems; pest risk analysis; the development and implementation of ISPMs; surveillance, monitoring or eradication programmes for regulated pests; determination of pest status; and verification of pest records.

[38] **Participants**

[39] To be determined.

[40] **References**

[41] The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks; discussion papers submitted in relation to this work; and the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) report on activities carried out for ISPM 8:1998.

[42] **Discussion papers**

[43] Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the EWG.

Appendix 14: Draft specification International movement of grain

2008-007 DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM:

[1]

International movement of grain

[2]

Status box This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval.	
Date of this document	2013-11-22
Document category	Draft specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	2013 SC November approved for member consultation
Major stages	2008-03 CPM-5 added topic International movement of grain (2008-007) 2011-12 Open-ended workshop to collect, consider and discuss information on phytosanitary issues related to the international movement of grain 2012-04 SC reviewed draft and approved for MC 2012-09 Steward reviewed countries' comments and redrafted text 2012-09 Secretariat edited draft 2012-11 SC revised draft specification to reflect responses from member consultation and SC discussions. SC has not approved the draft specification. 2013-03 CPM discussed topic and requested contracting parties to submit comments on strategic issues to the SC members from their region no later than 22 April 2013 2013-11 SC reviewed draft
Steward history	2013-05 SC: Woode, Ruth (GH, Steward), Rossel, Bart (AU, Assistant Steward) 2008-11 SC: Unger, Jens (DE)
Notes	2013-22 Edited

[3]

Title

[4]

International movement of grain.

[5]

Reason for the standard

[6]

International trade in grain to be used for human consumption, animal feed or further processing (e.g. milling, oilseed crushing, biofuel production) is important to the economies of both grain-exporting and grain-importing countries. A stable grain trade is critical for feeding the world's growing population and it plays a major role in global food security. Grain has been traded in large volumes for centuries and has been considered a commodity of inherently low risk as it is primarily infested by storage pests that are cosmopolitan. Presently, the international grain trade is well developed and highly globalized, and it uses sophisticated infrastructure. Phytosanitary measures applied to the international movement of grain help reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests into new geographical areas. These measures should be technically justified and not more trade-restrictive than required.

[7]

Although a number of general ISPMs (e.g. on pest risk analysis (PRA) and pest free areas (PFAs)) provide relevant guidance for the phytosanitary aspects of the international movement of grain, there is currently no adopted ISPM that focuses specifically on phytosanitary measures for the international movement of grain. This has resulted in a lack of harmonized approaches for managing pest risks associated with grain. Many national organizations and trading partners have developed guidelines and quality specifications, including grade standards, applicable to the international movement of grain. While many of these address only grain quality and/or food safety some may have significant

effect on mitigating pest risk. It is important that national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) focus on phytosanitary measures applied to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests. Grain exporting and importing countries may benefit from guidance on the assessment of pest risks related to grain as a pathway for quarantine pests and on technically justified phytosanitary measures to manage such pest risks. Phytosanitary measures applied before export, during transfer, on arrival, and during handling and processing can be effective in pest risk mitigation and thereby help to improve food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, but international guidance is needed to ensure such measures are technically justified, commensurate with the level of risk, and not more trade-restrictive than required.

[8] Purpose

The standard may facilitate the safe international movement and trade of grain through harmonized guidance and criteria for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements to be used by NPPOs. The application of this standard may help minimize the global spread of pests due to the movement of grain.

[9] Scope

The standard should apply to consignments of cereals, oilseeds and pulses intended for processing or consumption (hereinafter “grain”) moved internationally and provide more specific guidance than other ISPMs provide (in particular ISPM 11:2013) to assist NPPOs to identify, assess and manage the pest risks associated with the international movement of grain. The standard should identify and describe specific phytosanitary measures that could be used to reduce pest risk prior to export, during transfer, on arrival, and during handling and processing. The standard does not apply to seed³ and does not specifically address issues related to living modified organisms (LMOs), food safety, climate change and quality.

[10] Tasks

[11] The expert working group (EWG) should:

[12] 1. Identify and analyse existing international guidance such as standards or industry guidelines and practices (including commercial contract specifications) dealing with the international movement of grain and consider the extent to which these address phytosanitary issues and are relevant to the development and application of phytosanitary measures under the provisions of the IPPC. The number and types of pests that have been introduced via the grain trade and which may be of quarantine concern should be considered.

[13] 2. Provide guidance for determining through PRA the potential of grain moving in international trade to be a pathway for quarantine pests. The pest risk should be specified for the pest group (distinguishing between, for example, risks from insects and from viruses; considering contamination, for example, by weed seeds), taking into account the intended use of the grain. Guidance should also be provided on assessing the likelihood of establishment of quarantine pests.

[14] 3. Identify phytosanitary import requirements most commonly used by NPPOs in relation to imported grain. The EWG should also consider providing guidance on the technical justification of the phytosanitary import requirements.

[15] 4. Identify and provide guidance for NPPOs on appropriate phytosanitary measures and their limitations, including consideration of, for example:

- a. climatic factors (including those related to treatments)
- b. the specific conditions for grain production, packaging, storage, transport and handling, in particular:
 - i. the relevance and limitations of applying the concepts of PFAs, areas of low pest prevalence and pest free places of production, taking into account current industry practices and operational limitations
 - ii. the application of one or more pest risk mitigation measures, which may reduce the pest risk to a level that provides an appropriate level of protection to importing countries, while considering the intended use of the product

- iii. any common practices that affect pest risk where specific guidance could be included
- iv. sampling methods in relation to the pest of concern
- c. pest risk mitigation measures, including:
 - i. secure storage, processing, packaging or confinement of grain during shipping and transfer
 - ii. phytosanitary treatments of grain
 - iii. situations at and after import such as the processing of grain at destination (e.g. milling, oilseed crushing, malting, biofuel production, pelleting, or cleaning and packaging/repackaging for retail sale)
 - iv. confinement and appropriate disposal or treatment of screenings or residues derived from cleaning the grain before processing, packaging or consumption
 - v. conveyance and packaging measures.

[16] 5. Discuss the need for guidance on specific situations (e.g. sampling or inspection protocols for pest detection that are, for example, appropriate to the consignment size and packaging) that could be included in appendixes or annexes to the ISPM.

[17] 6. Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.

[18] 7. Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

[19] 8. Recommend, where appropriate, the development of supplementary material to aid implementation by contracting parties.

[20] **Provision of resources**

[21] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

[22] **Collaborator**

[23] To be determined.

[24] **Steward**

[25] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).

[26] **Expertise**

[27] Eight to ten phytosanitary experts with collective expertise in the following areas: development or implementation of phytosanitary measures to manage pest risks associated with the international movement of grain; PRA; grain inspection, testing or storage; and existing international guidance for the international movement of grain or other plant products. Expertise in exporting and importing countries' needs should be equally represented.

[28] In addition to these experts, two or three experts from the grain industry (producing, trading, handling or processing) or from relevant international organizations may be invited to participate at the EWG meeting(s) or part of a meeting as invited experts.

[29] **Participants**

[30] To be determined.

[31] **References**

[32] The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, discussion papers submitted in relation to this work; and guidance provided from the Open-Ended Workshop on the International Movement of Grain (Vancouver, December 2011).

[33] **Discussion papers**

[34] Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the EWG.

Appendix 15: Draft specification Revision of ISPM 6:1997

[1] Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance (2009-004)

[2]

Status box This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval.	
Date of this document	2013-11-22
Document category	Draft specification to revise ISPM
Current document stage	To member consultation
Major stages	2009-11 SC introduced topic - Revision of ISPM 6:1997 - <i>Guidelines for surveillance</i> (2009-004) 2010-03 CPM-5 added topic to the list of topics for IPPC standards 2011-05 SC considered draft – steward to receive comments and draft to go for SC e-decision (no e-decision due to lack of resources) 2012-04 SC considered draft – steward to receive comments and revise the draft for presentation to the 2013 May SC meeting 2013-10-21 steward revised draft 2013-11 SC revised draft and approved it for member consultation
Steward history	2009-11 SC Hedley, John (NZ)
Notes	2013-11-22 edited

[3] Title

[4] Revision of ISPM 6:1997 (*Guidelines for surveillance*).

[5] Reason for the revision of the standard

[6] ISPM 6:1997 describes the components of survey and monitoring systems for the purpose of pest detection and the supply of information for use in pest risk analyses, the establishment of pest free areas, and, where appropriate, the preparation of pest lists.

[7] A revision was requested by members to take into account the greater knowledge of surveillance methodologies that is now available as well as experiences with implementation of the standard. The revision would also reflect that:

- [8]
 - more guidance on the surveillance methodologies available for different purposes and the levels of confidence associated with them is now required
- [9]
 - more information on surveillance of pests that have environmental consequences or cause a reduction in biodiversity would be valuable.

[10] Purpose

[11] Phytosanitary surveillance should be recognized as a dynamic and permanent component of national plant health systems enabling the development of programmes for the prevention of pest introduction

and spread and for pest management.

[12] Scope

[13] This standard describes requirements for surveillance, including the range of techniques available for different purposes and for specific types of pests. It should also provide information on surveillance for biodiversity maintenance, including new pests of the wild flora. Technical requirements regarding the level of confidence in results and the use of new diagnostic techniques need to be included.

[14] Tasks

[15] The Expert Working Group (EWG) should review information on new systems or methodologies of surveillance, including information on related operations and technical support, provided by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs).

[16] The EWG should consider whether the use of ISPM 6:1997 over the 16 years since its adoption, the findings from the IPPC's Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) questionnaire, and the issues discussed at the Global Symposium on Plant Pest Surveillance indicate a need to change the format and content of this standard.

[17] The EWG should consider including the following in the revised ISPM 6:

- [18]** 1. guidance on surveillance methodologies used for different purposes and for specific types of pests
- [19]** 2. more detail on general surveillance procedures
- [20]** 3. information on specific surveillance procedures, such as surveillance sampling, the minimum requirements to meet a target level of confidence in glasshouse, forest and field situations (including pest and commodity or host surveys), and the tools and methodologies to measure the level of confidence
- [21]** 4. good surveillance practices (section 3, ISPM 6:1997) including, if appropriate:
 - a. requirements for staff training
 - b. priority setting for surveillance programmes
 - c. information management systems for easy data entry and retrieval
 - d. auditing
 - e. verification of the technical validity of methodologies used
 - f. collection and preservation of specimen material
- [22]** 5. recognition of the tools available for surveillance systems, including new diagnostic methodologies, accreditation of diagnostic laboratories, online diagnostic services and pictorial diagnostic manuals and when they might be effectively used. This standard would mention these elements but they would be described elsewhere, for example under ISPM 27:2006
- [23]** 6. information on ways that NPPOs can cooperate with each other on surveillance; for example, on diagnostic protocols, data banks and surveillance methodologies
- [24]** 7. a section that provides requirements for the management of surveillance programmes, including legislation and policy development; financial mechanisms for funding such programmes (including information on agreements with stakeholders); training of staff; and advocacy, awareness-raising and communications (particularly with stakeholders and between agencies when more than one agency is involved)
- [25]** 8. information on whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment; if this is the case, the impact should be

identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM

- [26] 9. consideration of the implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identification of potential operational and technical implementation issues and provision of information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee.

[27] **Provision of resources**

- [28] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

[29] **Collaborator**

- [30] To be determined.

[31] **Steward**

- [32] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards>).

[33] **Expertise**

- [34] An EWG of five to eight phytosanitary experts who between them have practical expertise in designing and undertaking surveillance programmes for quarantine pests; experience with different surveillance methodologies; statistical knowledge of levels of confidence associated with surveillance strategies; and management of surveillance programmes.

[35] **Participants**

- [36] To be determined.

[37] **References**

- [38] The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, the reports of the IRSS study "Implementation challenges and best practices of ISPM 6", and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

[39] **Discussion papers**

- [40] Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the expert drafting group.

Appendix 16: Consistency across ISPMs

Proposed process for consistency across ISPMs in relation to a specific term

(Developed by the 2013 February TPG, approved by the SC November 2013)

Objective

To propose corrections to adopted standards, so that they become understandable, and to provide guidance for future ISPMs, in cases where the meaning of a term is unclear and this creates severe conflicts of meaning between ISPMs

Detailed process

- (1) The TPG identifies a case where the use of a specific term presents a severe problem for the understanding of ISPMs, and creates severe conflicts of meaning between ISPMs.
- (2) If not already on the List of topics for IPPC standards, the TPG recommends to the SC that the term be added.
- (3) For adopted standards, the TPG provides to the SC a detailed analysis of the use of the term throughout all ISPMs, and makes proposals as to how standards should be adjusted, separating clearly proposals relating to:
 - consistency, to be adjusted by ink amendments
 - substantial changes, to be adjusted at future revision
 - other changes needing another type of process (e.g. development of a definition for restricted meanings of the term, revision of an existing definition that uses the term).
- (4) For future standards, the TPG develops an explanation and recommendations, to be integrated in the *General recommendations on consistency*.
- (5) The SC reviews the analysis and proposals, and:
 - *reviews* and *approves* ink amendments to be submitted to the CPM for noting, and then incorporated by the Secretariat into the relevant ISPMs
 - *notes* the proposals for future revision (to be archived by the Secretariat until the ISPMs are revised)
 - *notes* the proposed recommendation to be added to the *General recommendations on consistency* and
 - *approves* or *notes* any other proposal as appropriate.

Appendix 17: Action points arising from the November 2013 SC meeting

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
1.	Discussion paper on the review of the standard setting procedure	3.1	Chard, Aliaga, Moreira Palma, Sakamura, Włodarczyk, Standard Setting Team (SST)	Present to SC May 2014
2.	Report on Rule 7 (observers) considerations	3.1	Chard	CPM-9 (2014)
3.	Post SC manual on the IPP	3.4	SST	31 Dec. 2013
4.	Update on sea containers	4.1	SC survey group, SST	CPM-9 (2014)
5.	Post document on environmental considerations for expert drafting groups	4.1	SST	31 Dec. 2013
6.	Develop consolidated document on the concept of a standard	4.1	Hedley, Nordbo	SC May 2014
7.	Notify CPM that the SC started to discuss the concept of a standard	4.1	Chard	CPM-9 (2014)
8.	Produce paper on supporting documentation	4.1	Chard, Hedley, Forest, SST	SC May 2014
9.	SC members to comment on concept of a standard and supporting documentation	4.1	SC members	31 Dec. 2013
10.	Add steward guidelines to the procedure manual	4.1	SST	31 Dec. 2013
11.	Prepare a paper outlining the outcome of the Framework for standards Task Force meeting for CPM	4.3	SST	CPM-9 (2014)
12.	Forward Framework for standards recommendation 11 to the Bureau and take account of recommendation 16	4.3	SST	31 Dec. 2013
13.	Send comments for recommendations on Framework for standards to SC subgroup	4.3	SC members	31 Dec. 2013
14.	Prepare recommendations on Framework for standards	4.3	Castro Dorochessi, Chard, Forest, Hedley, Nahhal, Rossel, Sakamura, SST	SC May 2014
15.	Review draft cold treatment for <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> (2007-212)	4.4	TPPT	
16.	Submit for adoption: <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus limon</i> (2007-206C) <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus limon</i> (2007-206G)	4.4	SST	CPM-9 (2014)
17.	Submit for adoption: Draft appendix to ISPM 12 on Electronic certification (2006-003)	5.1	SST	CPM-9 (2014)
18.	Produce procedures for the management of electronic certification and post on IPP	5.1	ePhyto Steering Group / SST	15 Jan. 2014
19.	Ask Bureau for information session on ePhyto during CPM-9	5.1	Coordinator	15 Dec. 2013
20.	Recommend CPM note member concerns about costs related to electronic certification	5.1	Coordinator	CPM-9 (2014)
21.	Consider definitions in draft ISPM host status (2006-031)	5.2	TPG	TPG Feb. 2014
22.	Submit for adoption: Draft ISPM host status (2006-031)	5.2	SST	CPM-9 (2014)
23.	Submit for adoption: Draft annex quarantine areas (2009-007)	5.3	SST	CPM-9 (2014)

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
24.	Prepare list of topics for IPPC standards for submission to CPM incl. deletions, new topics (with priorities and SOs), adjustments to stewards	6.1 / 10.2	SST	CPM-9 (2014)
25.	Prepare paper on “intended use”	6.1	Aliaga and SST	15 Jan. 2014
26.	Further develop discussion paper on “intended use”	6.1	Ferro, Moreira Palma, Nordbo, Hedley, Forest	SC May 2014
27.	Publish Specification 57, 58, 59 in languages	7.1	SST	17 Dec. 2013
28.	Submit draft spec. on grain (2008-007) for member consultation	8.1	SST	20 Dec. 2013
29.	Add the subject <i>grain</i> to TPG work programme	8.1	TPG	TPG Feb. 2014
30.	Prepare decision paper on grain: - options on how to progress on the concept of traceability - agreement with developing supplemental material after adoption of the standard	8.1	SST	CPM-9 (2014)
31.	Revise specification on import permits (2008-006)	8.2	Steward	SC May 2014
32.	Submit draft spec. on revision of ISPM 6 (2009-004) for member consultation	8.3	SST	20 Dec. 2013
33.	Add the subject <i>effective dose</i> to TPG work programme	9.1	TPG	TPG Feb. 2014
34.	Add <i>Process for consistency across ISPMs</i> to Standard Setting Procedure Manual	9.2	SST	31 Dec. 2013
35.	Post <i>general recommendations on consistency</i> on the IPP for expert drafting groups to consult	9.2	SST	31 Dec. 2013
36.	Inform CPM of the two MCs on DPs in 2015	9.3	SST	CPM-9 (2014)
37.	<i>Phytosanitary status</i> to be discussed at a future meeting (add to agenda)	13	SST	SC May 2014
38.	Update membership lists for TPPT and TPG with new nominations	11	TPPT and TPG leads	31 Dec. 2013
39.	Consistency in languages (add to agenda)	13	SST	SC May 2014
40.	Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts (add to agenda)	13	SST	SC May 2014
41.	Submit e-decisions	15.1	SST	Cont.