REPORT

Rome, Italy
10 - 14 November 2014

Standards Committee
November, 2014

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Contents

List of Appendixes

1. Opening of the Meeting

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

[1] The IPPC Standards Officer opened the meeting and welcomed all and in particular the new Standards Committee (SC) members Mr Nicolaas HORN (The Netherlands), Ms Esther KIMANI (Kenya) and Mr Khidir Gebreil MUSA (Sudan)[1]. He acknowledged the absence of Mr Lifeng WU (China), and of two additional new members Mr Saeed Alawaash ALYAMMAHI (United Arab Emirates) and Ms Fida'a Ali RAWABDEH (Jordan), and noted that two observers attended the meeting.

[2] Lastly, he introduced the Standard Setting staff[2] and thanked France, Canada, USA, and New Zealand for their in-kind contributions and thanked Australia, Switzerland and Japan for their trust fund contributions that also provided staff resources.

[3] The IPPC Secretary welcomed the participants and informed the SC he would be leaving the IPPC Secretariat at the end of 2014. He welcomed Mr Nico VAN OPSTAL who was leading the ongoing Enhancement study of the IPPC Secretariat and who would observe parts of the SC meeting, recalling that the first draft of the evaluation is anticipated by the end of November 2014. He looked forward to hearing the outcomes of the Framework for standards discussion and he hoped it would help link the various areas of the IPPC. He also encouraged the SC to continue to improve its efficiency because of the increased budgetary pressure for funding the first implementation priority area (surveillance).

[4] The SC Chairperson also welcomed all the SC members, the observers including the Bureau member. On behalf of the SC she thanked the Secretary for the support these past years and wished him luck in his new endeavors.

[5] She thanked the SC members and the Secretariat for the enormous amount of work done by all since SC May 2014.

1.2 Election of the Rapporteur

[6] The SC elected Julie ALIAGA (USA) as Rapporteur.

1.3 Adoption of the Agenda

[7] The agenda was adopted as presented in Appendix 1.

2. Administrative Matters

[8] The Secretariat presented the Documents list (Appendix 2).

[9] The list of participants is attached as Appendix 3. The Secretariat reminded participants to update their contact details on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (https://www.ippc.int).

[10] The Secretariat provided a document on local information[3] and invited participants to notify the Secretariat of any information that required updating or was missing.

3. Draft ISPMs for Recommendation to CPM for Adoption

[24] All draft ISPMs approved by the SC for adoption by CPM are listed in Appendix 4.

3.1 Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae) (2006-031), Priority 1

[11] The steward introduced the draft ISPM[4] and a brief summary of discussions of the Technical Panel for Fruit Flies (TPFF)[5]. He recalled that the draft ISPM had been presented to CPM-9 (2014) for adoption

[1] IPP link to SC membership list

[2] IPP link to Standard Setting staff

[3] IPP link to local information

but that it had received formal objections 14 days prior. The SC May 2014 reviewed the draft which had been revised by the steward where *conditional host* had been deleted and the words *host under the conditions specified in this standard* used throughout the text. The SC had asked the TPFF to reconsider the use of *host under the conditions specified in this standard* and to report back to the SC November 2014 meeting.

[12] The steward informed the SC that the TPFF had reconsidered this issue and observed that the concept was clear independently of the proposed terms or wording used after the SC May 2014 meeting, and did not propose further modifications. The TPFF felt that the issue was merely one of terminology and it would be up to the SC to decide how to move the draft forward.

[13] Several members of the SC found that it was still necessary to have a defined term. Other members supported that the concept be left undefined, but clarification on wording might be needed.

[14] A small group met to discuss the issue further.

[15] The SC discussed the outcome of the small group's conclusion which was to propose a new term "*semi-natural host*" which would replace the term "conditional host" and avoid confusion while still keeping the concept clear. The SC found that this term and definition adequately addressed the concerns raised in the formal objections and agreed to use this term in the standard as an acceptable way forward.

[16] The SC discussed whether to reinstate a sentence to "confirm that laboratory tests may be sufficient for demonstrating non-host status but are inappropriate for demonstrating natural or semi-natural host status". The SC agreed that the sentence should be reinstated now that the new term "semi-natural host" would be used.

[17] The Steward asked that two references be updated with the most recent versions which have been published. The SC agreed because this did not change the meaning of the standard.

[18] A member pointed out that contracting parties should be encouraged to focus on the changes to the term when considering the draft.

[19] The SC discussed whether it would be possible to put forward a draft standard for adoption by consensus with a clause stating that should a formal objection be received 14 days prior, or should there not be consensus on the floor of the CPM, the adoption would be subject to a vote. This would mean that a vote would not necessarily be needed, which would be helpful because the CPM endeavors to make decisions by consensus. In addition, a vote entails a number of logistical and administrative steps.

[20] The FAO Legal Officer advised that since the current procedure is silent in this regard, the SC may decide to do so.

[21] The SC discussed whether it would be more appropriate to put the draft forward to CPM for adoption by consensus (i.e. disregarding the current procedure), because several members had strong concerns about the CPM voting. They advocated for a solution that entailed discussions, so that the formal objections could be lifted during the CPM session.

[22] In this context, it was recognized that any decision to take a vote was up to the CPM.

[23] It was again pointed out that the rules of procedure of the CPM state that the Commission shall make every effort to work by consensus before proceeding to a vote. In the case of draft standards being presented for adoption, receiving formal objections and resubmitted for adoption, all efforts had been

[4] 2006-031

[5] 31_SC_2014_Nov

made to reach consensus, including consultations with the technical panel, stewards, contracting parties involved, and the SC.

[24] The SC strongly supported that it would always be preferred to have adoption by consensus, but agreed to follow the current standard setting procedure and supported that standards which had previously been on the CPM agenda and had received formal objections, would be submitted to the CPM for adoption by a vote with no option for formal objection. In this context it was recalled that the CPM may overrule any SC recommendation, including whether to adopt a standard by a vote. Therefore, the CPM may decide to allow discussion before a vote, not to proceed with a vote or any other option they wished to follow.

[25] The SC agreed to recommend the draft to CPM for adoption by a vote, in accordance with step 7 of stage 4 of the standard setting procedure (further discussion reported under agenda item 4.1).

[26] The SC:

(1) *approved* the draft ISPM *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) as modified in the meeting for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption by a vote with no option for formal objection (Appendix 05).

(2) *requested* the Secretariat to include in the background paper for the CPM a request to contracting parties to focus on the new term since this was the only major change in response to a formal objection.

(3) *thanked* the steward and the TPFF for their efforts and work to develop this draft ISPM.

3.2 International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004), Priority 1

[27] The steward introduced the draft[6], the responses to SCCP member comments[7] and the summary response to the comments[8]. All the comments had been considered and parts of them incorporated, others were brought forward for SC consideration.

[28] The SC reviewed and modified the draft standard. The main issues discussed were as follows.

[29] Some members found that the draft focused too much on plants for planting, which is included in other standards, instead of providing guidance on the pest risk management options for growing media associated with plants for planting.

[30] Others expressed concern about separating plants for planting from the growing media when assessing the risks, and emphasized the need to consider them as a whole. It was pointed out that all the conditions and circumstances associated with plants for planting would influence the pest risk of the growing media. For instance, the length of time that the plant is growing in the media will affect the growing media not only because of the plant itself (e.g. through soil borne pathogens) but also because of the conditions and circumstances under which the plant is grown. It was also noted that replacing the growing media in which the plants were grown with a sterile media at the time of export will not necessarily mitigate all the pest risks.

[31] The SC agreed that focus should be on the growing media in association with plants for planting, to reduce overlaps with other standards addressing issues only related to plants for planting, and that the two elements were linked.

[32] In the *Background* section, the SC discussed whether to reinstate a sentence to state that the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction between them. Some

[6] 2005-004

[7] 08_SC_2014_Nov

[8] 10_SC_2014_Nov

members did not agree that the pest risk factors of growing media related directly to the production of plants for planting. Others felt it was important to include all three points. The SC agreed to include the mention because the risks posed by all three points would need to be considered for an appropriate risk assessment. This also helped emphasize that the standard only considers the growing media used to grow the plants for planting, but not as packaging material.

[33] The Steward explained that the section on *Constituents of growing media and their associated pest risk* had been incorporated, as suggested by SCCP comments, into the section *Factors that affect the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting.*

[34] In the *Pest risk analysis* section, some members wished the reference to ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*) be deleted to ensure that focus is on the pest risks related to growing media only, not on those presented by the plants for planting. Other members found it was appropriate to retain the reference noting that if the focus was on growing media alone, it would be justifiable to delete the reference but in this case there is an overlap with ISPM 36 which may provide guidance in the pest risk analysis. The SC agreed to retain the reference to ISPM 36.

[35] In *Factors that affect the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting*, the Steward noted that efforts had been made to clarify that the section covered pests regulated by the importing country.

[36] In SCCP it had been proposed to change *production methods* to *production processes* but the SC felt that pest risk is affected by a method not a process and did not agree to the SCCP proposal.

[37] Some members wished to delete mention of the intended use of the plants for planting because it is a factor that affects the pest risk of plants for planting. Others wished to keep the mention because an importing country may accept certain risks based on the purpose of the growing media associated with plants for planting (e.g. because certain pests that could be present in the growing media would not survive the climatic condition of the country) in line with the definition contained in the Glossary. The SC agreed to keep the mention but changed the term *intended use* to *purpose*.

[38] Several concerns were raised about the subsections of the pest risk management options because some members felt that production of the growing media in itself is not normally considered a measure, but rather a risk factor. It was suggested that some of the options should be moved to the section on risk factors because prevention is a step taken before risk management. Additionally, some felt that PFA and pest free place of production should not be included in this draft because they are options for plants for planting but not for the growing media itself. Others did not agree with these points and made the example of peat where the growing medium comes from a PFA that is free from a specific nematode, and therefore can be considered a measure.

[39] The section on *Pest risk management options* was rearranged to address the concerns mentioned above. The text was modified to clarify how to achieve growing media free from quarantine pests.

[40] Furthermore, text on regulated non-quarantine pests was deleted because the draft focusses on growing media.

[41] It was discussed whether to delete reference to ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) but it was agreed to keep it since a systems approach could be applied to the plants for planting and it can also be applied to growing media in association with plants for planting.

[42] It was proposed to add the term infestation to the text on *Storage and maintenance*. Some members did not agree to include this because growing media normally cannot be infested as it is not a host. It was mentioned however that, as an example, coconut fibres can be infested by the pest *Bursaphelenchus cocophilus* and can be used as growing media or its constituents, and that constituents of growing media such as wood chips or bark could also become infested with quarantine pests. In *Growing media free from quarantine pests* the SC agreed to change the text to only focus on

the result that the growing media should be free from quarantine pests. In other sections, the SC agreed to include infestation, when this was appropriate.

[43] Under *Treatments* it had been proposed to delete the first sentence stating that treatments may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting because the focus should be on the treatments of growing media. However, some members emphasized that because the scope is growing media in association with plants for planting, treatments that target either one may help mitigate the risks. Finally, the SC agreed that the introductory paragraph should only focus on the pests in the growing media, but that the treatments listed would include treatments of plants before planting when this would mitigate the pest risk presented by the growing media; the paragraph was modified accordingly.

[44] A member was concerned about the treatment *removal of growing media* being effective to eliminate pests in the case where the plant is infested and could infest clean growing media. The SC noted that this method is used although it may not always be wholly effective. The footnote to address the comment made in SCCP was modified to clarify that the treatment would need to be authorized by the NPPO of the importing country.

[45] Some SCCP comments had suggested deleting the section *post-entry quarantine* because they did not agree that this pest risk management option mitigates risks posed by growing media but only those posed by plants for planting. A member noted that some pests could appear during post-entry quarantine and this should be considered in the pest risk assessment. Members found that this option is helpful to determine whether the growing media is infested, and some countries have programmes that use it as a risk management option, thus is an option that could facilitate trade. The SC agreed to retain the section.

[46] The SC:

(4) *approved* the draft ISPM *International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting* (2005-004) as modified in this meeting for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption (Appendix 06).

(5) *thanked* the steward for her efforts and work to develop this draft ISPM.

3.3 International movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1

[47] The steward introduced the draft[9], the responses to the SCCP member comments[10] and the summary response to the comments[11]. All comments were considered and most were incorporated. Some issues were brought to the SC attention.

[48] The steward explained that most references to processed wood material had been removed because this type of material is not included in the Glossary definition of *wood*. She also explained that common names had been used instead of scientific names, because most pest groups referred to in the draft were not easily described using Latin names (some may include species from one or more families).

[49] Before discussing details in the draft, a general comment was made that there were few to no requirements and that it did not fit the traditional content of an ISPM. It was suggested that it should rather be modified into a resource document or put forward as an appendix to ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*). Putting it forward as a standard, a member noted, could set a precedent for the nature of standards in the future.

[50] The Steward advocated that the draft be a standard highlighting that many countries supported this because it would help them set phytosanitary import requirements for wood commodities and

[9] 2006-029

[10] 09_SC_2014_Nov

[11] 11_SC_2014_Nov

determine the appropriate level of protection; wood is a major pathway. Furthermore, she noted that more prescriptive elements related to future treatments under ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) applied to wood may be added in this standard, once such treatments are adopted.

[51] The steward of the TPFQ supported the opinions presented. She highlighted the SC's role in guiding the development of standards in terms of ensuring that they conform to the right format. She also pointed out that, although there is not yet an agreement to what constitutes the concept of a standard, this draft standard did address many of the proposed requirements for a standard, as it will aid in preventing the spread and establishment of pests, while facilitating trade.

[52] Other SC members echoed their support, referring to the fact that this draft standard contained requirements for debarked wood.

[53] The SC Chairperson concluded that while the draft contains a lot of relevant information, it is internationally agreed information and countries have expressed a need to present this as an international standard.

[54] She also acknowledged that: the SC has recently started developing commodity specific standards and may need to agree on a correct format; there are ongoing discussions about the nature or concept of a standard which could impact the commodity specific standards; the types of documents that countries may find useful to propose under the future Framework for standards and implementation could include information documents, and; the SC should decide the type of document this draft should be, if not as a standard.

[55] In spite of the strong concerns raised about the nature of the draft, there was no disagreement to send it forward for adoption.

[56] The following issues in the draft were discussed:

[57] In the *Scope* section, the exceptions were queried. It was explained that there had been confusion whether Christmas trees were included. Some members mentioned that other exceptions should then also be added, and it was suggested to use instead "wood with foliage". However, not all agreed to this because this could potentially mean that wood with *some* foliage could be excluded. The SC finally agreed to not mention Christmas trees or wood with foliage, as it is obvious that these are not wood as defined in the Glossary.

[58] In the *Background* section a member queried the meaning of the statement that there are pests that have "negative impacts on the wood as a commodity, rather than for pests infesting trees", because "negative impacts" was not clear. The SC discussed what was meant by impact (quality, weakening, other), but agreed that impact was understood to mean "infested". The paragraph was changed accordingly.

[59] An SCCP comment had suggested adding information in reference to taking into account vectors when doing a PRA, but some members had concerns with this addition because of the overlap with ISPM 11. The SC agreed to mention vectors in another bullet as it is pertinent for wood.

[60] In *Pest risk related to wood commodities* a member queried the inclusion of "forest regeneration and maintenance" in relation to their influence on pest outbreaks. He did not feel it provided clarification. The steward explained that for example when several different species of trees are planted together this may help in reducing pest risks. Thinning or removing infested trees will also help reduce the risk of outbreaks. The SC agreed to modify the text to *forest management practices* and to take out the examples.

[61] In *Round wood*, a member suggested that the introductory paragraph could be deleted because this seemed to be information known to experts. However, another member pointed out it was useful information as pest risk would also depend on the intended use. The paragraph was retained.

[62] In *Sawn wood* some members did not agree to moving a paragraph on composite sawn wood having a higher pest risk to this section, because processed wood material normally presents a lower risk under ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*). Some countries would understand it as having different guidance for the same type of processed wood material. The steward clarified that larger dimensions of composite wood may not be processed to the same degree as other types of processed wood material and the risk may therefore be different. The SC agreed to delete the paragraph on composite sawn wood entirely.

[63] In *Wood chips*, a member queried the term *intended use* in relation to its meaning in ISPM 32. It was clarified that the term was used in accordance with ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), and the term was left in the paragraph.

[64] In *Wood residue* a member suggested to change "wood consignments" in footnote 4 to "consignments of wood chips and wood residue" to clarify that the pests would be associated with these materials. A member also queried whether the pests referred to should be moved to the "less likely" column, but it was explained they were likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue but the risk of establishment or spread was low. The SC agreed to the new wording.

[65] In *Debarked wood* the SC discussed the meaning of "any bark tolerances" wondering if it should be changed to "these bark tolerances", to refer clearly to the tolerance levels set out in the standard. The SC agreed that the tolerance levels set out in the standard were minimum requirements for debarked wood and in line with ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*). The text was modified to clarify this and for consistency with ISPM 15. The SC also discussed whether to add a sentence clarifying that NPPOs of importing countries may set more stringent bark tolerances, when these are technically justified. Some members thought it would be beneficial to add text but because it is an underlying right of countries under the IPPC, the statement was not added.

[66] In *Treatments* a member suggested to align the SCCP proposal with ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) to clarify that not only should NPPOs ensure that treatments are properly applied but that they should also be applied under the supervision or authority of the NPPO of the exporting country to meet the phytosanitary import requirements. Consequently, the examples should be deleted. The SC agreed.

[67] A member queried whether fresh frass could be considered as non-compliance. The steward explained that fresh frass could indicate the treatment was not effective and hence the need for further inspection. The SC found that with this explanation, the example fitted better under "treatment failure" and the text was amended accordingly.

[68] The SC:

(6) *approved* the draft ISPM on the *International movement of wood* (2006-029) as modified in the meeting for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption (Appendix 07).

(7) *thanked* the steward for her efforts and work to develop this draft ISPM.

3.4 Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010), Priority 2

[69] The steward introduced the draft[12] and the responses to the compiled SCCP member comments[13]. All comments were considered and most were incorporated. Some issues were brought to the SC attention.

[12] 2005-010

[13] 07_SC_2014_Nov

[70] The SC discussed the following points:

[71] In *Knowledge of fruit fly biology* a minor editorial change was made because "knowledge of the biology…" cannot be "ensured". The SC agreed to include "knowledge of" in the title because the section refers to a requirement in line with the SCCP proposal.

[72] SCCP comments had suggested to include a new section under *Requirements for the application of the phytosanitary procedures* on "evaluation of effectiveness" to evaluate the validity of implementation of phytosanitary measures. The SC did not feel it was necessary to include this section because auditing and acceptability of management measures are already covered in ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) and ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*).

[73] In the section on *Mechanical and cultural controls* an SCCP comment suggested to change the level of obligation from *should* to *may* due to debate on whether fruit stripping and other controls are always required. The SC agreed to change to *may*.

[74] The *Sterile fruit fly quality control* reference was updated with a more recent version of the publication.

[75] The SC:

(8) *approved* the draft ISPM *Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management* (2005-010) as modified in this meeting for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption (Appendix 08).

(9) *thanked* the steward for his efforts and work to develop this draft ISPM.

3.5 Draft amendments 2013 to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001)

[76] The steward introduced the draft amendments[14] (2013) and the responses to the compiled SCCP member comments[15].

[77] The steward explained that in the SCCP most countries had supported the document as it was. Other comments had been considered but not incorporated. This was the case of adding "technical" after "scientific evidence" (pest free production site) which had not been incorporated because scientific is considered to include technical. A member suggested to change "as demonstrated by scientific evidence" to "as technically justified" because that would match the need for phytosanitary measures to be technically justified. The steward explained that the meaning was in relation to the demonstration of compliance to the measure being based on scientific evidence. The SC agreed to not modify the definition.

[78] The SC:

(10) *approved* the draft amendments 2013 to ISPM 5: *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms* (1994-001) for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption (Appendix 09).

(11) *thanked* the steward and the TPG for their efforts and work to develop the draft amendments to ISPM 5.

3.6 Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E)

[79] The Secretariat introduced the draft cold treatment[16], as well as the draft cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F)[17], and the background document[18] for both

[14] 1994-001

[15] 12_SC_2014_Nov

[16] 2007-206E

treatments noting that the draft treatments had been presented for adoption to CPM-7 (2012) and CPM-9 (2014) but that they had received formal objections 14 days prior to both Commission sessions.

[80] He noted that the TPPT in December 2012 had considered the formal objections from CPM-7 (2012). They also adjusted the effective dose (ED) calculations in the treatment schedule. The TPPT responses to formal objections had been endorsed by the SC in an e-decision (see SC November 2013 report).

[81] Responses to the formal objections received at CPM-9 (2014) were agreed in the TPPT June 2014 meeting and presented for review at this meeting[19]. The steward stressed the efforts made by the TPPT to communicate more in detail what the evaluation criteria for approving treatments are and how these meet ISPM 28 requirements (see the IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard setting), writing more detailed reports of their discussions during meetings and ensuring that the responses to the formal objections are clear and exhaustive.

[82] The steward emphasized the amount of work involved in evaluation of treatments and supporting data and hoped that this, in combination with the fact that the treatments are not mandatory, would be remembered when contracting parties review the cold treatments before adoption.

[83] The SC agreed to review the TP proposed responses to formal objections and for transparency to publish the SC response publicly on the IPP. A member noted that sending the responses directly to the countries which had submitted the formal objections might be helpful.

[84] The SC agreed that contracting parties be reminded to also refer to the reports from the TPPT meetings for clarifications and information that would shed light on the analysis of the panel in the background document that accompanies the draft phytosanitary treatment being presented to the CPM.

[85] The SC discussed the formal objections:

[86] The title of the draft cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E) had been modified by the TPPT to state the cultivars for which the efficacy had been tested (in response to objection 2). It was pointed out that since the schedules were only for the tested cultivars, the title did not need to specify this. The SC agreed to not mention the cultivars in the title but to keep the mention in the text, and the responses to the formal objections were adjusted accordingly.

[87] In response to formal objection 5, the SC removed mention of pre-cooling in the draft.

[88] The steward explained that the original experimental data leading to the conclusions for the treatment had been provided by the authors (De Lima *et al.*, 2007). The SC agreed to add this information to the formal objection response.

[89] The SC fully agreed that the paper on which the treatment was based provided sufficient and robust data, and that the TPPT had correctly assessed that the ISPM 28 requirements had been met.

[90] A member noted that perhaps additional details in the responses to the formal objections would be needed. The Secretariat explained that the level of detail in the responses to the formal objections was commensurate to that of the formal objections themselves.

[91] The SC agreed to recommend the draft to CPM for adoption by a vote, in accordance with step 7 of stage 4 of the standard setting procedure (see also agenda item 4.1 for discussions).

[17] 2007-206F
[18] 28_SC_2014_Nov
[19] 36_SC_2014_Nov; 35_SC_2014_Nov

[92] The SC:

(12) *approved* the draft Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E) (to be included as an annex to ISPM 28) for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption by a vote with no option for formal objection (Appendix 10).

(13) *agreed* to the responses to the formal objections received 14 days prior to CPM-7 (2014) on the draft Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E), as modified in this meeting, and *asked* the Secretariat to make the responses publicly available[20].

(14) *thanked* the steward and the TPPT for their efforts and work to develop the draft treatment.

3.7 Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F)

[93] The SC made adjustments to the formal objection responses. The rationale for the modifications and other discussions are reported under agenda item 3.6.

[94] The SC:

(15) *approved* the draft Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F) (to be included as an annex to ISPM 28) for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption by a vote with no option for formal objection (Appendix 11).

(16) *agreed* to the responses to the formal objections received 14 days prior to CPM-7 (2014) on the draft Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F), as modified in this meeting, and *asked* the Secretariat to make the responses publicly available[21].

(17) *thanked* the steward and the TPPT for their efforts and work to develop the draft treatment.

3.8 Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G)

[95] The Secretariat introduced the draft cold treatment[22] and the background document[23]. He noted that the draft had been presented for adoption to CPM-9 (2014) but that it had received formal objections 14 days prior to the Commission session.

[96] Responses to the formal objections were agreed in the TPPT June 2014 meeting and presented to the SC[24].

[97] The SC made adjustments to the formal objection responses. The rationale for the modifications and other discussions are reported under agenda item 3.6.

[98] The SC:

(18) *approved* the draft Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G) (to be included as an annex to ISPM 28) for submission to CPM-10 (2015) for adoption by a vote with no option for formal objection (Appendix 12).

(19) *agreed* to the responses to the formal objections received 14 days prior to CPM-7 (2014) on the draft Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G), as modified in this meeting, and *asked* the Secretariat to make the responses publicly available[25].

[20] SC responses to formal objections are available at: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/formal-objections

[21] SC responses to formal objections are available at: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/formal-objections

[22] 2007-206G

[23] 27_SC_2014_Nov

[24] 34_SC_2014_Nov

[25] SC responses to formal objections are available at: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/formal-objections

(20) *thanked* the steward and the TPPT for their efforts and work to develop the draft treatment.

4. Standards Committee

4.1 Review of the Standard Setting process

Terms of Reference for Focus Group

[99] The Standards Officer introduced the topic of the review of the standard setting process, noting that several papers would be presented on various issues in relation to the review.

[100] He presented the draft terms of reference for a focus group to review the standard setting process[26]. He recalled that the Bureau June 2014 meeting had initiated discussions on the review of the standard setting process and that due to the complexity of the issues raised, the Secretariat suggested that a focus group be convened to discuss them in detail. Draft terms of reference for the focus group were prepared and presented to the Bureau in October 2014.

[101] The Bureau in October discussed the terms of reference and narrowed the focus by excluding considerations for accepting treatments based on historical evidence supporting their efficacy. It was further discussed whether a focus group was the best option to move forward, or whether for instance the task could be given to the SC-7.

[102] The SC discussed how to go forward with the review.

[103] The SC agreed that the SC-7 be tasked to discuss solutions to the current challenges of the standard setting procedure acknowledging that this group represents the regions and has expert knowledge of the procedure. It was suggested that the SC-7 in May 2015 should dedicate two days for discussions and prepare a paper as input for a guided discussion at the SC November 2015 meeting. The SC November 2015 would likewise dedicate one day for discussions and conclusions.

[104] The SC discussed whether experts from other standard setting organizations should be invited to the SC-7 discussions. Some members had concerns about this proposal because IPPC has very different consultation and adoption procedures. Also, some of the input that these organizations could provide might be more relevant to the Secretariat functions than to the standard setting procedures. Other members felt that input from other international standard setting bodies would be useful. Other members thought it was very useful to have external input. The SC concluded that it would be beneficial to invite external experts and that these could also be identified within areas of efficiency, organizational design, economics, legislation or similar.

[105] The SC developed a list of tasks for the SC-7 group to guide their discussions (Appendix 13).

Consensus within the SC

[106] Mr Bart ROSSEL (Australia) introduced the paper[27] outlining the issues where an ISPM, which had previously been presented for adoption but formally objected to, could be blocked by the SC because consensus could not be reached to forward the draft to CPM for a vote. He pointed out that the current understanding of "consensus" in the SC is that all members have to consent to the draft standard being recommended to the CPM for adoption. If the SC could not reach consensus the draft ISPM is effectively blocked. He highlighted that the SC's mandate is to facilitate the development of standards and to decide whether they are technically sound, and if so recommended to the CPM.

[107] The SC agreed that the SC-7 group should discuss the SC decision making process and how the SC should proceed when there is no consensus, taking into consideration the three proposals presented in the paper and other relevant SC documents and viewpoints presented.

[26] 19_SC_2014_Nov

[27] 21_SC_2014_Nov

Review of the standard setting procedure & considerations of the establishment of an editorial team

[108] Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK (Poland) summarized the main points of the discussions in the small SC group on the review of the standard setting procedure and on the establishment of an editorial team[28]. He recalled that the SC November 2013 had reviewed a paper presenting various issues and decided that a small SC group should analyze the points and initiate the review process.

[109] The SC discussed the following points:

[110] Consultation periods (the number, purpose, accepted types of comments, and naming of the periods). The SC agreed that the second consultation period is useful for contracting parties to see how their comments from member consultation were incorporated, and submit any substantial concerns. It also helps to focus the SC November discussions.

[111] However, as to the types of comments submitted and the confusion regarding the purpose of the periods, some members noted that substantial comments are subjective; what may be substantial to one member, may not be to another. Additionally, it was noted that a draft standard may have changed significantly between member consultation and the SCCP, and that all types of comments would be useful to improve the draft. Lastly, several members stressed that it would not be advisable to set restrictions as to what and when the different types of comments can be submitted because it is the members' conventional right to comment. They highlighted that it is important to receive any good comments that will help improve the draft.

[112] The SC agreed that the SC-7 group should review the purpose, naming of the periods and accepted types of comments.

[113] Translating drafts for SCCP. The Secretariat noted that there would be resource issues related to translation of SCCP drafts and that, in principle, the SCCP drafts were SC documents, which are not currently translated, as the working language of the SC is English. The SC felt that decisions on what and when to translate were outside of the SC's mandate. The SC acknowledged that changes to when draft standards are translated would impact the length and dates of the consultation periods.

[114] Length of the two commenting periods. It was suggested to have the same start and end date for both periods (1 July-30 September) because this would allow for the SC November to provide feedback on any substantive issues raised by IPPC members during member consultation. Several members queried whether there would be enough time during the SC November to review additional draft standards or comments, and whether it would be likely that there were issues that needed this sort of review. Several members were concerned about reducing the length of the SCCP because it would not allow enough time for the countries to collect and analyse comments. Lastly, the Secretariat noted that it would be necessary to investigate any impact this would have on the regional workshops.

[115] The SC agreed the SC-7 group should discuss the implications of changing the length of the commenting periods and analyse whether this change would effectively be an improvement to the procedure.

[116] Removal of reference to regional input after the SCCP. The SC agreed that it is practically infeasible to seek SC regional input at this point due to time constraints. It was noted that the stewards already provide a summary of responses to comments which serves to highlight the most important issues raised in the comments. The SC agreed to remove reference to regional input after the SCCP.

[117] E-decisions. Regarding the types of decisions that the SC can make via electronic means, the SC agreed to not add points on this to the procedure as the SC can decide this.

[118] Formal objections. A member suggested that the SC-7 group should consider whether CPM evening sessions would be an option to resolve the formal objections. The Secretariat recalled that the focus group on the standard setting procedure had strongly advocated that technical drafting should not be

[28] 17_SC_2014_Nov; 25_SC_2014_Nov

done during CPM sessions. Controversial technical issues had previously been returned to the SC, which could indicate that these issues are not resolvable during CPM.

[119] The SC agreed that there was a need for the SC-7 group to consider the procedure after formal objections are received.

[120] Entities that can participate to the standard setting process. Some members had concerns about the definition as suggested in the current procedure (contracting parties, NPPOs, RPPOs and relevant international organizations) because they felt that there could be a question of not respecting the rights and obligations of contracting parties, and because even though the SC may decide to not consider these comments, they could influence discussions. The Secretariat noted that the Convention encourages non-contracting parties to follow IPPC standards and that contracting parties have a number of rights that non-contracting parties do not have. Therefore, there had always been support for non-contracting parties to submit comments during member consultation. He recalled, however, that non-contracting parties cannot make formal objections.

[121] Regarding international organizations, the CPM-9 agreed to a list of international organizations with which the SC would liaise with, and the Bureau is devising of a method to add further organizations as requested. The SC added a task for the SC-7 group to consider the entities allowed to comment on draft standards and how to refer to these. The Secretariat also noted that FAO Legal Office had indicated that the CPM can decide to allow whoever they wish to submit comments.

[122] Expert consultations. The SC also agreed the SC-7 group should review these initiatives, as they may be helpful in developing technical standards. A member queried if these expert consultations would form permanent groups, like IFQRG. It was clarified that it would be ad hoc consultations when needed. Another member expressed concern if this would become a part of the standard setting procedure, because while he found it very useful to consult experts on technical matters, the expert consultation should not become a drafting body. A task was added for the SC-7 group to review this proposal.

[123] Editorial team. The SC agreed with the recommendation of the small SC group that the creation of an editorial team should not be considered a priority, and asked the SC-7 group to propose wording to respond to the CPM decision.

[124] The SC:

(21) *agreed* with the proposed minor changes to steps 5, 6 and 7 in relation to phytosanitary treatments (PTs) and diagnostic protocols (DPs) of the standard setting procedure, and *asked* the SC-7 group to incorporate the changes in the document to be presented to CPM.

(22) *agreed* on the tasks to be addressed by the SC-7 group (Appendix 13) during their May 2015 meeting for the review of the standard setting procedure.

(23) *agreed* to invite experts as indicated in Appendix 13.

(24) *agreed* that the SC-7 group prepare a paper with their conclusions and propose specific changes to the standard setting procedure and responses to CPM-7 decisions that were not yet implemented to be presented to the SC November 2015 meeting.

(25) *asked* the Secretariat to discuss internally the potential impacts on other IPPC areas of work if the consultation periods were reduced and report to the SC-7 group meeting.

4.2 Report of the SC May 2014

[125] There were no comments on the report[29].

[29] IPP link to SC May 2014 meeting report

4.3 Follow-up on actions from the SC May 2014

Understanding of the term phytosanitary measure

[126] This agenda item was deferred to a future meeting.

Replacement of older versions of ISPMs by latest versions of ISPMs

[127] Ms Jane CHARD (UK) introduced the paper that analyzed how to proceed with the replacement of standards with the aim of clarifying which version in each language for each ISPM is the one in force[30]. She recalled that the paper had initially been presented to the SC May 2014 meeting but that it had been agreed to set up a small SC group to work further on the issues presented, also in consultation with FAO Legal Office.

[128] She expressed thanks to the SC members in this small working group and the Secretariat for the work done.

[129] The Secretariat outlined the changes to ISPMs that were proposed to facilitate the future revocation of previous versions:

- The year of adoption and date last modified will be contained on the cover page of ISPMs but not associated with the title.
- The year of adoption will not be quoted when referencing an ISPM in texts.
- The year of adoption will change when an attachment is revised or added and adopted (except for ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and ISPM 28).
- Diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments will continue to be published separately; the appendixes in ISPM 27 and ISPM 28 listing the annexes will be deleted.
- ISPMs will be mentioned only collectively in the *References* section of other ISPMs.
- Previous versions of ISPMs that have been revoked will be marked with "REVOKED" across all pages (as resources allow).
- Direct quotations from ISPMs will be removed where possible.
- Cross-references to section numbers in ISPMs will be removed.

[130] Additionally, it was proposed that when an ISPM is revised the expert drafting group should review any ISPM which refers to this ISPM to check if the references would still be relevant with the revised version of the ISPM, to ensure if the previous version can be revoked. This would mean the consequential changes in other ISPMs could be noted by CPM as ink amendments together with the ISPM for adoption.

[131] It was noted that there had been a proposal to group DPs and PTs according to pest or treatment group and add explicatory names to them. However, it was considered to be very laborious and difficult to implement this change to all standards in six languages and keep them updated.

[132] The SC:

Ink amendments

(26) *reviewed* and *approved* Annex 2, Table 1 of document 30_SC_2014_Nov. (Appendix 14).

Editorial amendments

(27) *reviewed* and *approved* minor editorial changes to existing ISPMs as presented in Annex 2, Table 2 and Annex 2, Table 3 of document 30_SC_2014_Nov, and *asked* the Secretariat to incorporate these changes as resources become available (Appendix 15).

Recommendations to CPM

(28) *agreed* to recommend the following: The CPM is invited to:

[30] 30_SC_2014_Nov

a. *adopt* the elimination of Appendix 2 to ISPM 27 and Appendix 1 to ISPM 28 (which will be maintained separately by the IPPC Secretariat and posted on the IPP until it can be replaced by a database) and *note* that ISPM 27 and ISPM 28 will have minor adjustments to reflect the removal of these two appendices.
b. *note* ink amendments (Annex 2, Table 1 of document 30_SC_2014_Nov).
c. *agree* that for all languages, once the Secretariat has applied all the changes mentioned above, all previous versions of ISPMs are replaced by the new versions containing these changes, and all previous versions of ISPMs are revoked.

Mechanism to simplify future revision and adoption of ISPMs

(29) *noted* that ISPMs will not be individually mentioned any more in the *References* section of ISPMs, however a generic text referring to all ISPMs collectively will be added in the *References* section.

(30) *noted* that the date of adoption will not be indicated every time an ISPM is quoted in the text of another ISPM.

(31) *noted* that in future revisions of ISPMs direct quotations from ISPMs and cross-references to sections of other ISPMs will be avoided.

(32) *requested* the Secretariat to add the following task to all current specifications for a revision to an ISPM where drafting has not begun: "review all references to the ISPM under revision in other ISPMs to ensure that they are still relevant and propose consequential changes if necessary".

(33) *noted* when revisions of ISPMs are prepared for member consultation that consequential changes to other ISPMs will also be presented.

(34) *noted* when revisions of ISPMs are presented to the CPM for adoption that the consequential changes will also be presented as ink amendments.

(35) *noted* that upon adoption of a revised ISPM, the CPM will be requested to revoke the previous version of the ISPM and the newly adopted revision will replace the previous version.

(36) *asked* the Secretariat to update the Procedure Manual for standard setting and IPPC Style guide accordingly.

Next steps for Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001) - ToR for a 3rd EWG

[133] Mr John HEDLEY, Steward for the topic 2008-001, introduced the terms of reference for a third expert working group meeting to draft the standard on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers*[31].

[134] One member mentioned that there is also a CPM recommendation being developed and he wondered how this would influence the development of the standard. Another member suggested that the CPM recommendation would increase the profile of the topic and help the development of the standard.

[135] A member suggested adding a task for the expert working group to analyse the containers' life cycle to understand the major contamination situations and what requirements would be needed.

[136] Regarding the composition of the group, some members noted that experts from their countries may no longer be available. The SC discussed whether it would be necessary to issue a new call but decided not to and agreed to invite those EWG members who were still willing.

[137] The SC agreed to include consideration how a system set up under IPPC could help addressing biosecurity concerns, noting that biosecurity requirements would be beyond the scope of the IPPC.

[138] The SC:

(37) *agreed* to the Terms of Reference for a third Expert working group for drafting the ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) (Appendix 16).

[31] 15_SC_2014_Nov

Consistency in languages

[139] The Secretariat introduced the paper related to consistency review in languages[32] and informed the SC that they had tested how much time it took to translate English ink amendments to French, apply them and add rationale to a table (as for English ink amendments). The Secretariat advocated that this would be a way of at least ensuring that the language versions are similar. Not much time was needed to perform this exercise; hence the cost would be low. The Secretariat proposed to proceed with French because consultants with the right skills set would need to be identified for the other languages.

[140] The SC supported the work on the ink amendments in French because they felt this was a step towards aligning the standards.

[141] The Secretariat encouraged SC members to forward names for possible consultants who could undertake the same review as for French (i.e. translate and match the English ink amendments) for other FAO languages.

[142] The SC:

(38) *noted* and *supported* that the Secretariat will undertake work to translate English ink amendments and apply these to the French versions of ISPMs to align the standards with the English versions.

Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts

[143] Ms Julie ALIAGA (USA) introduced the paper[33] highlighting the main issues and proposing changes to add transparency to the expert selection process.

[144] The Secretariat explained that a number of the issues had already been addressed in an effort to increase transparency.

[145] The SC discussed whether to change the current criteria and to include additional criteria to the selection process from the proposals.

[146] The SC did not feel there was a need to develop working criteria for the selection of experts at present, but the SC agreed that the points presented had been useful for SC members and Secretariat to reflect on and consider when selecting experts in the future.

Update on Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003)

[147] Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada), steward of the topic 2005-003, presented the revised draft ISPM on *Phytosanitary pre-import clearance* (2005-003) and an update from the small SC group tasked by SC May 2014 to revise the draft standard[34]. She noted that the SC had agreed on the concept to be treated in the standard but not on a name for this concept.

[148] The SC discussed the title which the small SC group had proposed to include the term bilateral arrangements. Several members agreed that the title should correctly reflect the content but did not agree to a title. The steward explained that, as the draft related to bilateral agreements and standards represent harmonized requirements the group had wondered if this should be an annex or appendix.

[149] The SC found several issues still needed to be discussed in detail, and asked that the SC provide written comments to the small SC group on the draft standard as presented and that the topic be discussed at the SC May 2015 meeting.

[150] The SC:

[32] 05_SC_2014_Nov

[33] 04_SC_2014_Nov

[34] 2005-003; 13_SC_2014_Nov

(39) *asked* SC members submit written comments on the draft ISPM on *Phytosanitary pre-import clearance* (2005-003) to the Secretariat and Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) by 15 December 2014.

4.4 Report of the SC-7 May 2014

[151] The SC-7 Chairperson, Mr Bart ROSSEL, reported on the SC-7 May 2014 meeting[35]. He thanked stewards, SC-7 members, EDGs and contracting parties for their valuable input throughout the process. The SC-7 reviewed four draft standards, discussed under agenda item 3, which had been submitted to the SCCP.

4.5 Summary on polls and forums discussed via e-decision (from June 2014 to November 2014)

[152] The Secretariat presented the summary of SC e-decision polls and forums noting that since the SC May 2014 meeting, 14 e-decisions had been opened[36]. She also stressed the need for increased participation by SC members in the forum discussions, where only between two and 11 SC members have commented in the past period.

[153] The Secretariat mentioned that two SC e-decisions polls were finalized after the SC paper was posted and that the SC agreed with the poll recommendations. These were: 2014_eSC_Nov_07: approval of the draft phytosanitary treatment *Heat Treatment of Wood Using Dielectric Heating* (2007-114), to be submitted for the 150-day member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015; and 2014_eSC_ Nov_10: approval of the phytosanitary treatment *Irradiation for Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus and Planococcus minor* (2012-011) for submission to the CPM for adoption. It was noted the poll summaries are posted on the respective SC e-decision page[37].

[154] There had not been agreement on two SC e-decisions: 2014_eSC_ Nov_12: SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017) for the 2015 member consultation, and 2014_eSC_ Nov_14: SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) for the 2015 member consultation.

[155] However, it was pointed out that the TPDP had addressed the concerns related to 2014_eSC_ Nov_12 by including a picture from the literature (Spencer, 1987). The SC members who had voiced concerns in the forum agreed that this draft DP would go for member consultation.

[156] For the 2014_eSC_ Nov_14, some SC members had expressed concerns in the forum about the quality of the text and lack of global perspective. The Secretariat informed the SC that the DP had been edited and experts from around the world had been invited to participate in the Expert consultation. The SC noted this and agreed to send the draft for member consultation.

[157] The Secretariat encouraged SC members to share widely the possibility of participating in Expert consultations on draft DPs.

[158] One member expressed concerns about the volume of e-decisions. The Secretariat explained that there are large numbers of draft DPs to be processed in the coming years and this had been shared in advance. Additionally, the Secretariat makes efforts to group the e-decisions, and communicate well in advance for SC members to be able to plan better.

[159] Regarding the participation in the e-decisions, a member noted that participation varies and he encouraged all SC colleagues participate actively to ensure all views are presented.

[35] IPP link to SC-7 May 2014 meeting report
[36] 26_SC_2014_Nov
[37] Background documents and Summaries of SC e-decisions work area page: https://www.ippc.int/work-area-pages/background-e-decisions

[160] The Secretariat encouraged SC members to provide comments to e-decisions even when this is only to state "no comment". This will be helpful to know if all members have considered the e-decision.

[161] All draft specifications and ISPMs approved by the SC for member consultation, and PTs approved for adoption by CPM are listed in Appendix 4.

[162] The SC:

(40) *noted* the update on forums and polls discussed on the e-decision site (from May to November 2014) (Appendix 17).

(41) *approved* the draft DP on Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017) and on *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) for the 2015 member consultation.

5. Meeting on the Development of the Framework for IPPC Standards

[163] The Standards Officer gave an update on the development of the Framework for IPPC standards, including a summary of the discussions during the meeting held in Costa Rica in August, 2014[38], the October meetings of the Bureau and SPG (see agenda items 9.1 and 9.2), and presented two draft specifications on *Contingency planning and emergency response*[39] and *Elements of an effective national plant protection organization*[40]. He explained that they had been prepared by meeting participants following the gap analysis from the Framework meeting.

[164] He presented a document outlining the standard setting part of the Framework[41]. He recalled that the full draft Framework for standards and implementation would be revised in consultation with the other CPM bodies and be presented to SPG in 2015.

[165] Some members noted that they found the full draft Framework for standards and implementation very useful not only for gap analysis but also for countries to see what guidance is already available. It could also provide a complete overview of the IPPC work programme.

[166] Other members expressed concerns that the Framework meeting proposed new topics to be presented to the CPM for inclusion on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* because they felt this had not followed the current standard setting procedure. It was also pointed out that normally a new topic must be accompanied by a large amount of justification in terms of what is intended for the topic and the impact world wide, which was not the case for these topics.

[167] The SC Chairperson explained that the two specifications were drafted for the SC to be able to fully understand the topics. They represented gaps which need to be filled urgently, and which had been identified in the Framework for standards meeting in accordance with the mandate given by the SC. A member supported this and expressed his disappointment that the discussions evolved around procedural issues, instead of the draft Framework itself.

[168] Other members advocated for stressing the flexibility in presenting topics. They agreed that for emergency issues, there may be a need to have a more flexible procedure. It was noted that all proposals for topics are ultimately decided by CPM.

[169] One member suggested that it would be appropriate to consider changing the IPPC standard setting procedure so that the SC may submit and recommend topics, irrespective of a call, to the CPM directly. Noting that TPs under the SC's remit can submit topics in a response to a call for topics, the SC agreed to add this issue as a task for the SC-7 group to consider (see agenda item 4.1).

[170] The IPPC Coordinator recalled that urgent issues could also be dealt with via recommendations presented at CPM.

[38] IPP link to 2014-08 Framework for IPPC standards meeting report

[39] 06_SC_2014_Nov

[40] 22_SC_2014_Nov

[41] 18_SC_2014_Nov

[171] The SC noted that the SPG did not support delaying the call for topics. The SC agreed and members thought it would be important for contracting parties to consider the gap analysis. However, it was recalled that the draft Framework for standards and implementation would not be presented to the CPM-10 (2015). Therefore, the SC recommended SC members consider the discussions in relation to the draft Framework and the two items that had been identified as gaps that needed to be filled urgently, and possibly encourage IPPC members to submit these items in response to the call for topics.

[172] The SC reviewed and adjusted the specific gaps and their proposed priorities identified at the Framework meeting. The paragraphs in the report from the Framework meeting that provides rationale are included in brackets.

[173] Gaps that the SC agreed to without discussions or observations are not reported below.

[174] Audit ([38]). The SC agreed that a standard is needed to build a common understanding of what audit means as this was only partially covered in existing standards. The SC discussed that possibly that both a concept standard (so that it is clear what is covered by audit), and an implementation standard (giving specific guidance to a number of areas) may be necessary. A member noted that existing auditing guidance from organizations like ISO could be taken into consideration.

[175] Elements of an NPPO ([39]). Several members expressed doubt about the need for a standard on this because the issues would be too many and too broad, reaching from laboratory requirements, surveillance to national legislation. They could not envisage how the standard could be drafted. It was also pointed out that whether an NPPO is effective or not may depend on the resources available, and the word "effective" was removed from the title.

[176] The Secretariat clarified that this gap had appeared from the general Implementation review and support system (IRSS) study and that the idea was for the good practices and characteristics from effective NPPOs to be outlined.

[177] One member considered that this would be more appropriate as an information document but there was strong support from several members for guidance for NPPOs.

[178] National legislation requirements ([41]). The reason to propose this topic as a standard was to emphasize the need for national legislation. The SC did not fully understand what was proposed, and some members noted there is currently some guidance available for instance via FAO. Several members thought that this topic overlapped with the topic on *Elements of an NPPO*. Others emphasized that there could be a need to develop a standard on that one specific element to provide guidance to NPPOs.

[179] Revision of ISPM 16 ([43]). The SC agreed that a revision of ISPM 16 would be useful to broaden the scope to pests, and clarify the concepts related to quarantine pests, regulated non-quarantine pests and pests of national concern. Having one conceptual standard on this topic would be helpful to not have several standards repeating information. It was noted that the SPG in its October 2014 meeting and the NROAG, in its July 2014 meeting, had identified needs for guidance on issues closely related to this.

[180] Host and non-host status ([44]). A member queried if the gap related to the topic *Criteria for determination of host status for all arthropods and pathogen pests based on available information* which had been submitted and not adopted by CPM. The SC Chairperson explained that the gap related to broader conceptual guidance, and that it could include the criteria for this specific pest but would not be limited to it.

[181] Specific guidance on surveillance for specific pests or groups of pests (possibly annexes to ISPM 6) [(45)]. One member queried the need for this as a separate gap, considering this issue is already mentioned in the specification for Revision of ISPM 6 (*Guidelines for surveillance*). The steward for the Revision of ISPM 6 stressed that the EWG would not have sufficient time to develop this implementation guidance and it would therefore be helpful to keep it as a gap. The priority would depend on the specific pest or group of pests being proposed for a topic.

[182] Revision and combination of PRA standards (including ISPM 2, 11 and 21) ([47]). It was clarified that the purpose would be to combine both concepts standard and implementation standards (including appropriate annexes and appendixes) into one standard.

[183] Economic analysis in PRA ([49]). The SC agreed with the SPG recommendation that economic analysis in PRA is a major gap, and changed the priority to 2.

[184] Diversion from intended use ([50]). Following SPG recommendations, the IRSS may consider what should be done in relation to this gap. The SC discussed whether to remove this topic from the Framework for standards, as it could be that other types of guidance material would be needed instead. It was agreed to keep it in the Framework as a "concept standard or supplementary document". The SC changed the priority to "be determined" after the IRSS survey results are made available.

[185] Management for regulated pests ([51]). Some members queried how this gap differed from pest risk management, and what would be needed outside of what is available in existing standards. It was explained that the gap related to the provision of conceptual guidance to NPPOs on managing the pests in their territories (e.g. how to deal with outbreaks). This is different from the pest risk management which foresees measures to prevent the spread and establishment of pests and setting phytosanitary import requirements. Some members suggested this would better be suited as a manual because they did not understand how the concept could relate to harmonized phytosanitary measures. Others felt that harmonized guidance would be helpful to prevent the spread of pests from countries. One member felt there would be an overlap with the gap for guidance on *Contingency planning and emergency response*. Others suggested that they could be complimentary, which is the case with several standards. The SC agreed to retain it as a gap but changed the title to address the concerns, and also noted that the priority to be assigned would depend on the pest the topic would concern.

[186] Non-commodity specific phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests (e.g. soil drench, sterilization) (annexes to ISPM 28) ([52]). The SC agreed there is a gap for generically applicable treatments and changed the title to clarify this intention.

[187] Contingency planning and emergency response ([53]). The SC agreed that there is an urgent need for a standard on this topic to provide guidance to countries, among other things, on how to respond to outbreaks from pests whose risk they were not aware of. This had been the case for maize weevil in Kenya. One member suggested guidance should be provided on the various degrees of responses (from outbreak to plague) because emergency responses in some countries require international assistance, from FAO for instance.

[188] Clarification on the concepts of integrated measures and systems approach ([54]). Some members queried the intention of this gap. It was explained that this gap related to clarifying the concept (e.g. in ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) and ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*)). The title was amended to address the queries.

[189] Requirements for diagnostics ([55]). It was recalled that the SPG did not support that harmonized guidance on laboratory requirements be prepared. However, the SC felt that a gap remained to help increase the confidence by importing countries on exporting countries' diagnostic methods/procedures as a means to facilitate trade. The SC considered that it might be sufficient to have a manual, but noted that the Framework meeting group felt that a standard would emphasize the importance of the issue. One member suggested reviewing existing ISO standards to see if gaps could be filled. The SC Chairperson recalled that CPM had agreed that contracting parties are not obliged to follow ISO standards. The SC agreed to retain the gap identified.

[190] The SC added the following additional titles as gaps to the Framework:

[191] Revision of ISPM 15. The ISPM 15 workshop, 10-14 June 2014 in Beijing, China had identified a gap in relation to specific guidance on a number of issues related to ISPM 15 (e.g. prevention of fraud[42]). The SC agreed to add it because it was acknowledged that this was a great concern to many countries, although some SC members expressed concern about the feasibility of addressing the issues.

[42] See also 20_SC_2014_Nov

[192] Guidance on climate change in ISPM 11. The SC agreed that there is a gap in terms of addressing the uncertainties around climate change when undertaking PRA and this in response to SPG comments. This could be done by amending the core text of ISPM 11 or by adding an appendix on where to retrieve reliable information on the subject.

[193] Revision of ISPM 17. The National Reporting Obligation Advisory Group had identified a gap in relation to pest reporting and the SC agreed.

[194] Specific guidance on systems approaches for commodities or pests as an implementation topic.

[195] The SC then reviewed and adjusted the proposed changes in priorities for existing topics on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (see agenda item 7). These changes will be recommended to CPM.

[196] Lastly, the SC discussed the Framework meeting recommendations:

[197] Regarding the proposed changes to the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics*, the SC discussed whether concept standards should be given a higher priority than implementation standards. The SC generally felt that if it was identified that both a concept standard and an implementation standard were needed on the same topic, the concept standard should ideally be developed before the implementation standard but that it would depend on the topic. The SC acknowledged that the criteria would likely need to be additionally modified when the Framework for standards and implementation will be adopted.

[198] The SC felt that the Framework for standards and implementation should be realigned to the next version of the IPPC Strategic Framework once it is revised and adopted.

[199] In reference to the list of areas of common interest, one member suggested that *traceability* and *trans-boundary issues* be taken off the list because he felt that these areas were not relevant for the Framework. The Secretariat noted that these were areas that had been previously identified by an SPS working group report. It was clarified that these areas would not be added to the draft Framework, but only used to highlight areas where synergies could be created and information shared.

[200] Regarding the recommendation for CPM to discuss concepts and implementation issues related to draft and adopted standards, especially high priority issues, one member queried what issues should be discussed considering countries would not have had time to gather many implementation experiences. The SC Chairperson explained that when the standards were finalized for adoption during CPM evening sessions, implementation issues were often discussed at this occasion. The framework meeting considered that provision for a similar possibility for dialogue on implementation may be valuable. Other members agreed and noted that e-Phyto implementation issues had been discussed before Appendix 1 to ISPM 12 had been adopted.

[201] The SC:

(42) *asked* the Secretariat to incorporate the supporting material identified as gaps in the Framework meeting into the draft Framework for standards as adjusted in this meeting (Appendix 18), and send this compiled Framework for standards and implementation to other IPPC bodies.

(43) *noted* that the gaps identified are not only topics but may also be issues for other types of documents.

(44) *asked* the IPPC Secretariat to consider the development of the following supporting materials that were identified by the Framework meeting:

- How standards are used in or relate to different areas (e.g. market access, IAS, climate change)
- Advocacy for NPPO resource mobilization
- Information exchange
- Technical justification
- Commodity and host pest lists

- Diversion from intended use
- Traceability.

(45) *asked* the Secretariat explore the value of applying the Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) tool to the prioritization of topics and report the result to SC.

(46) *requested* the SC Chairperson, in the Report on the activities of the Standards Committee to CPM, to encourage contracting parties to consider the existing and ongoing gap analysis for standards presented in the draft Framework for standards, and submit comments to their SPG and SC members.

(47) *requested* the SC Chairperson, in the Report on the activities of the Standards Committee to CPM, to request IPPC members to consider the draft Framework for standards when submitting topics in response to the biennial call for topics.

(48) *recommended* the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics* for adoption by the CPM (Appendix 19).

(49) *requested* the SPG, after the Framework for standards and implementation is adopted, to consider adding, as a standing agenda item, the identification of emerging issues that may require harmonized guidance for inclusion in the Framework .

(50) *requested* that the SPG, after the Framework for standards and implementation is adopted, to review and update the Framework for standards and implementation annually as appropriate and recommend the modifications to CPM for adoption.

(51) *requested* the secretariat to write an update to the CPM on the draft Framework for standards, noting the areas of common interest to the IPPC, CODEX and OIE as presented in section 7.1 of the Framework report, and recommending that the CPM reserve time for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, especially high priority issues considering the draft Framework (standard setting section).

6. Technical Panels: Urgent Issues

6.1 Technical Panel for Dianostic Protocols (TPDP)

Adopted diagnostic protocols

[202] The TPDP steward informed that two DPs had been adopted by the SC, on behalf of CPM, since the SC May 2014 meeting. The two DPs were:

- DP 5: *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruit
- DP 6: *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *Citri.*

Invited experts for the next face to face meeting

[203] The TPDP steward requested the SC to invite Ms Françoise PETTER, Deputy Director-General of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) to participate as an invited expert[43].

[204] The SC:

(52) *agreed* to invite Ms Françoise PETTER (EPPO) to the TPDP June 2015 meeting, as an invited expert.

6.2 Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

Methyl bromide and moisture content discussion

[205] Ms Julie ALIAGA, Steward of the TPFQ, introduced the paper on the *Importance of moisture content on the penetration on methyl bromide into wood*[44]. The TPFQ, with input from the International Forest

[43] See also TPDP July 2014 report.

[44] 24_SC_2014_Nov

Quarantine Research Organization (IFQRG), reviewed literature on the issue, as tasked by the SC November 2012 where the issue was discussed in detail.

[206] The TPFQ found there were no concerns about methyl bromide's ability to penetrate wood with reasonably high moisture content.

[207] The SC:

(53) *noted* the TPFQ literature review on the effects of moisture content on the ability for methyl bromide to penetrate wood.

(54) *agreed* that the possible negative effects of methyl bromide penetration into wood with a high enough moisture content to impede the treatment is negligible for wood treated in normal circumstances.

(55) *asked* the Secretariat to annex the paper to the relevant TPFQ meeting report, so the information may be made available to countries.

(56) *thanked* the TPFQ, steward and IFQRG for the work done.

Proposal to amend dielectric heating schedule

[208] Ms Julie ALIAGA presented the paper[45] on the use of dielectric heat (DH) on wood, and in particular the versatility of using longer frequency radio waves (RF) rather than microwaves, and the concerns on the current limitations to the size of the wood to be treated and the length of treatments.

[209] Based on these conclusions, it was suggested to amend the current DH schedule in Annex 1 of ISPM 15 to remove the restrictions on wood dimensions and heating up time.

[210] The SC agreed to propose the CPM to include this revision of ISPM 15 in the topic *Revision of ISPM 15: Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010) (see also agenda item 7). If included, the SC May 2015 would review the proposal for the revision to the schedule and decide on the next steps.

[211] Related to this, the Secretariat noted that the SC-7 group should consider changes to the standard setting procedure in relation to correcting minor technical issues within highly technical standards and the SC agreed.

ISPM 15 Workshop Proposal

[212] Ms Julie ALIAGA presented a proposal from the Workshop on the Implementation of ISPM 15 (Beijing, China, 10-14 June 2014), held by the Asia-Pacific Plant Protection Commission and the North American Plant Protection Organization, for an international workshop on the same subject. The goal would be to foster broader discussion and investigation of the implementation issues in the world which could lead to establishment of harmonized practices leading to improved compliance[46].

[213] She recalled that the ISPM 15 workshop held in 2005 paved the way for the widespread implementation of the standard, and there would therefore be a good opportunity to be able to address the challenges identified through an international workshop.

[214] She also said this idea would be proposed to CPM via several contracting parties.

[215] The SC:

(57) *noted* the initiative and asked the IPPC Coordinator to share the ISPM 15 workshop proposal within the Secretariat.

[45] 14_SC_2014_Nov

[46] 20_SC_2014_Nov; Report from the workshop ISPM 15 Implementation is available at: http://www.apppc.org/content/report-and-highlights-apppc-nappo-joint-workshop-implementation-ispm-15-beijing-china-10-14

(58) *asked* the IRSS to consider a global survey on the implementation issues associated with ISPM 15.

7. List of Topics for IPPC Standards

[216] The IPPC Secretariat introduced the *List of topics for IPPC standards*[47] and the decisions made by the SC during this meeting.

[217] The SC reviewed the *List of topics for IPPC standards* adopted by CPM-9 (2014), including the two submissions from the 2013 calls for topics but returned to the SC for further consideration[48]: (i) *Criteria for the determination of host status for all arthropod and pathogen pests based on available information*[49] and (ii) *Commodity classes* (Appendix to ISPM 12).[50]

[218] The Secretariat noted that the first topic had not been adopted because some contracting parties felt that guidance of specific species should be developed before providing general guidance, which would be very difficult to do. The second topic was not adopted because some contracting parties found that the provisions would be too hard to implement.

[219] A member noted that the ePhyto steering group is currently working on descriptive elements in phytosanitary certificates and that there may be some overlap with the proposed topic. However, he also noted that the ePhyto outcomes are not processed for approval through the standard setting process.

[220] The SC suggested that the submitters should consider comments from the SC May 2014 and the CPM, and resubmit the topics with additional information, if appropriate, and requested the SC members to pass this information on.

[221] The Secretariat informed that the TPDP, in their July 2014 meeting, had changed the scope and title of the draft diagnostic protocol *Xiphinema americanum* (2004-025) to *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) because recent research concluded that it is not possible to differentiate the species within the group[51].

[222] The Secretariat also noted that the TPPT in their June 2014 meeting recommended that the topic on *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material* (2007-101) be split into two separate topics; one for insects (with a less severe schedule) and one for nematodes and insects (with a more severe schedule) because this would make the treatments more targeted and prevent unnecessarily high dosing of timber not infested with nematodes[52].

[223] The Secretariat recalled that SC May 2014 had agreed to the approach of having one specification to cover all the treatment requirement topics 2014-003, 2014-004, 2014-005, 2014-006 and 2014-007. He explained that these individual topics will remain in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* but they will use the same generic specification.

[224] Regarding the proposed changes in priorities made during the discussion on the framework for standards, the SC discussed the following:

[225] *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004); priority 2 from 3. The SC noted the concerns raised during CPM-9 (2014) when the topic had been proposed for deletion. Although the topic was retained the SC was concerned about the low

[47] 23_SC_2014_Nov; IPP link to List of Topics

[48] CPM 2014 Report, paragraph 43.

[49] Submission 2 at https://www.ippc.int/publications/2013-call-topics-compiled-submissions

[50] Submission 19 at https://www.ippc.int/publications/2013-call-topics-compiled-submissions

[51] For full discussions on *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025), see TPDP July 2014 report, paragraph 123.

[52] For full discussions on 2007-101, see TPPT June 2014 report, section 6.1.

response to the call for experts for the expert working group meeting in 2015. However, several SC members reiterated the need for the standard and the SC agreed with change in priority.

[226] *Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002); priority 2 from 3. The SC agreed with this proposal acknowledging that many NPPOs will increase use of non-NPPO entities because of diminishing resources.

[227] *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure* (ISPM 18:2003) (2014-007); priority 3 from 2. The IRSS survey demonstrated that irradiation is not widely implemented globally, hence *the SC agreed with the proposal.*

[228] *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts* (2008-002); priority 3 from 1. The priority proposed was 2, but the SC found that the pest risk posed by air containers is low (e.g. because they are almost always placed on concrete and not soil) and therefore agreed to reduce it to 3.

[229] The SC reviewed and made modifications to stewards and assistant stewards for some topics:

[230] 2004-002 *Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols*: Mr Guillermo SIBAJA CHINCHILLA (Costa Rica) was assigned assistant steward.

[231] 2004-004 *Technical Panel for Forest Quarantine*: Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK (Poland) was assigned steward and Ms Marie Claude FOREST (Canada) was assigned assistant steward.

[232] 2009-003 *International movement of seeds*: Mr Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina) was assigned assistant steward.

[233] 2009-002 *Revision of ISPM 4*: Mr Alexandre MOIRERA PALMA (Brazil) was assigned steward. No assistant steward was assigned.

[234] 2006-010 *Revision of ISPM 15 Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade*: Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) was assigned assistant steward.

[235] 2008-005 *International movement of cut flowers:* Ms Esther KIMANI (Kenya) was assigned assistant steward.

[236] 2008-001 *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers:* Mr Nicolaas HORN (The Netherlands) was assigned assistant steward.

[237] 2008-008 *International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood*: Ms Alice NDIKONTAR was assigned assistant steward.

[238] The changes to stewards and assistant stewards are reflected in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* on the IPP.

[239] The SC:

(59) *agreed* with the change in the title for the TPDP subject *Xiphinema americanum* (2004-025) to *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) to reflect the scope of the diagnostic protocol.

(60) *agreed* to split *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material* (2007-101) into two separate topics: *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood* (2007-101A) and *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of nematodes and insects in debarked wood* (2007-101B).

(61) *agreed* to changes to priorities and stewards in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* as discussed in this meeting.

(62) *agreed* to propose the CPM to include a new topic: Revision of dielectric heating section (Annex 1 (Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material) to ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade))*

(63) *requested* the IPPC Secretariat to produce a paper for CPM-10 (2015) with the recommended modifications to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

8. Call for experts

[240] The Secretariat introduced a summary of the SC recommendations for experts for expert working groups and technical panels[53].

[241] He noted a call for experts was opened from 26 August to 26 October 2014 for:

- Expert Working Group on *International movement of grain* (2008-007)
- Expert Working Group on *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004)
- Expert Working Group on *Revision of ISPM 6:1997 (Guidelines for surveillance)* (2009-004)
- Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (2004-002)
- Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (2004-005)

[242] The SC discussed the proposals put forward by the stewards and the IPPC Secretariat.

[243] Some SC members and the Secretariat were disappointed with the low number of nominations for experts. It was noted that this was the second call for experts for the topic of *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004) and that only four nominations were received. For the EWG on *International movement of grain* (2008-007) countries importing grain were not well represented.

[244] The SC agreed to the selection of experts to the EWG on *Revision of ISPM 6:1997 (Guidelines for surveillance)* (2009-004) and technical panels.

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

[246] The SC:

(64) Regarding the EWG on *International movement of grain* (2008-007), *deferred* decision on the selection of experts.

(65) Regarding the EWG on *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004), *deferred* decision on the selection of experts.

(66) Regarding the EWG on *Revision of ISPM 6:1997 (Guidelines for surveillance)* (2009-004), *approved* the selection of the following members:

Mr Pablo Luis CORTESE (ARGENTINA)

Mr Chris DALE (AUSTRALIA)

Mr Robert FAVRIN (CANADA)

Mr Jan SCHANS (THE NETHERLANDS)

Mr Brian Joseph KOPPER (USA)

(67) Regarding the TPDP, *agreed* to offer Ms Juliet GOLDSMITH (JAMAICA) a five-year term effective from 2014-11, for insects and mites discipline.

(68) Regarding the TPPT, *agreed* to offer the following members a five-year term effective from 2014-11:

Mr Glenn John BOWMAN (AUSTRALIA)

Mr Matthew SMYTH (AUSTRALIA)

Mr Daojian YU (CHINA)

and *noted* that Mr Andrew JESSUP (Australia) had resigned from his position on the TPPT.

[53] 38_ SC_2014_Nov; IPP link to 2014-08 call for experts page

9. Updates from Other IPPC Bodies

9.1 Items arising from CPM Bureau

[247] The Standards Officer presented an update from the Bureau meetings in June and October[54] of relevance to the SC.

[248] In the June 2014 meeting, the Bureau discussed the possibility of voting on standards. The Bureau wondered if voting was strategically advisable given that the IPPC is a consensus-driven convention. The Bureau did not necessarily think a focus group would be the optimal solution but invited the SC November 2014 to consider the various options (see agenda item 4.1 of this report).

[249] The Secretariat also informed on the outcomes of the questionnaire on engaging experts in the standard setting process, which demonstrated that NPPOs and RPPOs are keen to participate more but that they are constrained by limited funding.

[250] The Bureau suggested that a letter on behalf of the SC Chairperson be sent to new SC members or to experts selected for an expert drafting group to thank them and emphasize the importance of their role. They also reminded NPPOs that they can nominate experts from outside their organization.

[251] The Secretariat reported to the Bureau October meeting on the Framework for standards meeting outcomes (see agenda item 5 of this report), which was later discussed in depth by the SPG (see agenda item 9.2 of this report).

[252] The SC:

(69) *noted* the update.

9.2 Items arising from the Strategic Planning Group

[253] The Standards Officer summarized the main discussions from the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) meeting in October of relevance to the SC[55].

[254] The SPG had several comments to the Framework for standards, reported under agenda item 5 of this report.

[255] Regarding the strategic issues on diagnosis, the SPG noted the importance of maintaining diagnostic capacities and supported that work be done to this effect but did not support that harmonized guidance be prepared on laboratory requirements. The SPG supported the idea that a CPM recommendation be developed instead.

[256] The SPG discussed diversion from intended use and acknowledged that there is a global and practical issue in relation to this.

[257] The group also discussed traceability in the phytosanitary context and asked that the SC consider to perform a review of the use of the term *traceability* (and related terms), through the TPG, in ISPMs. The SPG invited the SC to consider whether additional guidance on traceability would be needed after the review of the use of the term *traceability* (and related terms) in ISPMs.

[258] The SC decided to consider this issue in their May 2015 meeting.

[259] Regarding the document on the *Purpose, Status and Content of ISPMs of a standard*[56], the SPG suggested the SC to solicit comments on the document from other subsidiary bodies, and asked that

[54] 29_SC_2014_Nov; 2014-06 CPM Bureau Report

[55] 33_SC_2014_Nov; Once approved, the SPG October 2014 report will be posted at: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/governance/strategic-planning-group

[56] 16_SC_2014_Nov

SPG members submit their comments through their regional SC members. The SPG did not support that the document be presented for adoption, because this could limit the future types of standards.

[260] The SC felt that further work be needed on this document and decided to consider this issue in a future meeting.

[261] The SC:

(70) *noted* the update.

9.3 IPPC Secretariat update (May – October 2014)

Standard Setting

[262] The Standards Officer reminded the SC that he sends regular email updated on the Standard setting activities. He suggested it might be useful to post an annual list of activities on the IPP.

Secretariat

[263] The IPPC Coordinator expressed his appreciation for the work done by the SC and especially those members leaving the SC after this meeting.

[264] He informed the SC that the Secretary position should be filled by May 2015 and mentioned the progress of the Enhancement study team, which is doing a holistic evaluation of the Secretariat.

[265] Regarding funding, the Secretariat has received confirmation that its regular programme funding will not decrease in the coming biennium, but that there is little chance of the budget to be increased. In this context, he mentioned the Secretariat is making efforts to increase resource mobilization (e.g. through communication; new IPP website). He also encouraged standard setting to investigate funding opportunities via trust funds.

[266] He noted that a meeting had been held with the International Computing Centre to see possible collaborations on the Secretariat IT systems.

[267] Lastly, he updated the SC on the ongoing dispute between the EU and South Africa, noting that technical experts are being selected for the dispute panel.

[268] The SC:

(71) *noted* the update.

National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group

[269] This agenda item was deferred to a future meeting.

10. SC Recommendations for CPM-10 (2015) Decisions

Process for approval of the SC report to CPM Chairperson

[270] The SC Chairperson suggested that the SC approve via e-decision the report on SC activities for the CPM. The SC did not feel that was necessary as they trusted the SC Chairperson to use her judgment.

11. Agenda Items Deferred to Future SC Meetings

[271] The following agenda items were deferred to the next SC meeting:

- Understanding of the term *phytosanitary measure* (under agenda item 4.3)
- Selection of experts to the EWG on *International movement of grain* (2008-007) (under agenda item 8)
- Selection of experts to the EWG on *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004) (under agenda item 8)

- Whether a letter be prepared, on behalf of the SC Chairperson, be sent to new SC members or to experts selected for an expert drafting group (under agenda item 9.1)
- Considering to perform a review of the use of the term *traceability* (and related terms) (under agenda item 9.2)
- Purpose, Status and Content of ISPMs of a standard (under agenda item 9.2)
- Update from the National Reporting Obligations advisory group (under agenda item 9.3)

12. Review of the Standard Setting Calendar

[272] The Secretariat explained that the standard setting calendar is presented on the IPP[57], and reminded that stewards are requested to revise draft ISPMs and submit responses to member comments after the 2014 member consultation by 15 February 2015.

[273] The SC:

(72) *noted* the standard setting calendar for 2014.

13. Other Business

13.1 Future e-decisions

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

[275] Regarding EWGs:

- Selection of invited experts for the EWG on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001).

[276] Regarding the TPDP:

Draft diagnostic protocols for member consultation:

- *Sorghum halepense* (2006-027)
- *Citrus tristeza virus* (2004-021)
- *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (TSWV), *Impatiens necrotic spot virus* (INSV) and *Watermelon silver mottle virus* (WSMoV) (2004-019)
- *Aphelenchoides besseyi, A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* (2006-025)
- *Xanthomonas fragariae* (2004-012).

Draft diagnostic protocols for DP notification period and approval of TPDP responses to member comments:

- Genus *Anastrepha* (2004-015)
- Phytoplasmas (general) (2004-018)
- *Ditylenchus destructor / D. dipsaci* (2004-017)
- *Erwinia amylovora* (2004-009).

14. Date and Venue of the Next SC Meeting

[277] The next SC meeting is scheduled on 4-8 May 2015, Rome, Italy, but the SC members were reminded to check the calendar on the IPP. The SC-7 meeting is scheduled for 11-15 May 2015.

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

[279] The SC-7 representative for Asia communicated that he would not be available for the next SC-7.

[280] The SC:

[57] Link to the IPP calendar

(73) *selected* Mr DDK SHARMA (India) as the SC-7 member for Asia.

15. Evaluation of the Meeting Process

[281] The SC members found it useful to review the draft ISPMs in the beginning of the week, and also suggested that the selection of experts be done earlier in the meeting.

[282] The Secretariat noted that having the discussion on "heavy" agenda items late in the week puts extra pressure on the Secretariat when preparing the report, and he suggested that some agenda items that might require more discussion be addressed at the start of the meeting. Members agreed that a balance approach would be useful.

16. Adoption of the Report

[283] The SC adopted the report.

[284] For ease of reference, a list of action points arising from the meeting is attached as Appendix 20. SC member were reminded to check it for any deadlines before the next meeting.

17. Close of the Meeting

[285] The SC Chairperson thanked the members of the SC, the stewards and the SC-7 for their hard work. She expressed her appreciation for the work of those who had contributed to the success of the meeting, especially interpreters, technical staff, the messenger and the Secretariat staff. She particularly thanked Julie ALIAGA (USA) and Motoi SAKAMURA (Japan) for their dedicated participation in standard setting, noting that this would be their last meeting and that their technical input and good spirit of compromise would be missed.

[286] Some SC members also thanked the group who had participated in the development of the Framework for standards stressing that the work done was highly valuable for the future of the IPPC.

[287] The SC thanked the SC Chairperson for her good-spirited and professional leadership.

[288] The Secretariat wished everyone safe travels and the meeting was closed.

Appendix 1 - Provisional Agenda

Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

Standards Committee

10-14 November 2014

German Room C-269, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1. Opening of the meeting		
1.1. Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat ❖ Welcome to new Standards Committee (SC) members ❖ Introduction of Standard Setting staff	IPP link to SC membership list IPP link to Standard Setting staff	LARSON
1.2. Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson
1.3. Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2014_Nov	Chairperson
2. Administrative Matters		
❖ Documents List	02_SC_2014_Nov	MOREIRA
❖ Participants List	03_SC_2014_Nov	MOREIRA
❖ Local Information	IPP link to local information	MOREIRA
3. Drafts ISPMs for recommendation to CPM for adoption		
3.1. Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae) (2006-031), Priority 1 - Steward: Mr Rui C. **PEREIRA** ❖ Steward's additional notes	2006-031 31_SC_2014_Nov	PEREIRA
3.2. International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004), Priority 1 - Steward: Ms Hilde **PAULSEN** ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Summary of responses to comments	2005-004 08_SC_2014_Nov 10_SC_2014_Nov	PAULSEN
3.3 International movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1 - Steward: Ms Marie-Claude **FOREST** ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Summary of responses to comments	2006-029 09_SC_2014_Nov 11_SC_2014_Nov	FOREST
3.4 Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010), Priority 2 - Steward: Mr David **OPATOWSKI**	2005-010	OPATOWSKI
❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	07_SC_2014_Nov	
3.5 Draft amendments (2013) to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001) - Steward: Mr John **HEDLEY**	1994-001	HEDLEY

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	12_SC_2014_Nov	
3.6 Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E) - Steward: Mr Bart **ROSSEL** ❖ Background ❖ TPPT responses to formal objections received	2007-206E 28_SC_2014_Nov 36_SC_2014_Nov	NIYAZI/ROSSEL
3.7 Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F) ❖ Background (same document for agenda item 3.6) ❖ TPPT responses to formal objections received	2007-206F 28_SC_2014_Nov 35_SC_2014_Nov	NIYAZI/ROSSEL
3.8 Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G) ❖ Background ❖ TPPT responses to formal objections received	2007-206G 27_SC_2014_Nov 34_SC_2014_Nov	NIYAZI/ROSSEL
4. Standards Committee		
4.1 Review of the Standard Setting process ❖ ToR for Focus Group ❖ Consultation periods and commenting process ❖ Regional liasion ❖ Standard Setting Process and Standards Committee Rules of Procedure ❖ Possibility of voting for standards on phytosanitary treatment ❖ Review of the standard setting procedure & considerations of the establishment of an editorial team	 19_SC_2014_Nov 21_SC_2014_Nov 17_SC_2014_Nov 25_SC_2014_Nov 39_SC_2014_Nov	 LARSON ROSSEL WLODARCZYK
4.2 Report of the SC May 2014	IPP link to SC May 2014 meeting report	CHARD
4.3 Follow-up on actions from the SC May 2014 ❖ Understanding of the term *phytosanitary measure* ❖ Replacement of older versions of ISPMs by latest versions of ISPMs ❖ Next steps for the topic: *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) - ToRs for 3rd Meeting of Sea Container EWG ❖ Consistency in languages ❖ Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts ❖ Update on Phytosanitary pre-import clearance - Draft ISPM on Phytosanitary pre-import clearance	 37_SC_2014_Nov 30_SC_2014_Nov 15_SC_2014_Nov_Rev_01 05_SC_2014_Nov 04_SC_2014_Nov 13_SC_2014_Nov 2005-003	 MOREIRA-PALMA CHARD HEDLEY HEDLEY ALIAGA FOREST

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
4.4 Report of the SC-7 May 2014	IPP link to SC-7 May 2014 meeting report	ROSSEL
4.5 Summary on polls and forums discussed via e-decision (From June 2014 to November 2014)	26_SC_2014_Nov	MOREIRA
5. Meeting of the development of the framework for IPPC standards		
❖ Report of the 2014-08 Framework for IPPC standards meeting	18_SC_2014_Nov IPP link to 2014-08 Framework for IPPC standards meeting report	LARSON
❖ Proposals for two new topics with draft specifications	06_SC_2014_Nov 22_SC_2014_Nov	
6. Technical Panels: urgent issues		
6.1 Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)		
❖ 2014-08 Adopted diagnostic protocols ❖ Invited experts for the next face to face meeting	-	CHARD
6.2Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)		
❖ Methyl bromide and moisture content discussion	24_SC_2014_Nov	ALIAGA
❖ Proposal to amend dielectric heating schedule	14_SC_2014_Nov	ALIAGA
❖ ISPM 15 Workshop Proposal	20_SC_2014_Nov	ALIAGA
7. List of Topics for IPPC standards		
❖ Review and adjustments of the *List of topics for IPPC standards*	23_SC_2014_Nov	MONTUORI
8. Call for experts		
❖ SC recommendations for EWGs and TPs experts	38_SC_2014_Nov Rev.01 (IPP link to 2014-08 call for experts page)	NIYAZI
9. Updates		
9.1 Items arising from CPM Bureau[58]	2014-06 CPM Bureau Report 29_SC_2014_Nov	LARSON
9.2 Items arising from the Strategic Planning Group (SPG)[59] ❖ Concept Note: Purpose, Status and Content of ISPMs	33_SC_2014_Nov 16_SC_2014_Nov	LARSON

[58] CPM Bureau meeting reports available at: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/governance/bureau

[59] SPG meeting reports available at: https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/governance/strategic-planning-group

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
9.3 IPPC Secretariat updates ❖ Standard Setting ❖ Secretariat • NRO Advisory Group	- 32_SC_2014_Nov	LARSON FEDCHOCK
10. SC recommendations for CPM-10 (2015) decisions ❖ Process for approval of the SC report to CPM	-	Chairperson
11. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
12. Review of the standard setting calendar	Link to the IPP calendar	MONTUORI
13. Other business		Chairperson
14. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting		MOREIRA
15. Evaluation of the meeting process		Chairperson
16. Adoption of the report		Chairperson
17. Close of the meeting		Chairperson

Appendix 2 - Documents List

MEETING OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

10-14 November 2014

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs				
2005-003	4.3	Draft Annex to ISPM 20:2004 - Phytosanitary pre-clearance	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-13
2005-010	3.4	Draft Annex to ISPM 26 - Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly (Tephritidae) Management	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-13
2006-031	3.1	Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-13
2007-206E	3.6	Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis*	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-30
2007-206F	3.7	Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis*	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-30
2007-206G	3.8	Draft Annex to ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon*	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-30
1994-001	3.5	Draft ISPM - Amendments to ISPM 5	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-17
2005-004	3.2	Draft ISPM - International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-17
2006-029	3.3	Draft ISPM - International movement of wood	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-17
Documents				
01_SC_2014_Nov	1.3	Draft Agenda	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-30
02_SC_2014_ Nov	2	Documents list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-11-06
03_SC_2014_ Nov	2	Participants list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2014-10-30
04_SC_2014_ Nov	4.3	Transparency in selecting TP and EWG experts	SC	2014-10-03
05_SC_2014_ Nov	4.3	Consistency in languages	SC	2014-10-13
06_SC_2014_ Nov	5	Proposals for two new topics with draft specifications – Contingency planning and emergency response	SC	2014-10-13

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
07_SC_2014_ Nov	3.4	Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010) – Compiled comments (including Steward's response)	SC	2014-10-13
08_SC_2014_ Nov	3.2	Compiled comments with steward's responses - Draft ISPM - International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)	SC	2014-10-17
09_SC_2014_ Nov	3.3	Compiled comments with steward's responses –Draft ISPM - International movement of wood (2006-029)	SC	2014-10-17
10_SC_2014_ Nov	3.2	Steward's summary of comments – Draft ISPM - International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)	SC	2014-10-17
11_SC_2014_ Nov	3.3	Steward's summary of comments – Draft ISPM - International movement of wood (2006-029)	SC	2014-10-17
12_SC_2014_ Nov	3.5	Compiled comments with Steward's responses - Draft ISPM - Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)	SC	2014-10-17
13_SC_2014_ Nov	4.3	Update on Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003)	SC	2014-10-17
14_SC_2014_Nov	6.2	Proposal to amend DH schedule in annex 1 of ISPM 15	SC	2014-10-21
15_SC_2014_Nov and 15_SC_2014_Nov_Rev_01	4.3	ToRs for 3rd Meeting of Sea Container EWG	SC	2014-10-21 2014-11-14
16_SC_2014_Nov	9.2	Concept note: purpose, status and content of ISPMs	SC	2014-10-21
17_SC_2014_ Nov	4.1	Initiation of the review of the standard setting procedure	SC	2014-10-21
18_SC_2014_Nov	5	IPPC Framework for Standards	SC	2014-10-21
19_SC_2014_Nov	4.1	ToRs for a Focus Group to review the IPPC SS Procedure	SC	2014-10-21
20_SC_2014_Nov	6.2	Proposal for an International Workshop on ISPM 15 Implementation	SC	2014-10-21
21_SC_2014_Nov	4.1	Standard Setting Process and Standards Committee Rules of Procedure	SC	2014-10-21
22_SC_2014_Nov	5	Draft specification for ISPM: Elements of an effective national plant protection organization (NPPO)	SC	2014-10-21
23_SC_2014_Nov	7	Review of the List of topics for IPPC standards	SC	2014-10-21

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
24_SC_2014_Nov	6.2	Importance of moisture content on the penetration of methyl bromide into wood	SC	2014-10-21
25_SC_2014_Nov	4.1	Comments on review of SS procedure	SC	2014-10-21
26_SC_2014_Nov	4.5	Summary of SC e-decisions	SC	2014-10-24
27_SC_2014_Nov	3.8	Background: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G)	SC	2014-10-24
28_SC_2014_Nov	3.6 and 3.7	Background: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E) and Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F)	SC	2014-10-30
29_SC_2014_Nov	9.1	Items arising from CPM Bureau	SC	2014-10-24
30_SC_2014_Nov	4.3	Replacement of older versions of ISPMs by latest versions of ISPMs	SC	2014-10-24
31_SC_2014_Nov	3.1	Steward's additional notes: Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae) (2006-031)	SC	2014-10-24
32_SC_2014_Nov	9.3	NRO Advisory Group update	SC	2014-10-24
33_SC_2014_Nov	9.2	Items arising from the Strategic Planning Group (SPG)	SC	2014-10-24
34_SC_2014_Nov	3.8	TPPT responses to formal objections received: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G)	SC	2014-10-30
35_SC_2014_Nov	3.7	TPPT responses to formal objections received: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F)	SC	2014-10-30
36_SC_2014_Nov	3.6	TPPT responses to formal objections received: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E)	SC	2014-10-24
37_SC_2014_Nov	4.3	Understanding of the term *phytosanitary measure*	SC	2014-10-24
38_SC_2014_Nov_Rev_01	8	SC recommendations for EWGs and TPs experts	SC	2014-11-07
39_SC_2014_Nov	4.1	Task for SC-7 in reviewing the IPPC Standards Setting Procedure	SC	2014-11-13

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
SC membership list	1.1
Standard Setting staff	1.1
Local information	2

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
SC November 2014 invitation letter	2
May 2014 SC-7 report	4.4
May 2014 SC report	4.2
List of topics for IPPC standards	7
2014-08 Framework for IPPC standards meeting report	5
2014-08 Call for experts page	8
2014-06 CPM Bureau Report	9.1
CPM Bureau meeting reports	9.1
SPG meeting reports	9.2
IPP calendar	12

Appendix 3 - Participants List

MEETING OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

10-14 November 2014

Rome, Italy

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

Members not attending have been taken off the list.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed[60]	Term expires
✓	Africa Member	**Mr Lahcen ABAHA** Regional Directorate of the Sanitary and Food Safety National Office - Souss-Massa Drâa Region - BP 40, 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) 2nd term / 3 years (2)	2015
✓	Africa Member	**Ms Esther KIMANI** Ag.Managing DirectorKenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service- KEPHIS P.O. BOX 49592-00100, Nairobi **KENYA** Tel: (+254)3536171, Mobile: (+254) 0722 226 239	ekimani@kephis.org; ekimaniw@gmail.com	CPM-9 (2014) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2017
✓	Africa Member SC Vice-Chair 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. Yaoundé **CAMEROON** Phone: + 237 77 56 12 40; +23722316770	ndikontarali@yahoo.co.uk	Replacement member for Mr. Kenneth M'SISKA CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015

[60] 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 Confirmed[60]	Term expires
✓	Asia Member	**Mr D.D.K. SHARMA** Additionnal. Plant Protection Advisor (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) 78 391 1757	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 Dac 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 Confirmed[60]	Term expires
✓	Europe Member SC 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	**Mr Nicolaas Maria HORN** Senior Officer Plant Health, Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) Division Plant and Nature National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) P.O. Box 9102 6700 HC Wageningen **THE NETHERLANDS** Phone: (+31) 651998151	n.m.horn@minlnv.nl	CPM-9 (2014) 1st term/3 years (0)	2017
✓	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 SC-7	**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	**Mr Guillermo SIBAJA CHINCHILLA** Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado. MAG PO Box 1521-1200 San Jose **COSTA RICA** Tel: + (506)25493663 (Office) Tel: + (506) 8813-2061 (Mobile)	gsibaja@sfe.go.cr; gsibaja@yahoo.com	Replacement member for **Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI** CPM-5 (2010) CPM-8 (2013) 2nd term / 3 years (1)	2016

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed[60]	Term expires
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	**Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA** Jefe del Dpto 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) 4121-5091	eferro@senasa.gov.ar	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2016
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member SC-7	**Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA** Plant Health Department (DSV) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Anexo B, Sala 326 Brasilia DF 70043900 **BRAZIL** Tel: (+55) 61 3218 285 Fax: (+55) 61 3224 3874	alexandre.palma@agricultura.gov.br	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
	Near East Member	**Ms Fida'a Ali RAWABDEH** Plant protection & Phytosanitary Directorate Ministry of Agriculture Queen Rania Street B.O.Box: 2099/11181 Amman **JORDAN** Tel: +962-6-5356595 Mobile: +962-79-9063294	f_rawabdeh@yahoo.com; f_rawabdeh@moa.gov.jo	Replacement member for **Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI** CPM-8(2013) 2nd term/ 3 years (1)	2016
✓	Near East Member SC-7	**Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN** Head of Plant Quarantine Department (Director) General Department of Plant Protection Department Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Sana'a **REPUBLIC OF YEMEN** Tel: 0096701563328 (Office) 00967733802618 (Mobile) 00967770712209 (Mobile)	abduameerm21@gmail.com	CPM-8(2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed[60]	Term expires
	Near East Member	**Mr Saeed Alawaash ALYAMMAHI** Head of Plant Health Section Ministry of Environment and Water **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** Phone: (+971) 50 4892233	saalawaash@moew.gov.ae	Replacement member for **Mr Ali Amin KAFU**, who was a replacement member for **Mr Basim Mustafa KHALIL** CPM-7(2012) 1st term/3 years (0)	2015
✓	Near East Member	**Mr Khidir Gebreil MUSA** Director General Plant Protection Directorate Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation P.O. BOX 14, Khartoum North **SUDAN** Tel: (+249)13337482 Mobile: (+249)123038939 Fax: (+249)1339423 Mobile: (+249)9912138939	khidirgme@outlook.com; khidirgme@gmail.com	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2017
✓	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** **Moblie: +301 768 1344** 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 SC-7	**Ms Marie-Claude FOREST** National Manager and International Standards Advisor Plant Protection Division International Phytosanitary 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) CPM-9 (2014) 3rd term/ 3 years (0)	2017

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed[60]	Term expires
✓	Pacific Member	**Mr John HEDLEY** Principal Adviser International Organizations Policy Trade 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 Ta 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 SC-7	**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@agriculture.gov.au	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years CPM-9 (2014) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2017

Others

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Steward / draft ISPM on Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010)	**Mr David OPATOWSKI**[61] Minister-counsellor Agricultural Affairs Permanent Mission to the UN **GENEVA** Tel: +41 (0)-22-716-0529 Mobile : +41 (0)-79-945-7344 Fax: +41 (0)-22-716-0404	agriculture@Geneva.mfa.gov.il	N/A	N/A
✓	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	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer / Australia	**Mr Bruce HANCOCKS** Assistant Director | International Plant Health Program Plant Health Policy | Biosecurity Plant Division Department of Agriculture GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601 **AUSTRALIA** Tel: (+61) 2 6272 3826 F: (+61) 2 6272 5835	bruce.hancocks@agriculture.gov.au	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer / Bureau member	**Mr Mohamed Refaat RASMY ABDELHAMID** Head of Central Administration of Plant Quarantine National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation 1 Nadi El-said st., Dokki, Giza **EGYPT** (+ 202) 37608575 / 33351625 Fax: (+ 202) 37608574	ippc.egypt@gmail.com; refaat_rasmy@yahoo.com	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Mr Brent LARSON** Standards Officer	Brent.Larson@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Ms Adriana MOREIRA** Support	Adriana.Moreira@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Ms Eva MOLLER** Support	Eva.Moller@fao.org	N/A	N/A

[61] Mr Opatowski attended via conference call.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Mr Mirko MONTUORI** Support	Mirko.Montuori@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Mr Nuri NIYAZI** Support	Nuri.Niyazi@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Ms Céline GERMAIN** Support	Celine.Germain@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Ms Tanja LAHTI** Support	Tanja.Lahti@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Ms Yosra CHABAANE** Support	Yosra.Chabaane@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	IPPC Secretariat	**Mr Brian DOUBLE** Support	Brian.Double@fao.org	N/A	N/A

Appendix 4 - List of drafts approved for adoption and draft specifications, ISPMs, DPs and PTs approved for 2015 member consultation

Draft ISPMs and draft PTs approved for CPM-10 (2015) for adoption:

- Determination of host status of fruit to fruit fly (Tephritidae) (2006-031)
- International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)
- International movement of wood (2006-029)
- Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010)
- Draft amendments (2013) to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001)
- Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E)
- Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F)
- Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G)
- Irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus* and *Planococcus minor* (2012-011)

Draft DP approved for DP notification period[62] (15 December 2014 to 30 January 2015):

- *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022)

Draft Specifications approved for 2015 member consultation (20 December 2014 to 20 February 2015):

- Use of permits as import authorization (2008-006) as an annex to ISPM 20:2004 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*)
- Authorization of Non-NPPO entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)
- Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001)
- Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-008)

Draft DPs approved for 2015 member consultation (30 January 2015 to 30 June 2015):

- *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (2004-016)
- Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017)
- *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025)

Draft PTs approved for 2015 member consultation (01 July 2015 to 30 November 2015):

- Heat Treatment of Wood Using Dielectric Heating (2007-114)
- Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Mangifera indica* (2010-107)
- Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood (2007-101A)

[62] https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/draft-ispms/notification-period-dps

Appendix 5 - Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)

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

[2]

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
Date of this document	2014-11-24
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Major stages	2006-11 SC added the topic Determination of host susceptibility for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031) 2009-05 SC revised draft specification and approved for member consultation 2010-02 Draft specification sent for member consultation 2010-04 SC revised and approved Specification 50 2010-10 TPFF drafted ISPM 2011-05 SC reviewed and returned draft ISPM to TPFF 2011-08 TPFF revised draft ISPM 2012-04 SC approved draft ISPM for member consultation 2012-07 member consultation 2013-05 SC-7 approved for substantial concerns commenting period (SCCP) 2013-11 SC approved draft to be submitted to CPM-9 for adoption 2014-04 Formal objections received 14 days prior to CPM-9 2014-04 Steward proposed revised draft ISPM to respond to the formal objections 2014-05 SC reviewed and asked the TPFF to review 2014-05 TPFF reviewed, unchanged 2014-11 SC revised and approved for CPM adoption
Steward history	2010-04 SC: Mr Rui PEREIRA-CARDOSO (IAEA, Lead Steward) 2008-11 SC: Mr Walther ENKERLIN (NAPPO, Lead Steward) 2006-11 SC: Mr Odilson RIBEIRO E SILVA (BR, Lead Steward)
Notes	2014-11 Edited

[3] **CONTENTS**

[4] [To be inserted]

[5] **Adoption**

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

[7] **INTRODUCTION**

[8] **Scope**

[9] 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.

[10] 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).

[11] 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.

[12] **References**

[13] The present standard also refers to other International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the IPP at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms.

[14] **Definitions**

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

[16]

host status (of fruit to a fruit fly)	Classification of a plant species or cultivar as being a natural host, semi-natural host or non-host for a fruit fly species

[17]

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

[18]

semi-natural 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 as concluded from the semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard

[19]

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

[20] **Outline of Requirements**

[21] 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, semi-natural host and non-host.

[22] Requirements for determining host status include:

[23]
- accurate identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit and, for field trials, control fruit from a known natural host

[24]
- 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 describe the conditions of the fruit (including physiological) to be evaluated

[25]
- observation of fruit fly survival at each stage of its development

[26] • establishment of procedures for holding and handling the fruit for host status determination

[27] • evaluation of experimental data and interpretation of results.

[28] **BACKGROUND**

[29] 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 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* (Tephritidae)); ISPM 30 (*Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies* (Tephritidae)); ISPM 35 (*Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)). The host status of fruit is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) (ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*); ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)). Categories of and procedures for determining host status should therefore be harmonized.

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

[31] 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:

[32] • Fruit fly species and plant species or cultivars may have been incorrectly identified and reference specimens may not be available for verification.

[33] • Collection records may be incorrect or dubious (e.g. host status based on (1) the catch from a trap placed on a fruit plant; (2) damaged fruit; (3) simply finding larvae inside fruit; or (4) cross-contamination of samples).

[34] • 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).

[35] • Development of larvae to viable adults may not have been verified.

[36] 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.

[37] 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).

[38] 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.

[39] 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.

[40] **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

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

[42] **A.** When existing biological or historical information provides sufficient evidence that the fruit does not support infestation[1] and development to viable adults, no further surveys or field trials should be required and the plant should be categorized as a non-host.

[43] **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.

[44] **C.** When existing biological and historical information 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:

[45] **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.

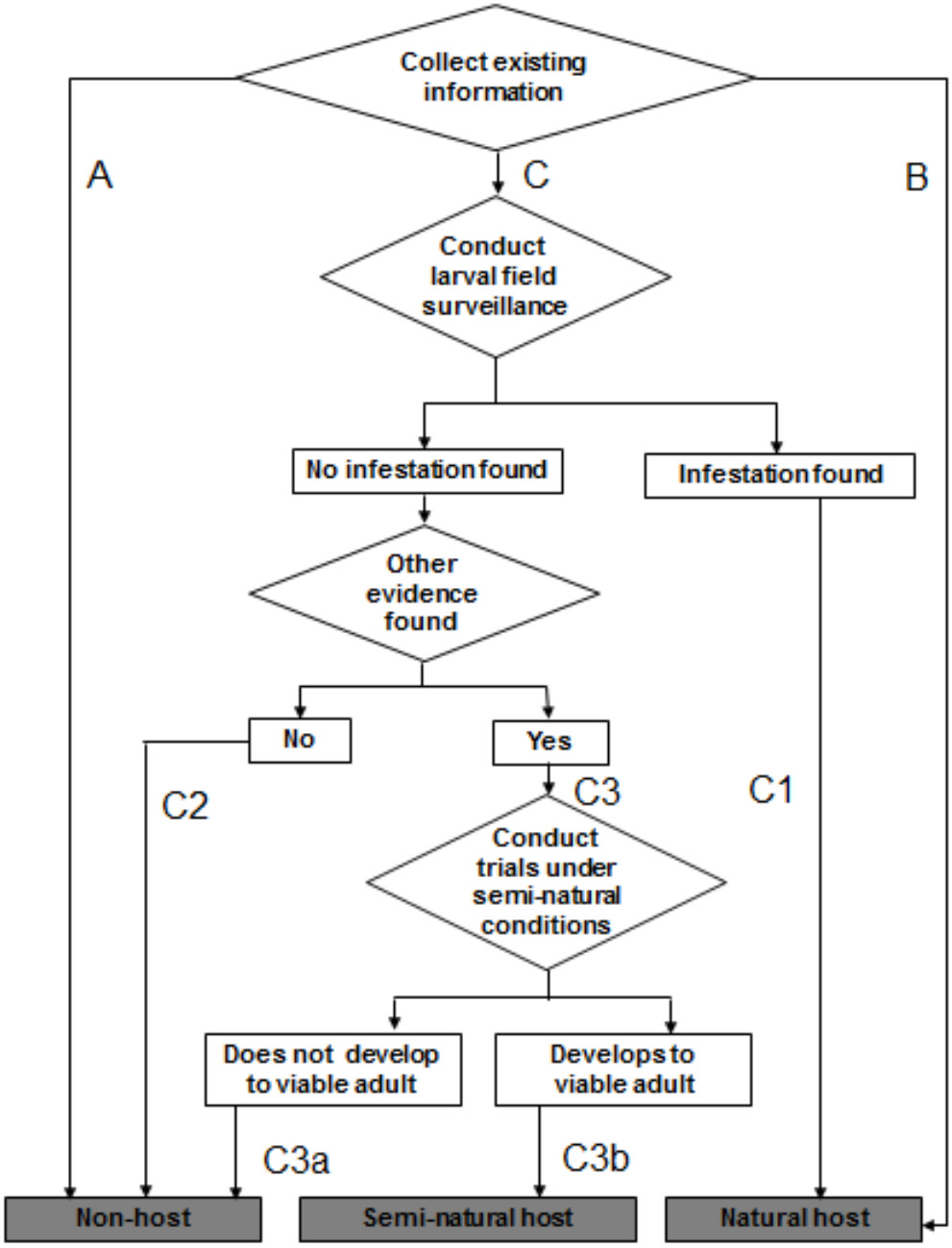
[46] **C2.** If no infestation is found after field surveillance by fruit sampling, and no further information indicates that the fruit has the potential to become infested, the plant may be categorized as a non-host.

[47] **C3.** If 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.

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

[49] **C3b.** If the target fruit fly species does develop to viable adults, the plant should be categorized as a semi-natural host.

[50]



[51] **Figure 1.** Steps for the determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies.

[52] **SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**

[53] 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 field trials under semi-natural 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 semi-natural host or a non-host, trials conducted under semi-natural field conditions may be required.

[54] 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 semi-natural host status.

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

[56]
- the identity of the plant species (including cultivars where appropriate) and the target fruit fly species

[57]
- the physical and physiological variability of the fruit in the production area

[58]
- past chemical usage in the fruit production area

[59]
- target fruit fly incidence over the entire production area, and relevant harvest and export periods

[60]
- relevant information, including literature and records, regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, and a critical review of such information

[61]
- the origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used

[62]
- known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls

[63]
- separate field trials where appropriate for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required

[64]
- separate field trials for each cultivar of the fruit if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to infestation

[65]
- the placing of field trials in the fruit production areas

[66]
- all field trials should comply with sound statistical practice.

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

[68] 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.

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

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

[71] 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.

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

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

[74] **2.1 Fruit sampling**

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

[76]
- 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.

[77]
- 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.

[78] **2.2 Fruit flies**

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

[80] - Taxonomic identification of the fruit flies used for the field trials should be performed and voucher specimens be preserved.

[81] - Basic information on target fruit fly species, including normal period of development and known hosts in the specific production area, should be compiled.

[82] - 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 trials, whenever possible. The fruit fly population may be maintained on substrate, but the generation to be used in the trials 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).

[83] - The fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit whenever possible.

[84] - 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.

[85] - The age of the adult female and male flies should be recorded on the mating date and at the beginning of the field trials.

[86] - 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.

[87] - The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be based on fruit fly oviposition behaviour.

[88] - An individual female fly should be used only once.

[89] - 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.

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

[91] **2.3 Fruit**

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

[93] - of the same species and cultivar as the fruit to be moved

[94] - from the same production area, or an area representative of it, as the fruit to be moved

[95] - practically free from pesticides deleterious to fruit flies and from baits, dirt, other fruit flies and pests

[96] - free from any mechanical or natural damage

[97] - of a specified commercial grade regarding colour, size and physiological condition

[98] - at an appropriate, specified stage of maturity (e.g. dry weight or sugar content).

[99] **2.4 Controls**

[100] 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).

[101] Controls are used to:

[102] • verify that female flies are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour

[103] • indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a natural host

[104] • indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the field trial conditions in a natural host

[105] • confirm that environmental conditions for infestation are appropriate

[106] **2.5 Field trial design**

[107] 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.

[108] Fruit 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 semi-natural host.

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

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

[111] • Adults should be provided with satisfactory and sufficient food and water.

[112] • Environmental conditions should be optimal and be recorded during the period of the field trials.

[113] • Male flies may be kept in cages or greenhouses with the female flies if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition.

[114] • Natural enemies to the target fruit fly species should be removed from the cages before initiating the trials and re-entry should be prevented.

[115] • Cages should be secured from other consumers of fruits (e.g. birds and monkeys).

[116] • 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 test fruits (in separate field cages, greenhouses or bagged fruit-bearing branches) to ensure the trial is not a choice test.

[117] • The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies in field cages, bags or greenhouses.

[118] • The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude as far as possible any interference from chemicals deleterious to fruit flies.

[119] • A replicate should be a bag or cage, preferably on one plant at the experimental unit.

[120] • 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.

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

[122] - 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.

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

[124] **3. Fruit Handling for Fruit Fly Development and Emergence**

[125] 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.

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

[127] - appropriate temperature and relative humidity

[128] - suitable pupation medium.

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

[130] Data to be recorded include:

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

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

[133] - the medium may be sieved at the end of the holding period

[134] - 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 stage of fruit decay, it may be necessary to transfer the larvae to an adequate pupation medium

[135] - all or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities recorded

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

[137] **4. Data Analysis**

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

[139] - 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

[140] - development time of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults

[141] - percentage of adult emergence.

[142] **5. Record-Keeping and Publication**

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

[144] - scientific name of the target fruit fly

[145] - scientific name of the plant species or name of the cultivar

[146] - location of the production area of the fruit (including geographic coordinates)

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

[148] - origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony used for the field trials

[149] - physical and physiological condition of the fruit tested for infestation by fruit flies

[150] • experimental design, trials conducted, dates, locations

[151] • raw data, statistical calculations and interpretation of results

[152] • key scientific references used

[153] • additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.

[154] Records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.

[155] Research should, as far as possible, be peer reviewed and published in a scientific journal or otherwise made available.

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

[157] **APPENDIX 1: Bibliography**

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

Appendix 6 - International movement of growing media in association

[1] **International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)**

[2]

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the Secretariat after adoption.	
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Steward history	2005-04 SC Mr Mohammad KATBEH-BADER (JO, Lead Steward) 2008-11 SC Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (CA, Lead Steward) 2012-11 SC Ms Hilde PAULSEN (NO, Lead Steward) 2012-11 SC Mr Antario DIKIN (ID, Assistant Steward) 2013-11 SC Ms Hilde PAULSEN (NO, Lead Steward) 2013-11 SC Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE (MX, Assistant Steward)
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[3] **CONTENTS [to be inserted]**

[4] **Adoption**

[5] This standard was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].

[6] **INTRODUCTION**

[7] **Scope**

[8] This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to manage the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting in international movement.

[9] Growing media moved as a separate commodity, contaminating a commodity or used as packaging

material are not considered in this standard.

[10] **References**

The present standard also refers to other International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the IPP at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms.

[11] **Definitions**

[12] Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

[13] In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies.

[14] Soil: Naturally occurring growing medium (except peat) consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.

[15] **Outline of Requirements**

[16] Pest risk analysis (PRA) should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting.

[17] The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media can affect the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent contamination or infestation. Growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use.

[18] The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risk of growing media associated with these plants for planting.

[19] Pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, post-entry quarantine and prohibition, as well as production methods – are described in this standard.

[20] **BACKGROUND**

[21] A number of growing media are recognized internationally as pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests. The pest risk of growing media in association with plants for planting depends on factors related to both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two.

[22] Many countries therefore regulate the import of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media, particularly soil, are often prohibited. While it is possible to remove growing media from some plants for planting, it may be difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media associated with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. This standard provides guidance on internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of quarantine pests with the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting.

[23] **IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

[24] Pests associated with the international movement of growing media in association with plants for planting may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the importing country and thus affect biodiversity.

[25] Certain phytosanitary measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.

[26] **REQUIREMENTS**

[27] **1. Pest Risk Analysis**

[28] Phytosanitary import requirements for growing media in association with plants for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on PRAs in accordance with ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*) and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests*), including the consideration of factors that affect the pest risk of growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting described in ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*). Plants for planting and associated growing media are usually assessed together.

[29] Pests that may be associated with growing media include: bacteria, phytoplasmas, fungi, oomycetes, nematodes, viruses, viroids, insects, mites, molluscs, plants as pests and seeds of plants as pests. It should be noted that quarantine pests carried with growing medium in association with a plant may be pests of other plants, or may act as a vector for other pests.

[30] **2. Factors that Affect the Pest Risk of Growing Media Associated with Plants for Planting**

[31] The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risk of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated or infested during the production process of plants for planting.

[32] The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risk (as outlined in Annex 1, Annex 2 and Appendix 1) of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. Based on the pests regulated by the importing country, the PRA should consider the pest status in the importing and exporting countries. Furthermore, pest risk may also depend on:

[33] • whether the growing media is new or reused

[34] • the origin of the growing media

[35] • the constituents of the growing media

[36] • the measures used in the production of the growing media, including degree of processing and any treatments applied

[37] • the measures to prevent contamination or infestation of the growing media before planting (e.g. during transportation and storage) and during plant propagation and production (e.g. elimination of the exposure to soil, treatment of the irrigation water)

[38] • the length of the plant's production cycle

[39] • the quantity of growing media associated with each individual plant

[40] • the purpose of the plants for planting associated with the growing media (e.g. whether plants are to be grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are to be grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are to be grown in urban areas, field or nursery).

[41] In the assessment of pest risk, data on historical or existing import of soil or other growing media may be relevant.

[42] The origin and the production method of constituents of growing media both affect the pest risk of growing media associated with plants for planting. Annex 1 lists common constituents of growing media and indicates their relative pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media and that they have been handled and stored in a way that prevents their contamination or infestation.

[43] Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess because of the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms.

[44] **3. Pest Risk Management Options**

[45] The following measures may be used singly or in combination, for example as part of a systems approach applied to plants for planting (ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach*

for pest risk management)) to ensure the pest risk is adequately managed.

[46] Additional options may be developed and used by the NPPO of the exporting country to manage the pest risk to the growing media posed by quarantine pests.

[47] **3.1 Growing media free from quarantine pests**

[48] Production of plants for planting should be initiated from growing media free from quarantine pests. This may be achieved by:

[49] • using growing media produced in a process that renders the growing media free from pests

[50] • planting the plants in a pest free area or in a pest free production site

[51] • using growing media or its constituents collected from a pest free area or a pest free production site

[52] • applying appropriate treatments to growing media that are not pest free, before its use.

[53] Growing media should be produced under a system that allows appropriate trace back and forward of both the media and its constituents, where appropriate.

[54] Pest free growing media should be stored and maintained under conditions that keep them free from quarantine pests. The growing media should not be exposed to plants, pests, untreated soil or other untreated growing media. If this has not been achieved, the growing media may need to be appropriately treated before use.

[55] Plants intended to be planted in the pest free growing media should be free from quarantine pests. The plants may need to be treated before planting to prevent contamination or infestation of the growing media by quarantine pests.

[56] The following measures may also be used to prevent contamination or infestation of the growing media after planting the plants:

[57] • keeping the plants (with the associated growing media) in a pest free area or pest free place of production

[58] • using water free from quarantine pests

[59] • using physical isolation (e.g. protected conditions, prevention of pest transmission by wind, production on benches separated from contact with soil).

[60] **3.2 Treatments**

[61] Treatments to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media may be applied at various stages in the production cycle of plants for planting. Treatments that may be applied singly or in combination include:

[62] • treatment of growing media before planting (e.g. steam treatment, heat treatment, chemical treatment or a combination of treatments)

[63] • treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting

[64] • treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution used for irrigation or as growing medium

[65] • treatment of plants before planting

[66] • treatment of growing media in association with plants for planting

[67] • removal of growing media[63] (e.g. by root washing or plant shaking).

[63] in some cases, removal of growing media may be followed by replanting in not previously used, pest free growing media shortly before export, if authorized by the NPPO of the importing country.

[68] Factors such as temperature may affect the results of treatments. Also, some pesticides may suppress, rather than eradicate, pest populations. Verification of the effectiveness of a treatment after application may be necessary.

[69] After treatment, appropriate measures should be taken to avoid contamination or infestation.

[70] **3.3 Inspection, sampling and testing**

[71] The places of production of and the processing or treatment procedures for growing media may be inspected, monitored and approved by the NPPO of the exporting country to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met.

[72] Plants for planting and associated growing media may need to be inspected to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*)). However, most pests in growing media cannot be detected by inspection alone.

[73] The NPPO of the importing country may require or undertake sampling and testing of the growing media associated with plants for planting (ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*); ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*)). However, sampling and testing may not detect some types of pests, in particular at low-level contamination or infestation of the growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organisms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective or were not implemented, and that the growing media may contain quarantine pests).

[74] **3.4 Post-entry quarantine**

[75] The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. PEQ may be the only option apart from prohibition for pests not easily detectable.

[76] In cases where knowledge about the pest risk is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring.

[77] **3.5 Prohibition**

[78] In cases where the measures outlined above are not deemed applicable, feasible or sufficient for growing media (in particular soil) in association with certain plants for planting, the entry of consignments of plants for planting associated with those particular growing media may be prohibited.

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

[80] **ANNEX 1: Common constituents of growing media ranked in order of increasing relative pest risk**

[81] The ranking provided in this table is for constituents of growing media that have not previously been used for planting and have been handled and stored in a way that prevents infestation or contamination (e.g. free from soil).

[82] The table outlines the relative pest risk posed by different constituents of growing media, but not in association with plants for planting.

[83]

Constituents of growing media	Support pest survival	Comments
Baked clay pellets	No	Inert
Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water-absorbing polymers)	No	Inert

Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	No	Heat of production renders vermiculite and perlite virtually sterile
Pure clay	No	
Pure gravel, sand	No	
Paper	Yes	High level of processing
Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use
Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. *Bursaphelenchus cocophilus,* the red ring nematode, has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)
Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Yes	Size of particles may affect the probability of pest survival
Water	Yes	Risk depends on source and treatment
Wood chips	Yes	Size of particles may affect the probability of pest survival
Cork	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Peat (excluding peat soil)	Yes	Risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs). Seeds of plants as pests are common.
Non-viable moss (sphagnum)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing. Seeds of plants as pests are common in living moss (sphagnum).
Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, fallen leaves, sugar-cane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods, oil palm shell charcoal)	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source
Bark	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation
Biowaste	Yes	Risk depends on source and degree of processing of material
Compost (e.g. humus, leaf mould)	Yes	Risk depends on source and degree of processing or fermentation
Soil	Yes	Risk can be reduced if treated
Tree fern slabs	Yes	
Vermicompost	Yes	May include remains of undigested organic material

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

[85] **ANNEX 2: Examples of growing media and measures that may effectively manage the pest risk of the growing media associated with plants for planting**

[86]

Growing medium	Water/nutrients	Measures	Examples
Water	Water or water-based nutrient solution	Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required	Plants rooted in water
Tissue culture medium	Incorporated in sterile medium	Maintained in aseptic conditions	Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers
Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)	Sterilized water-based nutrient solution	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation	Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified
Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a specified duration)	Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation	Plants grown from seed under protected conditions

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

[88] **APPENDIX 1: Examples of plants for planting in international movement and the growing media commonly associated with them**

[89]

Plant type	Growing media	Comments
Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions	Water	Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.
Tissue cultured plants	Sterile, agar-like	Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.
Epiphytic plants	Tree fern slabs, bark, non-viable moss (sphagnum), volcanic cinder, rock	Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, non-viable moss (sphagnum), volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.
Rooted herbaceous	Various (including peat, coco, peat	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat pots or coco

cuttings	synthetic media, non-viable moss (sphagnum))	pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants.
Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.
Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field-grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.
Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite, soil as a contaminant)	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.
Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat or none	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. However, dormant bulbs may sometimes be packed as "growing kits", with growing media. These growing media may be considered as a separate commodity (packing material) provided the plants are not rooted in the media.
Bare root nursery stock	Soil or none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field-grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.
Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.
Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil.
Turf or grass sod	Soil	Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.

Appendix 7 - International movement of wood (2006-029)

[1] **International movement of wood (2006-029)**

[2]

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
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Notes	2014-11 Edited (AF/BL)

[3] **CONTENTS *(To be inserted)***

[4] **INTRODUCTION**

[5] **Scope**

[6] This standard provides guidance for the assessment of the pest risk of wood and describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood, in particular those that infest trees.

[7] This standard covers: (1) round wood and sawn wood (all with or without bark); and (2) materials from the mechanical processing of wood such as wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residue (all with or without bark). This standard covers wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some

monocotyledons, such as palms) but not bamboo.

[8] Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) and therefore is not covered in this standard.

[9] Products manufactured from wood (such as furniture) and wooden handicrafts are not covered in this standard.

[10] Wood may also carry contaminating pests, however, they are not covered under this standard.

[11] **References**

[12] **CPM.** 2008. Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure. CPM Recommendation. *In Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.* Rome, 7–11 April 2008, Appendix 6. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[13] **FAO.** 2009. *Global review of forest pests and diseases.* FAO Forestry Paper 156. Rome. 222 pp.

[14] The present standard also refers to other International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the IPP at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms.

[15] **Definitions**

[16] Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

[17] **Outline of Requirements**

[18] Pest risk varies among round wood, sawn wood and mechanically processed wood depending on the level of processing that the wood has undergone. This standard describes the general pest risk profiles, indicating the major pest groups associated with each commodity.

[19] Pest risk analysis (PRA) undertaken by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood.

[20] Options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risk related to wood, including bark removal, treatment, chipping and inspection, are described in this standard.

[21] The NPPO of the importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement.

[22] **BACKGROUND**

[23] Wood may carry pests that had infested trees from which the wood was produced. These pests may then infest trees in the PRA area. This is the pest risk primarily dealt with in this standard.

[24] Wood may also become infested after harvesting. The pest risk in such cases is for pests that infest harvested wood, rather than for pests infesting trees.

[25] Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade and establish in new areas include: insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, wood-inhabiting nematodes, and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.

[26] Wood is commonly moved as round wood, sawn wood and mechanically processed wood. The pest risk presented by a wood commodity depends on a range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the level of processing and the presence or absence of bark, and on factors such as the wood's origin, the species, the intended use and any treatment applied to the wood.

[27] Wood is usually moved internationally to a specific destination and for a specific intended use. However, wood in trade is increasingly moved by intermediaries, whose practices of handling commodities may complicate the identification of its origin and intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is important to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures. This standard provides guidance for effectively managing the risk of quarantine pests and for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures.

[28] Phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*) and ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)), taking into account, for example:

[29] • the pest status where the wood originated

[30] • the ability of a pest to survive on or in the wood

[31] • the intended use of the wood

[32] • the degree of processing before export

[33] • the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the PRA area, including the presence of a vector if needed for dispersal of the pest.

[34] The FAO publication *Global review of forest pests and diseases* (2009) provides information on some of the major forest pests of the world.

[35] To differentiate wood from bark as used in this standard, a drawing and photographs of a cross-section of round wood are provided in Appendix 1.

[36] **IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

[37] Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests thereby contributing to tree health and the protection of forest biodiversity. Certain treatments may have a negative impact on the environment and countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.

[38] **REQUIREMENTS**

[39] **1. Pest Risk Related to Wood Commodities**

[40] The pest risk of the wood commodities addressed in this standard varies depending on the wood's origin, species and characteristics, the level of processing or the treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark.

[41] This standard describes the general pest risk related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, the pest risk actually presented may depend on factors such as species, size, moisture content and intended use of the wood, and pest status at the origin and destination.

[42] Wood may be infested by pests present in the area of origin at the time of growing or harvesting. Several factors can influence a pest's ability to infest trees or wood. These factors can also affect the ability of the pest to survive on or in the harvested wood. Such factors are: outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, forestry management practices, conditions during transportation and storage time, place and conditions and treatments applied to the wood once felled. These factors subsequently can influence the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests.

[43] In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk. However, it should be noted that processing may change the nature of the pest risk. For example, chipping may reduce the presence of certain insect pests but the increase in surface area of the wood may facilitate its colonization by fungi. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark, outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. The pest risk associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, firewood, bark mulch).

[44] The pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to move with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish in new areas. It should be noted that within those pest groups there are species that may be associated with raw wood (e.g. round wood, sawn wood) or mechanically processed wood (e.g. chips).

[45] **Table 1.** Pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of wood

[46]

Insects		Fungi and nematodes	
Pest group	**Examples within the pest group**	**Pest group**	**Examples within the pest group**
Bark beetles	Scolytinae, Molytinae	Rust fungi	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae
Wood flies	Pantophthalmidae	Pathogenic decay fungi	*Heterobasidion* spp.
Wood-boring beetles	Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae Oedemeridae	Canker fungi	Cryphonectriaceae
Wood-boring moths	Cossidae, Sesiidae Hepialidae	Pathogenic stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae
Wood wasps	Siricidae		
Powder post beetles	Anobiidae, Bostrichidae	Vascular wilt fungi	Nectriaceae
Termites and carpenter ants	Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermidae, Formicidae	Nematodes	*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, *B. cocophilus*
Non-wood-boring moths	Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae		
Aphids and adelgids	Adelgidae, Aphididae		
Scales	Diaspididae		

[47] There are some pest groups such as water moulds, bacteria, viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood but there is currently little evidence of these organisms establishing and spreading from wood into new areas. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard.

[48] **1.1 Round wood**

[49] Most round wood, with or without bark, is moved internationally for subsequent processing at destination. The wood may be sawn for use as construction material (e.g. as timber framing) or it may be used to produce wood materials (e.g. wood chips, bark chips, pulp, firewood, biofuels and manufactured wood products).

[50] Removing bark from round wood may significantly reduce the probability of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests. The level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will greatly reduce the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the incidence of deep wood borers, some species of fungi and wood-inhabiting nematodes.

[51] The total amount of remaining bark on debarked wood is, in some cases, greatly influenced by the shape of the round wood and the machinery used to remove the bark as well as, to a lesser extent, by the species of tree. Remaining bark is often found in the widened area at the base of a tree, especially where large root buttresses are present, and around branch nodes. These areas are known to be preferred locations for beetle infestation and oviposition.

[52] Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood are listed in Table 2.

[53] **Table 2.** Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood

[54]

Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with round wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with round wood
Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	
Round wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles[1], non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi

[55] [Footnote 1] Some bark beetles have life stages that are found in the wood below the surface of the bark and cambium and, therefore, may be present after debarking or complete bark removal.

[56] **1.2 Sawn wood**

[57] Most sawn wood, with or without bark, is moved internationally for use in building construction, in the manufacture of furniture, and for the production of wood packaging material, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers, railway sleepers (ties) and other constructed wood products. Sawn wood may include fully squared pieces of wood without bark or partially squared wood with one or more curved edges that may or may not include bark. The thickness of the piece of sawn wood may affect the pest risk.

[58] The presence of bark on untreated wood may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece remaining on the wood. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Wood from freshly harvested living trees has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related organisms to survive.

[59] Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood are listed in Table 3.

[60] **Table 3.** Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood

[61]

Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with sawn wood	Pest groups less likely to be associated with sawn wood
Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3]
Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring	Bark beetles, non-wood-boring

	beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[2], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	moths, aphids and adelgids, scales[3], rust fungi

[62] [Footnote 2] Although pathogenic decay fungi may be present in sawn wood, most present a low pest risk because of the intended use of the wood and the limited potential for the fungi to produce spores on the wood.

[63] [Footnote 3] Many species are removed during the squaring of wood, but remaining bark may present sufficient surface area for some species to survive after sawing.

[64] **1.3 Materials from mechanical processing of wood (excluding sawing)**

[65] Mechanical processes that reduce the size of wood pieces may reduce the pest risk of the pieces of wood or render them free from pests (e.g. wood chips, sawdust, wood wool or wood residue (e.g. offcuts)).

[66] **1.3.1 Wood chips**

[67] The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their size and uniformity, and also with their method of storage. The pest risk may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4 and section 2.3). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips.

[68] Wood chipping may provide conducive conditions for insect pest survival. Some wood chips are produced in accordance with strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). Some insects are attracted to chemicals given off by cut wood and may therefore move with wood chips.

[69] The pest risk of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as biofuel, in paper production, for horticulture, for animal bedding).

[70] Insect pests that would normally be found under the bark may infest wood chips. Many species of pathogenic decay fungi, canker fungi and nematodes may be present in wood chips with or without bark. Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.

[71] **1.3.2 Wood residue**

[72] Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not include bark. Wood residue is generally a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a commodity.

[73] Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue are listed in Table 4.

[74] **Table 4.** Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue

[75]

Commodity	**Pest groups likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue**	**Pest groups less likely to be associated with wood chips and wood residue**
Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[4], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales
Wood chips without bark and	Wood flies, wood-boring	Bark beetles, non-wood-boring

greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[4], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4]
Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[4], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood-boring beetles, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, wood flies, wood-boring moths, wood wasps
Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, pathogenic decay fungi[4], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, rust fungi[4]
Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood-boring moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi[4], pathogenic decay fungi[4], canker fungi, pathogenic stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	

[76] [Footnote 4] Rust and pathogenic decay fungi may be present in consignments of wood chips or wood residue but are unlikely to present a risk for establishment or spread.

[77] **1.3.3 Sawdust and wood wool**

[78] Sawdust is not normally considered to present a pest risk; only in certain cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust present a pest risk. Wood wool is considered to present a similar pest risk.

[79] **2. Phytosanitary Measures**

[80] The phytosanitary measures described in this standard should be required only if technically justified, based on PRA. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of subsequent infestation (e.g. during storage and transportation).

[81] The NPPO of the importing country may require limitations on the time frame for import. For example, the pest risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed by the NPPO specifying a certain time in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a time when a pest is inactive).

[82] The NPPO of the importing country may require and monitor the application of specific methods of processing, handling and appropriate disposal of waste that reduce the pest risk from the wood after import.

[83] The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied as a single measure, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, various methods of prevention of infestation after the application of such a measure should be considered; for example, covering wood with tarpaulin for storage or using an enclosed conveyance.

[84] The NPPO of the exporting country or importing country should verify the application and the effectiveness of phytosanitary measures before export or at the point of entry, respectively, in accordance with ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*), ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) and ISPM 31 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*).

[85] As many pests associated with wood are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly species or genus specific. Therefore, the NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that the wood in the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements related to species or genus.

[86] The following phytosanitary measures are not listed in any particular order.

[87] **2.1 Removal of bark**

[88] Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. To reduce the pest risk, the NPPO of the importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce bark-free or debarked wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and, in the case of debarked wood, the NPPO may set tolerance levels for remaining bark. Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce the pest risk associated with bark.

[89] **2.1.1 Bark-free wood**

[90] The complete removal of bark from round wood and other wood commodities (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) physically removes a layer of material in which a large number of pests may develop, as well as eliminates large areas of uneven surface that provide concealment for other pests.

[91] Bark removal eliminates pests found mostly on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and non-wood-boring moths in some life stages. Moreover, bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by other wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. *Monochamus* spp.).

[92] Where the NPPO of the importing country requires that wood be bark-free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets between rings of annual growth (see Appendix 1). In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium.

[93] **2.1.2 Debarked wood**

[94] The mechanical process used in the commercial removal of bark from wood does not usually result in the wood becoming bark-free.

[95] When wood is debarked, pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark (e.g. bark beetles, aphids, adelgids, scales) may be completely or partly removed. The incidence of some wood borers that live close to the cambium will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or development of certain pests.

[96] Bark beetles may infest remaining bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood. Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct small pieces of bark may remain, if they are:

[97] - less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or

[98] - greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 cm^2.

[99] The NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that these requirements for debarked wood have been met.

[100] **2.2 Treatments**

[101] Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature, etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and moisture content. The removal of bark often improves chemical treatment penetration and may reduce the incidence of infestation of treated wood. Treatments accepted internationally may be found as annexes to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*).

[102] Treatments should be applied under the supervision or authority of the NPPO of the exporting country to meet the phytosanitary import requirements. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Regardless of the treatment applied, the presence of live quarantine pests should be considered as non-compliance. In addition, the finding of suitable indicator organisms or fresh frass, indicating treatment failure, may also be deemed non-compliance.

[103] **2.2.1 Fumigation**

[104] Fumigation may be used in controlling pests associated with wood.

[105] Despite the proven effectiveness of some fumigants against certain pests, there are limitations to their use to reduce pest risk. Fumigants vary in their ability to penetrate the wood and some are therefore effective only against pests in, on or just beneath the bark. The penetration depth for some fumigants may be limited to about 10 cm from the wood surface. Penetration is greater in dry than in fresh-cut wood.

[106] For some fumigants, the removal of bark before fumigation may improve the efficacy of the treatment.

[107] Before selecting fumigation as a phytosanitary measure, NPPOs should take into account the CPM Recommendation *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (CPM, 2008).

[108] **2.2.2 Spraying or dipping**

[109] Spraying with or dipping in chemicals may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, sawdust, wood wool, bark and wood residue.

[110] In the process of spraying or dipping, liquid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure. This treatment results in limited penetration into the sapwood. Penetration depends on the species of the wood and the properties of the chemical product. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the chemical product may not prevent the emergence of pests already infesting the wood. Protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.

[111] **2.2.3 Chemical pressure impregnation**

[112] Chemical pressure impregnation may be used in controlling pests associated with wood, excluding wood chips, sawdust, wood wool, bark and wood residue.

[113] The application of a preservative using vacuum, pressure or thermal processes results in a chemical product applied to the surface of the wood being forced deep into that wood.

[114] Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to protect wood from infestation by pests after other treatments. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests that have survived treatment. The penetration of the chemical product into the wood is much greater than with spraying or dipping, but depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical product. Penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and through a limited portion of the heartwood. Debarking or mechanical perforation of the wood may improve penetration of the chemical product. Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Drying wood before chemical pressure impregnation may also improve penetration. Chemical pressure impregnation is effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent infestation depends on the protective layer of the chemical product remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical product.

[115] **2.2.4 Heat treatment**

[116] Heat treatment may be used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment schedule specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.

[117] The process of heat treatment involves heating wood to a temperature for a period of time (with or without moisture reduction) that is specific to the target pest. The minimum treatment time in the heat chamber

necessary to reach the required temperature throughout the profile of the wood depends on the wood's dimensions, species, density and moisture content as well as on the capacity of the chamber and other factors. The heat may be produced in a conventional heat treatment chamber or by dielectric, solar or other means of heating.

[118] The temperature required to kill pests associated with wood varies because heat tolerance varies across species. Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.

[119] **2.2.5 Kiln-drying**

[120] Kiln-drying may be used for sawn wood and many other wood commodities.

[121] Kiln-drying is a process in which the moisture content in wood is reduced, by the application of heat, to achieve the prescribed moisture content for the intended use of the wood. Kiln-drying may be considered a heat treatment if carried out at sufficient temperatures and for sufficient durations. If lethal temperatures are not achieved throughout the relevant wood layers, kiln-drying on its own should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment.

[122] Some species in the pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. If favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles or infesting the wood after treatment.

[123] **2.2.6 Air-drying**

[124] Compared with kiln-drying, air-drying reduces wood moisture content only to ambient moisture levels and is therefore less effective against a broad range of pests. The pest risk remaining after treatment depends on the duration of drying and on the moisture content and intended use of the wood. Moisture reduction through air-drying alone should not be considered a phytosanitary measure.

[125] Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a phytosanitary measure, wood dried to below the fibre saturation point may be unsuitable for infestation by many pests. Therefore the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.

[126] **2.2.7 Irradiation**

[127] The exposure of wood to ionizing radiation (e.g. accelerated electrons, x-rays, gamma rays) may be sufficient to kill, sterilize or inactivate pests (ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)).

[128] **2.2.8 Modified atmosphere treatment**

[129] Modified atmosphere treatments may be applied to round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and bark.

[130] In such treatments, wood is be exposed to modified atmospheres (e.g. low oxygen, high carbon dioxide) for extended periods of time to kill or inactivate pests. Modified atmospheres can be artificially generated in gas chambers or allowed to occur naturally, for instance during water storage or when the wood is wrapped in airtight plastic.

[131] **2.3 Chipping**

[132] The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the pest risk. Some wood insects are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae or small Buprestidae may not be destroyed by the chipping process.

[133] **2.4 Inspection and testing**

[134] Inspection or testing may be used for the detection of specific pests associated with wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection may identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of

discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live quarantine pests and other non-compliances. Inspection and testing may be carried out on individual consignments or at various points along the production process to improve efficacy.

[135] Where undertaken, inspection methods should enable the detection of any signs or symptoms of quarantine pests. The detection of certain other organisms may indicate treatment failure. Signs may include the fresh frass of insects, galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungi, and voids or signs of wood decay. Signs of wood decay include bleeding cankers, long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration, unexplained swelling, resin flow on logs, and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Acoustic, sensory and other methods may also be used for detection. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests or indicator organisms are present; for example, examination for living life stages of insects such as egg masses and pupae.

[136] Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example determination of the presence of nematodes that are quarantine pests may be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on samples of wood taken from consignments.

[137] Guidance on inspection and sampling is provided in ISPM 23 and ISPM 31.

[138] **2.5 Pest free areas and pest free places of production**

[139] Pest free areas (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*); ISPM 29 (*Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*)) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)) may be established to manage the pest risk associated with wood. However, the use of pest free places of production may be limited to specific situations such as forest plantations located within agricultural or suburban areas.

[140] **2.6 Areas of low pest prevalence**

[141] Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8; ISPM 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*); ISPM 29) may be established to reduce the pest risk associated with the movement of wood. Biological control may be used as an option in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.

[142] **2.7 Systems approaches**

[143] The pest risk of the international movement of wood may be managed effectively by developing systems approaches that integrate measures for pest risk management in a defined manner (ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*)). Existing forest management systems, both pre- and post-harvest, including processing, storage and transportation, may be integrated in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.

[144] Some of the pest risk associated with round wood (in particular that of deep wood borers and certain nematodes) is difficult to manage through the application of a single phytosanitary measure. In these situations, a combination of phytosanitary measures in a systems approach is one of the options for pest risk management.

[145] In accordance with ISPM 14, the NPPO of the importing country may agree with the NPPO of the exporting country to implement additional measures within its territory for transporting, storing or processing wood after import. For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles that are quarantine pests may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark or wood residue be used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles commences could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles that are quarantine pests.

[146] The pest risk associated with fungi may be managed effectively through the application of appropriate harvesting measures (e.g. visual selection of wood free from decay) and the application of a surface fungicide.

[147] **3. Intended Use**

[148] The intended use of wood may affect its pest risk, because some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may increase the probability of introduction and spread of quarantine pests (ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)). Therefore, intended use should be taken into account when assessing or managing pest risk associated with wood.

[149] **4. Non-compliance**

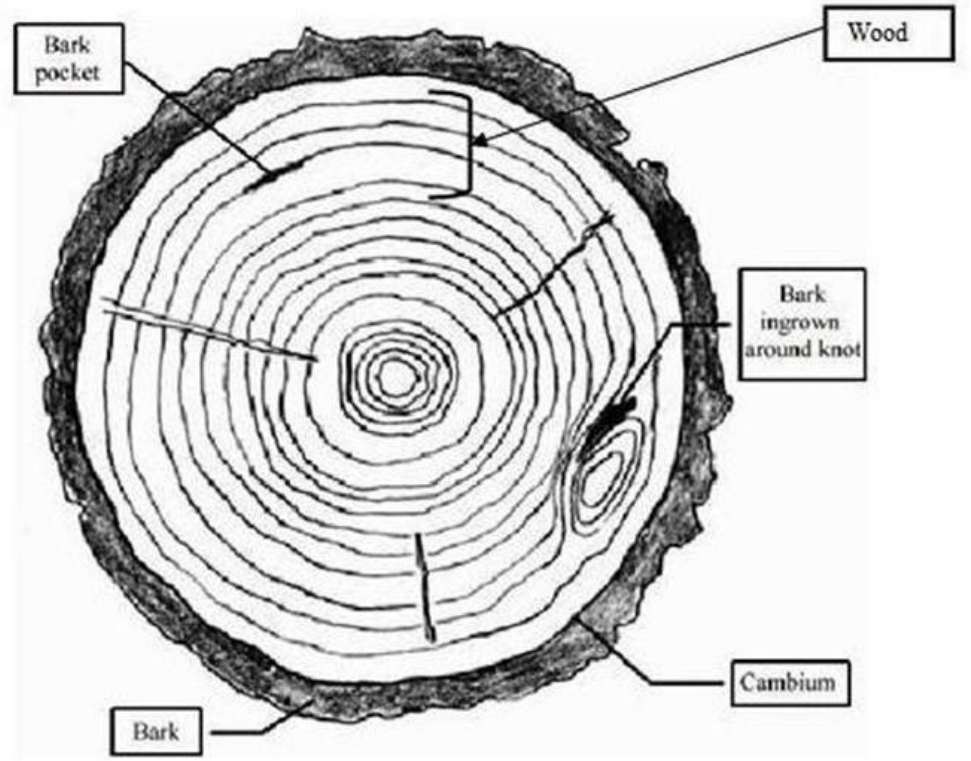
[150] Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20 and ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*). The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in ISPM 13.

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

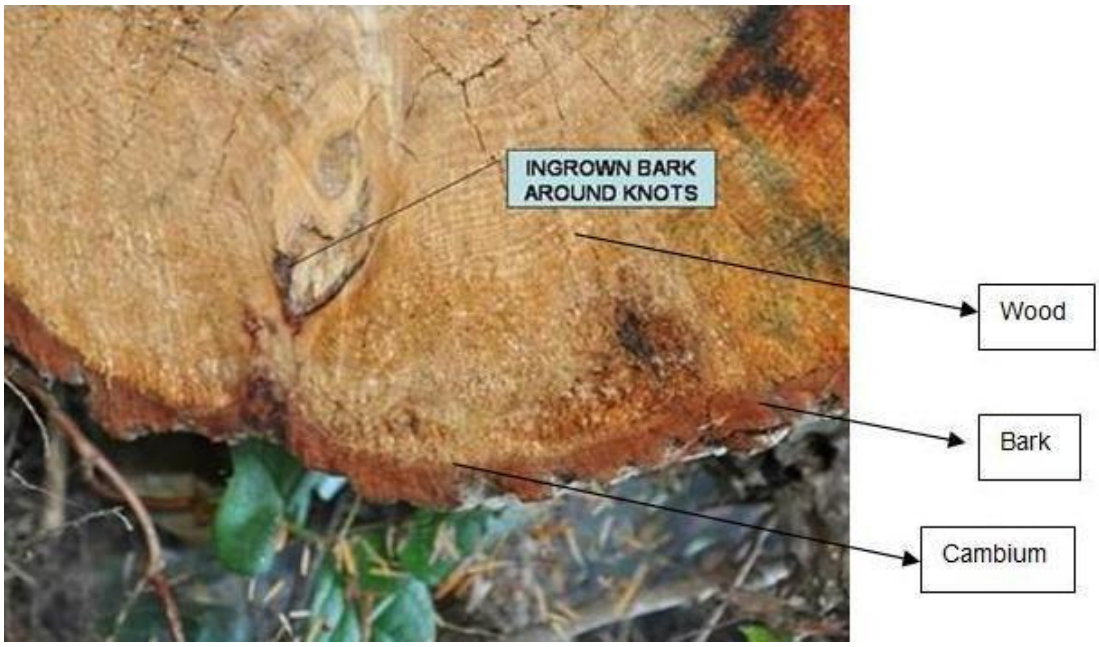
[152] **APPENDIX 1: Illustrations of bark and wood**

[153] A drawing and a photograph of a cross-section of round wood and a photograph of sawn wood are provided below to better differentiate wood and cambium from bark.

[154]



[155]


INGROWN BARK
AROUND KNOTS
Wood
Bark
Cambium

[156]


Wood
Ingrown bark

Appendix 8 - Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly (Tephritidae) Management (2005-010)

[1] **Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly (Tephritidae) Management (2005-010)**

[2]

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the Secretariat after adoption.	
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[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 Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (Year)**

[6] This annex provides guidelines for the application of phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.

[7] Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be applied to establish and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (this standard) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30 (*Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)), as well as to develop systems approaches for fruit flies (ISPM 35 (*Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)).

[8] The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application technique (BAT), bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. Many of these procedures can be environmentally friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit flies.

[9] **1. Objectives of Fruit Fly Management Strategies**

[10] The four strategies used to manage target fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used depending on the circumstances and objectives. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures used for fruit fly management should take into account the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, fruit fly status in the target area, hosts, host phenology and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures, as relevant.

[11] **1.1 Suppression**

[12] Suppression strategies may be applied for purposes such as to:

[13] 1. reduce a target fruit fly population to below an acceptable level

[14] 2. establish an FF-ALPP (ISPM 22 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*); ISPM 30)

[15] 3. implement a corrective action in an FF-ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22; ISPM 30)

[16] 4. reduce a target fruit fly population in order to achieve a specified pest population level that can be used as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*); ISPM 35)

[17] 5. precede, as part of a process, target fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*)).

[18] **1.2 Containment**

[19] Containment strategies may be applied for purposes such as to:

[20] 1. prevent the spread of a target fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA

[21] 2. contain an incursion of a target fruit fly into non-infested areas

[22] 3. protect, as a temporary measure, individual areas where target fruit flies have been eradicated as part of an ongoing eradication programme in a larger area.

[23] **1.3 Eradication**

[24] Eradication strategies may be applied for purposes such as to:

[25] 1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4)

[26] 2. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can occur (this may be part of a corrective action plan in an FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected).

[27] **1.4 Exclusion**

[28] Exclusion strategies may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly into an FF-PFA.

[29] **2. Requirements for the Application of the Phytosanitary Procedures**

[30] The following requirements should be considered when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly

management:

[31] **2.1 Fruit fly identification capabilities**

[32] Accurate identification of the target fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should have access to trained personnel to identify detected specimens of adult and, where possible, immature stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6 (*Guidelines for surveillance*)).

[33] **2.2 Knowledge of fruit fly biology**

[34] The biology of the target fruit fly species should be known in order to determine the appropriate strategy to address its management and select the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, hosts, host sequence, host distribution and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics. The climatic conditions may also affect the strategy adopted.

[35] **2.3 Area delimitation**

[36] The area in which the phytosanitary procedures will be applied should be delimited. Geographical characteristics and host distribution within this area should be known.

[37] **2.4 Stakeholder participation**

[38] Successful implementation of fruit fly phytosanitary procedures requires active and coordinated participation of interested and affected groups, including government, local communities and industry.

[39] **2.5 Public awareness**

[40] An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the pest risk and phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management strategy. Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the management programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the management programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area.

[41] **2.6 Operational plans**

[42] An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be developed. This operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4; ISPM 22).

[43] **3. Phytosanitary Procedures Used in Fruit Fly Management Strategies**

[44] Fruit fly management strategies may involve the use of more than one phytosanitary procedure.

[45] Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a place of production or at a production site; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (this standard and ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*)).

[46] **3.1 Mechanical and cultural controls**

[47] Mechanical and cultural control procedures may be applied in order to reduce the level of fruit fly populations. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard and field sanitation, fruit stripping, pruning, host plant removal or netting, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, trap cropping, ploughing and ground swamping.

[48] The effectiveness of field sanitation increases when the collection and disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the preferred hosts and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest.

[49] Fruit that remains on the host plants after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on host plants present in the surrounding area should be collected and safely

disposed of (e.g. by deep burial).

[50] Elimination or maintaining a low level of vegetation at the place of production will facilitate collection of fallen fruit. In addition, when vegetation is kept low fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which will contribute to fruit fly larvae mortality.

[51] Bagging of fruit and use of exclusion netting can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging or exclusion netting should be carried out before the fruit becomes susceptible to fruit fly infestation.

[52] The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) or ploughing (causing physical damage, desiccation to the pupae and exposing them to natural enemies).

[53] **3.2 Insecticide bait application technique**

[54] BAT uses an appropriate insecticide mixed together with a food bait. Commonly used food baits include attractants such as hydrolysed protein, high-fructose syrup and molasses, used alone or in combination. This technique is an effective control of adult fruit fly populations and reduces the negative impacts on non-target insects and the environment.

[55] Insecticide bait applications should start in time to target maturing adults and to prevent the infestation of fruit. For fruit protection this may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the field or urban area. Maturing adults should be targeted as this is when protein demands are at their highest. The number of and intervals between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle, etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.

[56] Insecticide baits can be applied from the ground or from the air.

[57] **3.2.1 Ground application**

[58] Ground application of insecticide bait is usually used for relatively small production areas, such as individual orchards, or in urban areas.

[59] The insecticide bait should generally be applied on or inside the middle-to-top part of the canopy of host and shelter plants, but specific application should relate to the height of the host plant. For low-growing host plants (e.g. cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers), the insecticide bait should be applied on taller plants surrounding the cultivated area that serve as shelter and a source of food. In FF-PFAs, as part of an emergency action plan to eliminate an outbreak, the insecticide bait can also be applied to non-host plants or other appropriate surfaces around the detection site.

[60] **3.2.2 Aerial application**

[61] Aerial application of insecticide bait may be used on large production areas and in areas where hosts are scattered in patches over large areas of land. Aerial spraying may be more cost-effective than ground spraying for large-scale programmes, and a more uniform coverage of bait in the target area may be achieved. In some countries, however, aerial spraying may be subject to restrictions due to environmental considerations.

[62] Once the treatment area is selected, it may be defined using a georeferencing device and recorded in digitized maps using geographical information systems (GIS) software in order to ensure the efficient application of bait sprays and reduce the environmental impact.

[63] To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may not need to be applied as full coverage but only in some swathes, such as every second or third swath. The altitude and speed of aerial application should be adjusted to conditions such as bait viscosity and nozzle specifications, wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover and topography of the terrain.

[64] **3.3 Bait stations**

[65] Lure and kill devices known as “bait stations” may be a more environmentally-friendly control procedure for fruit fly suppression than BAT. Bait stations consist of an attractant and a killing agent that may be contained in a device or directly applied to an appropriate surface. Unlike traps, bait stations do not retain the attracted fruit flies.

[66] Bait stations are suitable for use in, for example, commercial fruit production operations, area-wide fruit

fly management programmes, public areas and, in many cases, organic groves. Bait stations may be used in fruit fly pest free areas for population suppression of localized and well-isolated outbreaks. In infested areas known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of incursions into FF-ALPPs and FF-PFAs, bait stations should be deployed at high densities.

[67] It is recommended that the attractant used in the bait station be female-biased, thereby directly reducing the overall fruit infestation.

[68] **3.4 Male annihilation technique**

[69] MAT involves the use of a high density of bait stations consisting of a male lure combined with an insecticide to reduce the male population of target fruit flies to such a low level that mating is unlikely to occur (FAO, 2007).

[70] MAT may be used for the control of those fruit fly species of the genera *Bactrocera* and *Dacus* that are attracted to male lures (cuelure or methyl eugenol). Methyl eugenol is more effective than cuelure for male annihilation of species attracted to these lures.

[71] **3.5 Mass trapping**

[72] Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed at the place of production early in the season when the first adult flies move into the field and populations are still at low levels and should be serviced appropriately.

[73] Trap density should be based on such factors as fruit fly density, physiological stage of the fruit fly, efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, phenology of the host and host density. The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the target fruit fly species and host ecological data.

[74] **3.6 Sterile insect technique**

[75] Sterile insect technique (SIT) is a species-specific environmentally-friendly technique that can provide effective control of target fruit fly populations (FAO, 2007).

[76] SIT is effective only at low population levels of the target species and may be used for:

[77] 1. suppression, where SIT may be a stand-alone phytosanitary procedure or combined with other phytosanitary procedures to achieve and maintain low population levels

[78] 2. containment, where SIT may be particularly effective in areas that are largely pest free (such as buffer zones) but that are subjected to regular pest entries from adjacent infested areas

[79] 3. eradication, where SIT may be applied when population levels are low to eradicate the remaining population

[80] 4. exclusion, where SIT may be applied in endangered areas that are subject to high pest pressure from neighbouring areas.

[81] **3.6.1 Sterile fruit fly release**

[82] Sterile fruit flies may be released from the ground or from the air. Release intervals should be adjusted according to the longevity of the insect. Sterile fruit flies are generally released once or twice per week but the frequency of release may be influenced by circumstances such as pupae supply, staggered adult fly emergence and unfavourable weather. To establish sterile fruit fly release density, the quality of the sterile fruit flies, the level of the wild population and the desired sterile : wild fruit fly ratio should be considered.

[83] After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and identification of the sterile and wild flies should be performed in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure and also to prevent unnecessary corrective actions. Released sterile flies should be recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population as this provides feedback on whether the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile : wild fly ratio were attained (FAO, 2007).

[84] Ground release may be used when aerial release is neither cost-effective nor efficient (i.e. discontinuous distribution or relatively small area), or where additional releases are required to provide a higher density of fruit flies for a particular reason (e.g. in areas where a specified level of pest prevalence is exceeded).

[85] Aerial release is more cost-effective than ground release for large-scale programmes and it provides a more uniform sterile fruit fly distribution than ground release, which may clump sterile fruit flies in localized sites or along release routes. Once the release area is selected, it may be defined using a georeferencing device and recorded in digitized maps using GIS software: this will help ensure the efficient distribution of sterile flies. The most common methods for aerial release are chilled adult and paper bag systems (FAO, 2007).

[86] To determine the release altitude, several factors should be considered, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, topography of the terrain, vegetation cover, and whether the target area is urban or rural. Release altitudes range from 200 to 600 m above ground level. However, lower release altitudes should be preferred, especially in areas subjected to strong winds (to prevent excessive sterile fruit fly or bag drift) and in areas where predation by birds is high and frequent. Release in the early morning, when winds and temperature are moderate, is preferable.

[87] **3.6.2 Sterile fruit fly quality control**

[88] Routine and periodic quality control tests should be carried out to determine the effect of mass rearing, irradiation, handling, shipment duration, holding and releasing on the performance of the sterile fruit flies, according to desired quality parameters (FAO/IAEA/USDA, 2014).

[89] **3.7 Biological control**

[90] Classic biological control may be used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies, typically parasitoids, are mass reared and released during critical periods to reduce pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared natural enemies should be of high quality so that suppression of the target fruit fly population can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be directed towards marginal and difficult to access areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit production or urban areas.

[91] **3.8 Controls on the movement of regulated articles**

[92] For FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, controls on the movement of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry or spread of target fruit fly species.

[93] **4. Materials Used in the Phytosanitary Procedures**

[94] The materials used in the phytosanitary procedures should perform effectively and reliably at an acceptable level for an appropriate period of time. The devices and equipment should maintain their integrity for the intended duration that they are deployed in the field. The attractants and chemicals should be certified or bio-assayed for an acceptable level of performance.

[95] **5. Verification and Documentation**

[96] The NPPO should verify the effectiveness of the chosen strategies (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6.

[97] NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept for at least two years.

[98] **6. References**

[99] **FAO.** 2007. *Guidance for packing, shipping, holding and release of sterile flies in area-wide fruit fly control programmes*, ed. W. Enkerlin. Joint FAO/IAEA Programme of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 190. Rome. 145 + vii pp.

[100] **FAO/IAEA/USDA.** 2014. *Product quality control for sterile mass-reared and released tephritid fruit flies*. Version 6.0. Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency. 164 pp.

[101] The present standard also refers to other International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the IPP at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms.

Appendix 9 - Draft amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms* (1994-001)

[1] **DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO ISPM 5: *GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS* (1994-001)**

[2]

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the Secretariat after adoption.	
Date of this document	2014-12-02
Document category	Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)
Current document stage	*To* CPM-10 (2015)
Major stages	CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms Specification TP5. 2012-10 and 2013-02 TPG drafted text 2013-05 SC revised and approved for MC 2013-07 MC (compiled member comments and presentation of the draft amendments are available at: https://www.ippc.int/publications/draft-amendments-ispm-5) 2014-02 TPG reviewed member comments and revised draft 2014-05 SC-7 reviewed and approved draft for SCCP (report is available at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee) 2014-06 SCCP (compiled concerns are available at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/compiled-substantial-concerns-draft-ispms) 2014-10 Steward revised 2014-11 SC reviewed draft, steward's responses to SCCP concerns and recommended to CPM for adoption (report available at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee).
Notes	2014-05 Secretariat prepared amendments for adoption.

[3] **1. ADDITIONS**

[4] **1.1 PRODUCTION SITE (2012-004)**

[5] ***Proposed addition***

production site	A defined part of a **place of production**, that is managed as a separate unit for phytosanitary purposes

[6] **2. REVISIONS**

[7] **2.1 POINT OF ENTRY (2010-005)**

[8] ***Original definition***

point of entry	Airport, seaport or land border point **officially** designated for the importation of **consignments**, and/or entrance of passengers [FAO, 1995]

[9] ***Proposed revision***

point of entry	Airport, seaport, ~~or~~land border point or any other location **officially**

	designated for the importation of **consignments** , and/or the entrance of passengerspersons

[10] **2.2 SYSTEMS APPROACH(ES) (2010-002)**

[11] ***Original definition***

systems approach(es)	The integration of different risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against **regulated pests** [ISPM 14:2002; revised ICPM, 2005]

[12] ***Proposed revision***

systems approach(es)	The integration of different A **pest risk management** option that integrates different risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, with cumulative effect and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against **regulated pests**

[13] **2.3 PLACE OF PRODUCTION AND PEST FREE PRODUCTION SITE**

[14] ***Original definitions***

place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
pest free production site	A defined portion of a **place of production** in which a specific **pest** does not **occur** as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a **pest free place of production** [ISPM 10:1999]

[15] ***Proposed revisions***

place of production	Any premises or collection of **fields** operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes
pest free production site	A **production site** defined portion of a place of production in which a specific **pest** does not **occur** is absent, as demonstrated by scientific evidence, and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production

[16] **2.5 QUARANTINE STATION (2010-013)**

[17] ***Original definition***

quarantine station	**Official** station for holding **plants** or **plant products** in **quarantine** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly **quarantine station or facility**]

[18] ***Proposed revision***

quarantine station	**Official** station for holding **plants, plants products** or other **regulated articles**, including beneficial organisms, in **quarantine**

[19] **2.6 AREA OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE (2013-014), COMMODITY PEST LIST, HABITAT, PEST FREE AREA, PEST FREE PLACE OF PRODUCTION, SURVEILLANCE, SURVEY**

[20] ***Original definitions***

[21]

area of low pest prevalence	An **area**, whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific **pest occurs** at low levels and which is subject to effective **surveillance**, **control** or **eradication** measures [IPPC, 1997]
pest free place of production	**Place of production** in which a specific **pest** does not **occur** as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10:1999]
commodity pest list	A list of **pests occurring** in an **area** which may be associated with a specific **commodity** [CEPM, 1996]
habitat	Part of an **ecosystem** with conditions in which an **organism** naturally occurs or can establish [ICPM, 2005]
pest free area	An **area** in which a specific **pest** does not **occur** as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained [FAO, 1995]
surveillance	An **official** process which collects and records data on **pest occurrence** or absence by **survey**, **monitoring** or other procedures [CEPM, 1996]
survey	An **official** procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a **pest** population or to determine which species **occur** in an **area** [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]

[22] ***Proposed revisions***

[23]

area of low pest prevalence	An **area**, whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific **pest~~occurs~~** is present at low levels and which is subject to effective **surveillance** or**control** measures [IPPC, 1997]
pest free place of production	**Place of production** in which a specific **pest** ~~does not **occur**~~ is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10:1999]
commodity pest list	A list of **pests** ~~**occurring**~~ present in an **area** which may be associated with a specific **commodity** [CEPM, 1996]
habitat	Part of an **ecosystem** with conditions in which an **organism** is naturally ~~occurs~~ present or can establish [ICPM, 2005]
pest free area	An **area** in which a specific **pest** ~~does not **occur**~~ is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being **officially** maintained [FAO, 1995]
surveillance	An **official** process which collects and records data on **pest** presence ~~**occurrence**~~ or absence by **survey**, **monitoring** or other procedures [CEPM, 1996]
survey	An **official** procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a **pest** population or to determine which species ~~**occur**~~ are present in an **area** [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]

[24] **3. DELETIONS**

[25] **3.1 OCCURRENCE (2010-026)**

[26] ***Proposed deletion***

occurrence	The presence in an **area** of a **pest officially** recognized to be indigenous or **introduced** and not **officially** reported to have been **eradicated** [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 17; formerly **occur**]

[27] **3.2 ORGANISM (2010-021), NATURALLY OCCURRING (2010-023)**

[28] ***Proposed deletions***

naturally occurring	A component of an **ecosystem** or a selection from a wild population, not altered by artificial means [ISPM 3:1995]
organism	Any biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication in its **naturally occurring** state [ISPM 3:1995; revised ISPM 3:2005]

[29] **3.3 RESTRICTION (2010-027)**

[30] ***Proposed deletion***

restriction	A **phytosanitary regulation** allowing the importation or movement of specified **commodities** subject to specific requirements [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]

[31] **3.4 PROTECTED AREA (2012-003), CONTROLLED AREA**

[32] ***Proposed deletions***

controlled area	A **regulated area** which an **NPPO** has determined to be the minimum **area** necessary to prevent **spread** of a **pest** from a **quarantine area** [CEPM, 1996]
protected area	A **regulated area** that an **NPPO** has determined to be the minimum **area** necessary for the effective protection of an **endangered area** [FAO, 1990; omitted from FAO, 1995; new concept from CEPM, 1996]

[33] **4. UNDERSTANDING OF "PLANTS" IN THE IPPC AND ITS ISPMS AND CONSEQUENTIAL REVISION OF THE SCOPE OF ISPM 5**

[34] ***Original scope***

This reference standard is a listing of terms and definitions with specific meaning for phytosanitary systems worldwide. It has been developed to provide a harmonized internationally agreed vocabulary associated with the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

[35] ***Proposed revision to scope***

This reference standard is a listing of terms and definitions with specific meaning for phytosanitary systems worldwide. It has been developed to provide a harmonized internationally agreed vocabulary associated with the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).
Within the context of the IPPC and its ISPMs, all references to plants should be understood to continue to include algae and fungi, consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.

Appendix 10 - PT Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis*

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the X Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 201X.
The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28:2007.

ISPM 28
Annex X

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 28 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

PT X:
Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis*

(201X)

Scope of the treatment

This treatment comprises the cold treatment of fruit of *Citrus sinensis* (orange) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni* (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy[64].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Physical (cold)
Target pest	*Bactrocera tryoni* (Diptera: Tephritidae) (Queensland fruit fly)
Target regulated articles	Fruit of *Citrus sinensis* (orange)

[64] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. IPPC adopted treatments may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to contracting parties approving a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Treatment schedule

3 °C or below for 16 continuous days

For cultivar "Navel" the efficacy is effective dose $(ED)_{99.9981}$ at the 95% confidence level.

For cultivar "Valencia" the efficacy is $ED_{99.9973}$ at the 95% confidence level.

The fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment exposure time is started. The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded, and the temperature should not exceed the stated level throughout the duration of the treatment.

Other relevant information

In evaluating this treatment the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) considered issues associated with temperature regimes and thermal conditioning, taking into account the work of Hallman and Mangan (1997).

This schedule is based on the work of De Lima *et al*. (2007).

References

De Lima, C.P.F., Jessup, A.J., Cruickshank, L., Walsh, C.J. & Mansfield, E.R. 2007. Cold disinfestation of citrus (*Citrus* spp.) for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) (Diptera: Tephritidae). *New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science*, 35: 39–50. ()

Hallman, G.J. & Mangan, R.L. 1997. Concerns with temperature quarantine treatment research. *In* G.L. Obenauf, ed. *1997 Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction*, San Diego, CA, USA, Nov. 3–5. pp. 79-1–79-4.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2007-09 Treatment submitted in response to the Call for treatments

2007-12 TPPT meeting split Cold treatment of *Citrus sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni* from 2007-106 to create 2007-206E

2008-04 CPM-3 added subject under the topic Fruit fly treatments

2008-09 SC approved for member consultation via e-decision

2009-06 Sent for member consultation

2010-07 TPPT meeting revised the text and recommended to SC for CPM-7 (2012) adoption

2011-11 SC recommended to CPM for adoption

2012-03 Treatment was formally objected

2012-09 TPPT virtual meeting drafted response to Formal Objections (no revision recommended in regards with FO)

2012-12 TPPT meeting revised the text and recommended to SC for CPM adoption

2013-06 SC recommended to CPM-9 for adoption

2014-03 Formal Objection received

2014-06 TPPT meeting drafted response to Formal Objections and revised text

2014-11 SC reviewed TPPT response and approved draft for CPM adoption

ISPM 28. 2007: **Annex XX** Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (201X), Rome, IPPC, FAO.
Publication history: Last modified 2014-11

Appendix 11 - PT Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis*

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the X Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 201X.
The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28:2007.

ISPM 28
Annex X

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 28 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

PT X:
Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata x C. sinensis*

(201X)

Scope of the treatment

This treatment comprises the cold treatment of fruit of *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis*[65] (tangor) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni* (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy[66].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis*
Active ingredient	N/A

[65] *Citrus* species and hybrids are named according to the nomenclature in Cottin, R. 2002. *Citrus of the world: a citrus directory*. Montpellier, France, INRA-CIRAD.

[66] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. IPPC adopted treatments may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to contracting parties approving a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Treatment type Physical (cold)

Target pest *Bactrocera tryoni* (Diptera: Tephritidae) (Queensland fruit fly)

Target regulated articles Fruit of *Citrus reticulata* × *Citrus sinensis* (tangor)

Treatment schedule

3 °C or below for 16 continuous days

The efficacy is effective dose $(ED)_{99.9986}$ at the 95% confidence level.

The fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment exposure time is started. The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded, and the temperature should not exceed the stated level throughout the duration of the treatment.

Other relevant information

In evaluating this treatment the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) considered issues associated with temperature regimes and thermal conditioning, taking into account the work of Hallman and Mangan (1997).

This schedule is based on the work of De Lima *et al.* (2007) and developed using cultivars "Ellendale" and "Murcott".

References

De Lima, C.P.F., Jessup, A.J., Cruickshank, L., Walsh, C.J. & Mansfield, E.R. 2007. Cold disinfestation of citrus (*Citrus* spp.) for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) (Diptera: Tephritidae). *New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science*, 35: 39–50.

Hallman, G.J. & Mangan, R.L. 1997. Concerns with temperature quarantine treatment research. *In* G.L. Obenauf, ed. *1997 Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction,* San Diego, CA, USA, Nov. 3–5. pp. 79-1–79-4.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2007-09 Treatment submitted in response to the Call for treatments

2007-12 TPPT meeting combined Cold treatment of *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* for *Bactrocera tryoni.* 2007-106 and 2007-206H to create 2007-206F

2008-04 CPM-3 added subject under the topic Fruit fly treatments

2008-09 SC approved for member consultation via e-decision

2009-06 Sent for member consultation

2010-07 TPPT meeting revised the text and recommended to SC for CPM-7 (2012) adoption

2011-11 SC recommended to CPM for adoption

2012-03 Treatment was formally objected

2012-09 TPPT virtual meeting drafted response to Formal Objections (no revision recommended in regards with FO)

2012-12 TPPT meeting revised the text and recommended to SC for CPM adoption

2013-06 SC recommended to CPM-9 for adoption

2014-03 Formal Objection received

2014-06 TPPT meeting drafted response to Formal Objections and revised text

2014-11 SC reviewed TPPT response and approved draft for CPM adoption

ISPM 28. 2007: **Annex XX** *Cold treatment for Bactrocera tryoni on Citrus reticulata x C. sinensis* (201X), Rome, IPPC, FAO.
Publication history: Last modified 2014-11

Appendix 12 - PT Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon*

This phytosanitary treatment was adopted by the [X] Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 201[X].
The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28:2007.

ISPM 28
Annex X

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 28 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

PT X: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (201X)

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the cold treatment of fruit of *Citrus limon* (lemon) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni* (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Physical (cold)
Target pest	*Bactrocera tryoni* (Diptera: Tephritidae) (Queensland fruit fly)
Target regulated articles	Fruit of *Citrus limon* (lemon)

[1] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. Treatments adopted by the CPM may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to contracting parties approving a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Treatment schedule

Schedule 1: 2 °C or below for 14 continuous days

The efficacy is effective dose $(ED)_{99.99}$ at the 95% confidence level.

Schedule 2: 3 °C or below for 14 continuous days

The efficacy is $ED_{99.9872}$ at the 95% confidence level.

The fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment commences. The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded, and temperatures should not exceed the stated level throughout the duration of the treatment.

Other relevant information

In evaluating this treatment the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) considered issues associated with temperature regimes and thermal conditioning, taking into account the work of Hallman and Mangan (1997).

Schedules 1 and 2 were based on the work of De Lima *et al.* (2007) and developed using cultivar "Lisbon".

The TPPT also considered issues associated with chilling injury in lemons (TPPT, 2012).

References

De Lima, C.P.F., Jessup, A.J., Cruickshank, L., Walsh, C.J. & Mansfield, E.R. 2007. Cold disinfestation of citrus (*Citrus* spp.) for Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*) (Diptera: Tephritidae). *New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science*, 35: 39–50.

Hallman, G.J. & Mangan, R.L. 1997. Concerns with temperature quarantine treatment research. *In* G.L. Obenauf, ed. *1997 Annual International Research Conference on Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction*, San Diego, CA, USA, Nov. 3–5. pp. 79-1–79-4.

TPPT. 2012. TPPT response to SC's concerns about chilling injury in lemons during in-transit cold disinfestation. Appendix 9, TPPT meeting report, Dec. 2012, pp. 55–57.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2007-09 Treatment submitted in response to the Call for treatments

2007-12 TPPT meeting split Cold treatment of *Citrus limon* for *Bactrocera tryoni* from 2007-106 to create 2007-206G

2008-04 CPM-3 added subject under the topic Fruit fly treatments

2008-09 SC approved for member consultation via e-decision

2009-06 Sent for member consultation

2010-07 TPPT meeting revised the text and recommended to SC for CPM-7 (2012) adoption

2011-11 SC commented by e-decision

2012-12 TPPT meeting finalized response to concern about chilling injury revised the text and recommended to SC for CPM adoption

2013-11 SC agreed to recommend the treatment for CPM for adoption

2014-03 Formal Objection received

2014-06 TPPT meeting drafted response to Formal Objections and revised text

2014-11 SC reviewed TPPT response and approved draft for CPM adoption

ISPM 28. 2007: **Annex [XX]** Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (201[X]), Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Publication history: Last modified 2014-11

Appendix 13 - Tasks for the SC-7 in reviewing the IPPC standard setting procedure

Background:

With the purpose to undertake a review of the International Plant protection Convention (IPPC) standard setting procedure, the Standards Committee (SC) in its 2014 November meeting agreed that the SC-7 in May 2015 should dedicate two days to discuss solutions to the current challenges of the standard setting procedure as adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)-7 (2012), acknowledging that the SC-7 group represents the regions and has expert knowledge of the procedure.. A paper should be also prepared to present to the SC November 2015 meeting.

Tasks:

Consider information in relevant documents presented to the SC November 2014 and any other documents submitted for consideration.

(1) Consider the purpose of the commenting periods, their names, dates and length, together with the types of comments encouraged during these periods.

(2) Examine the approval process for phytosanitary treatments.

(3) Consider current procedure for dealing with formal objections for ISPMs, especially in the case of repeated formal objections.

(4) Consider decision making by the SC (by consensus) and how the SC proceeds when there is no consensus.

(5) Discuss the entities that contribute to the standard setting process and how to refer to them.

(6) Consider including expert consultations to support the development of standards.

(7) Consider whether the SC should be able to directly propose a new topic.

(8) Consider any other issues relevant to this review.

(9) Consider any practical issues associated with any proposed changes.

(10) Incorporate minor changes to steps 5, 6 and 7 in relation to phytosanitary treatments (PTs) and diagnostic protocols (DPs) of the standard setting procedure, as agreed by the SC November 2014.

(11) Provide responses to CPM-7 (2012) decisions that have not been implemented (e.g. regional consultation after SCCP, editorial team).

(12) Propose text changes to IPPC Standard Setting Procedure based on the tasks above.

In addition to the SC-7, it is suggested to invite a Bureau member, one or two external professionals with relevant expertise, e.g. efficiency, organizational design, economics, legistic, other standard setting processes, and a representative from FAO Legal Services.

Appendix 14 - Replacement of old versions Of ISPMs by latest versions of ISPMS - Changes to existing ISPMs: proposed ink amendments (adjustments of content) approved by the SC during their November 2014 meeting

These include all adjustments not considered as straightforward.

At the beginning of the column "reasons", between square brackets, are indicated the ISPMs cross-referred in the paragraph that have been revised, or are under revision, to mark clearly which cross-references need to be changed to allow replacement of old versions, which ones will come up soon, and others.

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
		ISPM 5 Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms				
5	1.	References		**CBD.** 2000. *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity*. Montreal, CBD. **CEPM.** 1996. *Report of the Third Meeting of the FAO Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 13–17 May 1996*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 1999. *Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, Italy: 17–21 May 1999*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **CPM.** 2007. *Report of the Second Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 26–30 March 2007*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2008. *Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 7–11 April 2008*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2009. *Report of the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 30 March–3 April 2009*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2010. *Report of the Fifth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 22–26 March 2010*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2012. *Report of the Seventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 19–23 March 2012*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	The references below correspond to the approval of terms and definitions, as indicated in the definitions. For ISPMs, they do NOT indicate the most recent version (which is available on the IPP at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms) **CBD.** 2000. *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity*. Montreal, CBD. **CEPM.** 1996. *Report of the Third Meeting of the FAO Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 13–17 May 1996*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 1997. *Report of the Fourth Meeting of the FAO Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 6-10 October 1997*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 1999. *Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, Italy: 17–21 May 1999*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **CPM.** 2007. *Report of the Second Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 26–30 March 2007*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2008. *Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome,*	The reference section of ISPM 5 lists only sources of approval of terms and definitions (those indicated between [ ] at the end of the definitions). Standards referred to in supplements and annex 1 are referenced in those. It is proposed that all sources are maintained here, and that this does not prevent replacement of old versions that have been revised (e.g. ISPMs 11 and 15). However, some adjustments are proposed: - a paragraph to clarify the nature of the references - this section was not consistently updated when terms were deleted. Several references to CPM, ICPM or ISPMs are not anymore in ISPM 5 and were deleted. - the mention that a standard was revised is not relevant as this list is only about sources of adoption. Such mentions were deleted - A few references were missing and were added. Note: It would not make sense to refer to ISPMs collectively in this case. An alternative would have been to delete the references

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				FAO. 1990. FAO Glossary of phytosanitary terms. *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin*, 38(1): 5–23. [current equivalent: ISPM 5] **FAO.** 1995. *See ISPM 5:1995.* **ICPM.** 1998. *Report of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 3–6 November 1998*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2001. *Report of the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 2–6 April 2001*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2002. *Report of the Fourth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 11–15 March 2002*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2003. *Report of the Fifth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 07–11 April 2003*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2004. *Report of the Sixth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 29 March–02 April 2004*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2005. *Report of the Seventh Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 4–7 April 2005*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **IPPC**. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISO/IEC**. 1991. *ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991, General terms and their definitions concerning standardization and related activities*. Geneva, International Organization for Standardization, International Electrotechnical Commission. **ISPM 2.** 1995. *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007] **ISPM 2.** 2007. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 3**. 1995. *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*. Rome,	*7–11 April 2008*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2009. *Report of the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 30 March–3 April 2009*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~—— 2010. *Report of the Fifth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 22–26 March 2010*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ —— 2012. *Report of the Seventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 19–23 March 2012*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **FAO.** 1990. FAO Glossary of phytosanitary terms. *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin*, 38(1): 5–23. [current equivalent: ISPM 5] **FAO.** 1995. *See ISPM 5:1995.* **ICPM.** 1998. *Report of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 3–6 November 1998*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2001. *Report of the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 2–6 April 2001*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2002. *Report of the Fourth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 11–15 March 2002*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— 2003. *Report of the Fifth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 07–11 April 2003*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~—— 2004. *Report of the Sixth Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 29 March–02 April 2004*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ —— 2005. *Report of the Seventh Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, 4–7 April 2005*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **IPPC**. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISO/IEC**. 1991. *ISO/IEC Guide 2:1991, General terms and their definitions concerning standardization*	and decide what to do with the sources indicated between square brackets in each definition. However, these are believed to be useful and this alternative has not been retained.

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 3: 2005] **ISPM 3**. 2005. *Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 4**. 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] **ISPM 5.** 1995. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] **ISPM 6**. 1997. *Guidelines for surveillance*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 7**. 1997. *Export certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 8**. 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 9**. 1998. *Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 10**. 1999. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2001. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 11:2004] **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 12**. 2001. *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 13**. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 14**. 2002. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 15**. 2002. *Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*. Rome,	*and related activities*. Geneva, International Organization for Standardization, International Electrotechnical Commission. ~~**ISPM 2.** 1995. *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] [revised; now ISPM 2: 2007]~~ **ISPM 2.** 2007. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 3**. 1995. *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] ~~[revised; now ISPM 3: 2005]~~ **ISPM 3**. 2005. *Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~**ISPM 4**. 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996]~~ **ISPM 5.** 1995. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996] ~~**ISPM 6**. 1997. *Guidelines for surveillance*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ ~~**ISPM 7**. 1997. *Export certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ **ISPM 8**. 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~**ISPM 9**. 1998. *Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ **ISPM 10**. 1999. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2001. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~[revised; now ISPM 11:2004]~~ **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				IPPC, FAO. [revised; now ISPM 15:2009] **ISPM 16**. 2002. *Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 18**. 2003. *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 20**. 2004. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 22**. 2005. *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 23**. 2005. *Guidelines for inspection*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 24**. 2005. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 25**. 2006. *Consignments in transit*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 27**. 2006. *Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 28**. 2007. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **WTO**. 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva, World Trade Organization.	~~**ISPM 12**. 2001. *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ ~~**ISPM 13**. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ **ISPM 14**. 2002. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 15**. 2002. *Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~[revised; now ISPM 15:2009]~~ **ISPM 16**. 2002. *Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 17**. 2002. *Pest reporting*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 18**. 2003. *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 20**. 2004. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 22**. 2005. *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 23**. 2005. *Guidelines for inspection*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 24**. 2005. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 25**. 2006. *Consignments in transit*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 27**. 2006. *Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 28**. 2007. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **WTO**. 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva, World Trade Organization.	
		ISPM 7 Phytosanitary certification system				
7	2.	3.2 Information on	20	Phytosanitary certification should be based on official	Phytosanitary certification should be based on official	Specific cross-reference. Proposal refers to

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
		phytosanitary import requirements		information from the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should, to the extent possible, have available current official information concerning the phytosanitary import requirements of relevant importing countries. Such information should be made available in accordance with Article VII.2(b), VII.2(d) and VII.2(i) of the IPPC and ISPM 20:2004, section 5.1.9.2.	information from the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should, to the extent possible, have available current official information concerning the phytosanitary import requirements of relevant importing countries. Such information should be made available in accordance with Article VII.2(b), VII.2(d) and VII.2(i) of the IPPC and ISPM 20 (elements on dissemination of established regulations)~~:2004, section 5.1.9.2~~.	the content of the section, which is likely to still be in the standard even if ISPM 20 is revised, rather to the section number.
		ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area				
8	3.	Appendix 1, Useful references, under "Nomenclature, Terminology and General Taxonomy"	5	**ISPM 5**. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. (Arabic/Chinese/ English/French/Spanish)	**ISPM 5**. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. (Arabic/Chinese/ English/French/Spanish/Russian)	In this specific case, the reference is useful and Russian should be added
		ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests				
11	4.	2.1.1.3 Regulatory status, 2nd parag.	5 Suppl 1 (previous)	S1 Official control of pests presenting an environmental risk may involve agencies other than the NPPO. However, it is recognized that ISPM 5 Supplement 1 (*Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests*), in particular section 5.7, applies.	S1 Official control of pests presenting an environmental risk may involve agencies other than the NPPO. However, it is recognized that ISPM 5 Supplement 1 (*Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" and "not widely distributed"*)~~, in particular section 5.7,~~ applies, in particular its provisions regarding NPPO authority and involvement in official control.	[ISPMs revised since: Suppl. 1] Supplement 1 to ISPM 5 was revised in 2012. The title and the structure changed. Section 5.7 became section 2.7, but kept the same content and title. It is proposed to refer to the title (reflecting the content) rather than section numbers.
		ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade				
15	5.	4.6 Phytosanitary measures for non-compliance at point of entry, 1st parag.	13, 20	- Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in sections 5.1.6.1 to 5.1.6.3 of ISPM 20:2004, and in ISPM 13:2001. Taking into account the frequent re-use of wood packaging material, NPPOs should consider that the non-compliance identified may have arisen in the country of production, repair or remanufacture, rather than in the country of export or transit.	- Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ~~sections 5.1.6.1 to 5.1.6.3 of~~ ISPM 20~~:2004~~, and in ISPM 13~~:2001~~. Taking into account the frequent re-use of wood packaging material, NPPOs should consider that the non-compliance identified may have arisen in the country of production, repair or remanufacture, rather than in the country of export or transit.	General cross-reference to ISPM 13, on notification of non-compliance and emergency action. However, in ISPM 20, "non-compliance and emergency actions" is the title of section 5.1.6. Sections 5.1.6.1 to 5.1.6.3 deal with actions in case of non-compliance, emergency action, reporting of non-compliance and emergency action. Apparently ISPM 15 did not mean to refer to section 5.1.6.4 of ISPM 20 (Withdrawal or modification of phytosanitary regulation). Deletion of the section numbers is proposed, as the information referred to is easy to find in ISPM 20.

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
		ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests				
19	6.	1. Basis for Lists of Regulated Pests, 4th parag.	12 (previous)	The availability of lists of regulated pests assists exporting contracting parties to issue phytosanitary certificates correctly. In instances where a list of regulated pests is not supplied by the importing contracting party, the exporting contracting party can only certify for pests it believes to be of regulatory concern (see ISPM 12:2001, section 2.1).	The availability of lists of regulated pests assists exporting contracting parties to issue phytosanitary certificates correctly. In instances where a list of regulated pests is not supplied by the importing contracting party, the exporting contracting party can only certify for pests it believes to be of phytosanitary~~regulatory~~ concern (see ISPM 12 in relation to certifying statements~~:2001, section 2.1~~).	[ISPMs revised since: 12] Specific cross-reference. "Regulatory concern" was changed to "phytosanitary concern" when ISPM 12 was revised, and is adjusted here for consistency. A specific reference would be helpful as it relates to one item in ISPM 12. However, the section number (previously 2.1, now 5) is not helpful, as it is a long section, and a reference to the certifying statement was added
		ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence				
22	7.	3.1.4.3 Reducing the risk of entry of specified pest(s), 1st parag.	20	In cases where an ALPP is established for a regulated pest, phytosanitary measures may be required to reduce the risk of entry of the specified pests into the ALPP (ISPM 20:2004). These may include:	In cases where an ALPP is established for a regulated pest, phytosanitary measures may be required to reduce the risk of entry of the specified pests into the ALPP ~~(ISPM 20:2004)~~. These may include:	The reference seems superfluous as it is not clear which aspect of ISPM 20 it refers to (ISPM 20 does not deal with this directly, and it is ISPM 22 which is making requirements for ALPPs).
22	8.	3.3 Change in the status of an area of low pest prevalence, last parag.	17	If the ALPP is being used for export purposes, the importing country may require that such situations and associated activities are reported to it. Additional guidance is provided by ISPM 17:2002. Furthermore, a corrective action plan may be agreed to between the importing and exporting countries.	If the ALPP is being used for export purposes, the importing country may require that such situations and associated activities are reported to it. Additional guidance is provided by ISPM 17~~:2002~~ in the section on other pest reports. Furthermore, a corrective action plan may be agreed to between the importing and exporting countries.	It is unclear what this refers to, or what guidance is provided by ISPM 17. The only section that seem to relate to this aspect is about "other pest reports", which comes after all the other aspects of "obligatory" pest reporting. If this is the case, then lack of specific cross-reference makes it difficult to understand what is meant.
		ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)				
26	9.	4th parag.	8	In areas where the fruit flies concerned are not capable of establishment because of climatic, geographical or other reasons, absence should be recognized according to the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of ISPM 8:1998. If, however, the fruit flies are detected and can cause economic damage during a season (Article VII.3 of the IPPC), corrective actions should be applied in order to allow the maintenance of a FF-PFA.	In areas where the fruit flies concerned are not capable of establishment because of climatic, geographical or other reasons, there should be no records of presence and it may be reasonable to conclude that the pest is absen~~tce should be recognized according to the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of (~~ISPM 8~~):1998~~. If, however, the fruit flies are detected and can cause economic damage during a season (Article VII.3 of the IPPC), corrective actions should be applied in order to allow the maintenance of a FF-PFA.	[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference, not clear as such, nor how it relates to the second paragraph of the section mentioned. To avoid the specific reference, some rewording is proposed, adapted from the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of ISPM 8. The section is likely to change in the revised ISPM 8, but the general concept will probably remain (i.e. reasonable to conclude that the pest is absent when there are no records of

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
						presence in general surveilance data) – if not, this standard will need to be changed.
26	10.	5th parag.	8	In areas where the fruit flies are capable of establishment and known to be absent, general surveillance in accordance with section 3.1.2 of ISPM 8:1998 is normally sufficient for the purpose of delimiting and establishing a pest free area. Where appropriate, import requirements and/or domestic movement restrictions against the introduction of the relevant fruit fly species into the area may be required to maintain the area free from the pest.	In areas where the fruit flies are capable of establishment and known to be absent, general surveillance in accordance with ~~section 3.1.2 of~~ ISPM 8~~:1998~~ is normally sufficient for the purpose of delimiting and establishing a pest free area. Where appropriate, import requirements and/or domestic movement restrictions against the introduction of the relevant fruit fly species into the area may be required to maintain the area free from the pest.	[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference to absence/general surveillance in ISPM 8. The section that mentions general surveillance in ISPM 8 is easy to find, and therefore does not need to be mentioned.
		ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests				
27	11.	APPENDIX 2				It is proposed that this appendix be deleted (see main text)
		ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests				
28	12.	APPENDIX 1				It is proposed that this appendix be deleted (to be maintained by the Secretariat on the IPP – see main text)
		ISPM 29 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence				
29	13.	1. General Considerations, parag. 2 to 7	1, 4, 8, 10, 22, 26	ISPM 1:2006 includes operational principles on recognition of PFAs and ALPPs (sections 2.3 and 2.14). ISPM 4:1995 points out that, since certain PFAs are likely to involve an agreement between trading partners, their implementation would need to be reviewed and evaluated by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country (section 2.3.4). ISPM 8:1998 provides guidance on the use of the phrase "pest free area declared" in pest records (section 3.1.2). ISPM 10:1999 describes the requirements for the establishment and use of pest free places of production and pest free production sites as risk management options for meeting phytosanitary requirements for the import of plants, plant products and other regulated articles. ISPM 22:2005 describes the requirements and procedures for the establishment of ALPPs for regulated pests in an area and, to facilitate export, for pests regulated by an importing country only. This includes the identification, verification, maintenance and use of those	ISPM 1~~:2006~~ includes operational principles on recognition of PFAs and ALPPs (and avoidance of undue delays) ~~(sections 2.3 and 2.14)~~. ISPM 4~~:1995~~ points out that, since certain PFAs are likely to involve an agreement between trading partners, their implementation would need to be reviewed and evaluated by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country ~~(section 2.3.4)~~. ISPM 8~~:1998~~ provides guidance on the use of the phrase "pest free area declared" in pest records ~~(section 3.1.2)~~. ISPM 10~~:1999~~ describes the requirements for the establishment and use of pest free places of production and pest free production sites as risk management options for meeting phytosanitary requirements for the import of plants, plant products and other regulated articles. ISPM 22~~:2005~~ describes the requirements and procedures for the establishment of ALPPs for regulated pests in an area and, to facilitate export, for pests regulated by an importing country only. This includes the	[ISPMs under revision: 4, 8] Specific cross-references, but likely to remain valid even if ISPM 1 is revised (except for section number). Section 2.14 is about avoidance of undue delay, and it would be clearer to indicate this. Principles are easy to locate inthe standard Specific cross-reference to ISPM 4, but quite general Specific cross-reference to one status in ISPM 8. Needed here (but may need to be changed when ISPM 8 is revised). Scetion number is not needed General cross-references to ISPM 10, 22 and ISPM 26

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				ALPPs. ISPM 26:2006 describes the requirements for the establishment and maintenance of PFAs for the economically important species in the family Tephritidae.	identification, verification, maintenance and use of those ALPPs. ISPM 26~~:2006~~ describes the requirements for the establishment and maintenance of PFAs for the economically important species in the family Tephritidae.	
29	14.	2.1 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence	1	ISPM 1:2006 states that "contracting parties should ensure that their phytosanitary measures concerning consignments moving into their territories take into account the status of areas, as designated by the NPPOs of the exporting countries. These may be areas where a regulated pest does not occur or occurs with low prevalence or they may be pest free production sites or pest free places of production".	~~ISPM 1:2006 states that "c~~Contracting parties should ensure that their phytosanitary measures concerning consignments moving into their territories take into account the status of areas, as designated by the NPPOs of the exporting countries. These may be areas where a regulated pest does not occur or occurs with low prevalence or they may be pest free production sites or pest free places of production~~"~~ (ISPM 1).	[ISPMs revised since: 1] Althought there is a specific cross-reference, in this case it is proposed to leave some text in the standard but not as a quote.
29	15.	3. Requirements for the Recognition of Pest Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence, 4th parag.	8	Where the pest is absent from an area and the PFA status can easily be determined (for example in areas where no records of the pest have been made and, in addition, long-term absence of the pest is known or absence is confirmed by surveillance), the process for recognition described in this standard (in section 4) may not be required or very little supporting information may be necessary. In such cases, absence of the pest should be recognized according to the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of ISPM 8:1998 without the need for detailed information or elaborate procedures.	Where the pest is absent from an area and the PFA status can easily be determined (for example in areas where no records of the pest have been made and, in addition, long-term absence of the pest is known or absence is confirmed by surveillance), the process for recognition described in this standard (in section 4) may not be required or very little supporting information may be necessary. In such cases, absence of the pest should be recognized (~~according to the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of~~ ISPM 8:1998) without the need for detailed information or elaborate procedures.	[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference to an element of ISPM 8, but the sentence on its own with the reference to ISPM 8 seems sufficient. It is expected that such approach will be possible also according to the revised ISPM 8.
29	16.	5. Considerations on Pest Free Places of Production and Pest Free Production Sites, paragraphs 1 to 3	10	Usually pest free places of production and pest free production sites should not require recognition using the procedures described above (section 4). In this regard ISPM 10:1999 states, for such places and sites, "The issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for a consignment by the NPPO confirms that the requirements for a pest free place of production or a pest free production site have been fulfilled. The importing country may require an appropriate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate to this effect." (section 3.2 of ISPM 10) However, ISPM 10 (in section 3.3) also indicates: The NPPO of the exporting country should, on request, make available to the NPPO of the importing country the rationale for establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production or	Usually pest free places of production and pest free production sites should not require recognition using the procedures described above (section 4). In this regard ISPM 10~~:1999~~ provides guidance ~~states,~~ for such places and sites. ~~"~~The issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for a consignment by the NPPO confirms that the requirements for a pest free place of production or a pest free production site have been fulfilled. The importing country may require an appropriate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate to this effect.~~" (section 3.2 of ISPM 10)~~ However, ISPM 10 (~~in section 3.3~~) also indicates that t~~T~~he NPPO of the exporting country should, on request, make available to the NPPO of the importing country the rationale for establishment and maintenance of pest free	Specific cross-references to content of ISPM 10. The quotes provide a lot of information. Deleting them would remove some information, rephrasing may be paraphrasing. So it is suggested to take away the quotes and simply make stand alone statements.

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				pest free production sites. Where bilateral arrangements or agreements so provide, the NPPO of the exporting country should expeditiously provide information concerning establishment or withdrawal of pest free places of production or pest free production sites to the NPPO of the importing country. As described in ISPM 10 (section 3.1): When complex measures are needed to establish and maintain a pest free place of production or pest free production site, because the pest concerned requires a high degree of phytosanitary security, an operational plan may be needed. Where appropriate, such a plan would be based on bilateral agreements or arrangements listing specific details required in the operation of the system including the role and responsibilities of the producer and trader(s) involved.	places of production or pest free production sites. Where bilateral arrangements or agreements so provide, the NPPO of the exporting country should expeditiously provide information concerning establishment or withdrawal of pest free places of production or pest free production sites to the NPPO of the importing country. As also described in ISPM 10~~ (section 3.1):~~, w~~W~~hen complex measures are needed to establish and maintain a pest free place of production or pest free production site, because the pest concerned requires a high degree of phytosanitary security, an operational plan may be needed. Where appropriate, such a plan would be based on bilateral agreements or arrangements listing specific details required in the operation of the system including the role and responsibilities of the producer and trader(s) involved.	
		ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)				
30	17.	1.2 Determination of an FF-ALPP, 2nd parag.	8	In areas where prevalence of fruit flies is naturally at a low level because of climatic, geographical or other reasons (e.g. natural enemies, availability of suitable hosts, host seasonality), the target fruit fly population may already be below the specified level of low pest prevalence without applying any control measures. In such cases, surveillance should be undertaken over an appropriate length of time to validate the low prevalence status and this status may be recognized in accordance with the examples listed in section 3.1.1 of ISPM 8:1998. If, however, the fruit flies are detected above the specified level of low pest prevalence (e.g. because of extraordinary climatic conditions) corrective actions should be applied. Guidelines for corrective action plans are provided in Annex 2.	In areas where prevalence of fruit flies is naturally at a low level because of climatic, geographical or other reasons (e.g. natural enemies, availability of suitable hosts, host seasonality), the target fruit fly population may already be below the specified level of low pest prevalence without applying any control measures. In such cases, surveillance should be undertaken over an appropriate length of time to validate the low prevalence status and this status may be recognized in accordance with the examples of pest statuses for presence in ~~listed in section 3.1.1 of~~ ISPM 8~~:1998~~. If, however, the fruit flies are detected above the specified level of low pest prevalence (e.g. because of extraordinary climatic conditions) corrective actions should be applied. Guidelines for corrective action plans are provided in Annex 2.	[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference. While the section number will probably change in the revised ISPM 8, it is expected that examples (or recommendations) for pest status of presence will still be given, and it is also assumed that there will be one for low prevalence. This will have to be corrected if it is not the case in the revised version. The change proposed does not change the concept or application of the ISPM, but introduces new words
		ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments				
	18.	1. Lot Identification, 1st parag.	23	A consignment may consist of one or more lots. Where a consignment comprises more than one lot, the inspection to determine compliance may have to consist of several separate visual examinations, and therefore the lots will	A consignment may consist of one or more lots. Where a consignment comprises more than one lot, the inspection to determine compliance may have to consist of several separate visual examinations, and therefore the lots will	Specific cross-reference. The concept is expected to remain in ISPM 23 even if revised.

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				have to be sampled separately. In such cases, the samples relating to each lot should be segregated and identified in order that the appropriate lot can be clearly identified if subsequent inspection or testing reveals non-compliance with phytosanitary requirements. Whether or not a lot will be inspected should be determined using factors stated in ISPM 23:2005 (section 1.5).	have to be sampled separately. In such cases, the samples relating to each lot should be segregated and identified in order that the appropriate lot can be clearly identified if subsequent inspection or testing reveals non-compliance with phytosanitary requirements. Whether or not a lot will be inspected should be determined using factors stated in ISPM 23~~:2005~~ (section ~~1.5~~on other considerations for inspection).	
31	19.	7. Outcome of Sampling	23	The outcome of activities and techniques related to sampling may result in phytosanitary action being taken (further details can be found in ISPM 23:2005, section 2.5).	The outcome of activities and techniques related to sampling may result in phytosanitary action being taken (further details can be found in ISPM 23 in relation to inspection outcome~~:2005, section 2.5~~).	Specific cross-reference. The wording used before the parenthesis did not exactly relate to the section in ISPM 23, and some additional words would be useful. Inspection outcome is expected to remain in ISPM 23.
		ISPM 32 Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk				
32	20.	Background, 2nd parag.	11	Some intended uses of commodities (e.g. planting) result in a much higher probability of introducing pests than others (e.g. processing) (further information is contained in ISPM 11:2004, section 2.2.1.5).	Some intended uses of commodities (e.g. planting) result in a much higher probability of introducing pests than others (e.g. processing) (further information is contained in ISPM 11~~:2004~~, in relation to the probability of transfer to a suitable host~~section 2.2.1.5~~).	[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific reference. This is not a straighforward reference. Words added
32	21.	Background, from 5th parag. onwards	11 (previous), 12 (previous), 15 (previous), 16, 20, 21, 23	Article VI.1(b) of the IPPC states: "Contracting parties may require phytosanitary measures for quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests, provided that such measures are … limited to what is necessary to protect plant health and/or safeguard the intended use …." This standard is based on the concepts of intended use of a commodity and the method and degree of its processing, which are also addressed in other ISPMs as outlined below. Method and degree of processing: - ISPM 12:2001, section 1.1, states: Importing countries should only require phytosanitary certificates for regulated articles. … Phytosanitary certificates may also be used for certain plant products that have been processed where such products, by their nature or that of their processing, have a potential for introducing regulated pests (e.g. wood, cotton). … Importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed in such a way that they have no potential for introducing	Article VI.1(b) of the IPPC states: "Contracting parties may require phytosanitary measures for quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests, provided that such measures are … limited to what is necessary to protect plant health and/or safeguard the intended use …." This standard is based on the concepts of intended use of a commodity and the method and degree of its processing, which are also addressed in other ISPMs as outlined below. Method and degree of processing: - ISPM 12. NPPOs of the importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed to the point where they have no potential for introducing regulated pests - ISPM 15. Low risk articles are exempted from the requirements in the standard due to the method and degree of processing. - ISPM 23. Inspection may be used to verify the degree of processing.	[ISPMs revised since: 11, 12, 15] This is probably the most difficult case in this analysis. It is important to find a solution, as otherwise the old versions of ISPMs 11, 12 and 15 cannot be replaced. Removing quotes entails extensive rewording, but simply adjusting the text to quote the revised standards is not straightforward either. This proposed revision is more drastic than simply quoting the new revisions, but should avoid similar issues in the future. This revision does not take account of the fact that some ISPMs developed after ISPM 32 are also relevant (e.g. ISPM 36)

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures. - ISPM 15:2002, section 2, states: Wood packaging made wholly of wood-based products such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that have been created using glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, should be considered sufficiently processed to have eliminated the risk associated with the raw wood. It is unlikely to be infested by raw wood pests during its use and therefore should not be regulated for these pests. - ISPM 23:2005, section 2.3.2, states: "Inspection can be used to verify the compliance with some phytosanitary requirements." Examples include degree of processing. Intended use: - ISPM 11:2004, sections 2.2.1.5 and 2.2.3. When analysing the probabilities of transfer of pests to a suitable host and of their spread after establishment, one of the factors to be considered is the intended use of the commodity. - ISPM 12:2001, section 2.1. Different phytosanitary requirements may apply to the different intended end uses as indicated on the phytosanitary certificate. - ISPM 16:2002, section 4.2. Risk of economically unacceptable impact varies with different pests, commodities and intended use. - ISPM 21:2004, which uses extensively the concept of intended use. Method and degree of processing together with intended use: - ISPM 20:2004, section 5.1.4, indicates that PRA may be done on a specific pest or on all the pests associated with a particular pathway (e.g. a commodity). A commodity may be classified by its degree of	~~ISPM 12:2001, section 1.1, states: Importing countries should only require phytosanitary certificates for regulated articles. … Phytosanitary certificates may also be used for certain plant products that have been processed where such products, by their nature or that of their processing, have a potential for introducing regulated pests (e.g. wood, cotton). … Importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed in such a way that they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures.~~ ~~ISPM 15:2002, section 2, states: Wood packaging made wholly of wood-based products such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board or veneer that have been created using glue, heat and pressure, or a combination thereof, should be considered sufficiently processed to have eliminated the risk associated with the raw wood. It is unlikely to be infested by raw wood pests during its use and therefore should not be regulated for these pests.~~ ~~ISPM 23:2005, section 2.3.2, states: "Inspection can be used to verify the compliance with some phytosanitary requirements." Examples include degree of processing.~~ Intended use: - ISPM 11. The intended use is considered when analysing the probabilities of transfer of pests to a suitable host and of their spread after establishment. - ISPM 16. Risk of economically unacceptable impact varies with different pests, commodities and intended use. - ISPM 21. Uses the concept of intended use extensively. ~~ISPM 11:2004, sections 2.2.1.5 and 2.2.3. When analysing the probabilities of transfer of pests to a suitable host and of their spread after establishment, one of the factors to be considered is the intended use of the commodity.~~ ~~ISPM 12:2001, section 2.1. Different~~	

ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				processing and/or its intended use. - ISPM 23:2005, section 1.5. One of the factors to decide the use of inspection as a phytosanitary measure is the commodity type and intended use.	~~phytosanitary requirements may apply to the different intended end uses as indicated on the phytosanitary certificate.~~ ~~———ISPM 16:2002, section 4.2. Risk of economically unacceptable impact varies with different pests, commodities and intended use.~~ ~~———ISPM 21:2004, which uses extensively the concept of intended use.~~ Method and degree of processing together with intended use: - ISPM 12. Different phytosanitary requirements may apply to the different intended end uses or degree of processing as indicated on the phytosanitary certificate. - ISPM 20. A commodity may be classified by its degree of processing and/or its intended use. - ISPM 23. The commodity type and intended use are taken into account to decide the use of inspection as a phytosanitary measure. ~~———ISPM 20:2004, section 5.1.4, indicates that PRA may be done on a specific pest or on all the pests associated with a particular pathway (e.g. a commodity). A commodity may be classified by its degree of processing and/or its intended use.~~ - ~~ISPM 23:2005, section 1.5. One of the factors to decide the use of inspection as a phytosanitary measure is the commodity type and intended use.~~	

Appendix 15 - Replacement of old versions of ISPMs by latest versions of ISPMs - Changes to existing ISPMs: editorial amendments approved by the SC during their November 2014 meeting

Table 1: Editorial changes

These changes include cross-references to other ISPMs which can be adjusted "easily" (but the cross-reference remains). For example: removal of quotes without other text change; changes for the sake of consistency with the text agreed by CPM; removal of section numbers (straightforward cases); removal of references to ISPMs in the Reference section (references to other sources remain), etc...

Other editorial changes, such as those related to the cover page and publication history of standards are not listed in the table below.

In the column "reasons", the standards cross-referred in the paragraph and that have been revised since, or are under revision, are indicated. This is to indicate clearly which cross-references need to be changed to allow replacement of old versions, which ones will come up soon, and others.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref. ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
		ALL ISPMs				
ALL	1.	References	ISPMs	[example of ISPM 1] **IPPC**. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 5**. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. —— All International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures. **WTO**. 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva, World Trade Organization.	[example of ISPM 1] **IPPC**. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~**ISPM 5**. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ ~~—— All International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.~~ **WTO**. 1994. *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*. Geneva, World Trade Organization. The present standard also refers to other International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the IPP at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms.	All ISPMs are now referred to collectively, as proposed in 2.1 of the main text on replacement of old versions. References other than to ISPMs would remain. The example of ISPM 1 is given here, but it would apply to other ISPMs (not detailed in the table below), including Supplement 1 & 2 and Appendix 1 of ISPM 5, as well as ISPMs presented for adoption at CPM-9 (2014) . In ISPM 5 itself, the change needs to be different (and is in Annex 2).
		ISPM 1 *Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*				
1	2.	Adoption	1	This standard was first adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the FAO Conference in November 1993 as *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*. The first revision was adopted by the First Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April	This standard was first adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the FAO Conference in November 1993 as *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*. The first revision was adopted by the First Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April	ISPM mention is unecessary, and its deletion also removes the year.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	**No.**	**Location of reference**	**Ref. ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**	**Reasons**
				2006 as the present standard, ISPM 1:2006.	2006 as the present standard~~, ISPM 1:2006~~.	
1	3.	2.14 Avoidance of undue delays, 3rd parag.	24	*Relevant ISPM: ISPM 24 (section 2.7 and Annex 1, step 7).*	*Relevant ISPM: ISPM 24 ~~(section 2.7 and Annex 1, step 7).~~*	General cross-reference. Section 2.7 is "timeliness" (and easy to find). Annex 1 does not refer to timeliness or undue delays (but to the need for a timetable). Note: undue delay is also a major topic in ISPM 2 (3.6) and 29 (2.4) (both adopted after the current version of ISPM 1), but these are not mentioned here
		ISPM 2 Framework for pest risk analysis				
2	4.	Adoption	2 (previous and current)	This standard was first adopted by the Twenty-eighth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1995 as *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*. This first revision was adopted by the Second Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2007 as the present standard, ISPM 2:2007 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*).	This standard was first adopted by the Twenty-eighth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1995 as *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*. This first revision was adopted by the Second Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2007 as the present standard~~, ISPM 2:2007 (*Framework for pest risk analysis)*~~.	ISPM mention is unecessary, and its deletion also removes the year.
2	5.	1. PRA Stage 1: Initiation, 5th paragraph, **footnote**	5	Further information on this aspect is provided in Supplement 2 (Guidelines on the interpretation and application of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations) to ISPM 5.	Further information on this aspect is provided in Supplement 2 (Guidelines on the understanding ~~*interpretation and application*~~ of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations) to ISPM 5.	Specific cross-reference. Title kept when the Supplement is first mentioned in the ISPM. The title of the Supplement changed.
2	6.	2.1 Linked standards	**3, 11, 21**	**ISPM** / **Title** / **Coverage of PRA** ISPM 1 1:2004 / Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms / Specific guidance on PRA of quarantine pests including: - Stage 1: Initiation[1] - Stage 2: Pest risk assessment including environmental risks and LMO assessment - Stage 3: Pest risk management	**ISPM** / ~~**Title**~~ / **Coverage of PRA** ISPM 11~~:~~ ~~2004~~ / ~~Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~ / Specific guidance on PRA of quarantine pests including: - Stage 1: Initiation[1] - Stage 2: Pest risk assessment including environmental risks and LMO assessment - Stage 3: Pest risk management	[ISPMs revised since: 11] The "coverage of PRA" for the 3 standards is described in broad terms and is not likely to change (except in case of substantial combination/reorganization, which is not planned at the moment). A reference to the coverage without ISPM date or title is sufficient. (also because the title of ISPM 11 has changed in 2013). The description of Stage 2 in ISPM 11 is still valid, even if elements on plants as quarantine pests were added in 2013 (but covered under the general wording "quarantine pests"). It is not proposed that Stage 2 be made less specific, as information

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	**No.**	**Location of reference**	**Ref. ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**	**Reasons**
				ISPM 2 1:2004 — Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests — [text not extracted here, no change needed - Includes reference to note 1 below] ISPM 3: 2005 — Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms — [text not extracted here, no change needed - Includes reference to note 2 below]	ISPM 21~~:2004~~ — ~~Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests~~ — Specific guidance on PRA of regulated non-quarantine pests including: - Stage 1: Initiation[1] - Stage 2: Pest risk assessment especially of plants for planting as the main source of infestation and economic impact on their intended use - Stage 3: Pest risk management ISPM 3~~:2005~~ — ~~Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms~~ — Specific guidance on pest risk management for biological control agents and beneficial organisms[2]	would be lost on the difference in 11 and 21.
2	7.	2.1 Linked standards	**3, 11, 21**	1 The present ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004, adopted before this revision of ISPM 2, include some guidance on PRA Stage 1 for quarantine pests and RNQPs, respectively. 2 ISPM 3:2005 provides more detailed guidance appropriate to PRA Stage 1, for example with respect to the provision of necessary information, documentation and communication to relevant parties.	1 ~~The present~~ ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004, adopted before this revision of ISPM 2,~~ include some guidance on PRA Stage 1 for quarantine pests and RNQPs, respectively. 2 ISPM 3~~:2005~~ provides more detailed guidance appropriate to PRA Stage 1, for example with respect to the provision of necessary information, documentation and communication to relevant parties.	[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-references. A revised ISPM 11 was adopted in 2013. It is not clear why the original version specified "adopted before this revision of ISPM2", but this seems superfluous and is now wrong for the revised ISPM 11.
2	8.	3.6 Avoidance of undue delay	**1**	Where other contracting parties are directly affected, the NPPO should, on request, supply information about the completion of individual analyses, and if possible the anticipated time frame, taking into account avoidance of	Where other contracting parties are directly affected, the NPPO should, on request, supply information about the completion of individual analyses, and if possible the anticipated time frame, taking into account avoidance of	Principle is easy to find in ISPM 1 (title of a section). General reference to ISPM 1 is already used in some other ISPMs when mentioning specific principles. Avoid specific

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref. ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				undue delay (section 2.14 of ISPM 1:2006).	undue delay (~~section 2.14 of~~ ISPM 1~~:2006~~).	reference and date.
		ISPM 3 Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms				
3	9.	Adoption	3 (previous and current)	This standard was first adopted by the Twenty-eighth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1995 as *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*. The first revision was adopted by the Seventh Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2005 as the present standard, ISPM 3:2005.	This standard was first adopted by the Twenty-eighth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1995 as *Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents*. The first revision was adopted by the Seventh Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2005 as the present standard~~, ISPM 3:2005~~.	ISPM mention is unecessary, and its deletion also removes the year.
3	10.	3.1.9	19	Consider, through pest risk analysis (consistent with the principles of necessity and minimal impact), if, after a first import or release, further imports of the same biological control agent or other beneficial organism may be exempted from some or all of the requirements for import. The publication of lists of approved and prohibited biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may also be considered. If appropriate, biological control agents that are prohibited should be included in lists of regulated pests (established and updated by contracting parties in accordance with the IPPC and ISPM 19:2003.	Consider, through pest risk analysis (consistent with the principles of necessity and minimal impact), if, after a first import or release, further imports of the same biological control agent or other beneficial organism may be exempted from some or all of the requirements for import. The publication of lists of approved and prohibited biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may also be considered. If appropriate, biological control agents that are prohibited should be included in lists of regulated pests (established and updated by contracting parties in accordance with the IPPC and ISPM 19~~:2003~~).	General cross-reference to the concept covered by ISPM 19. Date not needed. Close parenthesis missing in the current ISPM, and added (editorial)
		ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms				
5	11.				Throughout the table, change the way the dates of ISPMs are mentioned to number, date (e.g. for absorbed dose: "[ISPM 18, 2003, revised CPM, 2012]" (instead of "[ISPM 18:2003, revised CPM, 2012]")	To use a usual reference format instead of the recent format for dates of standards
		ISPM 7 Phytosanitary certification system				
7	12.	Adoption	7	This standard was adopted by the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1997 as *Export certification system*. The first revision of the standard was adopted by the Sixth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011 as the present standard, ISPM 7:2011.	This standard was adopted by the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1997 as *Export certification system*. The first revision of the standard was adopted by the Sixth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011 as the present standard~~, ISPM 7:2011~~.	ISPM mention is unecessary, and its deletion also removes the year.
		ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests				
11	13.	2. Stage 2: Pest Risk Assessment, 2nd parag.	1 (previous)	In most cases, these steps will be applied sequentially in a PRA but it is not essential to follow a particular sequence. Pest risk assessment needs to be only as	In most cases, these steps will be applied sequentially in a PRA but it is not essential to follow a particular sequence. Pest risk assessment needs to be only as	[ISPMs revised since: 1] Specific cross-reference. The revised ISPM 1 includes the principles mentioned. Risk

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref. ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				complex as is technically justified by the circumstances. This standard allows a specific PRA to be judged against the principles of necessity, minimal impact, transparency, equivalence, risk analysis, managed risk and non-discrimination set out in ISPM 1:1993.	complex as is technically justified by the circumstances. This standard allows a specific PRA to be judged against the principles of necessity, minimal impact, transparency, equivalence, pest risk analysis, managed risk and non-discrimination set out in ISPM 1~~:1993~~.	analysis is now pest risk analysis (which also corresponds to the term used throughout standards)
11	14.	2.3.2.4 Non-commercial and environmental consequences, last parag.	5 Suppl. 2	S1 Economic impact is described in ISPM 5 Supplement 2 (*Guidelines on the understanding of* potential economic importance *and related terms including reference to environmental considerations*).	S1 Economic impact is described in ISPM 5 Supplement 2 ~~(*Guidelines on the understanding of* potential economic importance *and related terms including reference to environmental considerations*)~~.	Specific cross-reference to one element of the Supplement 2. Title not needed
11	15.	3.1 Level of risk	1	The principle of "managed risk" (ISPM 1:1993, *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*) states that: "Because some risk of introduction of a quarantine pest always exists, countries shall agree to a policy of risk management when formulating phytosanitary measures." In implementing this principle, countries should decide what level of risk is acceptable to them.	~~The principle of "managed risk" (ISPM 1:1993, *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*) states that: "Because some risk of introduction of a quarantine pest always exists, countries shall agree to a policy of risk management when formulating phytosanitary measures."~~ In implementing th~~is~~e principle of managed risk (ISPM 1), countries should decide what level of risk is acceptable to them.	[ISPMs revised since: 1] Specific cross-reference. Managed risk is one of the basic principles, also in the revised version of ISPM 1, but wording has changed. It is proposed to not quote the principle, but refer to it. No additional change needed and considered as editorial. In any case, a change is needed to be able to replace the old version of ISPM 1
11	16.	3.6.1 Monitoring and review of phytosanitary measures, 1st parag.	1 (previous)	The principle of "modification" states: "As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary" (ISPM 1:1993, *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*). Thus, the implementation of particular phytosanitary measures should not be considered to be permanent. After application, the success of the measures in achieving their aim should be determined by monitoring during use. This is often achieved by inspection of the commodity on arrival, noting any interceptions or any entries of the pest to the PRA area. The information supporting the pest risk analysis should be periodically reviewed to ensure that any new information that becomes available does not invalidate the decision taken.	In accordance with the principle of ~~"~~modification~~" states: "As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary"~~ (ISPM 1 (*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*))~~:1993, *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*). Thus~~, the implementation of particular phytosanitary measures should not be considered to be permanent. After application, the success of the measures in achieving their aim should be determined by monitoring during use. This is often achieved by inspection of the commodity on arrival, noting any interceptions or any entries of the pest to the PRA area. The information supporting the pest risk analysis should be periodically reviewed to ensure that any new information that becomes available does not invalidate the decision taken.	[ISPMs revised since: 1] The wording of this principle has changed in the revised ISPM 1. The rewording proposed avoids a direct quote, and still refer to the relevant principle of ISPM 1 (easy to find). Principles are normally not mentioned between "" and these were deleted. The same text appears in ISPM 21 and was changed in the same manner. No additional change needed and considered as editorial. In any case, a change is needed to be able to replace the old version of ISPM 1

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	**No.**	**Location of reference**	**Ref. ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**	**Reasons**
11	17.	4.1 Documentation requirements	1 (previous)	The IPPC and the principle of "transparency" (ISPM 1:1993) require that countries should, on request, make available the rationale for phytosanitary requirements. The whole process from initiation to pest risk management should be sufficiently documented so that when a review or a dispute arises, the sources of information and rationale used in reaching the management decision can be clearly demonstrated.	The IPPC and the principle of ~~"~~transparency~~"~~ (ISPM 1~~:1993~~) require that countries should, on request, make available the rationale for phytosanitary requirements. The whole process from initiation to pest risk management should be sufficiently documented so that when a review or a dispute arises, the sources of information and rationale used in reaching the management decision can be clearly demonstrated.	[ISPMs revised since: 1] General reference to the principle of transparency, which is one of the basic principles. Principles are normally not mentioned between "" and these were deleted.
		ISPM 12 Phytosanitary certificates				
12	18.	Adoption	12	This standard was first adopted by the Third Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2001 as *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. The first revision of the standard was adopted by the Sixth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011 as the present standard, ISPM 12:2011.	This standard was first adopted by the Third Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2001 as *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. The first revision of the standard was adopted by the Sixth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011 as the present standard~~,~~ ~~ISPM 12:2011~~.	ISPM mention is unecessary, and its deletion also removes the year.
		ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade				
15	19.	Adoption	15	This standard was first adopted by the Fourth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2002 as Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade. Modifications to Annex 1 were adopted by the First Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2006. The first revision was adopted by the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March–April 2009 as the present standard, ISPM 15:2009. Revision to Annex 1 together with associated change in Annex 2, was adopted by the Eighth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2013.	This standard was first adopted by the Fourth Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2002 as Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade. Modifications to Annex 1 were adopted by the First Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2006. The first revision was adopted by the Fourth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March–April 2009 as the present standard~~, ISPM 15:2009~~. Revision to Annex 1 together with associated change in Annex 2, was adopted by the Eighth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2013.	ISPM mention is unecessary, and its deletion also removes the year.
		ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests				
21	20.	Background, last parag.	16	Requirements for official control are set out in ISPM 5 Supplement 1 (*Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests*), and the defining criteria of RNQPs are set out in ISPM 16:2002; these standards should be taken into account in PRA.	Requirements for official control are set out in ISPM 5 Supplement 1 (*Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" ~~for regulated pests~~) and "not widely distributed"*), and the defining criteria of RNQPs are set out in ISPM 16~~:2002~~; these standards should be taken into account in PRA.	[ISPMs revised since: Suppl. 1] General cross-reference to Supplement 1. Revision applies. Title of Supplement 1 changed (Title kept when Supplement 1 is first mentioned in the ISPM). General cross reference to ISPM 16, which is on RNQPs

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref. ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
21	21.	1.2 Official control, 1st parag.	16	"Regulated" in the definition of an RNQP refers to official control. RNQPs are subject to official control in the form of phytosanitary measures for their suppression in the specified plants for planting (see section 3.1.4 of ISPM 16:2002).	"Regulated" in the definition of an RNQP refers to official control. RNQPs are subject to official control in the form of phytosanitary measures for their suppression in the specified plants for planting (see ~~section 3.1.4 of~~ ISPM 16~~:2002~~).	Specific cross-reference to one section of ISPM 16. Official control is the title of 3.1.4 amd easy to find
21	22.	1.2 Official control, last parag.	5 Suppl.1	An official control programme for RNQPs can be applied on a national, sub-national or local area basis (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1).	An official control programme for RNQPs can be applied on a national, sub-national or local area basis (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1).	[ISPMs revised since: Suppl. 1] General cross-reference to Supplement 1. Revision applies.
21	23.	3.1.1.4 Indication of economic impact(s) of the pest on the intended use of the plants for planting, 1st parag.	5 Suppl. 2	There should be clear indications that the pest causes an economic impact on the intended use of the plants for planting (see ISPM 5 Supplement 2 *Guidelines on the understanding of* potential economic importance *and related terms*).	There should be clear indications that the pest causes an economic impact on the intended use of the plants for planting (see ISPM 5 Supplement 2 *Guidelines on the understanding of* potential economic importance *and related terms* *including reference to environmental considerations*).	General cross-reference to Supplement 2. Title of Supplement 2 changed (Title kept when Supplement 2 is first mentioned in the ISPM).
21	24.	3.3.3.1 Analytical techniques	11 (previous)	There are analytical techniques that can be used in consultation with experts in economics to make a more detailed analysis of the economic effects of an RNQP. These should incorporate all of the effects that have been identified. These techniques (see section 2.3.2.3 of ISPM 11:2004) may include:	There are analytical techniques that can be used in consultation with experts in economics to make a more detailed analysis of the economic effects of an RNQP. These should incorporate all of the effects that have been identified. These techniques (see ~~section 2.3.2.3 of~~ ISPM 11~~:2004~~) may include:	[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-reference. Still applies in 2013 version of ISPM 11, easy to find, section number not needed.
21	25.	4. Stage 3: Pest Risk Management	16	The most commonly used option for pest risk management for an RNQP is the establishment of measures to achieve an appropriate pest tolerance level. The same tolerance level should be applied for domestic production and import requirements (see section 6.3 of ISPM 16:2002).	The most commonly used option for pest risk management for an RNQP is the establishment of measures to achieve an appropriate pest tolerance level. The same tolerance level should be applied for domestic production and import requirements (see ~~section 6.3 of~~ ISPM 16~~:2002~~).	Specific cross-reference. Section 6.3 is called tolerances, easy to find not needed
21	26.	4.3.1 Non-discrimination	5 Suppl. 1	There should be consistency between import and domestic requirements for a defined pest (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1):	There should be consistency between domestic requirements and phytosanitary import requirements ~~import and domestic requirements~~ for a defined pest (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1):	[ISPMs revised since: Suppl. 1] Specific cross-reference. The original Supplement 1 used "consistency between import and domestic requirements", while the revised version uses "consistency between domestic requirements and phytosanitary import requirements". The change was made here for consistency with Supplement 1, and because "phytosanitary import requirements" is the term defined in ISPM 5.
21	27.	4.5 Options to achieve the required tolerance levels, 1st parag.	16	There are a number of options that may achieve the required tolerance. Certification schemes are often useful for attaining the required tolerance and may include	There are a number of options that may achieve the required tolerance. Certification schemes are often useful for attaining the required tolerance and may include	Specific cross-reference. The reference to certification schemes and varietal purity in ISPM 16 is easy to locate.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref. ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				elements that may be relevant for all of the management options. Mutual recognition of certification schemes may facilitate trade of healthy plant material. However some aspects of certification schemes (e.g. varietal purity) are not relevant (see section 6.2 of ISPM 16:2002).	elements that may be relevant for all of the management options. Mutual recognition of certification schemes may facilitate trade of healthy plant material. However some aspects of certification schemes (e.g. varietal purity) are not relevant (see ~~section 6.2 of~~ ISPM 16~~:2002~~).	
21	28.	4.5 Options to achieve the required tolerance levels, 4th parag.	11 (previous)	Section 3.4 of ISPM 11:2004 also provides information on the identification and selection of risk management options.	~~Section 3.4 of~~ ISPM 11~~:2004~~ also provides information on the identification and selection of risk management options.	[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-reference. The title of section 3.4 is identification and selection of appropriate risk management options, also in ISPM 11 revised in 2013. Easy to locate
21	29.	5. Monitoring and Review of Phytosanitary Measures, 1st parag.	1 (previous)	The principle of "modification" states: "As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary" (ISPM 1:1993). Thus, the implementation of particular phytosanitary measures should not be considered to be permanent. After application, the success of the measures in achieving their aim should be determined by monitoring. This may be achieved by monitoring the plants for planting at appropriate times and places and/or damage levels (economic impact). The information supporting the pest risk analysis should be periodically reviewed to ensure that any new information that becomes available does not invalidate the decision taken.	In accordance with the principle of ~~"~~modification~~"~~ states: ~~"As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary" (ISPM 1:1993).Thus~~, the implementation of particular phytosanitary measures should not be considered to be permanent. After application, the success of the measures in achieving their aim should be determined by monitoring. This may be achieved by monitoring the plants for planting at appropriate times and places and/or damage levels (economic impact). The information supporting the pest risk analysis should be periodically reviewed to ensure that any new information that becomes available does not invalidate the decision taken.	[ISPMs revised since: 1] The wording of this principle has changed in the revised version of ISPM 1. The wording proposed avoids an exact quote, and still refer to the relevant principle (easy to find in ISPM 1). Principles are generally not mentioned between "" and these were deleted. The same text appears in ISPM 11 and was changed in the same manner. No other change needed and considered as editorial. In any case, a change is needed, so that the old version of ISPM 1 can be replaced.
21	30.	6. Documentation of Pest Risk Analysis	1 (previous)	The IPPC (Article VII.2(c)) and the principle of "transparency" (ISPM 1:1993) require that contracting parties should, on request, make available the rationale for phytosanitary requirements. The whole process from initiation to pest risk management should be sufficiently documented so that when a request for the rationale for measures is received, or a dispute arises, or when measures are reviewed, the sources of information and rationale used in reaching the management decision can be clearly demonstrated.	The IPPC (Article VII.2(c)) and the principle of ~~"~~transparency~~"~~ (ISPM 1~~1993~~) require that contracting parties should, on request, make available the rationale for phytosanitary requirements. The whole process from initiation to pest risk management should be sufficiently documented so that when a request for the rationale for measures is received, or a dispute arises, or when measures are reviewed, the sources of information and rationale used in reaching the management decision can be clearly demonstrated.	[ISPMs revised since: 1] Specific cross-refence to a basic principle. Principles are generally not between "" and these were deleted
		ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures				

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	**No.**	**Location of reference**	**Ref. ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**	**Reasons**
24	31.	Outline of Requirements	1 (previous)	Equivalence is one of the IPPC general principles (ISPM 1:1993).	Equivalence is one of the IPPC basic~~general~~ principles (ISPM 1~~:1993~~).	[ISPMs revised since: 1] Specific cross-reference. General principles became basic principles at revision of ISPM 1. Consistency with ISPM 1.
24	32.	1. General Considerations	1 (previous)	Equivalence is described as general principle no. 7 in ISPM 1:1993): "Equivalence: Countries shall recognize as being equivalent those phytosanitary measures that are not identical but which have the same effect." Furthermore, the concept of equivalence and the obligation of contracting parties to observe the principle of equivalence is an integral element in other existing ISPMs. In addition, equivalence is described in Article 4 of the WTO-SPS Agreement.	Equivalence is described ~~as general principle no. 7~~ in ISPM 1~~:1993): "Equivalence: Countries shall recognize as being equivalent those phytosanitary measures that are not identical but which have the same effect."~~. Furthermore, the concept of equivalence and the obligation of contracting parties to observe the principle of equivalence is an integral element in other existing ISPMs. In addition, equivalence is described in Article 4 of the WTO-SPS Agreement.	[ISPMs revised since: 11]Specific cross-reference. - Mention of a principle number is the only one of its kind in ISPMs, and not necessary. - it is not a general principle anymore in the 2006 version (general principles became basic principles). - The proposal avoids a direct quote (the WTO-SPS is also not quoted). - The principle of equivalence in ISPM 1 refers to ISPM 24, which introduces circular quotings. - The wording in ISPM 1 is "equivalence of phytosanitary measures", but it is not ambiguous to only keep equivalence here.
		ISPM 25 Consignments in transit				
25	33.	1.2 Pest risk assessment, 2nd parag.	11 (previous)	Guidance for the assessment of the probability of introduction and spread of a pest is provided in ISPM 11:2004, in particular section 2.2. For consignments in transit, the following information may also be relevant:	Guidance for the assessment of the probability of introduction and spread of a pest is provided in ISPM 11~~:2004, in particular section 2.2~~. For consignments in transit, the following information may also be relevant:	[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-reference. The section is easy to find and is worded in the same way. Also applies to the revised version
		ISPM 29 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence				
29	34.	2.6 Other relevant principles of the IPPC and its ISPMs, last indent	1	equivalence (section 1.10 of ISPM 1:2006).	equivalence (~~section 1.10 of~~ ISPM 1~~:2006~~).	[ISPMs revised since: 1] Specific cross-reference. The principle of equivalence is a separate section of ISPM 1 and easy to locate
29	35.	4.7 Duration of recognition, 2nd indent	13	there are significant instances of non-compliance (as described in section 4.1 of ISPM 13:2001) related to the areas in question or related to the bilateral arrangement noted by the importing contracting party.	there are significant instances of non-compliance (~~as described in section 4.1 of~~ ISPM 13~~:2001~~) related to the areas in question or related to the bilateral arrangement noted by the importing contracting party.	Specific cross-reference. Significant instances of non-compliance is the title of a section in ISPM 13
		ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)				
30	36.	1. General Requirements, 1st parag.	22	The concepts and provisions of ISPM 22:2005 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*) apply to the establishment and maintenance of ALPPs for a specified pest, or a group of pests	The concepts and provisions of ISPM 22~~:2005 (Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence)~~ apply to the establishment and maintenance of ALPPs for a specified pest, or a group of pests	General cross-reference. ISPM 22 is about ALPPs

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref. ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				including fruit flies, and therefore ISPM 22 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard.	including fruit flies, and therefore ISPM 22 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard.	
30	37.	1. General Requirements, last parag.	26	FF-ALPPs should include public awareness programmes of a similar nature as outlined in section 1.1 of ISPM 26:2006.	FF-ALPPs should include public awareness programmes of a similar nature as outlined in ~~section 1.1 of~~ ISPM 26~~:2006~~.	Specific cross-reference. Public awareness is a specific section in ISPM 26 and easy to find
30	38.	2.1 Establishment of the FF-ALPP	26	Elements for consideration when establishing an FF-PFA are described in sections 2.1 and 2.2 of ISPM 26:2006 and may also be applied to an FF-ALPP as defined in following subsections.	Elements for consideration when establishing an FF-PFA are described in ~~sections 2.1 and 2.2 of~~ ISPM 26~~:2006~~ and may also be applied to an FF-ALPP as defined in following subsections.	Section 2.1 of ISPM 26 is on characterization, and 2.2. on establishment. It is probably sufficient to refer to ISPM 26 generally, as the subsections in ISPM 30 indicate which elements are considered
30	39.	2.2.1 Surveillance activities, 1st parag.	6, 26	Surveillance systems based on trapping are similar in any type of ALPP. The surveillance used in an FF-ALPP may include those processes described in ISPM 6:1997, section 2.2.2.1 on trapping procedures of ISPM 26:2006 and any other relevant scientific information.	Surveillance systems based on trapping are similar in any type of ALPP. The surveillance used in an FF-ALPP may include those processes described in ISPM 6~~:1997~~, ~~section 2.2.2.1~~ on trapping procedures of ISPM 26~~:2006~~ and any other relevant scientific information.	[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-reference to ISPM 6. Specific cross-reference to trapping procedures in ISPM 26. The section is easy to find (and there is now an annex too)
30	40.	2.2.1 Surveillance activities, 3rd parag.	26	The NPPO may complement trapping for adults with fruit sampling for larvae. Fruit sampling may be especially useful for surveillance for fruit flies when no traps are available. If larvae are detected in fruit sampling, it may be necessary to rear the larvae to adults in order to identify them. This is the case particularly if multiple species of fruit flies may be present. However, fruit sampling alone will not provide sufficient accuracy for describing the size of the population and should not be solely relied on to validate or verify the FF-ALPP status. Surveillance procedures may include those described in section 2.2.2.2 on fruit sampling procedures of ISPM 26:2006.	The NPPO may complement trapping for adults with fruit sampling for larvae. Fruit sampling may be especially useful for surveillance for fruit flies when no traps are available. If larvae are detected in fruit sampling, it may be necessary to rear the larvae to adults in order to identify them. This is the case particularly if multiple species of fruit flies may be present. However, fruit sampling alone will not provide sufficient accuracy for describing the size of the population and should not be solely relied on to validate or verify the FF-ALPP status. Surveillance procedures may include those described ~~in section 2.2.2.2 on~~ for fruit sampling procedures ~~of~~in ISPM 26~~:2006~~.	Specific cross-reference to fruit smpling procedures in ISPM 26. The section is easy to find (and there is now an annex too)
		ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments				
31	41.	3.1.1.6 Tolerance level, 2nd parag.	21	Tolerance levels may be established for regulated non-quarantine pests (as described in ISPM 21:2004, section 4.4) and may also be established for conditions related to other phytosanitary import requirements (for example, bark on wood or soil on plant roots).	Tolerance levels may be established for regulated non-quarantine pests (as described in ISPM 21~~:2004, section~~ 4.4) and may also be established for conditions related to other phytosanitary import requirements (for example, bark on wood or soil on plant roots).	Specific cross-reference. This is the section called tolerances, easy to find.
31	42.	3.1.1.6 Tolerance level, 3rd parag.	11 (previous)	Most NPPOs have a zero tolerance level for all quarantine pests, taking into account probabilities of pest presence in the non-sampled units as described in section 3.1.1.1. However, an NPPO may determine to	Most NPPOs have a zero tolerance level for all quarantine pests, taking into account probabilities of pest presence in the non-sampled units as described in section 3.1.1.1. However, an NPPO may determine to	[ISPMs revised since: 11] Internal cross-reference

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	No.	Location of reference	Ref. ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				establish a tolerance level for a quarantine pest based on pest risk analysis (as described in ISPM 11:2004, section 3.4.1) and then determine sampling rates from this. For example, NPPOs may determine a tolerance level that is greater than zero because small numbers of the quarantine pest may be acceptable if the establishment potential of the pest is considered low or if the intended end use of the product (for example, fresh fruit and vegetables imported for processing) limits the potential of entry of the pest into endangered areas.	establish a tolerance level for a quarantine pest based on pest risk analysis (as described in ISPM 11~~:2004, section 3.4.1~~) and then determine sampling rates from this. For example, NPPOs may determine a tolerance level that is greater than zero because small numbers of the quarantine pest may be acceptable if the establishment potential of the pest is considered low or if the intended end use of the product (for example, fresh fruit and vegetables imported for processing) limits the potential of entry of the pest into endangered areas.	Specific cross-reference to a section of ISPM 11. Revised version applies. Note: does ISPM 11"describe" this? (it says "inspection or testing for freedom from a pest or to a specified pest tolerance – sample size should be adequate to give an acceptable probability of detecting the pest")
		PT 12				
PT 12	**43.**	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 165 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 165 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:~~2003~~ (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)	General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
PT 12	**44.**		18	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure).	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18~~:2003 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure)~~.	General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
		PT 13				
PT 13	**45.**	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 150 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Euscepes postfasciatus* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 150 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Euscepes postfasciatus* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:~~2003~~ (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)	General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
PT 13	**46.**		18	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18~~:2003 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure)~~.	General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
		DP 1				
DP 1	**47.**	**5. Records, 1st parag.**	27	Records and evidence should be retained as described in section 2.5 of ISPM 27:2006.	Records and evidence should be retained as described in ~~section 2.5 of~~ ISPM 27~~:2006~~.	Specific cross-reference. Section 2.5 in ISPM 27 is called "Records" and is easy to find.
		DP 2				

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 1				
ISPM	**No.**	**Location of reference**	**Ref. ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**	**Reasons**
DP 2	48.	5. Records, 1st parag.	27	The records required to be kept are listed in section 2.5 of ISPM 27:2006.	The records required to be kept are listed in ~~section 2.5 of~~ ISPM 27~~:2006~~.	Specific cross-reference. Section 2.5 in ISPM 27 is called "Records" and is easy to find.
		DP 3				
DP 3	49.	5. Records, 1st parag.	27	Records and evidence should be retained as described in section 2.5 of ISPM 27.	Records and evidence should be retained as described in ~~section 2.5 of~~ ISPM 27.	Specific cross-reference. Section 2.5 in ISPM 27 is called "Records" and is easy to find. The year was already omitted in the adopted version.
		DP 4				
DP 4	50.	5. Records, 1st parag.	27	Refer to section 2.5 in ISPM 27:2006 for the list of information that needs to be recorded and retained.	Refer to ~~section 2.5 in~~ ISPM 27~~:2006~~ for the list of information that needs to be recorded and retained.	Specific cross-reference. Section 2.5 in ISPM 27 is called "Records" and is easy to find.
		DP 5				
DP 5	51.	5. Records, 1st parag.	27	The records and evidence detailed in section 2.5 of ISPM 27:2006 should be kept.	The records and evidence detailed in ~~section 2.5 of~~ ISPM 27~~:2006~~ should be kept.	Specific cross-reference. Section 2.5 in ISPM 27 is called "Records" and is easy to find.
		DP 6				
DP 6	52.	5. Records, 1st parag.	27	Records and evidence should be retained as described in section 2.5 of ISPM 27:2006.	Records and evidence should be retained as described in ~~section 2.5 of~~ ISPM 27:~~2006~~.	Specific cross-reference. Section 2.5 in ISPM 27 is called "Records" and is easy to find.

Appendix 15 – Table 2: deletion of dates

These changes are related to the deletion of the year of adoption of an ISPM (only change). This includes cases whereby a very specific wording arising from another ISPM is needed (i.e. a specific pest status from ISPM 8) and needs to remain in the standard in order to be properly understood.

In the column "reasons", the standards cross-referred in the paragraph and that have been revised since, or are under revision, are indicated. This is to indicate clearly which cross-references need to be changed to allow replacement of old versions, which ones will come up soon, and others.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		ISPM 2 Framework for pest risk analysis					
2	1.	Outline of requirements, 2nd parag.	3, 11 (previous), 21	This standard provides detailed guidance on PRA Stage 1, summarizes PRA Stages 2 and 3, and addresses issues generic to the entire PRA process. For Stages 2 and 3 it refers to ISPM 3:2005, ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004 dealing with the PRA process.	This standard provides detailed guidance on PRA Stage 1, summarizes PRA Stages 2 and 3, and addresses issues generic to the entire PRA process. For Stages 2 and 3 it refers to ISPM 3~~:2005~~, ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~ dealing with the PRA process.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references. Still valid. Current version of ISPM 11 applies.
2	2.	Background 2nd parag., **footnote**	11 (previous)	The IPPC defines a pest as "any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products". The understanding of the term "pests" includes organisms that are pests because they directly affect cultivated/managed or uncultivated/unmanaged plants, indirectly affect plants, or indirectly affect plants through effects on other organisms (c.f. Annex 1 of ISPM 11:2004).	The IPPC defines a pest as "any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products". The understanding of the term "pests" includes organisms that are pests because they directly affect cultivated/managed or uncultivated/unmanaged plants, indirectly affect plants, or indirectly affect plants through effects on other organisms (c.f. Annex 1 of ISPM 11~~:2004~~).		[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-reference. The annex has not changed in the revised ISPM 11. A specific cross reference is useful here, but the date can be deleted
2	3.	Background, revision of this standard	2, 3, 11 (previous), 21	This revision of ISPM 2 particularly addresses the issues of: … - aligning the text with further conceptual developments of the PRA scope and procedures as appearing in ISPM 3:2005, ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004	This revision of ISPM 2 particularly addresses the issues of: … - aligning the text with further conceptual developments of the PRA scope and procedures as appearing in ISPM 3~~:2005~~, ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references. Still valid. Current version of ISPM 11 applies. No date needed.
2	4.	1.2.1 Plants as pests, 2nd parag.	11	Plants as pests may affect other plants by competing for water, light, minerals etc. or through direct parasitism and thus suppressing or eliminating other plants. Imported plants may also affect, by hybridization, plant populations under cultivation or in the wild flora, and may become pests for that reason. Further information is provided in the supplementary text on environmental risks in ISPM 11:2004).	Plants as pests may affect other plants by competing for water, light, minerals etc. or through direct parasitism and thus suppressing or eliminating other plants. Imported plants may also affect, by hybridization, plant populations under cultivation or in the wild flora, and may become pests for that reason. Further information is provided in the supplementary text on environmental risks in ISPM 11~~:2004)~~.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference. The current version of ISPM 11 applies. Date deleted (close parenthesis was a mistake and is also deleted)
2	5.	1.2.2 Biological control agents and other beneficial organisms,	**3**	ISPM 3:2005 recommends that NPPOs should conduct a PRA either before import or before release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms.	ISPM 3~~:2005~~ recommends that NPPOs should conduct a PRA either before import or before release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms.		Specific cross-reference. Sentence may have to be substantially changed if this aspect of ISPM 3 is

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		**Location of reference**	**Ref.ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**		**Reasons**
		1st parag., **footnote**					changed (but not foreseen)
2	6.	1.2.4 Living modified organisms, last parag.	**11**	Further potential risks of LMOs are outlined in Annex 3 to ISPM 11:2004. A PRA may be carried out to determine whether the LMO is a pest, and subsequently assess the pest risk.	Further potential risks of LMOs are outlined in Annex 3 to ISPM 11~~:2004~~. A PRA may be carried out to determine whether the LMO is a pest, and subsequently assess the pest risk.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-reference, and is needed. Annex has not changed with recent revision of ISPM 11, and is expected to remain.
2	7.	1.5 Conclusion of initiation, 4th parag.	**11**	Where the PRA is specifically aimed at determining if the pest should be regulated as a quarantine pest, the process may proceed immediately to the pest categorization step of pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2) of ISPM 11:2004. That ISPM is relevant for organisms that appear to meet the following criteria:	Where the PRA is specifically aimed at determining if the pest should be regulated as a quarantine pest, the process may proceed immediately to the pest categorization step of pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2) of ISPM 11~~:2004~~. That ISPM is relevant for organisms that appear to meet the following criteria:		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to a PRA stage. Current version of ISPM 11 applies.
2	8.	1.5 Conclusion of initiation, 4th parag.	**21**	Where the PRA is specifically aimed at determining if the pest should be regulated as an RNQP, the process may proceed immediately to the pest categorization step of pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2) of ISPM 21:2004. That ISPM is relevant for organisms that appear to meet the following criteria:	Where the PRA is specifically aimed at determining if the pest should be regulated as an RNQP, the process may proceed immediately to the pest categorization step of pest risk assessment (PRA Stage 2) of ISPM 21~~:2004~~.		General cross-reference to a PRA stage.
2	9.	3.3.2 Documenting each specific PRA, **footnote** linked to 3rd parag.	**3**	ISPM 3:2005 lists additional documentation requirements in relation to such organisms.	ISPM 3~~:2005~~ lists additional documentation requirements in relation to such organisms.		Specific cross-ref. Expected that some kind of documentation requirements would remain in ISPM 3 even if revised.
		ISPM 3 Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms					
3	10.	Background, 3rd parag.	20	Section 4.1 of ISPM 20:2004 contains a reference to the regulation of biological control agents; it states: Imported commodities that may be regulated include articles that may be infested or contaminated with regulated pests. ... The following are examples of regulated articles: ... - pests and biological control agents.	Section 4.1 of ISPM 20~~:2004~~ contains a reference to the regulation of biological control agents; it states: Imported commodities that may be regulated include articles that may be infested or contaminated with regulated pests. ... The following are examples of regulated articles: ... - pests and biological control agents.		**[no solution found]** Specific cross-reference, but also one to the IPPC in the paragraph just above. No easy rewording. It is proposed to leave the text as it is (only delete the date of adoption of ISPM 20) and adjust it if ISPM 20 is revised before ISPM 3.
3	11.	Background, 5th parag.	3, 2, 11	The structure of this revised standard broadly follows the same structure as the original ISPM 3:1995, and its content is based primarily on risk management relating to the use of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms. It is recognized that the existing standards on pest risk analysis (ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004) provide the appropriate fundamental processes for carrying out pest risk assessments for biological control agents and other beneficial organisms. In particular, ISPM 11:2004 includes	The structure of this revised standard broadly follows the same structure as the original ISPM 3~~:1995~~, and its content is based primarily on risk management relating to the use of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms. It is recognized that the existing standards on pest risk analysis (ISPM 2~~:2007~~ and ISPM 11~~:2004~~) provide the appropriate fundamental processes for carrying out pest risk assessments for biological control agents and other beneficial organisms. In particular, ISPM 11~~:2004~~ includes		[ISPMs revised since: 3, 11] General cross-reference to the previous ISPM 3, current version applies. General cross-reference to ISPMs 2 and 11. Specific reference to ISPM 11, but the current version applies.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				provisions for pest risk assessment in relation to environmental risks, and this aspect covers environmental concerns related to the use of biological control agents.	provisions for pest risk assessment in relation to environmental risks, and this aspect covers environmental concerns related to the use of biological control agents.		
3	12.	Background, 7th parag.	20	Most of this standard is based on the premise that a biological control agent or other beneficial organism may be a potential pest itself, and in this sense Article VII.1(c) of the IPPC applies because contracting parties may prohibit or restrict the movement of regulated pests into their territories. In some situations, biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may act as a carrier or pathway for plant pests, hyperparasitoids, hyperparasites and entomopathogens. In this sense, biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may be considered to be regulated articles as described in Article VII.1 of the IPPC and ISPM 20:2004.	Most of this standard is based on the premise that a biological control agent or other beneficial organism may be a potential pest itself, and in this sense Article VII.1(c) of the IPPC applies because contracting parties may prohibit or restrict the movement of regulated pests into their territories. In some situations, biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may act as a carrier or pathway for plant pests, hyperparasitoids, hyperparasites and entomopathogens. In this sense, biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may be considered to be regulated articles as described in Article VII.1 of the IPPC and ISPM 20~~:2004~~.		General cross-reference to ISPM 20.
3	13.	2. Pest Risk Analysis, 2nd parag.	2, 11	Pest risk assessment should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and/or Stage 2 of ISPM 11:2004 as appropriate, taking into account uncertainties, and potential environmental consequences, as provided for in those standards. In addition to conducting pest risk assessment, contracting parties should also consider possible impacts on the environment, such as impacts on non-target invertebrates.	Pest risk assessment should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 2~~:2007~~ and/or Stage 2 of ISPM 11~~:2004~~ as appropriate, taking into account uncertainties, and potential environmental consequences, as provided for in those standards. In addition to conducting pest risk assessment, contracting parties should also consider possible impacts on the environment, such as impacts on non-target invertebrates.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-references to a basic concept of ISPMs 2 and 11 (pest risk assessment). ISPM 11 was revised, and its revision still applies to the current wording.
3	14.	2. Pest Risk Analysis, 3rd parag.	20, 11	Most contracting parties require PRA to be completed prior to import and technical justification, as described in ISPM 20:2004, such as through PRA, is required to determine if pests should be regulated and the strength of phytosanitary measures to be taken against them. Where applicable, if pest risk assessment of the proposed organism has not been undertaken or completed prior to import, it should be completed prior to release (see section 7). However, it is recognized that biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may need to be imported for research and evaluation in secure facilities prior to release. ISPM 20 also states that contracting parties may make special provision for the import of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms for scientific research, and	Most contracting parties require PRA to be completed prior to import and technical justification, as described in ISPM 20~~:2004~~, such as through PRA, is required to determine if pests should be regulated and the strength of phytosanitary measures to be taken against them. Where applicable, if pest risk assessment of the proposed organism has not been undertaken or completed prior to import, it should be completed prior to release (see section 7). However, it is recognized that biological control agents and other beneficial organisms may need to be imported for research and evaluation in secure facilities prior to release. ISPM 20 also states that contracting parties may make special provision for the import of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms for scientific research, and		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references to ISPMs 20 and 11. ISPM 11 was revised, and its revision still applies to the current wording.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				that such imports may be authorized subject to the provision of adequate safeguards. The NPPO should be prepared for such imports with the expectation that, where necessary, a full PRA in accordance with ISPM 11:2004 will be completed prior to release. When non-phytosanitary risks are identified, these may need to be referred to other appropriate authorities for possible action.	that such imports may be authorized subject to the provision of adequate safeguards. The NPPO should be prepared for such imports with the expectation that, where necessary, a full PRA in accordance with ISPM 11~~:2004~~ will be completed prior to release. When non-phytosanitary risks are identified, these may need to be referred to other appropriate authorities for possible action.		
3	15.	3.1.3, 2nd indent	12	phytosanitary certification, in accordance with ISPM 12:2001	phytosanitary certification, in accordance with ISPM 12~~:2001~~		[ISPMs revised since: 12] General cross-reference to the concept covered by ISPM 12. The revised version applies.
3	16.	3.2 Responsibilities of the NPPO of an exporting country, 1st parag.	12 (previous)	The NPPO of an exporting country should ensure that the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country are satisfied and that phytosanitary certificates are issued in accordance with ISPM 12:2001 where required by the importing country for consignments of biological control agents or other beneficial organisms, if these are considered as potential pests or pathways for plant pests.	The NPPO of an exporting country should ensure that the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country are satisfied and that phytosanitary certificates are issued in accordance with ISPM 12~~:2001~~ where required by the importing country for consignments of biological control agents or other beneficial organisms, if these are considered as potential pests or pathways for plant pests.		[ISPMs revised since: 12] General cross-reference to the concept covered by ISPM 12. Revised version applies
3	17.	7. Responsibilities of the NPPO or Other Responsible Authority before, upon and following Release, 2nd paragraph	2, 11 (previous)	If pest risk analysis was not undertaken prior to import in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and/or ISPM 11:2004, it should be undertaken prior to release, taking into account uncertainties, as provided for in those standards. In addition to conducting pest risk assessment, contracting parties should also consider possible impacts on the environment, such as impacts on non-target invertebrates.	If pest risk analysis was not undertaken prior to import in accordance with ISPM 2~~:2007~~ and/or ISPM 11~~:2004~~, it should be undertaken prior to release, taking into account uncertainties, as provided for in those standards. In addition to conducting pest risk assessment, contracting parties should also consider possible impacts on the environment, such as impacts on non-target invertebrates.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to the topic of ISPMs 2 and 11. Revised ISPM 11 applies
		ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas					
4	18.	1.2 Establishment and Maintenance of a PFA, last parag.	6, 2 (previous)	ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 2:1995 provide further details on general surveillance and specific survey requirements.	ISPM 6~~:1997~~ and ISPM 2~~:1995~~ provide further details on general surveillance and specific survey requirements.		[ISPMs revised since: 2; under revision: 6] General cross-reference to survey and surveillance requirements, which is the main topic of ISPM 6. Surveillance or survey are briefly mentioned in the current version of ISPM 2, but not in the 1995 version, so the original cross-ref to ISPM 2 was not clear. However as such aspects are mentioned in the 2007 version, it applies. Date not needed
		ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms					
5	19.	Supplement 1,	8	"Not widely distributed" is not a term included in the	"Not widely distributed" is not a term included in the		[ISPMs under revision: 8]

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		Background, last parag.		description of pest status listed in ISPM 8:1998.	description of pest status listed in ISPM 8~~:1998~~.		Specific cross-reference, true as of now. This is needed now. It is not possible to anticipate whether it might (or not) be mentioned in the revised ISPM 8
5	20.	Supplement 1, 1. General Requirements	1	Official control is subject to ISPM 1:2006, in particular the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, equivalence of phytosanitary measures and pest risk analysis.	Official control is subject to ISPM 1~~:2006~~, in particular the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, equivalence of phytosanitary measures and pest risk analysis.		This refers to the current ISPM 1. Basic IPPC principles, not expected to change
5	21.	Supplement 1, 2.1 Technical justification, 2nd parag.	2, 11 (previous)	Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control programmes (ISPM 2:2007). The categorization of a pest as present and widely distributed or present but not widely distributed is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11:2004 provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread when conducting a pest risk analysis. In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.	Application of the definition of a quarantine pest requires knowledge of potential economic importance, potential distribution and official control programmes (ISPM 2~~:2007~~). The categorization of a pest as present and widely distributed or present but not widely distributed is determined in relation to its potential distribution. This potential distribution represents the areas where the pest could become established if given the opportunity, i.e. its hosts are present and environmental factors such as climate and soil are favourable. ISPM 11~~:2004~~ provides guidance on the factors to be considered in assessing the probability of establishment and spread when conducting a pest risk analysis. In the case of a pest that is present but not widely distributed, the assessment of potential economic importance should relate to the areas where the pest is not established.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] ISPM 2. Specific cross-reference to Basic elements of PRA, not expected to change ISPM 11. specific cross-reference to basic elements of PRA. Sentence still applies to the revised version, and likely to remain relevant in the future
5	22.	Last parag.	6	Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area as a basis for the further consideration of whether the pest is not widely distributed. ISPM 6:1997 provides guidance on surveillance, and includes provisions on transparency. Biological factors such as pest life cycle, means of dispersal and rate of reproduction may influence the design of surveillance programmes, the interpretation of survey data and the level of confidence in the categorization of a pest as not widely distributed. The distribution of a pest in an area is not a static condition. Changing conditions or new information may necessitate reconsideration of whether a pest is not widely distributed.	Surveillance should be used to determine the distribution of a pest in an area as a basis for the further consideration of whether the pest is not widely distributed. ISPM 6~~:1997~~ provides guidance on surveillance, and includes provisions on transparency. Biological factors such as pest life cycle, means of dispersal and rate of reproduction may influence the design of surveillance programmes, the interpretation of survey data and the level of confidence in the categorization of a pest as not widely distributed. The distribution of a pest in an area is not a static condition. Changing conditions or new information may necessitate reconsideration of whether a pest is not widely distributed.		[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-reference. Not expected to change if ISPM 6 is revised (ISPM 6 is on surveillance and is expected to still mention transparency)
5	23.	Supplement 2, 3.	11	Terms related to evidence that supports the above	Terms related to evidence that supports the above		[ISPMs revised since: 11]

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 3rd parag.	(previous), 16	judgements: - limit the economic impact (in the definition for phytosanitary regulation and the agreed interpretation of phytosanitary measure) - economic evidence (in the definition for pest risk analysis) - *cause economic damage* (in Article VII.3 of the IPPC, 1997) - direct and indirect *economic impacts* (in ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 16:2002) - economic consequences and potential economic consequences (in ISPM 11:2004) commercial consequences and non-commercial consequences (in ISPM 11:2004).	judgements: - limit the economic impact (in the definition for phytosanitary regulation and the agreed interpretation of phytosanitary measure) - economic evidence (in the definition for pest risk analysis) - *cause economic damage* (in Article VII.3 of the IPPC, 1997) - direct and indirect *economic impacts* (in ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 16~~:2002~~) - economic consequences and potential economic consequences (in ISPM 11~~:2004~~) commercial consequences and non-commercial consequences (in ISPM 11~~:2004~~).		General cross-references. For ISPM 11, revised version applies
5	24.	Supplement 2, 3. Economic Terms and Environmental Scope of the IPPC and ISPMs, 4th parag.	11 (previous)	ISPM 11:2004 notes in section 2.1.1.5 with respect to pest categorization, that there should be a clear indication that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact, including environmental impact, in the PRA area. Section 2.3 of the standard describes the procedure for assessing potential economic consequences of a pest introduction. Pest effects may be considered to be direct or indirect. Section 2.3.2.2 addresses analysis of commercial consequences. Section 2.3.2.4 provides guidance on the assessment of the non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest introduction. It acknowledges that certain types of effects may not apply to an existing market that can be easily identified, but it goes on to state that the impacts could be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. This section notes that if a quantitative measurement is not feasible, then this part of the assessment should at least include a qualitative analysis and an explanation of how the information is used in the PRA. Environmental or other undesirable effects of control measures are covered in section 2.3.1.2 (Indirect pest effects) as part of the analysis of potential economic consequences. Where a pest risk is found to be unacceptable, section 3.4 provides guidance on the selection of pest risk management options, including measurements of cost-effectiveness, feasibility and least trade restrictiveness.	ISPM 11~~:2004~~ notes in section 2.1.1.5 with respect to pest categorization, that there should be a clear indication that the pest is likely to have an unacceptable economic impact, including environmental impact, in the PRA area. Section 2.3 of the standard describes the procedure for assessing potential economic consequences of a pest introduction. Pest effects may be considered to be direct or indirect. Section 2.3.2.2 addresses analysis of commercial consequences. Section 2.3.2.4 provides guidance on the assessment of the non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest introduction. It acknowledges that certain types of effects may not apply to an existing market that can be easily identified, but it goes on to state that the impacts could be approximated with an appropriate non-market valuation method. This section notes that if a quantitative measurement is not feasible, then this part of the assessment should at least include a qualitative analysis and an explanation of how the information is used in the PRA. Environmental or other undesirable effects of control measures are covered in section 2.3.1.2 (Indirect pest effects) as part of the analysis of potential economic consequences. Where a pest risk is found to be unacceptable, section 3.4 provides guidance on the selection of pest risk management options, including measurements of cost-effectiveness, feasibility and least trade restrictiveness.		**[no solution found]** [ISPMs revised since: 11] Although ISPM 11 was revised in 2013, the section numbers still apply (i.e. does not prevent replacement of old versions of ISPM 11). There may not be a solution in this case. This section needs to refer to different elements of ISPM 11. Deleting section numbers could be done by adding text, but would not be helpful for readers who need to find the details of each element. It is proposed to keep section numbers as they are (to delete only the date of ISPM 11)

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		**Location of reference**	**Ref.ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**		**Reasons**
5	25.	Supplement 2, 5. Application, last parag.	16, 21	In the case of regulated non-quarantine pests, because such pest populations are already established, introduction in an area of concern and environmental effects are not relevant criteria in the consideration of *economically unacceptable impacts* (see ISPM 16:2002 and ISPM 21:2004).	In the case of regulated non-quarantine pests, because such pest populations are already established, introduction in an area of concern and environmental effects are not relevant criteria in the consideration of *economically unacceptable impacts* (see ISPM 16~~:2002~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~).		General cross-references.
5	26.	Appendix 1, note 9	11 (previous)	[9] The word "threaten" does not have an immediate equivalent in IPPC language. The IPPC definition of a **pest** uses the term "injurious", while the definition of a **quarantine pest** refers to "economic importance". ISPM 11:2004 makes it clear that **quarantine pests** may be "injurious" to **plants** directly, or indirectly (via other components of ecosystems), while Supplement 2 of the Glossary explains that "economic importance" depends on a harmful impact on crops, or on the environment, or on some other specific value (recreation, tourism, aesthetics).	[9] The word "threaten" does not have an immediate equivalent in IPPC language. The IPPC definition of a **pest** uses the term "injurious", while the definition of a **quarantine pest** refers to "economic importance". ISPM 11~~:2004~~ makes it clear that **quarantine pests** may be "injurious" to **plants** directly, or indirectly (via other components of ecosystems), while Supplement 2 of the Glossary explains that "economic importance" depends on a harmful impact on crops, or on the environment, or on some other specific value (recreation, tourism, aesthetics).		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference. Still applies in ISPM 11 version of 2013 The sentence about supplement 2 summarizes elements that are mentioned in the supplement
5	27.	Appendix 1, note 21	11 (previous), 5 Suppl. 2	[21] It is not clear at what stages in the process of **risk analysis (CBD)** socio-economic and cultural considerations are taken into account (during assessment, or during management, or both). No explanation can be offered in relation to ISPM 11:2004 or Supplement 2 of ISPM 5.	[21] It is not clear at what stages in the process of **risk analysis (CBD)** socio-economic and cultural considerations are taken into account (during assessment, or during management, or both). No explanation can be offered in relation to ISPM 11~~:2004~~ or Supplement 2 of ISPM 5.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references. For ISPM 11, still true for revised version
		ISPM 6 Guidelines for surveillance					
6	28.	Outline of Requirements	1 (previous), 4	Under the international standard ISPM 1:1993 countries are required to justify their phytosanitary measures on the basis of pest risk analysis. These principles also endorse the concept of "pest free areas", a description of which is provided in ISPM 4:1995. These concepts are also referred to in the World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994). The collecting and recording of pest information is fundamental to all these concepts. The implication is that national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be in a position to validate declarations of the absence or limited distribution of quarantine pests.	Under the international standard ISPM 1~~:1993~~ countries are required to justify their phytosanitary measures on the basis of pest risk analysis. These principles also endorse the concept of "pest free areas", a description of which is provided in ISPM 4~~:1995~~. These concepts are also referred to in the World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO, 1994). The collecting and recording of pest information is fundamental to all these concepts. The implication is that national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should be in a position to validate declarations of the absence or limited distribution of quarantine pests.		[ISPMs revised since: 1; under revision: 4] General cross-reference to basic principles, still apply to the revised version of ISPM 1 General cross-reference to ISPM 4. The revised ISPM 4 will still be about pest free areas.
		ISPM 7 Phytosanitary certification system					
7	29.	Scope	12	Requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates[1] (phytosanitary certificates for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-	Requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates[1] (phytosanitary certificates for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-		General cross-reference to a basic element of ISPM 12

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				export) are described in ISPM 12:2011.	export) are described in ISPM 12~~:2011~~.		
7	30.	4.1 Phytosanitary certificates	12	The phytosanitary certificates are the documentary assurance that the phytosanitary certification process as described under the IPPC has been undertaken. The model phytosanitary certificates as described in the Annex to the IPPC should be used. Specific guidance is provided in ISPM 12:2011.	The phytosanitary certificates are the documentary assurance that the phytosanitary certification process as described under the IPPC has been undertaken. The model phytosanitary certificates as described in the Annex to the IPPC should be used. Specific guidance is provided in ISPM 12~~:2011~~.		General cross-reference to a basic element of ISPM 12
7	31.	4.2 Documentation of procedures, 1st parag.	12	The NPPO should maintain guidance documents and work instructions, as appropriate, covering all the procedures of the phytosanitary certification system, including: - specific activities relating to phytosanitary certificates, as described in ISPM 12:2011, including inspection, sampling, testing, treatment and verification of the identity and integrity of consignments	The NPPO should maintain guidance documents and work instructions, as appropriate, covering all the procedures of the phytosanitary certification system, including: - specific activities relating to phytosanitary certificates, as described in ISPM 12~~:2011~~, including inspection, sampling, testing, treatment and verification of the identity and integrity of consignments		General cross-reference to a basic element of ISPM 12
7	32.	5.2 Communication between NPPOs, last parag.	13	If after phytosanitary certification the NPPO of the exporting country becomes aware that an exported consignment may not have complied with phytosanitary import requirements, the IPPC contact point or designated alternative point of contact in the importing country should be informed as soon as possible. In cases where non-compliance has been identified at import, ISPM 13:2001 applies.	If after phytosanitary certification the NPPO of the exporting country becomes aware that an exported consignment may not have complied with phytosanitary import requirements, the IPPC contact point or designated alternative point of contact in the importing country should be informed as soon as possible. In cases where non-compliance has been identified at import, ISPM 13~~:2001~~ applies.		General cross-reference. The topic of ISPM 13 is notification of non-compliance and emergency action, and expected to remain so.
		ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area					
8	33.	1. Purposes of Pest Status Determination, 2nd parag.	1 (previous)	In general, the provision of reliable pest records and the determination of pest status are vital components of a number of activities covered under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and by the principles noted in ISPM 1:1993 and the international standards for phytosanitary measures that have been developed from them.	In general, the provision of reliable pest records and the determination of pest status are vital components of a number of activities covered under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and by the principles noted in ISPM 1~~:1993~~ and the international standards for phytosanitary measures that have been developed from them.		[ISPMs revised since: 1] General cross-reference. Revised ISPM 1 is still about the principles
8	34.	2.1 Pest record	6	The ISPM 6:1997 describes the elements of information from general surveillance and specific surveys that may be included in a pest record. The basic information needed in a pest record includes the following:	The ISPM 6~~:1997~~ describes the elements of information from general surveillance and specific surveys that may be included in a pest record. The basic information needed in a pest record includes the following:		[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-reference. ISPM 6 is on surveillance, and even if revised is likely to refer to general surveillance and specific surveys
8	35.	3.1.2 Absence, 2nd parag.	4, 6	It is also possible to conclude that a pest is absent even if there are pest records suggesting the contrary. These different situations are described below. Absence may also be confirmed by specific surveys (see ISPM 6:1997) and, in that case, the phrase “confirmed by survey” should then be added. Similarly, when a pest free area is established	It is also possible to conclude that a pest is absent even if there are pest records suggesting the contrary. These different situations are described below. Absence may also be confirmed by specific surveys (see ISPM 6~~:1997~~) and, in that case, the phrase “confirmed by survey” should then be added. Similarly, when a pest free area is established		[ISPMs under revision: 4, 6] Specific cross-reference. Still expected that absence may be confirmed by specific surveys, even in revised ISPM 6

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				according to the appropriate ISPM (see ISPM 4:1995) the phrase "Pest free area declared" should be added.	according to the appropriate ISPM (see ISPM 4~~:1995~~) the phrase "Pest free area declared" should be added.		General cross-reference to ISPM 4, on pest free areas
8	36.	3.1.2 Absence, Absent: pest eradicated	9	Pest records indicate that the pest was present in the past. A documented pest eradication programme was conducted and was successful (see ISPM 9:1998). Surveillance confirms continued absence.	Pest records indicate that the pest was present in the past. A documented pest eradication programme was conducted and was successful (see ISPM 9~~:1998~~). Surveillance confirms continued absence.		General cross-reference. Eradication is the topic of ISPM 9
		ISPM 9 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes					
9	37.	Outline of requirements, 2nd parag.	2 (previous)	After a preliminary investigation that includes the consideration of data collected at the site(s) of detection or occurrence, the extent of the infestation, information on the biology and potential economic impact of the pest, current technology and available resources for eradication, a cost-benefit analysis of the pest eradication programme should be undertaken. Whenever possible, it is also useful to gather information concerning the geographical origin of the pest, and pathways for its reintroduction. Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides a scientific basis for informed decision-making (see ISPM 2:1995). From these studies, one or more options should be made available to decision-makers. However, in an emergency situation, the benefits of speed of action in preventing spread may outweigh the benefits normally achieved through a more structured approach.	After a preliminary investigation that includes the consideration of data collected at the site(s) of detection or occurrence, the extent of the infestation, information on the biology and potential economic impact of the pest, current technology and available resources for eradication, a cost-benefit analysis of the pest eradication programme should be undertaken. Whenever possible, it is also useful to gather information concerning the geographical origin of the pest, and pathways for its reintroduction. Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides a scientific basis for informed decision-making (see ISPM 2~~:1995~~). From these studies, one or more options should be made available to decision-makers. However, in an emergency situation, the benefits of speed of action in preventing spread may outweigh the benefits normally achieved through a more structured approach.		[ISPMs under revision: 2] General cross-reference to ISPM 2. Revised version applies Both ISPMs 2 and 11 would be relevant (but ISPM 9 was developed before ISPM 11 was first adopted)
9	38.	1.3 Reporting requirements and information sharing	8	Verification of the occurrence of a new pest of immediate or potential danger initiates the process that leads to reporting requirements for the NPPO under the International Plant Protection Convention (see Article VII.2(j) and Article VIII.1(a) and VIII.1(c)) and is described in ISPM 8:1998.	Verification of the occurrence of a new pest of immediate or potential danger initiates the process that leads to reporting requirements for the NPPO under the International Plant Protection Convention (see Article VII.2(j) and Article VIII.1(a) and VIII.1(c)) and is described in ISPM 8~~:1998~~.		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-reference. ISPM 8 is about determining pest status.
9	39.	2.1 Initiation	6	The eradication programme may be initiated by detection of a pest new to an area arising from general surveillance or specific surveys (see ISPM 6:1997). In the case of established pests, the eradication programme will be initiated by policy considerations (e.g. a decision taken to establish a pest free area).	The eradication programme may be initiated by detection of a pest new to an area arising from general surveillance or specific surveys (see ISPM 6~~:1997~~). In the case of established pests, the eradication programme will be initiated by policy considerations (e.g. a decision taken to establish a pest free area).		[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-reference ISPM 6 is on surveillance
9	40.	2.4 Feasibility of undertaking an eradication programme	2, 11 (previous)	An estimate of the impact of the pest, the extent of the infested area, the potential for spread, and the anticipated rate of spread is necessary to judge the feasibility of an eradication programme. PRA provides a scientific basis for	An estimate of the impact of the pest, the extent of the infested area, the potential for spread, and the anticipated rate of spread is necessary to judge the feasibility of an eradication programme. PRA provides a scientific basis for		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference. Estimating the impact of a pest is generally part of PRA, topic of ISPM

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				this estimate (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004). Possible eradication options and cost-benefit factors should also be considered.	this estimate (see ISPM 2:~~2007~~ and ISPM 11:~~2004~~). Possible eradication options and cost-benefit factors should also be considered.		2 and ISPM 11
9	41.	3.2.1 Surveillance	6	A delimiting survey should be completed either initially or to confirm earlier surveys. Monitoring surveys should then continue in accordance with the eradication plan to check the distribution of the pest and assess the effectiveness of the eradication programme (see ISPM 6:1997). Surveillance may include a pathway analysis to identify the source of the pest and its possible spread, the inspection of clonally or contact-linked material, inspection, trapping, and aerial observation. This may also include targeted inquiries to growers, those responsible for storage and handling facilities, and the public.	A delimiting survey should be completed either initially or to confirm earlier surveys. Monitoring surveys should then continue in accordance with the eradication plan to check the distribution of the pest and assess the effectiveness of the eradication programme (see ISPM 6:~~1997~~). Surveillance may include a pathway analysis to identify the source of the pest and its possible spread, the inspection of clonally or contact-linked material, inspection, trapping, and aerial observation. This may also include targeted inquiries to growers, those responsible for storage and handling facilities, and the public.		[ISPMs under revision: 6] Specific reference to a concept in ISPM 6. Monitoring surveys are likely to remain in ISPM 6
9	42.	3.5 Declaration of eradication	8	A declaration of eradication by the NPPO follows the completion of a successful eradication programme. The status of the pest in the area is then "absent: pest eradicated" (see ISPM 8:~~1998~~). It involves communication with affected and interested parties, as well as appropriate authorities concerning the fulfilment of programme objectives. Programme documentation and other relevant evidence supporting the declaration should be made available to other NPPOs upon request.	A declaration of eradication by the NPPO follows the completion of a successful eradication programme. The status of the pest in the area is then "absent: pest eradicated" (see ISPM 8:~~1998~~). It involves communication with affected and interested parties, as well as appropriate authorities concerning the fulfilment of programme objectives. Programme documentation and other relevant evidence supporting the declaration should be made available to other NPPOs upon request.		[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific reference to one pest status in ISPM 8. If the pest status changes in the revised ISPM 8, the text here could easily be adjusted (as ISPM 8 will presumably contain a pest status for eradication)
		ISPM 10 Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites					
10	43.	1.2 Distinction between a Pest Free Place of Production or a Pest Free Production Site and a Pest Free Area	4	The concept of the pest free place of production is distinct from that of the pest free area (see ISPM 4:1995). The pest free area has the same objective as the pest free place of production but is implemented in a different way. Every distinction between a pest free place of production and a pest free area applies equally to a pest free production site.	The concept of the pest free place of production is distinct from that of the pest free area (see ISPM 4:~~1995~~). The pest free area has the same objective as the pest free place of production but is implemented in a different way. Every distinction between a pest free place of production and a pest free area applies equally to a pest free production site.		[ISPMs under revision: 4] General cross-reference. ISPM 4 is on pest-free areas
		ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests					
11	44.	1.1 Initiation points, 3rd parag.	3	pests modified to alter their pathogenic characteristic and thereby make them useful for biological control (see ISPM 3:2005)	pests modified to alter their pathogenic characteristic and thereby make them useful for biological control (see ISPM 3:~~2005~~)		General cross-reference to ISPM 3
11	45.	2.2.2 Probability of establishment, 2nd parag.	8	In considering probability of establishment, it should be noted that a transient pest (see ISPM 8:1998) may not be able to establish in the PRA area (e.g. because of unsuitable climatic conditions) but could still have unacceptable economic consequences (see IPPC Article VII.3).	In considering probability of establishment, it should be noted that a transient pest (see ISPM 8:~~1998~~) may not be able to establish in the PRA area (e.g. because of unsuitable climatic conditions) but could still have unacceptable economic consequences (see IPPC Article VII.3).		[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference. Transience expected to remain in ISPM 8
11	46.	3.4 Identification and	1	Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their	Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their		[ISPMs revised since: 1]

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		selection of appropriate risk management options, 1st parag	(previous)	effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. The choice should be based on the following considerations, which include several of the phytosanitary principles of ISPM 1:1993:	effectiveness in reducing the probability of introduction of the pest. The choice should be based on the following considerations, which include several of the phytosanitary principles of ISPM 1~~:1993~~:		General cross-reference. The principles referred to are minimal impact, equivalence, and non-discrimination, which are basic principles and still in the 2006 version of ISPM 1.
11	47.	3.4.3 Options ensuring that the area, place or site of production or crop is free from the pest	4, 10	Measures may include: - pest-free area – requirements for pest-free area status are described in ISPM 4:1995 - pest-free place of production or pest-free production site – requirements are described in ISPM 10:1999 - inspection of crop to confirm pest freedom.	Measures may include: - pest-free area – requirements for pest-free area status are described in ISPM 4~~:1995~~ - pest-free place of production or pest-free production site – requirements are described in ISPM 10~~:1999~~ - inspection of crop to confirm pest freedom.		[ISPMs under revision: 4] General cross-references to ISPMs 4 and 10
11	48.	3.5 Phytosanitary certificates and other compliance measures, 1st parag.	7, 12 (previous)	Risk management includes the consideration of appropriate compliance procedures. The most important of these is export certification (see ISPM 7:1997). The issuance of phytosanitary certificates (see ISPM 12:2001) provides official assurance that a consignment is "considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party." It thus confirms that the specified risk management options have been followed. An additional declaration may be required to indicate that a particular measure has been carried out. Other compliance measures may be used subject to bilateral or multilateral agreement.	Risk management includes the consideration of appropriate compliance procedures. The most important of these is export certification (see ISPM 7~~:1997~~). The issuance of phytosanitary certificates (see ISPM 12~~:2001~~) provides official assurance that a consignment is "considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party." It thus confirms that the specified risk management options have been followed. An additional declaration may be required to indicate that a particular measure has been carried out. Other compliance measures may be used subject to bilateral or multilateral agreement.		General cross-references. Export certification is the topic of ISPM 7 and phytosanitary certificates of ISPM 12 Exact quote from ISPM 12:2001 is also included in ISPM 12:2011 (this is part of the certifying statement on the model certificates; it leaves out the end of the sentence on RNQPs, not relevant for ISPM 11)
11	49.	3.5 Phytosanitary certificates and other compliance measures, 2nd parag.	12 (previous)	S2 Information on phytosanitary certificates regarding LMOs (as with any other regulated articles) should only be related to phytosanitary measures (see ISPM 12:2001).	S2 Information on phytosanitary certificates regarding LMOs (as with any other regulated articles) should only be related to phytosanitary measures (see ISPM 12~~:2001~~).		General cross-reference to ISPM 12 (LMOs are not specifically mentioned in ISPM 12, the reference here is presumably intended to be general)
11	50.	Annex 4, section Plants as pests, last parag.	11 (previous)	The remainder of the text generally follows the sequence of ISPM 11:2004, with the corresponding sections of the standard indicated in parentheses. In each section, guidance is provided on the analytical aspects particular to plants as pests.	The remainder of the text generally follows the sequence of ISPM 11~~:2004~~, with the corresponding sections of the standard indicated in parentheses. In each section, guidance is provided on the analytical aspects particular to plants as pests.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] The sequence is the same in the revised ISPM 11 (the annex was adopted at the same time as ISPM 11 was revised)
11	51.	Footnote	5 App. 1	"Invasive plants" are often taken to mean invasive alien species in the CBD sense (see ISPM 5, Appendix 1 (2009)).	"Invasive plants" are often taken to mean invasive alien species in the CBD sense (see ISPM 5, Appendix 1 ~~(2009)~~).		Not needed, general cross-reference

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				The term "weed" usually refers to pests of cultivated plants. However, some countries use the term "weed" irrespective of whether cultivated plants or wild flora are at risk, and other countries use the term "noxious weed", "landscape weed", "environmental weed" or similar terms to distinguish them from plants only affecting crops.	The term "weed" usually refers to pests of cultivated plants. However, some countries use the term "weed" irrespective of whether cultivated plants or wild flora are at risk, and other countries use the term "noxious weed", "landscape weed", "environmental weed" or similar terms to distinguish them from plants only affecting crops.		
11	52.	Stage 1, pre-selection	2	ISPM 2:2007 describes, as part of the initiation stage, a pre-selection step intended for determining whether or not an organism is a pest, and provides some indicators that a plant may be a pest. Particular attention is needed for plants that have proven to be pests elsewhere or that have intrinsic characteristics such as high propagation rate or strong competitive or propagule dispersal abilities. In most cases, consideration of these factors in Stage 1 of the PRA may not be sufficient to terminate the process; however, in cases where it is clearly determined that the plant is only suited to a specific type of habitat that does not exist in the PRA area, it may be concluded that the plant cannot become a pest in that area and the PRA process may stop at that point.	ISPM 2~~:2007~~ describes, as part of the initiation stage, a pre-selection step intended for determining whether or not an organism is a pest, and provides some indicators that a plant may be a pest. Particular attention is needed for plants that have proven to be pests elsewhere or that have intrinsic characteristics such as high propagation rate or strong competitive or propagule dispersal abilities. In most cases, consideration of these factors in Stage 1 of the PRA may not be sufficient to terminate the process; however, in cases where it is clearly determined that the plant is only suited to a specific type of habitat that does not exist in the PRA area, it may be concluded that the plant cannot become a pest in that area and the PRA process may stop at that point.		Specific cross-reference to a basic elements of ISPM 2.
11	53.	Stage 2, Intended use	32	The PRA should include consideration of the intended use (refer to ISPM 32:2009) of the plants as this may affect the probability of establishment, spread and economic consequences. However, it should also be recognized that plants, once entered, may escape or be diverted from the use for which they were originally intended.	The PRA should include consideration of the intended use (refer to ISPM 32~~:2009~~) of the plants as this may affect the probability of establishment, spread and economic consequences. However, it should also be recognized that plants, once entered, may escape or be diverted from the use for which they were originally intended.		General cross-reference.
		ISPM 12 Phytosanitary certificates					
12	54.	Scope	7	Specific guidance on requirements and components of a phytosanitary certification system to be established by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) is provided in ISPM 7:2011.	Specific guidance on requirements and components of a phytosanitary certification system to be established by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) is provided in ISPM 7~~:2011~~.		General cross-reference to the topic of ISPM 7
12	55.	3. Considerations for Importing Countries and NPPOs Issuing Phytosanitary Certificates, 1st parag.	32	NPPOs of the importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed to the point where they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures (see IPPC Article VI.2 and ISPM 32:2009).	NPPOs of the importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed to the point where they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures (see IPPC Article VI.2 and ISPM 32~~:2009~~).		General cross-reference
12	56.	3. Considerations for Importing Countries and NPPOs Issuing	1	NPPOs should consult bilaterally when there are differences between their views regarding the technical justification for requiring phytosanitary certificates. Requirements for	NPPOs should consult bilaterally when there are differences between their views regarding the technical justification for requiring phytosanitary certificates. Requirements for		General cross-reference to basic principles in ISPM 1

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		Phytosanitary Certificates, 2nd parag.		phytosanitary certificates should respect the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, necessity and technical justification (see ISPM 1:2006).	phytosanitary certificates should respect the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, necessity and technical justification (see ISPM 1~~:2006~~).		
12	57.	3.1 Unacceptable phytosanitary certificates	13	NPPOs of importing countries should not accept phytosanitary certificates that they determine to be invalid or fraudulent. The NPPO of the declared country of issuance should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect phytosanitary certificates as described in ISPM 13:2001. Where the NPPO of the importing country suspects that phytosanitary certificates may be unacceptable, it may require the prompt cooperation of the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country in determining the validity or non-validity of the phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country should take corrective action where necessary and review systems for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates so as to ensure that a high level of confidence is associated with its phytosanitary certificates.	NPPOs of importing countries should not accept phytosanitary certificates that they determine to be invalid or fraudulent. The NPPO of the declared country of issuance should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect phytosanitary certificates as described in ISPM 13~~:2001~~. Where the NPPO of the importing country suspects that phytosanitary certificates may be unacceptable, it may require the prompt cooperation of the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country in determining the validity or non-validity of the phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country should take corrective action where necessary and review systems for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates so as to ensure that a high level of confidence is associated with its phytosanitary certificates.		General cross-reference. One of the basic elements of ISPM 13.
12	58.	5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export, under III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment, last parag.	18	For irradiation treatments, the provisions of ISPM 18:2003 should be considered.	For irradiation treatments, the provisions of ISPM 18~~:2003~~ should be considered.		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
12	59.	6.2 Transit, 1st parag	25	If a consignment is in transit through a country, the NPPO of the country of transit is not involved unless risks for the country of transit have been identified (ISPM 25:2006).	If a consignment is in transit through a country, the NPPO of the country of transit is not involved unless risks for the country of transit have been identified (ISPM 25~~:2006~~).		Specific cross-reference to a basic element under ISPM 25
		ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action					
13	60.	2. The Use of Notification Information	8	Notification is normally bilateral. Notifications and information used for notification are valuable for official purposes but may also be easily misunderstood or misused if taken out of context or used imprudently. To minimize the potential for misunderstandings or abuse, countries should be careful to ensure that notifications and information about notifications are distributed in the first instance only to the	Notification is normally bilateral. Notifications and information used for notification are valuable for official purposes but may also be easily misunderstood or misused if taken out of context or used imprudently. To minimize the potential for misunderstandings or abuse, countries should be careful to ensure that notifications and information about notifications are distributed in the first instance only to the exporting		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-reference. The revised ISPM 8 is expected to contain such good reporting practices

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				exporting country. In particular, the importing country may consult with the exporting country and provide the opportunity for the exporting country to investigate instances of apparent non-compliance, and correct as necessary. This should be done before changes in the phytosanitary status of a commodity or area, or other failures of phytosanitary systems in the exporting country are confirmed or reported more widely (see also good reporting practices for interceptions in ISPM 8:1998).	country. In particular, the importing country may consult with the exporting country and provide the opportunity for the exporting country to investigate instances of apparent non-compliance, and correct as necessary. This should be done before changes in the phytosanitary status of a commodity or area, or other failures of phytosanitary systems in the exporting country are confirmed or reported more widely (see also good reporting practices for interceptions in ISPM 8~~:1998~~).		
13	61.	9.1 Non-compliance	8	The exporting country should investigate significant instances of non-compliance to determine the possible cause with a view to avoid recurrence. Upon request, the results of the investigation should be reported to the importing country. Where the results of the investigation indicate a change of pest status, this information should be communicated according to the good practices noted in ISPM 8:1998.	The exporting country should investigate significant instances of non-compliance to determine the possible cause with a view to avoid recurrence. Upon request, the results of the investigation should be reported to the importing country. Where the results of the investigation indicate a change of pest status, this information should be communicated according to the good practices noted in ISPM 8~~:1998~~.		As above
		ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management					
14	62.	Outline of Requirements, 1st parag.	2, 11 (previous), 21	ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004 provide general guidance on measures for pest risk management. Systems approaches, which integrate measures for pest risk management in a defined manner, could provide an alternative to single measures to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of an importing country. They can also be developed in situations where no single measure is available. A systems approach requires the integration of different measures, at least two of which act independently, with a cumulative effect.	ISPM 2~~:2007~~, ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~ provide general guidance on measures for pest risk management. Systems approaches, which integrate measures for pest risk management in a defined manner, could provide an alternative to single measures to meet the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection of an importing country. They can also be developed in situations where no single measure is available. A systems approach requires the integration of different measures, at least two of which act independently, with a cumulative effect.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to ISPMs dealing with pest risk management
14	63.	1. Purpose of Systems Approaches	2, 11 (previous), 21	Many of the elements and individual components of pest risk management are described in ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004. All phytosanitary measures must be technically justified according to Article VII.2(a) of the IPPC. A systems approach integrates measures to meet phytosanitary import requirements. Systems approaches provide, where appropriate, an equivalent alternative to procedures such as treatments or replace more restrictive measures like prohibition. This is achieved by considering the combined effect of different conditions and procedures. Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre- and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to	Many of the elements and individual components of pest risk management are described in ISPM 2~~:2007~~, ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~. All phytosanitary measures must be technically justified according to Article VII.2(a) of the IPPC. A systems approach integrates measures to meet phytosanitary import requirements. Systems approaches provide, where appropriate, an equivalent alternative to procedures such as treatments or replace more restrictive measures like prohibition. This is achieved by considering the combined effect of different conditions and procedures. Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre- and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to ISPMs dealing with pest risk management

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				the effective management of pest risk. It is important to consider systems approaches among pest risk management options because the integration of measures may be less trade restrictive than other risk management options (particularly where the alternative is prohibition).	the effective management of pest risk. It is important to consider systems approaches among pest risk management options because the integration of measures may be less trade restrictive than other risk management options (particularly where the alternative is prohibition).		
14	64.	3. Relationship with PRA and Available Pest Risk Management Options, 2nd parag.	11 (previous)	A combination of phytosanitary measures in a systems approach is one of the options which may be selected as the basis for phytosanitary import requirements. As in the development of all pest risk management measures, these should take into account uncertainty of the risk. (see ISPM 11:2004).	A combination of phytosanitary measures in a systems approach is one of the options which may be selected as the basis for phytosanitary import requirements. As in the development of all pest risk management measures, these should take into account uncertainty of the risk. (see ISPM 11~~:2004~~).		[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-reference to uncertainty of the risk. The degree of uncertainty is a basic element of PRA, not expected to change
		ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade					
15	65.	3.2 Approval of new or revised treatments		As new technical information becomes available, existing treatments may be reviewed and modified, and new alternative treatments and/or treatment schedule(s) for wood packaging material may be adopted by the CPM. ISPM 28:2007 provides guidance on the IPPC's process for approval of treatments. If a new treatment or a revised treatment schedule is adopted for wood packaging material and incorporated into this ISPM, material already treated under the previous treatment and/or schedule does not need to be re-treated or re-marked.	As new technical information becomes available, existing treatments may be reviewed and modified, and new alternative treatments and/or treatment schedule(s) for wood packaging material may be adopted by the CPM. ISPM 28~~:2007~~ provides guidance on the IPPC's process for approval of treatments. If a new treatment or a revised treatment schedule is adopted for wood packaging material and incorporated into this ISPM, material already treated under the previous treatment and/or schedule does not need to be re-treated or re-marked.		General cross-reference. ISPM 28 is on approval of treatments
15	66.	4.1 Regulatory considerations, 1st parag., 2nd and 3rd indents	7 (previous), 23	- monitoring treatment and marking systems implemented in order to verify compliance (further information on related responsibilities is provided in ISPM 7:1997) - inspection, establishing verification procedures and auditing where appropriate (further information is provided in ISPM 23:2005).	- monitoring treatment and marking systems implemented in order to verify compliance (further information on related responsibilities is provided in ISPM 7~~:1997~~) - inspection, establishing verification procedures and auditing where appropriate (further information is provided in ISPM 23~~:2005~~).		[ISPMs revised since: 7] Specific cross-reference to ISPM 7. Revised version applies. General cross-references to ISPM 23 on inspection.
15	67.	4.4 Transit	25	- Where consignments moving in transit have wood packaging material that does not meet the requirements of this standard, NPPOs of countries of transit may require measures to ensure that wood packaging material does not present an unacceptable risk. Further guidance on transit arrangements is provided in ISPM 25:2006.	- Where consignments moving in transit have wood packaging material that does not meet the requirements of this standard, NPPOs of countries of transit may require measures to ensure that wood packaging material does not present an unacceptable risk. Further guidance on transit arrangements is provided in ISPM 25~~:2006~~.		General cross-reference. ISPM 25 is on transit
		ISPM 16 Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application					

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2				
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
16	68.	4.5 "Regulated"	5 Suppl. 1	"Regulated" in the definition of RNQP refers to official control. An official control programme for RNQPs can be applied on a national, subnational, or local area basis. (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1, *Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" and "not widely distributed"*, 2012)	"Regulated" in the definition of RNQP refers to official control. An official control programme for RNQPs can be applied on a national, subnational, or local area basis. (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1*, Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" and "not widely distributed"*~~, 2012~~)	[ISPMs revised since: Suppl. 1] Specific cross-reference to Supplement 1, expected to remain so. Title kept when Supplement 1 is first mentioned in the ISPM.
16	69.	5. Relevant Principles and Obligations	1	The application of the concept of RNQPs follows in particular the principles and obligations of technical justification, pest risk analysis, managed risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination and transparency (see ISPM 1:2006).	The application of the concept of RNQPs follows in particular the principles and obligations of technical justification, pest risk analysis, managed risk, minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination and transparency (see ISPM 1~~:2006~~).	Specific cross-references, but principles expected to remain
		ISPM 17 Pest reporting				
17	70.	3.1 Surveillance	6	Pest reporting depends on the establishment, within countries, of national systems for surveillance, as required by the Article IV.2(b) of the IPPC. Information for pest reporting may be derived from either of the two types of pest surveillance systems defined in ISPM 6:1997, general surveillance or specific surveys. Systems should be put in place to ensure that such information is sent to and collected by the NPPO. The surveillance and collection systems should operate on an ongoing and timely basis. Surveillance should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 6:1997.	Pest reporting depends on the establishment, within countries, of national systems for surveillance, as required by the Article IV.2(b) of the IPPC. Information for pest reporting may be derived from either of the two types of pest surveillance systems defined in ISPM 6~~:1997~~, general surveillance or specific surveys. Systems should be put in place to ensure that such information is sent to and collected by the NPPO. The surveillance and collection systems should operate on an ongoing and timely basis. Surveillance should be conducted in accordance with ISPM 6~~:1997~~.	[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-references. ISPM 6 is on surveillance and still expected to refer to general surveillance and specific surveys
17	71.	3.3 Verification and analysis	8	NPPOs should put in place systems for verification of domestic pest reports from official and other sources (including those brought to their attention by other countries). This should be done by confirming the identification of the pest concerned and making a preliminary determination of its geographical distribution– and thus establishing its "pest status" in the country, according to ISPM 8:1998. NPPOs should also put in place systems of PRA to determine whether new or unexpected pest situations constitute an immediate or potential danger to their country (i.e. the reporting country), requiring phytosanitary action. PRA may also be used to identify, as appropriate, whether the situations that have been reported may be of concern to other countries.	NPPOs should put in place systems for verification of domestic pest reports from official and other sources (including those brought to their attention by other countries). This should be done by confirming the identification of the pest concerned and making a preliminary determination of its geographical distribution– and thus establishing its "pest status" in the country, according to ISPM 8~~:1998~~. NPPOs should also put in place systems of PRA to determine whether new or unexpected pest situations constitute an immediate or potential danger to their country (i.e. the reporting country), requiring phytosanitary action. PRA may also be used to identify, as appropriate, whether the situations that have been reported may be of concern to other countries.	[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-references. ISPM 8 is on pest status
17	72.	4.3 Reporting of changed status, absence or correction of earlier reports	4, 8, 9	Countries may also report cases where immediate or potential danger has changed or is absent (including in particular pest absence). Where there has been an earlier report indicating immediate or potential danger and it later appears that the report was incorrect or circumstances	Countries may also report cases where immediate or potential danger has changed or is absent (including in particular pest absence). Where there has been an earlier report indicating immediate or potential danger and it later appears that the report was incorrect or circumstances	[ISPMs under revision: 4, 8] Specific cross-references to reporting aspects in the three ISPMs. Reporting expected to remain in these ISPMs

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				change so that the risk changes or disappears, countries should report the change. Countries may also report that all or part of their territory has been categorized as a pest free area, according to ISPM 4:1995, or report successful eradication according to ISPM 9:1998, or changes in host range or in the pest status of a pest according to one of the descriptions in ISPM 8:1998.	change so that the risk changes or disappears, countries should report the change. Countries may also report that all or part of their territory has been categorized as a pest free area, according to ISPM 4~~:1995~~, or report successful eradication according to ISPM 9~~:1998~~, or changes in host range or in the pest status of a pest according to one of the descriptions in ISPM 8~~:1998~~.		
17	73.	4.4 Reporting of pests in imported consignments	13	Reporting the pests detected in imported consignments is covered by the ISPM 13:2001 and not by this standard.	Reporting the pests detected in imported consignments is covered by the ISPM 13~~:2001~~ and not by this standard.		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is on notification of non-compliance and emergency action
17	74.	5.2 Outbreak, 1st parag.	8	An outbreak refers to a recently detected pest population. An outbreak should be reported when its presence corresponds at least to the status of "Transient: actionable" in ISPM 8:1998. This means that it should be reported even when the pest may survive in the immediate future, but is not expected to establish.	An outbreak refers to a recently detected pest population. An outbreak should be reported when its presence corresponds at least to the status of "Transient: actionable" in ISPM 8~~:1998~~. This means that it should be reported even when the pest may survive in the immediate future, but is not expected to establish.		[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference. Transience is expected to remain in the revised ISPM 8
17	75.	5.4 Successful eradication	9	Eradication may be reported when it is successful, that is when an established or transient pest is eliminated from an area and the absence of that pest is verified (see ISPM 9:1998).	Eradication may be reported when it is successful, that is when an established or transient pest is eliminated from an area and the absence of that pest is verified (see ISPM 9~~:1998~~).		General cross-references. ISPM 9 is on eradication
17	76.	5.5 Establishment of pest free area	4	The establishment of a pest free area may be reported where this constitutes a change in the pest status in that area (see ISPM 4:1995).	The establishment of a pest free area may be reported where this constitutes a change in the pest status in that area (see ISPM 4~~:1995~~).		[ISPMs under revision: 4] Specific cross-reference to a basic elements of ISPM 4
17	77.	6.1 Content of reports, 1st parag., 4th indent	8	- the status of the pest under ISPM 8:1998	- the status of the pest under ISPM 8~~:1998~~		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-references. ISPM 8 is on pest status
17	78.	6.1 Content of reports, 1st parag.	8	It may also indicate the phytosanitary measures applied or required, their purpose, and any other information as indicated for pest records in ISPM 8:1998.	It may also indicate the phytosanitary measures applied or required, their purpose, and any other information as indicated for pest records in ISPM 8~~:1998~~.		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-references. ISPM 8 is on pest status
17	79.	6.4 Good reporting practices, first parag.	8	Countries should follow the "good reporting practices" set out in ISPM 8:1998.	Countries should follow the "good reporting practices" set out in ISPM 8~~:1998~~.		[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference. Good reporting practices in general is expected to remain in ISPM 8
17	80.	9. Documentation	6	National pest surveillance and reporting systems should be adequately described and documented and this information should be made available to other countries on request (see	National pest surveillance and reporting systems should be adequately described and documented and this information should be made available to other countries on request (see		[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-references. ISPM 6 is on surveillance

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				ISPM 6:1997).	ISPM 6~~:1997~~).		
		ISPM 18 Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure					
18	81.	3.1 Application, last parag.	14	According to the pest risks to be addressed and the available options for pest risk management, irradiation can be used as a single treatment or combined with other treatments as part of a systems approach to meet the level of efficacy required (see ISPM 14:2002).	According to the pest risks to be addressed and the available options for pest risk management, irradiation can be used as a single treatment or combined with other treatments as part of a systems approach to meet the level of efficacy required (see ISPM 14~~:2002~~).		General cross-references. ISPM 14 is on systems approaches
18	82.	8.2 Phytosanitary certification	7 (previous), 12 (previous)	The NPPO may issue phytosanitary certificates based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. It should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have also been met (see ISPM 7:1997 and ISPM 12:2001).	The NPPO may issue phytosanitary certificates based on treatment information provided to it by an entity approved by the NPPO. It should be recognized that the phytosanitary certificate may require other information supplied to verify that additional phytosanitary requirements have also been met (see ISPM 7~~:1997~~ and ISPM 12~~:2001~~).		[ISPMs revised since: 7 and 12] General cross-references to ISPMs on phytosanitary certification. Revised versions apply
18	83.	8.3 Import inspection, last parag.	13	In case of non-compliance or emergency action, the NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country as soon as possible (see ISPM 13:2001).	In case of non-compliance or emergency action, the NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country as soon as possible (see ISPM 13~~:2001~~).		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is on non-compliance and emergency actions
18	84.	8.5 Administration and documentation by the NPPO, last parag.	13	All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued, should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available as described in ISPM 13:2001.	All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued, should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available as described in ISPM 13~~:2001~~.		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is on non-compliance and emergency actions
		ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests					
19	85.	4.1 Required information, 2nd parag.	11 (previous)	*Name of pest*. The scientific name of the pest is used for listing purposes, at the taxonomic level which has been justified by PRA (see also ISPM 11:2003). The scientific name should include the authority (where appropriate) and be complemented by a common term for the relevant taxonomic group (e.g. insect, mollusc, virus, fungus, nematode).	*Name of pest*. The scientific name of the pest is used for listing purposes, at the taxonomic level which has been justified by PRA (see also ISPM 11~~:2003~~). The scientific name should include the authority (where appropriate) and be complemented by a common term for the relevant taxonomic group (e.g. insect, mollusc, virus, fungus, nematode).		[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific reference. The concept has not changed when ISPM 11 was revised
19	86.	5. Maintenance of Lists of Regulated Pests, 2nd parag.	8	Lists of regulated pests require updating when pests are added or deleted, or the category of listed pests changes, or when information is added or changed for listed pests. The following are some of the more common reasons for updating these lists: - changes to prohibitions, restrictions or requirements - change in pest status (see ISPM 8:1998) - result of a new or revised PRA	Lists of regulated pests require updating when pests are added or deleted, or the category of listed pests changes, or when information is added or changed for listed pests. The following are some of the more common reasons for updating these lists: - changes to prohibitions, restrictions or requirements - change in pest status (see ISPM 8~~:1998~~) - result of a new or revised PRA		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-references. ISPM 8 is on pest status

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				- change in taxonomy.	- change in taxonomy.		
		ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system					
20	87.	3.1 International agreements, principles and standards, 2nd parag.	1	The drafting, adoption and application of phytosanitary regulations require recognition of certain principles and concepts such as in ISPM 1:2006, including:	The drafting, adoption and application of phytosanitary regulations require recognition of certain principles and concepts such as in ISPM 1~~:2006~~, including:		Specific reference to some principles and concepts. The list that follows was adjusted during the consistency study of ISPMs to take account of the principles' names in the revised ISPM 1. Other terms used are not principles.
20	88.	4.2.1 Phytosanitary measures for consignments to be imported, 1st parag.	14	The phytosanitary regulations should specify the phytosanitary measures with which imported consignments[1] of plants, plant products and other regulated articles should comply. These phytosanitary measures may be general, applying to all types of commodities, or the measures may be specific, applying to specified commodities from a particular origin. Phytosanitary measures may be required prior to entry, at entry or post entry. Systems approaches may also be used when appropriate (see ISPM 14:2002).	The phytosanitary regulations should specify the phytosanitary measures with which imported consignments[1] of plants, plant products and other regulated articles should comply. These phytosanitary measures may be general, applying to all types of commodities, or the measures may be specific, applying to specified commodities from a particular origin. Phytosanitary measures may be required prior to entry, at entry or post entry. Systems approaches may also be used when appropriate (see ISPM 14~~:2002~~).		General cross-references. ISPM 14 is on systems approaches
20	89.	4.2.1 Phytosanitary measures for consignments to be imported, 2nd parag.	7	Phytosanitary measures required in the exporting country, which the NPPO of the exporting country may be required to certify (ISPM 7:2011) include:	Phytosanitary measures required in the exporting country, which the NPPO of the exporting country may be required to certify (ISPM 7~~:2011~~) include:		General cross-references. ISPM 7 is on export certification. Revised version applies
20	90.	4.2.1.1 Provision for special imports	3 (previous)	Contracting parties may make special provision for the import of pests, biological control agents (see also ISPM 3:1995) or other regulated articles for scientific research, education or other purposes. Such imports may be authorized subject to the provision of adequate safeguards.	Contracting parties may make special provision for the import of pests, biological control agents (see also ISPM 3~~:1995~~) or other regulated articles for scientific research, education or other purposes. Such imports may be authorized subject to the provision of adequate safeguards.		[ISPMs revised since: 3] General cross-references. ISPM 3 is on export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms. Revised version applies
20	91.	4.2.1.2 Pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites, areas of low pest prevalence and official control	4, 22, 29	Importing contracting parties may designate pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 4:1995, ISPM 22:2005, ISPM 29:2007) and official control programmes within their country. Phytosanitary regulations may be required to protect or sustain such designations within the importing country. However such phytosanitary measures should	Importing contracting parties may designate pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 4~~:1995~~, ISPM 22~~:2005~~, ISPM 29~~:2007~~) and official control programmes within their country. Phytosanitary regulations may be required to protect or sustain such designations within the importing country. However such phytosanitary measures should		[ISPMs under revision: 4] General cross-references

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		programmes		respect the principle of non-discrimination.	respect the principle of non-discrimination.		
20	92.	**4.3 Consignments in transit**	25	Consignments in transit are not imported. However, the phytosanitary import regulatory system may be extended to cover consignments in transit and to establish technically justified phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests (Article VII.4 of the IPPC, ISPM 25:2006). Measures may be required to track consignments, to verify their integrity or to confirm that they leave the country of transit. Countries may establish points of entry, routes within the country, conditions for transportation and time spans permitted within their territories.	Consignments in transit are not imported. However, the phytosanitary import regulatory system may be extended to cover consignments in transit and to establish technically justified phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests (Article VII.4 of the IPPC, ISPM 25~~:2006~~). Measures may be required to track consignments, to verify their integrity or to confirm that they leave the country of transit. Countries may establish points of entry, routes within the country, conditions for transportation and time spans permitted within their territories.		General cross-references. ISPM 25 is on transit
20	93.	4.4 Measures concerning non-compliance and emergency action, 1st parag.	13	The phytosanitary import regulatory system should include provisions for phytosanitary action to be taken in the case of non-compliance or for emergency action (Article VII.2(f) of the IPPC; detailed information is contained in ISPM 13:2001), taking into consideration the principle of minimal impact.	The phytosanitary import regulatory system should include provisions for phytosanitary action to be taken in the case of non-compliance or for emergency action (Article VII.2(f) of the IPPC; detailed information is contained in ISPM 13~~:2001~~), taking into consideration the principle of minimal impact.		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is on non-compliance and emergency action
20	94.	5.1.3 Surveillance	6	The technical justification of phytosanitary measures is determined in part by the pest status of regulated pests within the regulating country. Pest status may change and this may necessitate revision of phytosanitary import regulations. Surveillance of cultivated and non-cultivated plants in the importing country is required to maintain adequate information on pest status (according to ISPM 6:1997), and may be required to support PRA and pest listing.	The technical justification of phytosanitary measures is determined in part by the pest status of regulated pests within the regulating country. Pest status may change and this may necessitate revision of phytosanitary import regulations. Surveillance of cultivated and non-cultivated plants in the importing country is required to maintain adequate information on pest status (according to ISPM 6~~:1997~~), and may be required to support PRA and pest listing.		[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-reference to ISPM 6 on surveillance
20	95.	5.1.4 Pest risk analysis and pest listing, 1st parag.	11 (previous), 19, 21, 32	Technical justification such as through PRA is required to determine if pests should be regulated and the strength of phytosanitary measures to be taken against them (ISPM 11:2004; ISPM 21:2004). PRA may be done on a specific pest or on all the pests associated with a particular pathway (e.g. a commodity). A commodity may be classified by its level of processing or its intended use (see ISPM 32:2009). Regulated pests should be listed (according to ISPM 19:2003) and lists of regulated pests should be made available (Article VII.2(i) of the IPPC). If appropriate international standards are available, measures should take account of such standards and should not be more stringent unless technically justified.	Technical justification such as through PRA is required to determine if pests should be regulated and the strength of phytosanitary measures to be taken against them (ISPM 11~~:2004~~; ISPM 21~~:2004~~). PRA may be done on a specific pest or on all the pests associated with a particular pathway (e.g. a commodity). A commodity may be classified by its level of processing or its intended use (see ISPM 32~~:2009~~). Regulated pests should be listed (according to ISPM 19~~:2003~~) and lists of regulated pests should be made available (Article VII.2(i) of the IPPC). If appropriate international standards are available, measures should take account of such standards and should not be more stringent unless technically justified.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references to the concepts in the standards mentioned
20	96.	5.1.5.2.2 Sampling	31	Samples may be taken from consignments for the purposes	Samples may be taken from consignments for the purposes		Specific cross-reference to basic

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		**Location of reference**	**Ref.ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**		**Reasons**
				of inspection, or for subsequent laboratory testing, or for reference purposes (see ISPM 31:2008).	of inspection, or for subsequent laboratory testing, or for reference purposes (see ISPM 31~~:2008~~).		elements of sampling.
20	97.	5.1.6 Non-compliance and emergency action	13	Detailed information about non-compliance and emergency action is contained in ISPM 13:2001.	Detailed information about non-compliance and emergency action is contained in ISPM 13~~:2001~~.		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is on non-compliance and emergency action
20	98.	5.1.8 International liaison, 1st parag.	13	notification of non-compliance and emergency action (ISPM 13:2001)	notification of non-compliance and emergency action (ISPM 13~~:2001~~)		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is on non-compliance and emergency action
20	99.	5.2.2 Information, 2nd parag.	19	The NPPO should have access to information on the presence of pests in its country (preferably as pest lists), to facilitate the categorization of pests during pest risk analysis. The NPPO should also maintain lists of all its regulated pests. Detailed information on lists of regulated pests is contained in ISPM 19:2003.	The NPPO should have access to information on the presence of pests in its country (preferably as pest lists), to facilitate the categorization of pests during pest risk analysis. The NPPO should also maintain lists of all its regulated pests. Detailed information on lists of regulated pests is contained in ISPM 19~~:2003~~.		General cross-references. ISPM 19 is about lists of regulated pests
20	100.	6.2 Records, 1st parag.	11 (previous), 13	Records should be kept of all actions, results and decisions concerning the regulation of imports, following the relevant sections of ISPMs where appropriate, including: - documentation of pest risk analyses (in accordance with ISPM 11:2004, and other relevant ISPMs) - where established, documentation of pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence, and official control programmes (including information on the distribution of the pests and the phytosanitary measures used to maintain the pest free area or area of low pest prevalence) - records of inspection, sampling and testing - non-compliance and emergency action (in accordance with ISPM 13:2001).	Records should be kept of all actions, results and decisions concerning the regulation of imports, following the relevant sections of ISPMs where appropriate, including: - documentation of pest risk analyses (in accordance with ISPM 11~~:2004~~, and other relevant ISPMs) - where established, documentation of pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence, and official control programmes (including information on the distribution of the pests and the phytosanitary measures used to maintain the pest free area or area of low pest prevalence) - records of inspection, sampling and testing - non-compliance and emergency action (in accordance with ISPM 13~~:2001~~).		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references. ISPM 11 is on pest risk analysis and ISPM 13 on non-compliance and emergency action
		ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests					
21	101.	Requirements, 1st parag.	1 (previous)	In most cases, the following steps will be applied sequentially in a PRA but it is not essential to follow a particular sequence. Pest risk assessment needs to be only as complex as is technically justified by the circumstances. This standard allows a specific PRA to be judged against the principles of necessity, minimal impact, transparency, equivalence, risk analysis, managed risk and non-discrimination set out in ISPM 1:1995 as well as the	In most cases, the following steps will be applied sequentially in a PRA but it is not essential to follow a particular sequence. Pest risk assessment needs to be only as complex as is technically justified by the circumstances. This standard allows a specific PRA to be judged against the principles of necessity, minimal impact, transparency, equivalence, risk analysis, managed risk and non-discrimination set out in ISPM 1~~:1995~~ as well as the		[ISPMs revised since: 1 and Suppl.1] Specific reference to some principles in ISPM 1. Are also in the revised ISPM 1. General reference to Supplement 1. still applies

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				interpretation and application of official control (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1).	interpretation and application of official control (see ISPM 5 Supplement 1).		
21	102.	4.3 Factors to be taken into account in the identification and selection of appropriate risk management options	1 (previous)	Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in limiting the economic impact of the pest on the intended use of the plants for planting. The choice should be based on the following considerations, which include several of the principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade (ISPM 1:1993):	Appropriate measures should be chosen based on their effectiveness in limiting the economic impact of the pest on the intended use of the plants for planting. The choice should be based on the following considerations, which include several of the principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade (ISPM 1~~:1993~~):		[ISPMs revised since: 1] General cross-reference. Still true for ISPM 1 of 2006 (minimal impact, equivalence, non-discrimination)
21	103.	4.4.1 Zero tolerance, 2nd indent	10	the pest fulfils the defining criteria of an RNQP and an official control programme is in place requiring pest freedom in plants for planting (zero tolerance) for the same intended use for all domestic places of production or production sites. Similar requirements could be used as described in ISPM 10:1999.	the pest fulfils the defining criteria of an RNQP and an official control programme is in place requiring pest freedom in plants for planting (zero tolerance) for the same intended use for all domestic places of production or production sites. Similar requirements could be used as described in ISPM 10~~:1999~~.		General cross-reference to ISPM 10
21	104.	4.5 Options to achieve the required tolerance levels, 2nd parag.	14	Management options may consist of a combination of two or more options (see ISPM 14:2002). Sampling, testing and inspection for the required tolerance may be relevant for all the management options.	Management options may consist of a combination of two or more options (see ISPM 14~~:2002~~). Sampling, testing and inspection for the required tolerance may be relevant for all the management options.		General reference to the standard on systems approaches
21	105.	4.5.2 Place of production, 2nd indent	10	pest free place of production or pest free production site (see ISPM 10:1999)	pest free place of production or pest free production site (see ISPM 10~~:1999~~)		General cross-reference. ISPM 10 is on pest free places of production and pest free poduction sites
		ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence					
22	106.	Outline of Requirements, 4th parag.	6	Surveillance of the relevant pest should be conducted according to appropriate protocols (ISPM 6:1997). Additional phytosanitary procedures may be required to establish and maintain an ALPP.	Surveillance of the relevant pest should be conducted according to appropriate protocols (ISPM 6~~:1997~~). Additional phytosanitary procedures may be required to establish and maintain an ALPP.		[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-reference. ISPM 6 is about surveillance
22	107.	2.1 Determination of an area of low pest prevalence, 2nd parag., 5th indent	16	as part of official control in relation to regulated non-quarantine pests (see ISPM 16:2002)	as part of official control in relation to regulated non-quarantine pests (see ISPM 16~~:2002~~)		Specific cross-reference. Official control for RNQPs is one aspect of ISPM 16. Expected to remain
22	108.	2.1 Determination of an area of low pest prevalence, 3rd parag.	14	Where an ALPP is established and host materials are intended to be exported, they may be subject to additional phytosanitary measures. In this way, an ALPP would be part of a systems approach. Systems approaches are detailed in ISPM 14:2002. Such systems may be very efficient in ensuring that phytosanitary import requirements are met and thus, in some cases, the pest risk may be reduced to that of host material originating from a PFA.	Where an ALPP is established and host materials are intended to be exported, they may be subject to additional phytosanitary measures. In this way, an ALPP would be part of a systems approach. Systems approaches are detailed in ISPM 14~~:2002~~. Such systems may be very efficient in ensuring that phytosanitary import requirements are met and thus, in some cases, the pest risk may be reduced to that of host material originating from a PFA.		General cross-reference to ISPM 14 on systems approaches
22	109.	3.1.1 Determination of specified pest levels	11 (previous)	Specified levels for the relevant pests should be established by the NPPO of the country where the ALPP is located, with	Specified levels for the relevant pests should be established by the NPPO of the country where the ALPP is located, with		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to standards

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
			, 21	sufficient precision to allow assessment of whether surveillance data and protocols are adequate to determine that pest incidence is below these levels. Specified pest levels may be established through PRA, for example as described in ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004. If the ALPP is intended to facilitate exports, the specified levels should be established in conjunction with the importing country.	sufficient precision to allow assessment of whether surveillance data and protocols are adequate to determine that pest incidence is below these levels. Specified pest levels may be established through PRA, for example as described in ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~. If the ALPP is intended to facilitate exports, the specified levels should be established in conjunction with the importing country.		on PRA
22	110.	3.1.4.1 Surveillance activities, 1st parag.	6	The status of the relevant pest situation in the area, and when appropriate of the buffer zone, should be determined by surveillance (as described in ISPM 6:1997) during appropriate periods of time and at a level of sensitivity that will detect the specified pest at the specified level with an appropriate level of confidence. Surveillance should be conducted according to protocols for the specified pest(s). These protocols should include how to measure if the specified pest level has been maintained, e.g. type of trap, number of traps per hectare, acceptable number of pest individuals per trap per day or week, number of samples per hectare that need to be tested or inspected, part of the plant to be tested or inspected.	The status of the relevant pest situation in the area, and when appropriate of the buffer zone, should be determined by surveillance (as described in ISPM 6~~:1997~~) during appropriate periods of time and at a level of sensitivity that will detect the specified pest at the specified level with an appropriate level of confidence. Surveillance should be conducted according to protocols for the specified pest(s). These protocols should include how to measure if the specified pest level has been maintained, e.g. type of trap, number of traps per hectare, acceptable number of pest individuals per trap per day or week, number of samples per hectare that need to be tested or inspected, part of the plant to be tested or inspected.		[ISPMs under revision: 6] General cross-reference to ISPM 16 is on surveilance
		ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection					
23	111.	1.3 Responsibility for inspection	7, 20	NPPOs have the responsibility for inspection. Inspections are carried out by NPPOs or under their authority (see also ISPM 7:2011, ISPM 20:2004, and Articles IV.2(a), IV.2(c) and V.2(a) of the IPPC).	NPPOs have the responsibility for inspection. Inspections are carried out by NPPOs or under their authority (see also ISPM 7~~:2011~~, ISPM 20~~:2004~~, and Articles IV.2(a), IV.2(c) and V.2(a) of the IPPC).		General cross-references
23	112.	1.6 Inspection in relation to pest risk analysis, last parag.	11 (previous) 21	When considering inspection as an option for risk management and the basis for phytosanitary decision-making, it is important to consider both technical and operational factors associated with a particular type and intensity of inspection. Such an inspection may be required to detect specified regulated pests at the desired level and confidence depending on the risk associated with them (see also ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004).	When considering inspection as an option for risk management and the basis for phytosanitary decision-making, it is important to consider both technical and operational factors associated with a particular type and intensity of inspection. Such an inspection may be required to detect specified regulated pests at the desired level and confidence depending on the risk associated with them (see also ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~).		General cross-references to the standards on PRA
23	113.	2.1 Examination of documents associated with a consignment, 1st parag., 4th indent	12	valid and not fraudulent (see ISPM 12:2011).	valid and not fraudulent (see ISPM 12~~:2011~~).		Specific cross-reference to one component of ISPM 12, not expected to change

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
23	114.	2.1 Examination of documents associated with a consignment, 2nd parag., 4th indent	15	treatment documents or certificates, marks (such as provided for in ISPM 15:2009) or other indicators of treatment	treatment documents or certificates, marks (such as provided for in ISPM 15~~:2009~~) or other indicators of treatment		Specific cross-reference to one component of ISPM 15, not expected to change
23	115.	2.3.1 Pests, 1st parag.	31	A sample is taken from consignments or lots to determine if a pest is present, or if it exceeds a specified tolerance level. The ability to detect in a consistent manner the presence of a regulated pest with the desired confidence level requires practical and statistical considerations, such as the probability of detecting the pest, the number of units making up the lot, the desired confidence level, and the sample size (i.e. the intensity of inspection) (see ISPM 31:2008).	A sample is taken from consignments or lots to determine if a pest is present, or if it exceeds a specified tolerance level. The ability to detect in a consistent manner the presence of a regulated pest with the desired confidence level requires practical and statistical considerations, such as the probability of detecting the pest, the number of units making up the lot, the desired confidence level, and the sample size (i.e. the intensity of inspection) (see ISPM 31~~:2008~~).		General cross-reference. ISPM 31 is about sampling
23	116.	2.3.1 Pests, 4th parag.	20	The sampling method adopted should be based on transparent technical and operational criteria, and should be consistently applied (see also ISPM 20:2004).	The sampling method adopted should be based on transparent technical and operational criteria, and should be consistently applied (see also ISPM 20~~:2004~~).		**[no solution found]** It is not clear what this refers to. There is a section on sampling in ISPM 20, but it does not mention the aspects indicated here. There may be a need to expand the reference, but no proposal is made here. It is only proposed to delete the date of adoption of ISPM 20.
23	117.	2.5 Inspection outcome, 2nd parag.	20	If phytosanitary regulations are not met, further actions can be taken. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the regulated pest or other inspection objectives, and the circumstances. Actions for non-compliance are described in detail in ISPM 20:2004.	If phytosanitary regulations are not met, further actions can be taken. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the regulated pest or other inspection objectives, and the circumstances. Actions for non-compliance are described in detail in ISPM 20~~:2004~~.		Specific cross-reference to a part of ISPM 20 and easy to find.
23	118.	2.5 Inspection outcome, last parag.	13, 8, 20	Where a pest is detected in an import, the inspection report should be sufficiently detailed to allow for notifications of non-compliance (in accordance with ISPM 13:2001). Certain other record-keeping requirements may also rely on the availability of adequately completed inspection reports (e.g. as described in Articles VII and VIII of the IPPC, ISPM 8:1998 and ISPM 20:2004).	Where a pest is detected in an import, the inspection report should be sufficiently detailed to allow for notifications of non-compliance (in accordance with ISPM 13~~:2001~~). Certain other record-keeping requirements may also rely on the availability of adequately completed inspection reports (e.g. as described in Articles VII and VIII of the IPPC, ISPM 8~~:1998~~ and ISPM 20~~:2004~~).		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-references
23	119.	2.7 Transparency	1	As part of the inspection process, information concerning inspection procedures for a commodity should be documented and made available on request to the parties concerned in application of the transparency principle (ISPM 1:2006). This information may be part of bilateral arrangements covering the phytosanitary aspects of a commodity trade.	As part of the inspection process, information concerning inspection procedures for a commodity should be documented and made available on request to the parties concerned in application of the transparency principle (ISPM 1~~:2006~~). This information may be part of bilateral arrangements covering the phytosanitary aspects of a commodity trade.		Specific cross-reference to a basic principle in ISPM 1

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
23	120.		31	Guidance on sampling is provided in ISPM 31:2008.	Guidance on sampling is provided in ISPM 31:~~2008~~.		General cross-reference. ISPM 31 is about sampling
		ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures					
24	121.	1. General Considerations	15 (previous)	Although equivalence is generally a bilateral process between importing and exporting contracting parties, multilateral arrangements for comparing alternative measures take place as part of the standard setting process of the IPPC. For example, there are alternative measures approved in ISPM 15:2002.	Although equivalence is generally a bilateral process between importing and exporting contracting parties, multilateral arrangements for comparing alternative measures take place as part of the standard setting process of the IPPC. For example, there are alternative measures approved in ISPM 15:~~2002~~.		[ISPMs revised since: 15] Specific cross-reference to the content of ISPM 15. There are alternative measures in the revised version, and expected to remain so.
24	122.	3.2 Existing measures, last parag.	11 (previous), 21	Where new commodities or commodity classes are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004 for the normal PRA procedure.	Where new commodities or commodity classes are presented for importation and no measures exist, contracting parties should refer to ISPM 11:~~2004~~ and ISPM 21:~~2004~~ for the normal PRA procedure.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references to the standards on PRA.
24	123.	3.8 Review and monitoring	13	After the recognition of equivalence, and to provide continued confidence in the equivalence arrangements, contracting parties should implement the same review and monitoring procedures as for similar phytosanitary measures. These may include assurance procedures such as audits, periodic checks, reporting of non-compliances (see also ISPM 13:2001 or other forms of verification.	After the recognition of equivalence, and to provide continued confidence in the equivalence arrangements, contracting parties should implement the same review and monitoring procedures as for similar phytosanitary measures. These may include assurance procedures such as audits, periodic checks, reporting of non-compliances (see also ISPM 13:~~2001~~ or other forms of verification.		Specific cross-reference to the content of ISPM 13. Reporting of non-compliance is expected to remain in ISPM 13
		ISPM 25 Consignments in transit					
25	124.	1.3 Pest risk management	11 (previous)	Further details on pest risk management are provided in ISPM 11:2004.	Further details on pest risk management are provided in ISPM 11:~~2004~~.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference. Also applies to revised version
25	125.	1.3.2 Transit requiring further phytosanitary measures, 1st parag., 1st indent	23	verification of consignment identity or integrity (further details provided in ISPM 23:2005)	verification of consignment identity or integrity (further details provided in ISPM 23:~~2005~~)		Specific cross-reference. Verification of identity and integrity is a section of ISPM 23, and this aspect is expected to remain (note: these terms are currently under consideration in the TPG, but it is currently proposed that they both be maintained)
25	126.	3. Measures for Non-compliance and Emergency Situations	13	The transit system may include measures, established by the NPPO, for non-compliance and emergency situations (for example, accidents in the country of transit which could lead to the unexpected escape of a regulated pest from a consignment moving in transit). ISPM 13:2001 contains specific guidelines for the country of transit for issuing	The transit system may include measures, established by the NPPO, for non-compliance and emergency situations (for example, accidents in the country of transit which could lead to the unexpected escape of a regulated pest from a consignment moving in transit). ISPM 13:~~2001~~ contains specific guidelines for the country of transit for issuing		Specific cross-reference to one aspect of ISPM 13. Expected to remain

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				notices of non-compliance to the exporting country and, where appropriate, to the country of destination.	notices of non-compliance to the exporting country and, where appropriate, to the country of destination.		
		ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)					
26	127.	Background	4, 5, 9	A pest free area is "an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained" (ISPM 5). Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies due to the presence of barriers or climate conditions, and/or maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (though fruit flies have the potential to establish there) or may be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9:1998). ISPM 4:1995 describes different types of pest free areas and provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas. However, a need for additional guidance on establishment and maintenance of pest free areas specifically for fruit flies (fruit fly-pest free areas, FF-PFA) was recognized. This standard describes additional requirements for establishment and maintenance of FF-PFAs. The target pests for which this standard was developed include insects of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, of the genera *Anastrepha*, *Bactrocera*, *Ceratitis*, *Dacus*, *Rhagoletis* and *Toxotrypana*.	A pest free area is "an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained" (ISPM 5). Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies due to the presence of barriers or climate conditions, and/or maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (though fruit flies have the potential to establish there) or may be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9~~:1998~~). ISPM 4~~:1995~~ describes different types of pest free areas and provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas. However, a need for additional guidance on establishment and maintenance of pest free areas specifically for fruit flies (fruit fly-pest free areas, FF-PFA) was recognized. This standard describes additional requirements for establishment and maintenance of FF-PFAs. The target pests for which this standard was developed include insects of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, of the genera *Anastrepha*, *Bactrocera*, *Ceratitis*, *Dacus*, *Rhagoletis* and *Toxotrypana*.		[ISPMs under revision: 4] General cross-references to ISPMs 4 and 9
26	128.	1. General Requirements, 1st parag.	4	The concepts and provisions of ISPM 4:1995 apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for all pests including fruit flies and therefore ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard.	The concepts and provisions of ISPM 4~~:1995~~ apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for all pests including fruit flies and therefore ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard.		[ISPMs under revision: 4] General cross-reference to ISPM 4, which is on pest free areas
26	129.	1.2 Documentation and record-keeping, 1st parag.	4	The phytosanitary measures used for the establishment and maintenance of FF-PFA should be adequately documented as part of phytosanitary procedures. They should be reviewed and updated regularly, including corrective actions, if required (see also ISPM 4:1995).	The phytosanitary measures used for the establishment and maintenance of FF-PFA should be adequately documented as part of phytosanitary procedures. They should be reviewed and updated regularly, including corrective actions, if required (see also ISPM 4~~:1995~~).		[ISPMs under revision: 4] Specific cross-reference to ISPM 4. Corrective actions are expected to remain in that standard
26	130.	2.1 Characterization of the FF-PFA	4	Further guidance on establishing and describing a PFA is provided in ISPM 4:1995.	Further guidance on establishing and describing a PFA is provided in ISPM 4~~:1995~~.		[ISPMs under revision: 4] General cross-reference to ISPM 4
26	131.	2.2.2 Surveillance activities prior to establishment, 2nd parag.	8	Prior to the establishment of a FF-PFA, surveillance should be undertaken for a period determined by the climatic characteristics of the area, and as technically appropriate for at least 12 consecutive months in the FF-PFA in all relevant areas of commercial and non-commercial host plants to demonstrate that the pest is not present in the area. There	Prior to the establishment of a FF-PFA, surveillance should be undertaken for a period determined by the climatic characteristics of the area, and as technically appropriate for at least 12 consecutive months in the FF-PFA in all relevant areas of commercial and non-commercial host plants to demonstrate that the pest is not present in the area. There		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General reference to the statuses in ISPM 8.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				should be no populations detected during the surveillance activities prior to establishment. A single adult detection, depending on its status (in accordance with ISPM 8:1998), may not disqualify an area from subsequent designation as an FF-PFA. For qualifying the area as a pest free area, there should be no detection of an immature specimen, two or more fertile adults, or an inseminated female of the target species during the survey period. There are different trapping and fruit sampling regimes for different fruit fly species. Surveys should be conducted using the guidelines in Appendixes 1 and 2. These guidelines may be revised as trap, lure and fruit sampling efficiencies improve.	should be no populations detected during the surveillance activities prior to establishment. A single adult detection, depending on its status (in accordance with ISPM 8~~:1998~~), may not disqualify an area from subsequent designation as an FF-PFA. For qualifying the area as a pest free area, there should be no detection of an immature specimen, two or more fertile adults, or an inseminated female of the target species during the survey period. There are different trapping and fruit sampling regimes for different fruit fly species. Surveys should be conducted using the guidelines in Appendixes 1 and 2. These guidelines may be revised as trap, lure and fruit sampling efficiencies improve.		
26	132.	2.4.1 Suspension, 2nd parag.	17	If the criteria for an outbreak are met, this should result in the implementation of the corrective action plan as specified in this standard and immediate notification to interested importing countries' NPPOs (see ISPM 17:2002). The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or revoked. In most cases a suspension radius will delimit the affected part of the FF-PFA. The radius will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The same radius will generally apply for all FF-PFAs for a given target species unless scientific evidence supports any proposed deviation. Where a suspension is put in place, the criteria for lifting the suspension should be made clear. Interested importing countries' NPPOs should be informed of any change in FF-PFA status.	If the criteria for an outbreak are met, this should result in the implementation of the corrective action plan as specified in this standard and immediate notification to interested importing countries' NPPOs (see ISPM 17~~:2002~~). The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or revoked. In most cases a suspension radius will delimit the affected part of the FF-PFA. The radius will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The same radius will generally apply for all FF-PFAs for a given target species unless scientific evidence supports any proposed deviation. Where a suspension is put in place, the criteria for lifting the suspension should be made clear. Interested importing countries' NPPOs should be informed of any change in FF-PFA status.		General cross-reference to ISPM 17 on pest reporting.
26	133.	Annex 1, Actions to apply the corrective action plan	8	(1.1) If the detection is a transient non-actionable occurrence (ISPM 8:1998), no further action is required.	(1.1) If the detection is a transient non-actionable occurrence (ISPM 8~~:1998~~), no further action is required.		[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference to one pest status in ISPM 8,"transient non-actionable". It has to remain here, but the wording may need to be modified when ISPM 8 is revised.
26	134.	Annex 1, Actions to apply the corrective action plan	9	(3) *Implementation of control measures in the affected area* As per ISPM 9:1998, specific corrective or eradication actions should be implemented immediately in the affected area(s) and adequately communicated to the community. Eradication actions may include:	(3) *Implementation of control measures in the affected area* As per ISPM 9~~:1998~~, specific corrective or eradication actions should be implemented immediately in the affected area(s) and adequately communicated to the community. Eradication actions may include:		Specific cross-reference to ISPM 9. It is expected that these aspects will remain in ISPM 9

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		**Location of reference**	**Ref.ISPM**	**Current text**	**Proposed revision**		**Reasons**
26	135.	Annex 1, Actions to apply the corrective action plan	17	(5) *Notification of relevant agencies* Relevant NPPOs and other agencies should be kept informed of any change in FF-PFA status as appropriate, and IPPC pest reporting obligations observed (ISPM 17:2002).	(5) *Notification of relevant agencies* Relevant NPPOs and other agencies should be kept informed of any change in FF-PFA status as appropriate, and IPPC pest reporting obligations observed (ISPM 17~~:2002~~).		General cross-reference to ISPM 17, which is on pest reporting.
26	136.	Annex 2, Section 3. Documentation and Record-Keeping	4	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.	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.		[ISPMs under revision: 4] Specific cross-reference to a basic element of ISPM 4, expected to remain valid
26	137.	APPENDIX 1: Fruit fly trapping (2011), 1. Pest status and survey types, 3rd parag.	8, 26, 30	Monitoring surveys are necessary to verify the characteristics of the pest population before the initiation or during the application of suppression and eradication measures to verify the population levels and to evaluate the efficacy of the control measures. These are necessary for situations A, B and C. Delimiting surveys are applied to determine the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from the pest such as boundaries of an established FF-ALPP (situation B) (ISPM 30:2008) and as part of a corrective action plan when the pest exceeds the established low prevalence levels or in an FF-PFA (situation E) (ISPM 26:2006) as part of a corrective action plan when a detection occurs. Detection surveys are to determine if the pest is present in an area, that is to demonstrate pest absence (situation D) and to detect a possible entry of the pest into the FF-PFA (pest transient actionable) (ISPM 8:1998).	Monitoring surveys are necessary to verify the characteristics of the pest population before the initiation or during the application of suppression and eradication measures to verify the population levels and to evaluate the efficacy of the control measures. These are necessary for situations A, B and C. Delimiting surveys are applied to determine the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from the pest such as boundaries of an established FF-ALPP (situation B) (ISPM 30~~:2008~~) and as part of a corrective action plan when the pest exceeds the established low prevalence levels or in an FF-PFA (situation E) (ISPM 26~~:2006~~) as part of a corrective action plan when a detection occurs. Detection surveys are to determine if the pest is present in an area, that is to demonstrate pest absence (situation D) and to detect a possible entry of the pest into the FF-PFA (pest transient actionable) (ISPM 8~~:1998~~).		[ISPMs under revision: 8] Although there would not normally be a reference to ISPM 26 as this annex belongs to it, the text is not understandable without. Specific cross-reference to ”transient actionable” in ISPM 8. Needed here, but may need to be adjusted at revision of ISPM 8.
		ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests					
27	138.	Background, 1st parag.	4, 6, 7 (previous), 8, 9, 13, 17, 20	Proper pest detection and pest identification are crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures (see for example ISPM 4:1995, ISPM 6:1997, ISPM 7:1997, ISPM 9:1998 and ISPM 20:2004). In particular, contracting parties need proper diagnostic procedures for determination of pest status and pest reporting (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 17:2002), and the diagnosis of pests in imported consignments (ISPM 13:2001).	Proper pest detection and pest identification are crucial for the appropriate application of phytosanitary measures (see for example ISPM 4~~:1995~~, ISPM 6~~:1997~~, ISPM 7~~:1997~~, ISPM 9~~:1998~~ and ISPM 20~~:2004~~). In particular, contracting parties need proper diagnostic procedures for determination of pest status and pest reporting (ISPM 8~~:1998~~; ISPM 17~~:2002~~), and the diagnosis of pests in imported consignments (ISPM 13~~:2001~~).		[ISPMs revised since: 7; under revision: 4, 6, 8] General cross-references.
27	139.	2.5 Records, 2nd parag.	8, 13, 17	Evidence such as culture(s) of the pest, nucleic acid of the pest, preserved/mounted specimens or test materials (e.g. photograph of gels, ELISA plate printout results) should be retained, in particular in cases of non-compliance	Evidence such as culture(s) of the pest, nucleic acid of the pest, preserved/mounted specimens or test materials (e.g. photograph of gels, ELISA plate printout results) should be retained, in particular in cases of non-compliance		[ISPMs under revision: 8] General cross-references

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision	Reasons
				(ISPM 13:2001) and where pests are found for the first time (ISPM 17:2002). Additional items may be required under other ISPMs such as ISPM 8:1998.	(ISPM 13~~:2001~~) and where pests are found for the first time (ISPM 17~~:2002~~). Additional items may be required under other ISPMs such as ISPM 8~~:1998~~.	
27	140.	APPENDIX 2: List of adopted diagnostic protocols	27	The following diagnostic protocols have been adopted by the Commission of Phytosanitary Measures as annexes to ISPM 27:2006. Diagnostic protocols are published separately and are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (https://www.ippc.int).	The following diagnostic protocols have been adopted by the Commission of Phytosanitary Measures as annexes to ISPM 27~~:2006~~. Diagnostic protocols are published separately and are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (https://www.ippc.int).	[Depending on CPM-10 (2015) decision] If Appendix 2 is not deleted, the change here and below are needed:
27	141.	APPENDIX 2: List of adopted diagnostic protocols		**Annex no.** / **Title of diagnostic protocol** DP 1:2010 / *Thrips palmi* Karny DP 2:2012 / *Plum pox virus* DP 3:2012 / *Trogoderma granarium* Everts	**Annex no.** / **Title of diagnostic protocol** DP 1~~:2010~~ / *Thrips palmi* Karny 2010 DP 2~~:2012~~ / *Plum pox virus* 2012 DP 3~~:2012~~ / *Trogoderma granarium* Everts 2012	[Depending on CPM-10 (2015) decision] Date not needed 2010 2012 2012
		ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests				
29	142.	2.5 Transparency, 2nd parag.	17	Any change in the status of the regulated pest in the area under consideration, or in the importing contracting party's territory, relevant to recognition shall be communicated appropriately and promptly as required by the IPPC (Article VIII.1(a)) and relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 17:2002).	Any change in the status of the regulated pest in the area under consideration, or in the importing contracting party's territory, relevant to recognition shall be communicated appropriately and promptly as required by the IPPC (Article VIII.1(a)) and relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 17~~:2002~~).	General cross-reference
29	143.	3. Requirements for the Recognition of Pest Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence, 1st parag.	4, 8, 22	NPPOs are responsible for designation, maintenance and surveillance of PFAs and ALPPs within their territories (Article IV.(2)e of the IPPC). To establish PFAs or ALPPs and before asking for recognition, NPPOs should take into account the appropriate ISPMs that provide technical guidance, e.g. ISPM 4:1995 for PFAs, ISPM 22:2005 for ALPPs, and ISPM 8:1998.	NPPOs are responsible for designation, maintenance and surveillance of PFAs and ALPPs within their territories (Article IV.(2)e of the IPPC). To establish PFAs or ALPPs and before asking for recognition, NPPOs should take into account the appropriate ISPMs that provide technical guidance, e.g. ISPM 4~~:1995~~ for PFAs, ISPM 22~~:2005~~ for ALPPs, and ISPM 8~~:1998~~.	[ISPMs under revision: 4, 8] General cross-references. These topics will remain in the ISPMs referred to, even if revised
29	144.	3. Requirements for the Recognition of Pest Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence, 5thparag.	9	In other cases, such as in areas where a pest has recently been eradicated (ISPM 9:1998) or suppressed, more detailed information and verification may be required, including items listed in section 4.1 of the present standard.	In other cases, such as in areas where a pest has recently been eradicated (ISPM 9~~:1998~~) or suppressed, more detailed information and verification may be required, including items listed in section 4.1 of the present standard.	General cross-reference to eradication Internal cross-reference
29	145.	4.1 Request for recognition by the NPPO of the exporting contracting party, 1st	4, 22	The exporting contracting party submits its request for recognition of a PFA or ALPP to an importing contracting party. To support its request, the exporting contracting party provides a technical information package based on	The exporting contracting party submits its request for recognition of a PFA or ALPP to an importing contracting party. To support its request, the exporting contracting party provides a technical information package based on	[ISPMs under revision: 4] Specific cross-reference to some elements of ISPM 4 and 22

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		parag.		ISPM 4:1995 or ISPM 22:2005 as appropriate. This information package should be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate objectively that the areas are, and are likely to remain, PFAs or ALPPs, as appropriate. The package may include the following information: - the type of recognition requested, i.e. either a PFA or an ALPP - location and description of the area to be recognized, with supporting maps, as appropriate pest(s) under consideration, and biology(ies) and known distribution relevant to the area (as described in ISPM 4 or ISPM 22 as appropriate)	ISPM 4~~:1995~~ or ISPM 22~~:2005~~ as appropriate. This information package should be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate objectively that the areas are, and are likely to remain, PFAs or ALPPs, as appropriate. The package may include the following information: - the type of recognition requested, i.e. either a PFA or an ALPP - location and description of the area to be recognized, with supporting maps, as appropriate pest(s) under consideration, and biology(ies) and known distribution relevant to the area (as described in ISPM 4 or ISPM 22 as appropriate)	
29	146.	4.4 Assessment of the technical information, 1st parag., 1st indent	4, 22	provisions of the relevant ISPMs that specifically address either PFAs (ISPM 4:1995) or ALPPs (ISPM 22:2005), including the following information:	provisions of the relevant ISPMs that specifically address either PFAs (ISPM 4~~:1995~~) or ALPPs (ISPM 22~~:2005~~), including the following information:		[ISPMs under revision: 4] General cross-references
		ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)					
30	147.	Background, 1st parag.	14, 22	The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, 1997) contains provisions for areas of low pest prevalence (ALPPs), as does the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (Article 6 of the WTO-SPS Agreement). ISPM 22:2005 describes different types of ALPPs and provides general guidance on the establishment of ALPPs. ALPPs may also be used as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002).	The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, 1997) contains provisions for areas of low pest prevalence (ALPPs), as does the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (Article 6 of the WTO-SPS Agreement). ISPM 22~~:2005~~ describes different types of ALPPs and provides general guidance on the establishment of ALPPs. ALPPs may also be used as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14~~:2002~~).		General and specific cross-references to ISPM 22. Specific cross-reference to ISPM 14. Both are expected to remain valid
30	148.	Background, 8th parag.	29	If an FF-ALPP is established for export of fruit fly host commodities, the parameters for establishment and maintenance of the FF-ALPP should be determined and agreed to in conjunction with the importing country and in consideration of the guidelines presented in this standard and in accordance with ISPM 29:2007.	If an FF-ALPP is established for export of fruit fly host commodities, the parameters for establishment and maintenance of the FF-ALPP should be determined and agreed to in conjunction with the importing country and in consideration of the guidelines presented in this standard and in accordance with ISPM 29~~:2007~~.		General cross-reference to ISPM 29, on recognition of PFAs and ALPPs.
30	149.	1.3 Documentation and record-keeping, 1st parag.	22	The phytosanitary procedures used for the determination, establishment, verification and maintenance of an FF-ALPP should be adequately documented. These procedures should be reviewed and updated regularly, including the corrective actions if required (as described in ISPM 22:2005). It is recommended that a manual of procedures relating to the operational plan be prepared for the FF-ALPP.	The phytosanitary procedures used for the determination, establishment, verification and maintenance of an FF-ALPP should be adequately documented. These procedures should be reviewed and updated regularly, including the corrective actions if required (as described in ISPM 22~~:2005~~). It is recommended that a manual of procedures relating to the operational plan be prepared for the FF-ALPP.		Specific cross-reference to ISPM 22. Corrective actions are expected to remain

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
30	144 a	2.2.2 Reduction and maintenance of target fruit fly species population level, 1st parag.	22, 26	Specific control measures may be applied to reduce fruit fly populations to or below the specified level of low pest prevalence. Suppression of fruit fly populations may involve the use of more than one control option; some of these are described in section 3.1.4.2 of ISPM 22:2005 and Annex 1 of ISPM 26:2006.	Specific control measures may be applied to reduce fruit fly populations to or below the specified level of low pest prevalence. Suppression of fruit fly populations may involve the use of more than one control option; some of these are described in section 3.1.4.2 of ISPM 22:2005 and Annex 1 of ISPM 26:2006.		Specific cross-reference to ISPM 22 and 26. Corrective actions are expected to remain
30	144 b	2.2.3 Phytosanitary measures related to movement of host material or regulated articles	22, 26	Phytosanitary measures may be required to reduce the risk of entry of the specified pests into the FF-ALPP. These are outlined in section 3.1.4.3 of ISPM 22:2005 and 2.2.3 of ISPM 26:2006.	Phytosanitary measures may be required to reduce the risk of entry of the specified pests into the FF-ALPP. These are outlined in section 3.1.4.3 of ISPM 22:2005 and 2.2.3 of ISPM 26:2006.		Specific cross-reference to ISPM 22 and 26. Corrective actions are expected to remain
30	144 c	2.3.2 Measures to maintain low prevalence levels of target fruit fly species, 2nd parag.	22	If the monitored fruit fly prevalence level is observed to be increasing (but remains below the specified level for the area), a threshold set by the NPPO for the application of additional control measures may be reached. At this point the NPPO may require implementation of such measures (e.g. as described in section 3.1.4.2 of ISPM 22:2005). This threshold should be set to provide adequate warning of potentially exceeding the specified level of low pest prevalence and avert suspension.	If the monitored fruit fly prevalence level is observed to be increasing (but remains below the specified level for the area), a threshold set by the NPPO for the application of additional control measures may be reached. At this point the NPPO may require implementation of such measures (e.g. as described in section 3.1.4.2 of ISPM 22:2005). This threshold should be set to provide adequate warning of potentially exceeding the specified level of low pest prevalence and avert suspension.		Specific cross-reference to ISPM 22. Corrective actions are expected to remain
30	144 d	Appendix 2, 1.2 Establishment of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone	26	The establishment procedures are described in section 2.1 of this standard. The movement of relevant fruit fly host commodities into the area may need to be regulated. Additional information can be found in section 2.2.3 of ISPM 26:2006.	The establishment procedures are described in section 2.1 of this standard. The movement of relevant fruit fly host commodities into the area may need to be regulated. Additional information can be found in section 2.2.3 of ISPM 26:2006.		Specific cross-reference to ISPM 26. Corrective actions are expected to remain
30	144 e	Appendix 2, 1.3 Maintenance of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone	22, 26	Maintenance procedures include those listed in section 2.3 of this standard. Since the buffer zone has features similar to the area or place of production it protects, procedures for maintenance may include those listed for the FF-PFA as described in section 2.3 of ISPM 26:2006 and sections 3.1.4.2, 3.1.4.3 and 3.1.4.4 of ISPM 22:2005. The importance of information dissemination may also be considered in the maintenance of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone.	Maintenance procedures include those listed in section 2.3 of this standard. Since the buffer zone has features similar to the area or place of production it protects, procedures for maintenance may include those listed for the FF-PFA as described in section 2.3 of ISPM 26:2006 and sections 3.1.4.2, 3.1.4.3 and 3.1.4.4 of ISPM 22:2005. The importance of information dissemination may also be considered in the maintenance of an FF-ALPP as a buffer zone.		Specific cross-reference to ISPM 22 and 26. Corrective actions are expected to remain
30	150.	2.2.4 Domestic declaration of an FF-	8	The NPPO should verify the status of the FF-ALPP (in accordance with ISPM 8:1998) specifically by confirming	The NPPO should verify the status of the FF-ALPP (in accordance with ISPM 8:1998) specifically by confirming		[ISPMs under revision: 8] Specific cross-reference.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		ALPP		compliance with the procedures established in accordance with this standard (surveillance and controls). The NPPO should declare and notify the establishment of the FF-ALPP, as appropriate.	compliance with the procedures established in accordance with this standard (surveillance and controls). The NPPO should declare and notify the establishment of the FF-ALPP, as appropriate.		
30	151.	2.5.1 Suspension of FF-ALPP status, 2nd parag.	17	Relevant importing NPPOs should be notified without undue delay of these actions (further information on pest reporting requirements is provided in ISPM 17:2002).	Relevant importing NPPOs should be notified without undue delay of these actions (further information on pest reporting requirements is provided in ISPM 17~~:2002~~).		General cross-reference. ISPM 17 is on pest reporting
30	152.	2.5.3 Loss of FF-ALPP status	17	Loss of FF-ALPP status should occur after suspension if reinstatement has failed to take place within a justifiable time frame, taking into account the biology of the fruit fly target species. Relevant importing NPPOs should be notified without undue delay of the change in status of the FF-ALPP (further information on pest reporting requirements is provided in ISPM 17:2002).	Loss of FF-ALPP status should occur after suspension if reinstatement has failed to take place within a justifiable time frame, taking into account the biology of the fruit fly target species. Relevant importing NPPOs should be notified without undue delay of the change in status of the FF-ALPP (further information on pest reporting requirements is provided in ISPM 17~~:2002~~).		General cross-reference. ISPM 17 is on pest reporting
30	153.	Annex 2, (6) *Notification of relevant agencies*	17	Relevant NPPOs and other agencies should be kept informed of corrective actions. Information on pest reporting requirements under the IPPC is provided in ISPM 17:2002.	Relevant NPPOs and other agencies should be kept informed of corrective actions. Information on pest reporting requirements under the IPPC is provided in ISPM 17~~:2002~~.		Specific cross-reference. ISPM 17 is on pest reporting and expected to still contain these elements even if revised
30	154.	Appendix 2, 1. An FF-ALPP as a buffer zone	26	In cases where the biology of the target fruit fly species is such that it is likely to disperse from an infested area into a protected area, it may be necessary to define a buffer zone with a low fruit fly prevalence (as described in ISPM 26:2006). Establishment of the FF-ALPP and FF-PFA should occur at the same time, enabling the FF-ALPP to be defined for the purpose of protecting the FF-PFA.	In cases where the biology of the target fruit fly species is such that it is likely to disperse from an infested area into a protected area, it may be necessary to define a buffer zone with a low fruit fly prevalence (as described in ISPM 26~~:2006~~). Establishment of the FF-ALPP and FF-PFA should occur at the same time, enabling the FF-ALPP to be defined for the purpose of protecting the FF-PFA.		Specific cross-reference, expected to remain in ISPM 26
		ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments					
31	155.	Background, 1st parag.	20, 23	This standard provides the statistical basis for, and complements, ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 23:2005. Inspection of consignments of regulated articles moving in trade is an essential tool for the management of pest risks and is the most frequently used phytosanitary procedure worldwide to determine if pests are present and/or the compliance with phytosanitary import requirements.	This standard provides the statistical basis for, and complements, ISPM 20~~:2004~~ and ISPM 23~~:2005~~. Inspection of consignments of regulated articles moving in trade is an essential tool for the management of pest risks and is the most frequently used phytosanitary procedure worldwide to determine if pests are present and/or the compliance with phytosanitary import requirements.		General cross-reference. Still expected to apply if these standards are revised.
31	156.	Background, 4th parag.	1	It is important that sampling procedures established and used by NPPOs are documented and transparent, and take into account the principle of minimum impact (ISPM 1:2006), particularly because inspection based on sampling may lead to the refusal to issue a phytosanitary certificate, refusal of entry, or treatment or destruction of a consignment or part of a consignment.	It is important that sampling procedures established and used by NPPOs are documented and transparent, and take into account the principle of minimum impact (ISPM 1~~:2006~~), particularly because inspection based on sampling may lead to the refusal to issue a phytosanitary certificate, refusal of entry, or treatment or destruction of a consignment or part of a consignment.		Specific cross-reference to a principle. Expected to remain in ISPM 1.

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		ISPM 33 Pest free potato (*Solanum* spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade					
33	157.	Background 3rd parag.	16	As per ISPM 16:2002, programmes for the certification of plants for planting for seed potatoes (sometimes known as "seed potato certification schemes") frequently include specific requirements for pests as well as non-phytosanitary requirements such as varietal purity, size of the product etc. Many seed potato certification schemes require potato micropropagative material to be derived from plants that have been tested and found free from the pests covered by the scheme. Such schemes are usually designed to control pests present in the production country that are of national economic importance. Therefore, the pests covered by a specific scheme or the strength of measures may not always meet all of the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In such cases, additional phytosanitary measures may be required.	As per ISPM 16~~:2002~~, programmes for the certification of plants for planting for seed potatoes (sometimes known as "seed potato certification schemes") frequently include specific requirements for pests as well as non-phytosanitary requirements such as varietal purity, size of the product etc. Many seed potato certification schemes require potato micropropagative material to be derived from plants that have been tested and found free from the pests covered by the scheme. Such schemes are usually designed to control pests present in the production country that are of national economic importance. Therefore, the pests covered by a specific scheme or the strength of measures may not always meet all of the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In such cases, additional phytosanitary measures may be required.		General cross-reference
33	158.	2. Pest Risk Analysis, 2nd parag.	2, 11 (previous), 21	PRA provides technical justification for identifying regulated pests and for establishing phytosanitary import requirements for potato micropropagative material and minitubers. PRA should be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004 for the pathways of "potato micropropagative material" and "minitubers" from given origins. The PRA may identify quarantine pests associated with these pathways. The PRA should also be carried out in accordance with ISPM 21:2004 as appropriate in order to identify regulated non-quarantine pests.	PRA provides technical justification for identifying regulated pests and for establishing phytosanitary import requirements for potato micropropagative material and minitubers. PRA should be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country in accordance with ISPM 2~~:2007~~ and ISPM 11~~:2004~~ for the pathways of "potato micropropagative material" and "minitubers" from given origins. The PRA may identify quarantine pests associated with these pathways. The PRA should also be carried out in accordance with ISPM 21~~:2004~~ as appropriate in order to identify regulated non-quarantine pests.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to the three standards on PRA
33	159.	2.1 Pathway-specific lists of regulated potato pests	19	For the purposes of this standard, the NPPO of the importing country is encouraged to establish pathway-specific regulated pest lists for potato micropropagative material and minitubers respectively and, on request, should provide these lists to NPPOs of exporting countries. Guidance on regulated pest lists is provided in ISPM 19:2003.	For the purposes of this standard, the NPPO of the importing country is encouraged to establish pathway-specific regulated pest lists for potato micropropagative material and minitubers respectively and, on request, should provide these lists to NPPOs of exporting countries. Guidance on regulated pest lists is provided in ISPM 19~~:2003~~.		General cross-reference. ISPM 19 is about pest lists
33	160.	2.2 Pest risk management options	14	The pest risk management measures are determined based on the PRA. It may be appropriate for the measures to be integrated into a systems approach for production of potato material (as described in ISPM 14:2002). A flow chart	The pest risk management measures are determined based on the PRA. It may be appropriate for the measures to be integrated into a systems approach for production of potato material (as described in ISPM 14~~:2002~~). A flow chart		General cross-reference. ISPM 14 is about systems approaches

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				showing the normal sequence of establishment, maintenance and production of pest free potato micropropagative material and minitubers is provided in Appendix 3.	showing the normal sequence of establishment, maintenance and production of pest free potato micropropagative material and minitubers is provided in Appendix 3.		
33	161.	3.2 Maintenance and propagation facilities for pest free potato micropropagative material	10	A facility that maintains and propagates pest free potato micropropagative material should be operated separately from the facilities that establish potato plants in vitro and conduct the testing for regulated pests (although exceptional circumstances are described in section 3.3). The facility should be operated as a pest free production site (as described in ISPM 10:1999) with respect to the pests of potato regulated by the importing country for potato micropropagative material. The facility should:	A facility that maintains and propagates pest free potato micropropagative material should be operated separately from the facilities that establish potato plants in vitro and conduct the testing for regulated pests (although exceptional circumstances are described in section 3.3). The facility should be operated as a pest free production site (as described in ISPM 10~~:1999~~) with respect to the pests of potato regulated by the importing country for potato micropropagative material. The facility should:		General cross-reference. ISPM 10 is about pest free places of production and pest free production sites
33	162.	4.2 Minituber facilities, 1st parag.	10	A minituber production facility should be operated as a pest free production site (as described in ISPM 10:1999) with respect to pests regulated by the importing country for minitubers. Pests that may be of concern include those for potato micropropagative material i.e. viruses, viroids, phytoplasmas and bacteria (listed in Appendix 1) and also fungi, nematodes, arthropods etc. (listed in Appendix 2).	A minituber production facility should be operated as a pest free production site (as described in ISPM 10~~:1999~~) with respect to pests regulated by the importing country for minitubers. Pests that may be of concern include those for potato micropropagative material i.e. viruses, viroids, phytoplasmas and bacteria (listed in Appendix 1) and also fungi, nematodes, arthropods etc. (listed in Appendix 2).		General cross-reference.
33	163.	8. Phytosanitary Certification, last parag.	12 (previous)	Pest free potato micropropagative material and minitubers moving in international trade should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the exporting country according to ISPM 12:2001 and complying with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. The use of seed potato certification labels may assist with lot identification, in particular when these labels specify the reference number of the lot, including where appropriate the producer's identification number.	Pest free potato micropropagative material and minitubers moving in international trade should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the exporting country according to ISPM 12~~:2001~~ and complying with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. The use of seed potato certification labels may assist with lot identification, in particular when these labels specify the reference number of the lot, including where appropriate the producer's identification number.		[ISPMs revised since: 12] General cross-reference to a standard revised since. ISPM 12 is about phytosanitary certificate. Cross-reference still applies
		ISPM 34 Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants					
34	164.	Background	2, 11 (previous	PRA should be carried out to determine the phytosanitary measures for specified commodities of plants for planting or other plants according to ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004. The PRA determines the pest risk associated with the plants and identifies phytosanitary measures, which may include post-entry quarantine for a specified period, to manage the risk. The physical and operational characteristics of a PEQ station determine the level of confinement provided by the station and its ability to confine adequately various quarantine pests.	PRA should be carried out to determine the phytosanitary measures for specified commodities of plants for planting or other plants according to ISPM 2~~:2007~~ and ISPM 11~~:2004~~. The PRA determines the pest risk associated with the plants and identifies phytosanitary measures, which may include post-entry quarantine for a specified period, to manage the risk. The physical and operational characteristics of a PEQ station determine the level of confinement provided by the station and its ability to confine adequately various quarantine pests.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to the standards on PRA. ISPM 11 was revised since but cross-reference still applies

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		ISPM 35 Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)					
35	165.	Background, 1st parag.	2, 11 (previous)	Many species of fruit flies of the family Tephritidae are pests of economic importance and their introduction may pose a pest risk. To identify and manage the target fruit fly species risk, a PRA should be conducted by the NPPO of the importing country and phytosanitary measures may be applied (ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2004).	Many species of fruit flies of the family Tephritidae are pests of economic importance and their introduction may pose a pest risk. To identify and manage the target fruit fly species risk, a PRA should be conducted by the NPPO of the importing country and phytosanitary measures may be applied (ISPM 2~~:2007~~, ISPM 11~~:2004~~).		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-reference to the standards on PRA. ISPM 11 was revised since but cross-reference still applies
35	166.	Background, 3rd and 4th parag.	14, 26	A systems approach requires a combination of at least two measures that are independent of each other, and may include any number of measures that are dependent on each other (ISPM 14:2002). Treatments used in an FF SA are those not considered sufficiently efficacious to be applied as a single measure. The measures may be applied in different places at different times and may therefore involve a number of organizations and individuals. Often, countries have used phytosanitary measures such as treatments or pest free areas for fruit flies (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26:2006) to support import or movement of host fruit. In other cases, prohibition has been applied. An FF SA may be an alternative to facilitate the export and movement of fruit fly hosts into endangered areas. NPPOs may recognize FF SAs as being equivalent to single measures. The exporting country may seek formal approval of equivalence of these measures with the importing country. In cases where an effective FF SA has been implemented, components of those systems may be used by other importing and exporting countries to facilitate the movement of fruit from areas with similar conditions.	A systems approach requires a combination of at least two measures that are independent of each other, and may include any number of measures that are dependent on each other (ISPM 14~~:2002~~). Treatments used in an FF SA are those not considered sufficiently efficacious to be applied as a single measure. The measures may be applied in different places at different times and may therefore involve a number of organizations and individuals. Often, countries have used phytosanitary measures such as treatments or pest free areas for fruit flies (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26~~:2006~~) to support import or movement of host fruit. In other cases, prohibition has been applied. An FF SA may be an alternative to facilitate the export and movement of fruit fly hosts into endangered areas. NPPOs may recognize FF SAs as being equivalent to single measures. The exporting country may seek formal approval of equivalence of these measures with the importing country. In cases where an effective FF SA has been implemented, components of those systems may be used by other importing and exporting countries to facilitate the movement of fruit from areas with similar conditions.		General cross-references. ISPM 14 is about systems approaches and ISPM 26 about fruit fly PFAs
35	167.	1. Decision to Implement an FF SA, 1st parag.	14	It is the responsibility of the importing country to establish and communicate its technically justified phytosanitary import requirements. A combination of pest risk management measures integrated into an FF SA is one of the options that the importing country may select as the basis for phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 14:2002).	It is the responsibility of the importing country to establish and communicate its technically justified phytosanitary import requirements. A combination of pest risk management measures integrated into an FF SA is one of the options that the importing country may select as the basis for phytosanitary import requirements (ISPM 14~~:2002~~).		General cross-references. ISPM 14 is about systems approaches
35	168.	1. Decision to Implement an FF SA, 2nd parag., (2)	24	The importing country does not explicitly require a systems approach, but the NPPO of the exporting country deems a systems approach to be a suitable and effective approach	The importing country does not explicitly require a systems approach, but the NPPO of the exporting country deems a systems approach to be a suitable and effective approach		General cross-references. ISPM 24 is about equivalence

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
				for achieving the importing country's phytosanitary import requirements. The exporting country may need to negotiate formal approval of the equivalence of measures with the importing country (ISPM 24:2005).	for achieving the importing country's phytosanitary import requirements. The exporting country may need to negotiate formal approval of the equivalence of measures with the importing country (ISPM 24~~:2005~~).		
35	169.	1. Decision to Implement an FF SA, 5th parag.	2	It may be advisable that NPPOs involve other stakeholders in the development of an FF SA (ISPM 2:2007).	It may be advisable that NPPOs involve other stakeholders in the development of an FF SA (ISPM 2~~:2007~~).		Specific cross-reference to an element of ISPM 2, expected to remain
35	170.	6. Non-conformity and Non-compliance, 3rd parag.	13	The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country of any non-compliances (see ISPM 13:2001).	The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country of any non-compliances (see ISPM 13~~:2001~~).		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is about notification of non-compliance
		ISPM 36 Integrated measures for plants for planting					
36	171.	Background, 1st parag.	2, 11 (previous), 21, 32	Several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2004, ISPM 21:2004, ISPM 32:2009). The conclusions from pest risk analyses (PRAs) should be used to decide the phytosanitary measures to reduce the pest risk to an acceptable level for the importing country.	Several ISPMs provide general guidance on pest risk management (e.g. ISPM 2~~:2007~~, ISPM 11~~:2004~~, ISPM 21~~:2004~~, ISPM 32~~:2009~~). The conclusions from pest risk analyses (PRAs) should be used to decide the phytosanitary measures to reduce the pest risk to an acceptable level for the importing country.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] General cross-references to standards dealing with pest risk management
36	172.	1. Basis for Regulation, 1st parag.	2, 11 (previous), 21	The importing country may establish and shall communicate its technically justified phytosanitary import requirements for plants for planting (refer to ISPM 2:2007, ISPM 11:2004 and ISPM 21:2004). Annex 1 outlines factors to be taken into account when the NPPO of the importing country conducts a PRA for plants for planting.	The importing country may establish and shall communicate its technically justified phytosanitary import requirements for plants for planting (refer to ISPM 2~~:2007~~, ISPM 11~~:2004~~ and ISPM 21~~:2004~~). Annex 1 outlines factors to be taken into account when the NPPO of the importing country conducts a PRA for plants for planting.		[ISPMs revised since: 11] Specific cross-reference to a basic element of all PRA standards
36	173.	1. Basis for Regulation, 3rd parag.	24	If in the latter case the NPPO of the exporting country deems that the "integrated measures" that it has put in place are equivalent to the phytosanitary import requirements of an importing country, the exporting country should seek formal approval of equivalence of these measures with the importing country (ISPM 24:2005).	If in the latter case the NPPO of the exporting country deems that the "integrated measures" that it has put in place are equivalent to the phytosanitary import requirements of an importing country, the exporting country should seek formal approval of equivalence of these measures with the importing country (ISPM 24~~:2005~~).		Specific cross-references to a basic element of ISPM 24 on equivalence
36	174.	3. Responsibilities of the NPPO of the Exporting Country, last indent	17	providing adequate information on relevant pest outbreaks to the NPPO of the importing country in accordance with ISPM 17:2002.	providing adequate information on relevant pest outbreaks to the NPPO of the importing country in accordance with ISPM 17~~:2002~~.		Specific cross-references to a basic element of ISPM 17 (reporting of outbreaks)
36	175.	3.4 Export inspections and issuance of phytosanitary certificates	12	The integrated measures may reduce the need for the NPPO to undertake growing season inspections and may also reduce the frequency or intensity of export inspections of consignments of plants for planting. A phytosanitary certificate should be issued in compliance with ISPM 12:2011.	The integrated measures may reduce the need for the NPPO to undertake growing season inspections and may also reduce the frequency or intensity of export inspections of consignments of plants for planting. A phytosanitary certificate should be issued in compliance with ISPM 12~~:2011~~.		General cross-references. ISPM 12 is about phytosanitary certificates
36	176.	4. Responsibilities of the NPPO of the Importing	13	The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country of any non-compliances (see	The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country of any non-compliances (see		General cross-references. ISPM 13 is about non-compliance

ISPM		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2 Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		Country, 2nd parag.		ISPM 13:2001) that are found upon import or at a later stage in the country of import.	ISPM 13~~:2001~~) that are found upon import or at a later stage in the country of import.		
36	177.	4.1 Auditing	13, 20	The NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide reports on audits undertaken by the producer and by the NPPO of the exporting country. It may also request to audit the integrated measures as developed and set up by the exporting country. This audit may consist of documentation review, inspection and testing of plants produced using integrated measures, and, where appropriate, site visits as a demonstration of the integrated measures used (see ISPM 20:2004) or visits to specific sites provided that there is specific justification, for example in cases of non-compliance (ISPM 13:2001).	The NPPO of the importing country may request the NPPO of the exporting country to provide reports on audits undertaken by the producer and by the NPPO of the exporting country. It may also request to audit the integrated measures as developed and set up by the exporting country. This audit may consist of documentation review, inspection and testing of plants produced using integrated measures, and, where appropriate, site visits as a demonstration of the integrated measures used (see ISPM 20~~:2004~~) or visits to specific sites provided that there is specific justification, for example in cases of non-compliance (ISPM 13~~:2001~~).		General cross-references to ISPM 13, which is about non-compliance. Specific cross-references to audits in ISPM 20 (expected to remain)
36	178.	Annex 1, Intended uses that affect pest risk	32	Plants for planting are classified in ISPM 32:2009 as a high pest risk commodity category. Different intended uses that affect the pest risk may include whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery etc.	Plants for planting are classified in ISPM 32~~:2009~~ as a high pest risk commodity category. Different intended uses that affect the pest risk may include whether plants are grown as annuals or perennials, whether they are grown indoors or outdoors, whether they are grown in urban areas, field or nursery etc.		Specific cross-reference to the ISPM on classification of commodities ISPM 32. Plants for planting likely to remain classified as high risk.
		PT 1					
PT 1	**179.**	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 70 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha ludens* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 70 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha ludens* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
		PT 2					
PT 2	**180.**	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 70 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha obliqua* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 70 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha obliqua* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
		PT 3					

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
PT 3	181.	Scope of the treatment		This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha serpentina* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha serpentina* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT4				
PT 4	182.	Scope of the treatment	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera jarvisi* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera jarvisi* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 5				
PT 5	183.	Scope of the treatment	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera tryoni* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera tryoni* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 6				
PT 6	184.	Scope of the treatment		This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 200 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Cydia pomonella* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 200 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Cydia pomonella* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 7				
PT 7	185.	Scope of the treatment	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 150 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 150 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 8				
PT 8	186.	Scope of the treatment	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 60 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of phanerocephalic pupae of *Rhagoletis pomonella* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 60 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of phanerocephalic pupae of *Rhagoletis pomonella* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 9				

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
PT 9	187.	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 92 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the reproduction in adults of *Conotrachelus nenuphar* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 92 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the reproduction in adults of *Conotrachelus nenuphar* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
PT 9	188.		18	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003.	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18~~:2003~~.		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 10				
PT 10	189.	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 232 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Grapholita molesta* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 232 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Grapholita molesta* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
PT 10	190.		18	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003.	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18~~:2003~~.		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 11				
PT 11	191.	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 232 Gy minimum absorbed dose under hypoxic conditions to prevent oviposition of *Grapholita molesta* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 232 Gy minimum absorbed dose under hypoxic conditions to prevent oviposition of *Grapholita molesta* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
PT 11	192.		18	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003.	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18~~:2003~~.		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
			PT 14				
PT 14	193.	**Scope of the treatment**	18	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Ceratitis capitata* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003	This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Ceratitis capitata* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18~~:2003~~		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
PT 14	194.			Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003.	Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18~~:2003~~.		General cross-reference. ISPM 18 is about irradiation
		DP 2					
DP 2	195.	3. Detection and Identification, 2nd parag., 1st sentence	31	General guidance on sampling methodologies is described in ISPM 31:2008 (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*).	General guidance on sampling methodologies is described in ISPM 31~~:2008~~ (*Methodologies for sampling of consignments*).		General cross-reference, to the standard dealing on sampling

		APPENDIX 15 – TABLE 2					
ISPM		Location of reference	Ref.ISPM	Current text	Proposed revision		Reasons
		DP 6					
	196.	5. Records, 2nd parag.	13	In instances where other contracting parties may be affected by the results of the diagnosis, retention of the original sample (labelled for traceability) culture(s) of the pest, preserved or mounted specimens, or test materials (e.g. photograph of gels, ELISA results printout, PCR amplicons) for at least for one year is recommended, especially in cases of non-compliance (ISPM 13:2001, *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*) and where pests are found for the first time in a country or an area.	In instances where other contracting parties may be affected by the results of the diagnosis, retention of the original sample (labelled for traceability) culture(s) of the pest, preserved or mounted specimens, or test materials (e.g. photograph of gels, ELISA results printout, PCR amplicons) for at least for one year is recommended, especially in cases of non-compliance (ISPM 13~~:2001~~, *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*) and where pests are found for the first time in a country or an area.		General cross-reference, to the standard dealing on non-compliance

Appendix 16 - Terms of Reference for a Third Meeting of a Sea Containers Expert Working Group

[As agreed by the SC at their November 2014 meeting]

BACKGROUND

[1] There have been two meetings on the draft ISPM on sea containers – a steering group meeting in November 2011 at FAO in Rome and an expert working group (EWG) meeting in May 2012 in Johor Bahru, Malaysia. Based on Specification 51 on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade*, a preliminary draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers* (2008-001) was submitted for member consultation in 2013 which requested comments on conceptual issues only. The next EWG meeting will consider the issues that were identified in the 2013 member consultation and other issues identified by the Standards Committee (SC).

TASKS

[2] The EWGs should:

(1) analyze the member comments submitted

(2) consider the benefits of setting up a system to have National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) or shipping companies check the cleanliness of the exterior of sea containers and ordering them cleaned if necessary

(3) consider the benefits of implementation of the code of conduct and if this would be sufficient in mitigating the pest risk of sea containers

(4) conduct a cost-benefit analysis of setting up checking and cleaning systems at the places where interference of sea containers has the least effect on industry logistics

(5) consider the various options in use in different countries (including options presented in member comments) for checking and if necessary, cleaning sea containers and describe and present various options that could be implemented

(6) consider and describe the aspects of a sea container cleanliness system that would help countries meet their biosecurity concerns, including the practicalities of checking and if necessary cleaning the exterior of sea containers (where, when and by whom)

(7) consider aspects of systems for handling sea containers that are currently in place and how an industry operated cleanliness system could be audited

(8) consider how reporting of the cleanliness of sea containers could be done (also considering possible links to the World Customs Organization (WCO) data system)

(9) discuss and describe the responsibilities of NPPOs regarding sea containers

(10) discuss what are the elements of a non-compliance system and how would this information be transmitted and replied to

(11) taking into account all the above tasks, produce a revised draft as appropriate or recommend to the SC how to proceed.

COMPOSITION OF THE THIRD EWG FOR SEA CONTAINERS

[3] Original EWG members, two SC members, two regulatory experts, a statistician (who worked with the SC subgroup on the Sea Containers survey), and two invited experts from industry.

FUNDING

[4] 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.

Appendix 17 - Summary of Standards Committee E-Decisions (Update May 2014 to November 2014)

1. Summary of the outcome of forums and polls

This paper provides a summary of the outcome of the forums and polls that the Standards Committee (SC) has discussed on the e-decision website since its last meeting in May 2014.

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between May 2014 and November 2014

		SC members commenting in the forum	Polls Yes/No
2014_eSC_Nov_01	SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruit (2004-023) as an annex to ISPM 27:2006, to be submitted to the 45-day notification period starting on 1 July 2014.	10	No
2014_eSC_Nov_02	SC approval of the draft specification *Use of permits as import authorization* (2008-006) as an annex to ISPM 20:2004 *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting in 2 June 2014.	11	No
2014_eSC_Nov_03	SC approval of the diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011) as an annex to ISPM 27:2006, to be submitted to the 45-day notification period starting on 1 July 2014.	7	Yes
2014_eSC_Nov_04	SC approval of the draft specification *Authorization of Non-NPPO entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.	11	No
2014_eSC_Nov_05	SC approval of the draft specification for *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.	10	Yes
2014_eSC_Nov_06	SC approval of the draft specification *Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures* (2014-008), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.	10	No

2014_eSC_Nov_07	SC approval of the draft phytosanitary treatment *Heat Treatment of Wood Using Dielectric Heating* (2007-114), to be submitted for the 150-day member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.	10	Yes
2014_eSC_ Nov_08	SC approval of the draft phytosanitary treatment *Vapour heat treatment for Bactrocera tryoni* on *Mangifera indica* (2010-107), to be submitted for the 150-day member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.	11	No
2014_eSC_ Nov_09	SC approval of the draft phytosanitary treatment *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood* (2007-101A), to be submitted for the 150-day member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.	11	No
2014_eSC_ Nov_10	SC approval of the phytosanitary *treatment Irradiation for Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus and Planococcus minor* (2012-011) for submission to the CPM for adoption.	10	Yes
2014_eSC_ Nov_11	SC Approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (2004-016) for the 2015 member consultation.	4	No
2014_eSC_ Nov_12	SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017) for the 2015 member consultation.	4	Yes[68]
2014_eSC_ Nov_13	SC approval of the responses to member comments and approval the draft diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022), as an annex to ISPM 27: 2006, to be submitted to the 45-day notification period starting in 15 December 2014.	3	No
2014_eSC_ Nov_14	SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) for the 2015 member consultation	2	Yes[1]

For more background information on SC e-decisions, please consult the e-decision site on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (https://www.ippc.int/work-area-pages/electronic-decisions-sc) and the support documents (https://www.ippc.int/work-area-pages/background-e-decisions)

2014_eSC_Nov_01: SC approval of the of the draft diagnostic protocol for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruit (2004-023) as an annex to ISPM 27:2006, to be submitted to the 45-day notification period starting on 1 July 2014.

The forum was open from discussion from 2 to 16 June 2014. 10 SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft diagnostic protocol for *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (McAlpine) Aa on fruit (2004-023) to be submitted for the 45-day notification period from 1 July to 15 August 2014.

Note: Following the closing of the notification period, the draft was adopted as Annex 5 of ISMP 27:2006 *Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests.*

2014_eSC_Nov_02: SC approval of the draft specification *Use of permits as import authorization* (2008-006) as an annex to ISPM 20:2004 *Guidelines for a phytosanitary*

[68] No e-polls opened but discussed during the 2014 SC November meeting.

***import regulatory system*), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting on 2 June 2014.**

The forum was open from 2 to 16 June 2014. 11 SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the steward's revised version of the draft. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

Only one member provided an editorial change in paragraph 15 (*licenses* should be changed to *licences*). The Secretariat informed that this draft specification will be sent to the editor before the member consultation starts.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft specification on *Use of permits as import authorization* (2008-006) as an annex to ISPM 20:2004 *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system* for member consultation starting on 20 December 2014.

Note: Following the editor's review and the steward's approval, the title of the draft specification was changed to *Use of specific import authorization* (2008-006).

2014_eSC_Nov_03: SC approval of the diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011) as an annex to ISPM 27:2006, to be submitted to the 45-day notification period starting on 1 July 2014.

In April 2014 the SC was invited via SC e-decision to approve to the 45-day notification period the draft for *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011). All seven SC members that commented in the forum agreed with the recommendation: to submit the draft DP for the notification period. However, three other members provided some comments and suggestions to improve the draft DP. On this, a one week SC e-poll was opened (closing date on 2 May 2014) and no consensus was reached to approve the modified version of the draft.

The draft DP was sent back to the TPDP for review, and editorial changes were made to the draft text to reduce any confusion on the minimum requirements for detection and identification of the pest. The revised draft DP was submitted to the SC for another one week poll (2014_eSC_Nov_03) from 9 to 16 June 2014. SC members voted "YES" to the poll question.

SC decision

The diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011) was approved to go through the 45-day notification period, from 1 July to 15 August 2014.

Note: Following the closing of the notification period, the draft was adopted as Annex 6 of ISMP 27:2006 *Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests.*

2014_eSC_Nov_04: SC approval of the draft specification *Authorization of non-NPPO entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.

The forum was open from 1 to 15 July 2014 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP.

The Secretariat reviewed SC member's responses. 11 SC members commented in the forum and reached consensus, agreeing with the steward's revised version of the draft. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

The Secretariat informed that this draft specification would be sent to the editor before the member consultation starts.

SC decision

As an outcome of the forum discussion, the SC has therefore approved the draft specification on *Authorization of non-NPPO entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002) for member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.

Note: Following the editor's review and the steward's approval, the title of the draft specification was changed to *Authorization of entities other than national plant protection organizations to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002).

2014_eSC_Nov_05: SC approval of the draft specification for *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.

The forum was open from 1 to 15 July 2014 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP. In total, responses from 10 SC members were received, all in favour of submitting the draft specification on *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001) for member consultation on 20 December 2014. Two of these members also provided several comments and suggestions for content modifications to the document. The Steward revised the draft specification in consideration of the SC members' comments and the Secretariat opened a poll for SC approval of the proposed modified version.

The poll was open from 24 July to 1 August 2014. 5 SC members voted "YES" in response to the poll question.

SC decision

The draft specification on *Guidance on Pest risk Management* (2014-001) was approved and will be submitted to the 60-day member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.

2014_eSC_Nov_06: SC approval of the draft specification *Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures* (2014-008), to be submitted for the 60-day member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.

The e-decision forum was open from 4 to 18 August 2014 in the SC-restricted work area on the IPP. In total, responses from 10 SC members were received, all in favour of submitting the draft specification on *Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures* (2014-008) for member consultation in December 2014. Seven of these members also provided several comments and editing suggestions. The SC member assigned in the 2014 SC meeting to lead the draft revision provided the final document version in consideration of the member comments and suggestions, most of which had been supported by the SC members subsequently commenting in the e-decision forum. No poll needed to be done.

The Secretariat informed that this draft specification would be sent to the editor before the member consultation process starts.

SC decision

The SC has therefore approved the draft specification on *Requirements for the use of phytosanitary treatments as phytosanitary measures* (2014-008) for the member consultation period starting on 20 December 2014.

2014_eSC_Nov_07: SC approval of the draft phytosanitary treatment *Heat treatment* of *wood using dielectric heating* (2007-114), to be submitted for the 150-day member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.

The e-decision forum was open from 4 to 18 August 2014 in the SC-restricted work area on the IPP. In total, responses from 10 SC members were received, all in favour of submitting the draft phytosanitary treatment *Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating* (2007-114) for member consultation in July 2015. One of these members also provided several comments and suggestions for clarification of certain aspects of the draft treatment including: microwave heat penetration, comparative heat tolerance of insects and nematodes, and the inclusion of operational information. These comments were referred to the TPPT for their consideration, who revised the draft *Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating* (2007-114) in consideration of the SC members' comments and the Secretariat is now opening a poll with the proposed modified version.

It should be noted that all of the SC member's comments were addressed by the TPPT and are reflected in the changes in the modified version, except the member's query regarding the inclusion of operational information in the draft treatment. In the email discussion the TPPT held on the SC member comments on the draft treatment, the TPPT noted that such information would be contained in the planned ISPM *Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-005). The TPPT revised the draft treatment in consideration of the SC members' comments and the Secretariat opened a poll for SC approval of the proposed modified version.

The poll was open from 20 to 27 October 2014. 4 SC members voted "YES" in response to the poll question.

It should be noted that one SC member commented in the poll forum that the statement in the last paragraph under "Other relevant information" regarding additional time requirements for some sources of dielectric heating requires clarification; another member supported this comment. Since the draft treatment has been approved by way of the poll, this issue should be addressed in the course of the member consultation process.

SC decision

The SC approved the draft phytosanitary treatment *Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating* (2007-114) for the member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.

2014_eSC_Nov_08: SC approval of the draft phytosanitary treatment Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni on Mangifera indic*a (2010-107), to be submitted for the 150-day member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.

The forum was open from 4 to 18 August 2014 using the SC-restricted work area e-decision forum on the IPP.

The Secretariat reviewed SC members' responses. 11 SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the draft phytosanitary treatment as submitted. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

The Secretariat informed that this draft treatment will be sent to the editor before the member consultation starts.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC has therefore approved the draft phytosanitary treatment on Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Mangifera indica* (2010-107) for the member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.

2014_eSC_Nov_09: SC approval of the draft phytosanitary treatment *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood* (2007-101A) and the draft phytosanitary treatment *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of nematodes and insects in debarked wood* (2007-

101B), to be submitted for the 150-day member consultation period starting on 1 July 2015.

The e-decision forum was open from 4 to 18 August 2014 in the SC-restricted work area on the IPP. In total, responses from 11 SC members were received, all in favour of submitting the draft phytosanitary treatments *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood* (2007-101A) and *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of nematodes and insects in debarked wood* (2007-101B) for member consultation in July 2015. Two of these members also provided comments regarding consideration of the relevance of the treatments to ISPM 15; these were submitted to the treatment lead for his consideration.

No poll needed to be done.

The Secretariat informed that this draft treatment will be sent to the editor before the member consultation starts.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC has therefore approved the draft phytosanitary treatments *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of insects in debarked wood* (2007-101A) and *Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of nematodes and insects in debarked wood* (2007-101B) for the member consultation starting on 1 July 2015.

2014_eSC_Nov_10: SC approval of the phytosanitary treatment *Irradiation for Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus and Planococcus minor* (2012-011) for submission to the CPM for adoption.

The forum was open from 12 to 26 September 2014. 10 SC members commented in the forum. Some members approved the treatment, while others provided queries to the section entitled "Other relevant information", specifically with regard to determination of the maximum absorbed dose and the comparative radio-tolerance of the target species. Further, one member brought to attention the SC decision in its 2014 May meeting that TPPT responses to member consultation comments on draft phytosanitary treatments would be publically posted on the IPP as SC comments. The member requested the Secretariat to post the TPPT responses to member consultation comments along with the treatment recommended for submission for adoption.

In view of the SC comments received, the Secretariat opened a poll for SC approval of (1) TPPT responses to member consultation comments on the phytosanitary treatment "Irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus* and *Planococcus minor* (2012-011)"; (2) the phytosanitary treatment "Irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus* and *Planococcus minor* (2012-011)" for submission to the CPM for adoption.

It should be noted that the above-mentioned member queries with regard to determination of the maximum absorbed dose and the comparative radio-tolerance of the target species were already posed during the member consultation period for the draft treatment and were thus answered by the TPPT in its responses to member consultation comments.

The poll was open from 20 to 27 October 2014. 6 SC members voted "YES" in response to the poll question. The SC also endorsed the TPPT responses to member consultation comments on the phytosanitary treatment and the Secretariat will make these SC responses publically available.

SC decision

The SC approved the draft phytosanitary treatment on *Irradiation for Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus and Planococcus minor* (2012-011) for submission to the CPM-10 (2015) for adoption.

2014_eSC_Nov_11: SC Approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (2004-016) for the 2015 member consultation.

The forum was open from 3 to 17 October 2014. 4 SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft diagnostic protocol for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (2004-016), to be submitted to the 2015 member consultation. The Secretariat informed that there will be two member consultations for draft DPs in 2015, and this draft DP will be subject to the member consultation starting on February 2015.

2014_eSC_Nov_12: SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017) for the 2015 member consultation.

The forum was open from 3 to 17 October 2014. 4 SC members commented in the forum. 1 member asked that the draft DP to be sent back to the TPDP for their consideration. The comment was on Figure 1a, and the referred text in paragraph 48, where a better quality of the photo should be replaced to better illustrate the dorsal surface of the prothorax, showing the dorsally positioned anterior spiracles and a close up of the characteristic larval mouthparts. Another SC member endorsed the recommendation that the draft DP should be sent back to the TPDP.

The Secretariat informed that the draft DP for Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017) was sent back to the TPDP for their consideration based on the SC e-forum comments.

During the SC 2014 November meeting, the Secretariat updated the SC and it was pointed out that the TPDP had addressed these concerns and by including a picture from the literature (Spencer, 1987). The SC members who had voiced concerns in the forum agreed that this draft DP would go for member consultation.

SC decision

Based on the SC 2014 November meeting update, the SC approved the draft DP on Genus *Liriomyza* (2006-017) to member consultation starting in February 2015.

2014_eSC_Nov_13: SC approval of the responses to member comments and approve the draft diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022), as an annex to ISPM 27: 2006, to be submitted to the 45-days notification period starting in 15 December 2014.

The forum was open from 3 to 17 October 2014. 3 SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done. One member recommended the draft DP for the notification period after editorial modification in former paragraph 143 from “and/or” to “or”, as recommended by the Technical Panel for the Glossary. It was also commented that the SC was in accordance with the TPDP decision for removing the countries names where the viroid might be present because this information is unpredictable and therefore could render the annex inaccurate and obsolete at any time.

The Secretariat informed that, according the SC decision (decision 24, paragraph 150 from the 2014 SC May meeting report) made at its 2014 May meeting, the TPDP responses to the member comments will be made available on IPP.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion the SC approved, the draft diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022) to be submitted the 45-days notification period starting on 15 December 2014.

2014_eSC_Nov_14: SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) for the 2015 member consultation.

The forum was open from 3 to 17 October 2014. 2 SC members commented in the forum. One member mentioned that the draft was difficult to read and suggested that an editorial revision should be done. A revised version of the draft was presented with editorial adjustments to the first sections of the draft DP. It was also commented that this draft DP for *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) tilted towards European views, and although this is not technically wrong, this should not prevent the SC from approving this draft for member consultation. It was mentioned that, as SC members and stewards of international standards, the SC should strive for more balanced views reflected in drafts panels and should always try including experts views from different regions of the world when developing a draft. It was pointed out that, this is exactly what the consultation period is however it was added that comments received during consultation are more reactions of what it is written already rather than new creative ideas for the draft.

The other SC member endorsed that the draft DP has editorial mistakes which hinder the understanding and that the draft DP should be sent back to the TPDP.

The Secretariat informed that the draft DP for *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) was sent back to the TPDP for their consideration based on the SC e-forum comments.

During the SC 2014 November meeting, the Secretariat updated the SC and that the DP had been edited and experts from around the world had been invited to participate in the Expert Consultation on Diagnostic Protocols. It was expressed that during the member consultation, contracting parties are invited to submit editorial comments to improve the quality of the draft. The SC noted this and agreed to send the draft for member consultation.

SC decision

Based on the SC 2014 November meeting update, the SC approved the draft DP on *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* (2004-025) to member consultation starting in February 2015.

Appendix 18 - IPPC Framework for Standards

Background

[1] The Framework for standards was developed by a Task Force in September 2013 and further refined by an SC working group, which met in Costa Rica, August 2014. The resulting Framework for standards and implementation was discussed by the Strategic Planning Group and the CPM Bureau in October 2014. Comments from these groups were taken into consideration and the Framework modified accordingly in regards to the standards portion of the Framework. The SC in November 2014 reviewed and revised the Framework for standards.

[2] Only the standards portion of the Framework is presented in this document.

Introduction

[3] This Framework identifies the standards that have been adopted, topics on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* and gaps as identified in the Framework meeting and agreed by the SC November 2014.

[4] All standards that are on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* as well as those that have been identified as gaps have been given a priority from 1-4 where 1 is highest. When an earlier priority is also indicated, this reflects the proposed change in priority as agreed by the SC November 2014, for adoption by CPM-10 (2015).

LEGEND

Red text: indicates gaps for new topics or for new revisions to adopted ISPMs that are not already on the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.

Underlined text: indicates topics on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* for revisions to adopted ISPMs (topic number in brackets)

Bolded text: indicates topics on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* for new ISPMs (topic number in brackets)

Adopted ISPMs are listed with title and ISPM number.

ISPMs or proposed gaps that cover or should cover both conceptual issues and implementation issues in one standard are centred.

IPPC Area: GENERAL IPPC Strategic Objectives (SOs): A3, A4, B1, B2, B3, D2, D4		
	Concept standards - "what"	**Implementation standards - "how"**
1.	Audits (Priority 1)	No gap.

IPPC Area: GENERAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS IPPC SOs: A1, A2, B2, B3, B4, C3, D3, Y4		
	Concept standards - "what"	**Implementation standards - "how"**

2.	Elements of an effective NPPO e.g. training, engagement of stakeholders, competency (Priority 1)	No gap.
3.	Revision: Pest reporting (ISPM 17) (Priority 2)	
	Revision: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM 19) (Priority 2)	
4.	Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action (ISPM 13)	
5.	National legislation requirements (Priority 4)	No gap.

IPPC Area: PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES (interpretation of the Convention) IPPC SOs: B2, B3, C3, D1, D3		
	Concept standards - "what"	**Implementation standards - "how"**
6.	Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade (ISPM 1)	No gap.
7.	Glossary of phytosanitary terms (ISPM 5) Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (ISPM 5 – Appendix 1)	No gap.
8.	Efficacy of measures (Priority 4)	No gap.
9.	No gap.	Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 29)
10.	Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures (ISPM 24)	
11.	**Authorization of non-NPPO entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)** (Priority 2 (from 3))	No gap.

IPPC Area: PEST STATUS IPPC SOs: A1, A2, B1		
	Concept standards - "what"	**Implementation standards - "how"**
12.	Determination of pest status in an area (ISPM 8) (Priority 1)	
13.	Revision: Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application (ISPM 16), to broaden to pests and clarify the concepts related to quarantine pests, RNQP and pests of national concern (Priority 2) Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests (ISPM 5 - Supplement 1)	No gap.
14.	Host and non host status (Priority 3)	**Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)** (Priority 1)
15.	Guidelines for surveillance (ISPM 6) (Priority 1)	

16.		Specific guidance on surveillance for a pest or a group of pests (Priority 3)
17.	Requirements for the establishment of pests free areas (ISPM 4) (Priority 4 (from 2))	
18.	Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites (ISPM 10)	
19.	Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 22)	
20.	No gap.	Specific guidance on PFA, PFPP and ALPP for a pest or a group of pests (Priority 4) Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (ISPM 30) Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (ISPM 26 - Annex 2)
IPPC Area: PEST RISK ANALYSIS IPPC SOs: C2, C3, B2, B3, B4		
	Concept standards - "what"	**Implementation standards - "how"**
21.	Framework for pest risk analysis (ISPM 2)	Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (ISPM 11) Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests (ISPM 21) Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk (ISPM 32) Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms (ISPM 3) Guidance on climate change (supplement to ISPM 11) (Priority 3)
22.	Revision and combination of PRA standards (including ISPM 2, 11 and 21) (priority 4)	
23.	**Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001)** (Priority 2 (from 1))	Specific guidance on pest risk management for pests or a group of pests (Priority 3)
24.	Risk communication (Priority 3)	
25.	Guidelines on the understanding of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations (ISPM 5 - Supplement 2)	Economic analysis in PRA (Priority 2)
26.	Diversion from intended use (Priority 2? to be determined) (concept standard or supplementary document)	No gap.
IPPC Area: PEST MANAGEMENT IPPC SOs: A1, A2, B1, B2, B4, C2, D1		
	Concept standards - "what"	**Implementation standards - "how"**
27.	Management of regulated pests (Priority 4)	No gap.

28.	Contingency planning and emergency response (Priority 1)	No gap.
29.	No gap.	**Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (2006-010) (draft annex to ISPM 15)** (Priority 2)
30.	Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pest (ISPM 28)	Non-commodity specific phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests (e.g. soil drench, sterilization) (Annexes to ISPM 28) (Priority 4)
31.	Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (ISPM 18) (2014-007) (Priority 3 (from 2))	
32.	No gap.	**Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure** (2014-004) (Priority 1)
33.	No gap.	**Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as a phytosanitary measure** (2014-005) (Priority 1)
34.	No gap.	**Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure** (2014-006) (Priority 2)
35.	No gap.	**Requirements for the use of chemical treatments as a phytosanitary measure** (2014-003) (Priority 3)
36.	Guidelines for pest eradication programmes (ISPM 9)	
37.	No gap.	**Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management** (2005-010)
38.	Integrated measures plants for planting (ISPM 36)	
39.	Systems approach (ISPM 14) Clarification on the concepts of integrated measures and systems approach (Priority 4)	Pest free potato (Solanum spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade (ISPM 33) Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae) (ISPM 35) Specific guidance on systems approaches for commodities or pests (Priority 4)

IPPC Area: PHYTOSANITARY IMPORT & EXPORT REGULATORY SYSTEMS
IPPC SOs: A3, B4, C1, C2, C3, D3

	Concept standards - “what”	Implementation standards - “how”
40.	Phytosanitary certification system (ISPM 7)	Phytosanitary certificates (ISPM 12) Electronic phytosanitary certificates, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms (ISPM 12 - Appendix 1)
41.	Consignments in transit (ISPM 25)	
42.	No gap.	Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms (ISPM 3) Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests

		(ISPM 28 – Annexes 1 to 15)
43.	Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system (ISPM 20)	
44.		Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system (ISPM 20) **Use of permits as import authorization (2008-006) (ISPM 20, new annex)** (Priority 4 (from 3))
45.	No gap.	Guidelines for inspection (ISPM 23)
46.	Methodologies for sampling of consignments (ISPM 31)	
47.	No gap.	Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants (ISPM 34)
48.	**Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003)** (Priority 3)	No gap.
49.	No gap.	**Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts (2008-002)** (Priority 3 (from 1))
50.	No gap.	**International movement of cut flowers and branches (2008-005)** (Priority 4)
51.	No gap.	**Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (2008-004)** (Priority 2 (from 3))
52.	No gap.	**International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting (2005-004)** (Priority 1)
53.	No gap.	**Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)** (Priority 1)
54.	No gap.	**International movement of grain (2008-007)** (Priority 1)
55.	No gap.	Revision: Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM 15) (to include fraudulent use) (Priority 2)
56.	No gap.	**International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)** (Priority 3)
57.	No gap.	**International movement of seeds (2009-003)** (Priority 1)
58.	No gap.	**International movement of wood (2006-029)** (Priority 1)
59.	No gap.	**International movement of wood products and handicrafts made from wood (2008-008)** (Priority 2 (from 1))

IPPC Area: DIAGNOSTICS IPPC SOs: A1, B1, B4		
	Concept standards - "what"	**Implementation standards - "how"**
60.	Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests (ISPM 27)	Annexes to Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests (ISPM 27)
61.	No gap.	Requirements for diagnostics (Priority 2)

Appendix 19 - Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics

Criteria listed in Annex 3: Submission form for topics for IPPC Standards

IPPC Procedure Manual for Standard setting (2013)

Modifications proposed by the Standards Committee (November 2014)

New text is evidenced by underlining

Priority will be given to topics with the largest global impact.

Core criteria (must provide information)

1. Contribution to the purpose of the IPPC as described in article I.1

2. Linkage to IPPC Strategic Objectives (SOs) and Organizational results demonstrated

3. Feasibility of implementation at the global level (includes ease of implementation, technical complexity, capacity of NPPOs to implement, relevance for more than one region).

4. Clear identification of the problems that need to be resolved through the development of the standard.

5. Availability of, or possibility to collect, information in support of the proposed standard (e.g. scientific, historical, technical information, experience).

Supporting criteria (provide information as appropriate)

Practical

1. Feasibility of adopting the proposed standard within a reasonable time frame.

2. Stage of development of the proposed standard (is a standard on the same topic already widely used by NPPOs, RPPOs or a relevant international organization).

3. Availability of expertise needed to develop the proposed standard.

Economic

4. Estimated value of the plants protected.

5. Estimated value of trade affected by the proposed standard (e.g. volume of trade, value of trade, the percentage of Gross Domestic Product of this trade) if appropriate.

6. Estimated value of new trade opportunities provided by the approval of the proposed standard.

7. Potential benefits in terms of pest control or quarantine activities.

Environmental

8. Utility to reduce the potential negative environmental consequences of certain phytosanitary measures, for example reduction in global emissions for the protection of the ozone layer.

9. Utility in the management of non indigenous species which are pests of plants (such as some invasive alien species).

10. Contribution to the protection of the environment, through the protection of wild flora, and their habitats and ecosystems, and of agricultural biodiversity.

Strategic

11. Extent of support for the proposed standard (e.g. one or more NPPOs or RPPOs have requested it, or one or more RPPOs have adopted a standard on the same topic).

12. Frequency with which the issue addressed by the proposed standard emerges as a source of trade disruption (e.g. disputes or need for repeated bilateral discussions, number of times per year trade is disrupted).

13. Relevance and utility to developing countries.

14. Coverage (application to a wide range of countries/pests/commodities).

15. Complements other standards (e.g. potential for the standard to be used as part of a systems approach for one pest, complement treatments for other pests).

16. Foundation standards to address fundamental concepts (e.g. treatment efficacy, inspection methodology).

17. Expected standard longevity (e.g. future trade needs, suggested use of easily outdated technology or products).

18. Urgent need for the standard.

Appendix 20 - Action points arising from the SC November 2014 meeting

Action	Item / Para.	Responsible	Deadline
SC-7 group to prepare a paper with their conclusions and propose specific changes to the standard setting procedure and responses to CPM-7 decisions that were not yet implemented to be presented to the SC November 2015 meeting.	4.1 [124]	SC-7 Chairperson	2015-07-01
Secretariat to discuss internally the potential impacts on other IPPC areas of work if the consultation periods were reduced and report to the SC-7 group meeting	4.1 [124]	SST*	2015-04-20
SC members to submit written comments on the draft ISPM on *Phytosanitary pre-import clearance* (2005-003) to the Secretariat and Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) by 15 December 2014.	4.3 [150]	FOREST / SST	2014-12-15
Incorporate the supporting material identified as gaps in the Framework meeting into the draft Framework for standards as adjusted in the SC November meeting (Appendix 18), and send this compiled Framework for standards and implementation to other IPPC bodies.	5 [201]	SST / IPPC Coordinator	N/A
IPPC Secretariat to consider the development of the following supporting materials that were identified by the Framework meeting: How standards are used in or relate to different areas (e.g. market access, IAS, climate change); Advocacy for NPPO resource mobilization; Information exchange; Technical justification; Commodity and host pest lists; Diversion from intended use; Traceability.	5 [201]	IPPC Coordinator	N/A
Explore the value of applying the Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) tool to the prioritization of topics and report the result to SC.	5 [201]	SST	N/A
In the SC report to CPM, to encourage contracting parties to consider the existing and ongoing gap analysis for standards presented in the draft Framework for standards, and submit comments to their SPG and SC members.	5 [201]	SC Chairperson	2014-12-01
In the SC report to CPM, to request IPPC members to consider the draft Framework for standards when submitting topics in response to the biennial call for topics.	5 [201]	SC Chairperson	2014-12-01
Present changes to the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics* for adoption by the CPM	5 [201]	SST	2014-12-15
Forward request to the SPG to put as a standing agenda item the identification of emerging issues that may require harmonized guidance for inclusion in the Framework for standards and implementation once adopted.	5 [201]	SST	2015-04-20
Forward request to the SPG updates the Framework for standards and implementation annually as appropriate and presents to CPM for adoption as needed.	5 [201]	SST	Once the Framework is adopted
Write an update to the CPM on the draft Framework for standards, noting the areas of common interest to the IPPC, CODEX and OIE as presented in section 7.1 of the Framework report, and recommending that the CPM reserve time for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, especially high priority issues considering the draft Framework (standard setting section)	5 [201]	SST	2014-12-15

Action	Item / Para.	Responsible	Deadline
Annex the paper *Importance of moisture content on the penetration on methyl bromide into wood* to the relevant TPFQ meeting report, so the information may be made available to countries.	6.2 [207]	SST	2014-12-15
Share the ISPM 15 workshop proposal within the Secretariat.	6.2 [215]	IPPC Coordinator	N/A
Forward request for the IRSS to consider a global survey on the implementation issues associated with ISPM 15.	6.2 [215]	SST	N/A
Inform the unsuccessful nominees from their region that they were not selected by the SC	8 [245]	SC Members	2014-12-15
Decision on the selection of experts to the EWG on *International movement of grain* (2008-007). (Decision deferred).	8 [246]	SST	Future SC meeting
Decision on the selection of experts to the EWG on *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* (2008-004). (Decision deferred).	8 [246]	SST	Future SC meeting
Understanding of the term *phytosanitary measure.* (Deferred)	4.3	SST	Future SC meeting
Discuss whether a letter be prepared, on behalf of the SC Chairperson, be sent to new SC members or to experts selected for an expert drafting group to thank them and emphasize the importance of their role. (Deferred)	9.1 [250]	SST	Future SC Meeting
Discuss the possibility of performing a review of the use of the term *traceability* (and related terms). (Deferred)	9.2 [257]	SST	Future SC Meeting
Discussion on Purpose, Status and Content of ISPMs of a standard. (Deferred)	9.2 [259]	SST	Future SC Meeting
Update from the National Reporting Obligations advisory group. (Deferred)	9.3	SST	Future SC Meeting

[*] STT: Standards Setting Team