REPORT

Rome, Italy
1-5 November 2010

Standards Committee
November 2010

Table of Contents

1. MEETING LOGISTICS AND ARRANGEMENTS

1.1 Opening of the meeting

1. Mr Larson welcomed the Standards Committee (SC) and noted that, following the recent meetings of the Bureau and the Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA), some critical resource issues would need to be discussed at this meeting. He noted that the Secretariat is currently lacking resources to run the full standard setting programme in 2011 and the SC would have to discuss priorities.

2. The Secretary welcomed the SC and noted the perilous state of resources of the IPPC. In answer to a query, he informed the SC that the process for recruiting the IPPC Coordinator had started and he hoped to make an announcement by CPM-6. He noted that if the recruitment was delayed much longer the FAO would question the need for the position. He informed the SC that he had recently attended the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) where he had promoted the IPPC tools (pest risk analysis) for use in regards to invasive alien species and networked with heads of international organizations. He indicated that tools available in the IPPC framework could be used by environmental organizations and that the IPPC can contribute to the management of invasive alien species.

3. One member thought that the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the main beneficiary of international standards and should be contacted to mobilize funds for standard setting. The Secretary noted that all possibilities are being explored. One current thought was that standard setting and capacity building activities should be more closely linked. Although WTO itself does not have funds to contribute, another organization, the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) is funding projects on capacity building.

4. Members from the Near East region informed the SC that the first meeting for the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) had just been held after 16 years of waiting and that the SC member of Sudan had been appointed as the Chairperson of NEPPO. The Secretary congratulated NEPPO.

5. The Chairperson welcomed two new members acting as replacements since the May 2010 meeting, Mr Unahawutti (Thailand) and Mr Khalil (Iraq), two members who had recently joined but had not been able to participate in the previous meeting, Ms Castro (Chile) and Mr Bakak (Cameroon), a member of the IPPC Bureau, Ms Yim (Rep. of Korea), and several observers.

1.2 Local information

6. A document was provided on local information[1].

1.3 Election of the rapporteur

7. The SC selected Mr Porritt (Australia) as rapporteur.

1.4 Review and adoption of agenda[2]

8. The Chairperson introduced the schedule proposed based on priorities and the SC agreed to discuss the agenda items in the order of the schedule presented. The SC adopted the agenda (Appendix 1).

[1] 2010_SC_Nov_04
[2] 2010_SC_Nov_01

1.5 Documents list

9. The Secretariat introduced the list of documents (Appendix 2). He thanked participants for bringing their sets of documents and reminded members that the Secretariat no longer provides hard copies to SC meeting participants.

1.6 Participants list

10. The Secretariat informed the SC that Mr Wang (China) and Mr Al-Sayani (Yemen) were unable to attend. In addition Mr Hedley (New Zealand) had medical problems and had to return to New Zealand. The SC expressed wishes for his speedy recovery. For a complete list of participants, see Appendix 3.

2. REPORTS AND UPDATES

2.1 Report of the SC April 2010[3]

11. The Secretariat noted that there were a few errors in the work programme attached to the report of the April 2010 SC meeting. These had been corrected in the work programme presented to this meeting, which would be attached to the report of the November 2010 SC meeting (see agenda item 6).

2.2 Report of the SC-7 May 2010[4]

12. The Chairperson of the SC-7 reported on the May 2010 meeting. He indicated some changes made to the two draft revisions of ISPMs 7 and 12. He highlighted the point discussed during the SC-7 meeting relating to the proposal to merge the two ISPMs into one; however it had been thought preferable to keep them separate. Some issues had been referred to the SC for consideration, including the appendix on guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates. He recommended that the SC discuss and consider the texts as provided. He noted that there were a large number of comments on both standards, and that the efforts of the steward and the SC-7 had resulted in a better draft being presented to the SC-25.

2.3 Summary of SC e-decisions since the April 2010 SC meeting[5]

13. The Secretariat noted that seven items had been presented to the SC for decision by electronic means (one by email and six by the new survey tool). Five decisions had been agreed to.

14. The decision on heat treatment of wood packaging material by microwave had been postponed as the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) needed to review the draft first. The draft treatment will be resubmitted at a later date.

15. Agreement had not been reached on whether Mr James should be a full member of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) and this issue was referred to a face-to-face SC meeting for resolution. The SC was reminded that Mr James had been selected by the SC as a virologist, to replace the current active TPDP virologist, who had eventually not left as anticipated. The SC had requested the TPDP to make a recommendation on how to proceed on this issue. The TPDP had suggested that Mr James should be a member due to his expertise in virology, but also because he had expertise with mycology and ISO issues, and because he could provide backup for other leads as needed.

16. Several SC members did not think that the reasons given by the TPDP were clear. If the multidisciplinary expertise described by the TPDP was needed, a new call might be envisaged. One

[3] 2010_SC_Nov_05
[4] 2010_SC_Nov_06
[5] 2010_SC_Nov_40

member noted that the initial call was for a virologist and not for the various other skills mentioned by the TPDP. There was concern that this could set a precedent that could be used by other TPs.

17. The steward of the TPDP noted that the situation was unique. Given the workload of discipline leads, Mr James' contributions to the meeting and his other areas of expertise, the TPDP had felt that he would be a good addition to the group. Although he was originally selected for virology, and not for the other areas mentioned in the TPDP suggestion (e.g. molecular methods, ISO and mycology), it was still a normal situation that members have other expertise. The TPDP would appreciate a second virologist, who would also bring other useful expertise.

18. The SC recalled that Mr James had been selected as the replacement virologist using the selection process. The SC also took into account the fact that the panel used to have two virologists and that Mr James would bring additional expertise to the panel. Therefore the SC decided to confirm him as member to supplement the existing virologist. This was a one-off pragmatic decision that would not impact future selections.

19. The SC:

1. *Noted* that since its meeting in April 2010, the SC had taken five decisions using electronic communication methods (Appendix 4).

2. *Decided* that Mr James be invited to be a TPDP member.

2.4 Report from Secretariat

20. The Secretariat presented the report[6] and summarized activities since the last SC meeting. The Secretariat noted that if it were not for in-kind contributions and other funding in addition to regular FAO budget allocations, the operation of the standard setting programme to date would have been severely curtailed. The standard setting staff was currently composed of one full time FAO staff member, one Associate Professional Officer, four persons seconded as in-kind contribution to work 25% of their time for the IPPC from their home countries (two from Canada, one from New Zealand and one from USA), and a few consultants. The selection process for an administrative staff member at the Grade 3 level in the standard setting group had just been finalized and the Secretariat welcomed Ms Moller. A Professional Grade 3 position in the standard setting group was expected to be advertised soon. Two significant contributions had recently been made to the IPPC Trust Fund: from New Zealand for the EWG on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade* and from the USA for the development of an online comment system. Compilation of member comments relied on volunteers in countries or organizations (Malaysia, Philippines, UK, Zambia, COSAVE) and the Secretariat thanked the countries providing support. Finally, the Secretariat thanked the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for fully funding the Technical Panel on Fruit Flies (TPFF) and Japan for providing funding for the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT).

21. The SC thanked all those that have contributed to the activities under the standard setting programme.

2.4.1 Online comment systems

22. The Secretariat presented the document[7] and noted that progress had been made but testing had been delayed. The testing by the Secretariat had begun in mid-September 2010 and would end at the end of November. External testing would begin in January 2011. The system was planned to be ready for the June-September member consultation. The Secretariat called for volunteers to test the system and the following SC members volunteered: Mr Abaha (Morocco), Ms Castro (Chile), Mr Dikin (Indonesia), Ms Forest (Canada), Ms Gonzalez (Costa Rica), Mr Holtzhausen (South Africa), Ms Melcho (Uruguay), Mr Porritt (Australia), Mr Rossi (Argentina), Mr Sakamura (Japan). The

[6] 2010_SC_Nov_41
[7] 2010_SC_Nov_24

following persons and organizations were also proposed as testers: Mr Vagner (European Union), Mr Ferro (COSAVE), Mr Sunley (EPPO), Ms Korodrau (Secretariat of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization).

2.4.2 Report on regional workshops for draft ISPMs

23. The Standards Implementation Officer presented a report[8] on the seven regional workshops held in 2010 and on the results of the participants' evaluation of each workshop. The relevance of the drafts was ranked differently in different regions, as well as the abilities to implement them.

24. Out of 191 participants (representing 110 contracting parties and 8 non-contracting parties), 81 had answered the participants' evaluation and 35 contracting parties and one non-contracting party had sent comments during member consultation. While 65% of the respondents to the participants' evaluation had anticipated that their NPPO would send comments, only 33% of the NPPOs represented at the workshops had sent comments. A follow-up questionnaire is being sent to meeting participants to investigate why NPPOs represented at the workshops had not submitted comments. Most funding for the workshops was from extra-budgetary funds.

25. One outcome of the participants' evaluation was that each region needed a different strategy for the workshops. Problems of implementation would be added as a standing agenda item for regional workshops. The modalities of workshop organization, e.g. by region or focusing on individual countries, would also be reconsidered, especially as no resources had been pledged for workshops in all regions in 2011.

26. The Acting Coordinator noted that this is the second time workshops had been evaluated and there is an increasing number of countries mentioning that draft standards do not apply to them because they were not relevant to them or because of their technical content, particularly diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments. He noted that feedback came mostly from developing countries, which participated in IPPC regional workshops, and no feedback had been sought from developed countries.

27. The SC welcomed the analysis of the regional workshops to review draft ISPMs. The following issues were raised by SC members:

- There is a need for a careful analysis of whether the outcome of workshops justifies funding allocated to them or whether funding should be transferred to other standard setting activities. It was also felt that there was a problem if 191 participants (representing 118 countries) attended and only 35 countries sent comments.
- The number of comments was not necessarily a measure of the success of regional workshops. Workshops are also very useful to raise awareness and participation in standard setting. The Secretariat thought that the number of contracting parties making comment demonstrated a problem, as many of the countries intending to send comments did not so after the meeting.
- Regional workshops had demonstrated the importance of standards in southern Africa. NPPOs should get more involved in making suggestions for topics and getting them on the IPPC standard setting work programme, thereby ensuring that the needs of developing countries are addressed. Many topics already on the work programme are of great value for developing countries. It was also noted that participants from certain countries in that region might be able to fund themselves to attend regional workshops.
- Caution should be exercised when concluding from the results of the participants' evaluation that the current topics on the work programme are not relevant. The evaluation was based on a small number of replies, which might not be representative of the global opinion. The only instrument to decide if a topic is relevant or not is the CPM, in which all members can participate.

[8] 2010_SC_Nov_CRP2

- Whether it was better to have continuity of participants (useful for example if the main objective of such workshops is to contribute comments) or a rotation (if they are used as capacity building in standard setting). One member noted the need to consider whether senior officers or SC members should take part, rather than junior officers. The Secretariat noted that the objective of workshops was originally to assist countries in providing their comments on draft ISPMs.
- Whether comments of regional workshops should be taken into account. The Secretariat noted that official comments should be provided by NPPOs, RPPOs or international organizations, but there is very simple mechanism by which the IPPC contact point can send a letter or message stating that the comments from a specific regional workshop should be accepted as its own. In this case, the regional workshop comments will be accepted as the member's comments.
- The purpose of regional workshops should be clarified. They might not be the right forum for discussing technical standards such as diagnostic protocols and treatments. It should be considered how much they continue to be needed and how frequently these workshops should be held, and whether they are for providing detailed comments or general input in standard setting.

2.4.3 Nominations for the EWG on sea containers and the TPG (members for Spanish and Russian)

28. The Secretariat recalled that a call was made in July 2010 for countries and RPPOs to nominate experts to take part in the EWG on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade* and two members of the TPG for the Spanish and Russian languages. The original deadline was 15 August 2010. It was extended to 30 October 2010 due to several complaints regarding the short timeframe given to provide nominations and to the few responses received.

29. In relation to the EWG on sea containers, the Secretariat informed the SC that 15 nominations had been received, but the Secretariat had not had time to review CVs and propose a selection. This would be done by electronic means. The Secretariat noted that no nominations had been received from the Near East and Africa, and encouraged SC members from these regions to ensure that NPPOs of countries in their regions were aware when the IPPC made calls for experts.

30. The Secretariat gave a brief verbal overview of the nominations for the TPG[9]. There were three nominations for the TPG member for Spanish and three for the TPG member for Russian. The SC recognized that all candidates had very strong CVs. The steward of the TPG had wished to convey some thoughts regarding the presence of SC members on the TPG: the TPG should not become a second SC-7 and it already had two SC members. The standard setting work programme also needed SC members to take stewardships of standards. One member commented that some of the comments from the TPG regarding draft ISPMs appeared to go beyond consideration of terms. The TPG member on the SC noted the terms of reference of the TPG and felt that the TPG worked within those terms of reference. The TPG member supported that there are advantages of having several SC members on the TPG in order to establish a proper link between the two groups.

31. One member did not initially agree in relation to the selection of the Russian language expert to join the TPG. However in the spirit of cooperation, the SC eventually agreed on the selection of a Russian language expert. It was noted that CPM-6 would be the first CPM with Russian translation and that it would not convey a positive message if the SC had not selected the member of the TPG for the Russian language.

32. The Secretariat recalled that it is the task of SC members to inform the candidates from their region who have not been selected.

33. The SC:

[9] 2010_SC_Nov_CRP5

1. *Selected* Ms Melcho and Mr Orlinski as members of the TPG, respectively for the Spanish and Russian languages.

2.5 Update from the Bureau (October 2010)

34. The Secretariat introduced the paper[10]. The standard setting budget for 2010 and work plan had been reviewed and determined to be on track. The Bureau had identified problems with the 2011 IPPC budget. An urgent letter had been sent in October 2010 by the Chairperson of the CPM to contracting parties, RPPOs and FAO country representatives to request contributions to the IPPC Trust Fund by 1 December 2010.

35. In the event that no additional funds were received by 1 December 2010, the Bureau proposed cuts to the standard setting programme, and proposed to maintain only:

- EWG for sea containers (funded by New Zealand)
- TPFF (only one of the TP meetings, since it is fully funded by the IAEA)
- TPPT work by electronic means on treatments for wood packaging material
- SC-7 meeting for two weeks in May in Japan (a SC-7 meeting instead of the SC-25 and a regular SC-7 meeting)
- member consultation
- SC-7 meeting instead of SC-25 in November.

36. Evening sessions at CPM would also be cancelled. The Bureau had asked the Secretariat to consider activities that could be carried out through in-kind contributions and by electronic means.

2.6 Update from the SPTA (October 2010)

37. The Secretariat presented an update from the SPTA[11] and highlighted some points of interest from the SPTA meeting. The SPTA had highlighted the importance of some ISPMs, including those that would help increase the profile of the IPPC, particularly the ISPMs relating to sea containers, air containers and waste.

38. The SC was informed that the SPTA was developing a five-year IPPC strategic framework, aiming at raising the international profile of the IPPC in the non-phytosanitary world, with consideration of issues such as food security, the environment and capacity building. This would be presented to CPM-6 for adoption, and the Secretariat strongly encouraged SC members to review it and provide comments to their CPM representatives as appropriate.

39. The Secretariat reported that it was also developing a strategic plan for standard setting in line with the new IPPC strategic framework and the SC would be consulted on the draft, possibly in January 2011. The Bureau would advise on how to proceed with consultations on this document.

40. One outcome of the SPTA meeting was that the IPPC business plan would be replaced by an IPPC strategic framework, which would be presented to CPM-6 for adoption in 2011. The different areas of activity would have their own strategic frameworks (e.g. implementation, standard setting, communication, capacity building). It was not yet clear whether these would be stand-alone documents or annexes to the IPPC strategic framework. Each area of activity would also have yearly plans and short-term plans for the operation of its programme. The Secretariat noted that it would not be possible to fully develop the standard setting strategic framework before the overall IPPC strategic framework is finalized, and would welcome input from SC members.

41. In June 2010 the Bureau had asked for proposals to accelerate the development of diagnostic protocols, and possibly phytosanitary treatments. A paper had been developed by the Secretariat and reviewed by the TPDP. Some changes to the development of diagnostic protocols had already been

[10] 2010_SC_Nov_47
[11] 2010_SC_Nov_48

implemented (development of protocols in English only and posting on the IPP as soon as the SC approves the diagnostic protocol for member consultation). Other proposals presented in the paper were rejected, such as final approval of protocols by the SC only. The only new proposal accepted was an expert consultation in the preliminary stages of development of diagnostic protocols. The Secretariat noted that other standard setting organizations have different standard development systems, for example with full sponsorship of standards by countries.

42. A discussion on the categorization of IPPC documents was also held. At the moment the standard setting area produces standards and explanatory documents. It had been discussed whether diagnostic protocols were standards or belonged to a different category of documents, but it was decided that they should remain as standards. The issue of different categories of documents for the IPPC was still under discussion and this issue might be raised again.

2.7 Mechanism for electronic discussion and decision-making

43. The Secretariat was investigating possible electronic tools that may be used by various groups, including the SC[12] for undertaking some of the tasks (including virtual facilitation). Some of the options envisaged might be more appropriate for some groups and not others, depending on group size or composition. The Secretariat was also developing a mechanism for implementing the SC *Procedures for conducting discussions and making decisions by electronic means*. The SC had taken four decisions since July 2010 using a survey tool on the IPP. However it was recognized that this system was not optimal and was not interactive enough. It did not allow members to see other members' comments or to modify their comments.

44. The Secretariat noted that the FAO had chosen the SC as a pilot for virtual facilitation. This will facilitate development of a system and will be especially useful as FAO has experience of low technology situations. Consideration will be given to giving access to members using the technology available in FAO national or regional offices.

45. The mechanism for implementing the SC procedures was presented and discussed. It includes a process whereby the Secretariat and SC Chairperson would judge the level of complexity of an issue. Simple issues would be submitted to the survey tool (improved from its current form). Complex issues would be directed to a group discussion forum, before a poll was taken.

46. The SC broadly supported the use of systems to facilitate electronic discussion and decision-making and recognized that they were also necessary in the context of reduced resources. The SC also agreed to the proposed mechanism. However, the SC noted several issues to be considered when developing such electronic discussion and decision-making systems.

47. General issues on using electronic tools:

- The systems chosen should be as straightforward as possible and easy for users. They should also use widely available technology.
- Some guidance should be developed prior to implementing the mechanism. Demonstrations could also be made during future SC meetings. Demonstration was provided to the SC on how to use the current survey tool and individual SC members were provided instruction on how to use the IPP.
- SC members will need to know well in advance which system will be used in order that use be authorized by their system administrators. It is noted that the use of some tools, such as GoogleDocs, is prohibited in some administrations.
- Time zones of the participants should be considered for real-time discussions (e.g. in case of conference calls or video conferences) and there should be consideration of how to use different languages in e-based discussions.

[12] 2010_SC_Nov_38.Rev.1

- Some systems had been previously used and these experiences should be considered (e.g. using GoogleDocs had been difficult for some members of the EWG on plants for planting).

48. Specifically regarding e-decisions:

- Deadlines should be reasonable. For example in the mechanism proposed, if a question needs to be shifted from the "simple" to the "complex" process, there would be only one week to comment in the "complex" process. It was noted that such a switch would hopefully be rare and that a decision to allow for more time for complex decisions would be made by the Chair in consultation with the Secretariat.
- The issue of number of answers needed to take a decision should be considered. The SC thought it might be a problem if tools for electronic discussion and decision-making are used by only a few members and others are not taking part in the discussions and decisions. The Secretariat noted that the current procedures for electronic discussion and decision-making had been previously agreed by the SC, with no response meaning agreement.
- The members should be informed that a decision is needed. The Secretariat noted that members would be informed both by email and the decision would be posted in the SC restricted work area on the IPP, as currently done. Situations where members may not receive notification were outside the control of the Secretariat, for example when members do not notify email changes on the IPP, have full mailboxes, or if their email systems classify the messages as spam. The Secretariat noted that it was developing a better and more flexible tool that could possibly reduce those issues.
- A step-by-step approach should be used to implement the new mechanism and responses should be evaluated. It was noted that it is important that many SC members should actively respond in order to ensure a valid evaluation.
- SC members were encouraged to actively participate in each decision.

49. The SC:

1. *Noted* the Secretariat's recent trial of the survey tool on the IPP to facilitate electronic discussion and decision-making

2. *Noted and encouraged* the Secretariat's intention to conduct further trials of technologies to facilitate electronic discussion and decision-making in the SC and for other standard setting groups such as TPs.

3. *Noted* the SC *Procedures for conducting discussions and making decisions by electronic means* (Appendix 5)

4. *Noted* the Secretariat plans to use the new mechanism (Appendix 6) developed to implement the SC *Procedures for conducting discussions and making decisions by electronic means.*

5. *Agreed* to cooperate and assist the Secretariat in trialling and implementing the new mechanism for SC electronic discussion and decision-making.

6. *Agreed* to review the process of electronic discussion and decision-making via electronic means after appropriate experience.

2.8 Contingency planning

50. In view of the cuts to the standard setting programme presented under agenda items 2.5 and 2.6, the SC held an evening session to discuss priorities for standard setting activities in the event that sufficient financial resources are not received by the Secretariat by 1 December 2010.

51. The Secretariat recalled that the Bureau had allocated resources for 2011 for the following meetings and activities (as also listed under agenda item 2.5): SC-7 to meet in May instead of the SC-

25, the regular SC-7 May meeting, member consultation on draft ISPMs and specifications, EWG on sea containers (externally funded), the TPFF meeting (externally funded), the TPPT to continue to work electronically on wood packaging treatments and the SC-7 to meet in November instead of the full SC-25.

52. The SC discussed strategic issues associated with the funding crisis and identified a number of ways of mobilizing funding, but acknowledged that this was not the mandate of the SC. The SC identified priorities for the standard setting work programme if financial resources become available:

- The SC felt that the highest priority was to have a fully-funded SC-25 meeting in November 2011 (including travel assistance and interpretation) as this is the only body that can recommend draft ISPMs to the CPM. In the event that no travel assistance would be provided to SC-25 members to participate at the November 2011 meeting (according to IPPC funding criteria), the SC decided it did not want the SC-7 to meet instead of the SC and that the November 2011 SC meeting should be cancelled. It was also noted that if the November 2011 SC was to go forward without interpretation, it would have to be either agreed by the CPM-6 or SC members would have to agree to not request interpretation.
- The SC also identified that the CPM evening sessions to discuss draft ISPMs are essential for the adoption of standards. Therefore the next priority was to fund the standard setting evening sessions at CPM-6.
- If further funds became available, the full SC-25 meeting in May 2011 should also be funded.

53. There was a suggestion that if standard setting work was to slow down, there might not be a need to get more specifications approved. The Secretariat reminded the SC that there was only one approved specification for which work on the topic had already begun. He also suggested that if there are approved specifications, offers for funding work on these topics may come in from donors. The SC agreed to move forward at a measured pace.

54. In the event that the SC-7 meets instead of the SC-25 in May 2011, the SC agreed the SC-7, in addition to their normal functions, could be delegated to do the following at that meeting:

– incorporate adjustments from the Technical Panels into work programme subjects.

55. The SC:

1. *Agreed* to use electronic discussion and decision-making to approve the two specifications “Establishment and maintenance of regulated areas upon outbreak detection in fruit fly free areas” and “Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages”,

2. *Agreed* to use electronic discussion and decision-making to approve some specifications for member consultation as previously agreed,

3. *Agreed* to use electronic discussion and decision-making to review and approve the work of the TPs prior to the SC-7 meeting in May 2011,

4. *Recommended* to CPM-6 that the call for topics in July 2011 should be cancelled.

3. DRAFT ISPMS FOR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION TO CPM-6 (2011)

3.1 Draft revised ISPM 7: Phytosanitary certification system

56. The SC received the draft ISPM as revised by the SC-7, a paper from the Technical Consultation amongst RPPOs (TC-RPPOs) on best practices for public officers issuing phytosanitary

certificates, a paper on the scope of the proposed appendix, and TPG recommendations on consistency in the use of terms in the draft ISPM[13].

57. Several members noted that changes to the draft revised ISPM 7 should be limited to what was necessary, as this draft had already gone through member consultation and the SC-7. In particular, they recommended that text not commented on at member consultation or in the SC-7 should not be changed. Other members supported that the text should be improved as much as possible before being presented to CPM, in order to avoid comments at adoption.

58. The main points of discussion and changes were as follows. The paragraph numbers indicated in this section refer to the paragraphs in the revised draft presented to the SC meeting (2010_SC_Nov_07).

- The SC decided to refer to *authorized* instead of *accredited* where delegation of responsibility is mentioned, in particular in the text regarding public officers originating from the CPM-4 decision. This is also consistent with the IPPC, definitions in the glossary and the rest of the draft, and it addresses several comments received through member consultation.
- One member noted that throughout the draft ISPMs 7 and 12, various expressions were used for countries, for example *exporting country*, *country of export*, *country of destination*, *transit country*, *country of certification*, *country of origin*. They should be used consistently and the number of terms reduced if possible. The SC agreed that the expressions to be used for NPPOs are *NPPO of the exporting country* and *NPPO of the importing country*.
- Paragraph 15. It was noted that there was no reference to Article V.1 of the IPPC in the text of this draft ISPM. Reference to Article V.1 (on making arrangements for phytosanitary certification) was added.
- Paragraph 22, 1st indent. The SC specified that the person or office responsible for the phytosanitary certification system is from within the NPPO.
- Paragraph 22, 1st indent. There was confusion of the term "office". It was clarified that office may refer to actual office, i.e. *office of chief plant protection officer*.
- Paragraph 24, indent 9. In addition to investigating notifications of non-compliance, the NPPO should be capable of taking corrective actions on any notification of non-compliance, if appropriate. Text was added to support this.
- Paragraph 24. A last indent was added on ensuring through appropriate procedures the phytosanitary security of consignments after certification (i.e. as per Article IV.2(g) of the IPPC).
- Paragraph 29, 1st sentence. The original text referred to the NPPO being able to authorize non-governmental personnel. One member noted that if the NPPO used non-governmental personnel for some functions, they should be authorized. It was noted that the "may" in this context referred to the possibility to use or not of non-governmental personnel; if these were used, they should be authorized.
- Paragraph 29, last sentence. The text referred to officials not having financial interest in the outcome of certification functions. They should also not have other personal interest and this was added to the text.
- Paragraph 41. The lists of procedures to be documented included cooperation with stakeholders. This should not be an obligation and it was replaced by a statement covering the possibility that NPPOs have documented procedures in place for cooperation with stakeholders.
- Paragraph 45. One member noted that requirements for duration of record-keeping vary between standards, and suggested that this issue be considered by the SC to provide guidance on how this issue should be included in future standards. Another member noted that national laws specify how long records are kept, and the duration indicated in ISPMs should not conflict with national requirements. The SC decided to leave *at least one year* in this paragraph as this

[13] 2010_SC_Nov_07, 2010_SC_Nov_19, 2010_SC_Nov_33, 2010_SC_Nov_36

left open the possibility of keeping records for longer. The issue of bringing consistency between standards in the minimum length of time that records should be kept might be considered at a future meeting.

- Paragraph 46. One member noted that this paragraph created an obligation to keep records for non-compliant consignments for which PCs were not issued. The text was changed to be in line with ISPM 7:1997.
- Paragraph 49, 2nd indent. The meaning of management practices in relation to pest status and geographical distribution was considered unclear and not needed; it was deleted.
- Paragraph 49, 3rd indent. The text stated that NPPOs should have operational procedures including for responding to requests from exporters. One member noted that this would place a responsibility on the NPPO, and it is for the NPPO to decide how to organize communication with stakeholders. This was deleted.
- Paragraph 51, last sentence. *Notification of interceptions* was changed to *notifications of non-compliance* as *non-compliance* was a defined term.
- Paragraph 51, last sentence and paragraph 54. There were various views about the issue of *alternative contact points* as the Secretariat reminded the SC that the IPPC identifies a single contact for all communication the *contact point*. The SC considered useful that other persons might be nominated by NPPOs as contacts for specific purposes, and an alternate contact identified to deal with non-compliance. The SC finally decided to use the term *alternative points for contact*.

Discussion on the appendix to ISPM 7

59. The steward for the revision of ISPM 7 recalled that the EWG, and subsequently the SC in May 2009, had recognized that guidance should be given for public officers in relation to issuance of certificates. The paper from the TC-RPPOs on best practices for public officers had been considered as the basis for this appendix. In further discussion, the SC-7 had identified two options for the scope of the appendix, either specific guidance regarding the qualification of inspectors involved in issuance of phytosanitary certificates, or guidelines for the authorization of public officers by NPPOs. The steward proposed that the appendix should be limited to guidelines for the authorization of public officers by NPPOs and that the appendix be developed by a drafting group.

60. The SC first agreed that guidance was needed and the appendix should be developed. However the SC also agreed that adoption of the revised ISPM 7 was very important and the development of the appendix should not slow adoption of the revised ISPM 7. A few members were concerned that mentioning only a title in the draft ISPM 7 or proposing a scope might slow down the approval of the draft revised ISPM 7 by CPM. The Secretariat noted that there had been a precedent with ISPM 15, when an empty appendix was agreed to.

61. The SC decided that the draft revised ISPM 7 would be presented for adoption with only an appendix title. The appendix would be considered to remain on the work programme, as part of the revision of ISPM 7, and the SC did not believe that the appendix should be added as a new topic on the work programme, but the CPM would be informed that work on this appendix would continue.

62. The SC recognized that while the topic of the appendix was very important, there was no rush to complete it. Given the current financial situation, no additional meetings could be planned for 2011. In addition, there are other important topics on the work programme for which draft ISPMs will be presented to the SC in May 2011 prior to member consultation. As a face-to-face meeting was not possible in the immediate future, the SC suggested that development of the appendix would be attempted by electronic means in the first instance.

63. The SC discussed the composition of the working group and concluded that it would be composed of the steward of ISPM 7 (Mr Sakamura, Japan) and three SC members, Mr Bakak (Cameroon), Mr Rossi (Argentina) and Mr Unger (Germany). One representative from EPPO, NAPPO, COSAVE and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community would also be invited to participate.

64. The SC discussed the scope and content of the appendix and gave guidance to the drafting group to limit the appendix to guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates. The SC noted that the appendix may cover basic needs regarding facilities, resources, authorization, proficiency verification, training etc. which NPPOs should have access to in order to ensure that a public officer can meet the requirements of ISPM 7.

65. The SC:

1. *Approved* the draft revised ISPM 7 for submission to CPM-6 (Appendix 7).

2. *Agreed* to the following title for Appendix 1 of the draft revised ISPM 7: *Guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates.*

3. *Established* a working group to develop the text of the appendix based on the scope and content discussed in paragraph 64 above and on the paper from the TC-RPPOs (2010_SC_Nov_19).

4. *Decided* that work would be attempted by electronic means in the first instance.

5. *Informed* the CPM that further work is needed on Appendix 1 of the draft revised ISPM 7: *Guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates*, and that this portion of the revision of ISPM 7 will remain on the work programme.

3.2 Draft revised ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates

66. The SC received the draft, steward's comments and TPG recommendations on consistency in the use of terms[14]. The steward introduced the main changes to the draft ISPM.

67. The SC reviewed the text and agreed to changes for consistency and content. The main points of discussion are mentioned below. The paragraph numbers referred to in this report are reference to paragraphs in the revised draft presented to the SC meeting (2010_SC_Nov_08).

- The SC agreed and modified relevant text to reflect the fact that electronic phytosanitary certificates are phytosanitary certificates.
- Footnote 1 states that the term "phytosanitary certificates" is used to cover both phytosanitary certificates for export and for re-export. Consequently the wording "phytosanitary certificate for export or phytosanitary certificate for re-export" was simplified to "phytosanitary certificates" in many places, except where first mentioned (i.e. scope and outline of requirements) and where it was important for clarity (e.g. paragraph 37, 3rd sentence).
- One member was concerned that the draft did not sufficiently explain what electronic phytosanitary certificates were, which might hinder understanding of the standard. The text made statements about the types of certificates but gave few details, and the appendix on electronic certification would not be developed soon. In addition, electronic phytosanitary certificates were not mentioned in all sections, e.g. not under alterations but under fraudulent phytosanitary certificates. It was noted that the text differentiated between paper and electronic phytosanitary certificates where necessary to highlight specific differences or safeguards.
- The SC discussed whether the text should refer to phytosanitary certification or phytosanitary certificates. It was agreed that when it refers to the whole system leading to the issuance of certificates, the text should use phytosanitary certification.
- One member suggested that *NPPO of the importing country* should become *NPPO of the country of import*. It was noted that *NPPO of the importing country* was consistent with use in other ISPMs, and the text was adjusted accordingly.

14 2010_SC_Nov_08, 2010_SC_Nov_50, 2010_SC_Nov_34

- A proposal was made to transfer all text on re-export to a separate section for clarity. However, due to the amount of reorganization needed for this and the fact that the reorganization was not essential, the member withdrew the proposal.
- Paragraph 28. The term processed was discussed. The SC agreed that the term related to its meaning in ISPM 32 and a cross-reference was added.
- One member suggested modifying *country of origin* to *country of export*. Country of origin is where the consignment gets its phytosanitary status. The issue is not where the plants were grown but from which country they were exported. The SC recognized that this is normally the same so the change was made in certain cases, but where *country of origin* aided in understanding the concepts, the change was not made.
- Paragraph 37, 3rd sentence. All pages of attachments should bear the number of the phytosanitary certificate.
- Paragraph 38 and 39. The TPG had proposed deletion of paragraph 39 as the text was already in paragraph 32. One member noted that the paragraph was needed to mention the difference in the mode of issuance. It was also important to say that electronic phytosanitary certificates can be used only where agreed upon between NPPOs. The paragraph was maintained but modified, and the title of the section changed.
- Paragraph 40. The technical details of electronic phytosanitary certificates given in this paragraph were deleted as they might become out-of-date in a few years. Reference to UN/CEFACT was moved to Appendix 1.
- Paragraph 45. It was recognized that the NPPO of the exporting country can restrict the validity of phytosanitary certificates after issuance and prior to export, but some rewording was needed.
- Paragraph 46. This paragraph provided useful guidance for NPPOs on criteria to take into account when determining the duration of validity and the SC decided that this paragraph should not be deleted as suggested by one member. The SC envisaged that likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export be replaced by phytosanitary security of the consignment. However, phytosanitary security covers both infestation and integrity, and it might not be appropriate to cover integrity here.
- Paragraphs 51 to 53. The text was simplified as the current wording is confusing. Two main situations were identified: replacement in lieu of returned documents and replacement in lieu of lost or unreturnable documents. The ISPM is mostly addressed to the exporting country. If the consignment has reached the importing country and there are issues, the importing country will take action on a bilateral basis.
- Paragraph 73. A statement was added on certificates being issues by public officers only, as this is an important consideration on the issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Although this is already covered by ISPM 7, it would be useful to mention it here as it is a critical element.
- Paragraphs 78 and 79 were reworded and reorganized for clarity.
- Paragraph 124. It is noted that “Phytosanitary requirements” is a quote of the certifying statement in the model phytosanitary certificates in the IPPC and cannot be changed to *phytosanitary import requirements*, which is the term used normally.
- Paragraph 132. When an exporter requests the NPPO to include additional official phytosanitary information on phytosanitary certificates, there should not be a requirement that the NPPO of the exporting country should know phytosanitary import requirements of all the subsequent importing countries. This paragraph was therefore modified.
- Paragraph 133. This related to a very specific case where several additional declarations are needed on the phytosanitary certificates if needed by different countries of destination. The paragraph was considered covered in other places and deleted.
- Paragraph 138. It was proposed that “treatment” here relates specifically to post-harvest treatment and should be reworded. However, the SC thought this might be too limiting; there might be cases where treatments applied before harvest should be mentioned, for example as part of a systems approach.

- Paragraph 186. One member suggested deleting this appendix. However, it was felt that countries should be encouraged to use harmonized wording when requiring additional declarations, and those in the appendix are examples. The text was adjusted.
- Paragraph 187. Deletion of "soil or other" was proposed, as the definition for additional declaration includes the wording "in relation to regulated pests". On the other hand it was noted that the additional declaration is the only place on the phytosanitary certificate where statements for specific situations, such as soil freedom, can be made. Additional declarations for soil freedom are common practice. Soil is included in Article 1 of the IPPC and is a major pathway. The SC decided to leave soil as an example and request the TPG to consider revision of the definition of *additional declaration*.
- Paragraph 190. One member proposed to replace the term "absent" with "not known to occur" as absence is difficult to determine without surveys. However, "absent" is the term in ISPM 8 and revision of this ISPM is on the work programme. The SC modified the text to *absent/not known to occur*.

68. The SC:

1. *Approved* the draft revised ISPM 12 for submission to CPM-6 (Appendix 8).

2. *Added* "additional declaration" to the standard setting work programme as a subject, specifically *requesting* the TPG to consider revising the definition of this term.

3.3 Draft Appendix to ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae): Fruit fly trapping

69. The SC received the draft and compiled comments made 14 days prior to CPM-5[15]. The steward of the TPFF recalled that the draft had been presented to CPM-5 for adoption. 85 comments were received 14 days prior to CPM. The CPM recommended:

- that the steward and the TPFF work expeditiously, considering only the 85 comments submitted 14 days prior to CPM-5, to revise the draft for presentation to the November 2010 SC meeting,
- that the draft will maintain its format as an appendix,
- that the SC considers waiving the 100-day member consultation, and
- that the draft be submitted for adoption at CPM-6.

70. The steward of the draft ISPM (Mr Enkerlin) noted that most of the 85 comments submitted prior to CPM-5 (CPM 2010/INF/16 and CPM 2010/CRP/1) were incorporated. 21 comments were not incorporated exactly as presented. Some were modified and incorporated, others were discussed and not incorporated by the TPFF, such as some editorials which were not agreed to. He noted that only nine substantive and technical comments were not incorporated.

71. The Chairperson and the steward of the TPFF noted that, as directed by CPM-5, discussion should focus on the 85 comments presented prior to CPM-5. The SC incorporated a few consistency changes to make sure IPPC language was used (e.g. *pest status* (glossary term) instead of *phytosanitary status* or *pest situation*; *surveys* instead of *trapping surveys*; *pest* instead of *pest population* in the description of pest status, consistent with ISPMs).

72. One member noted that *Bactrocera passiflorae* and *B. trilineola*, which are of importance to the Pacific region, should be included in Table 1. The steward of the draft noted that Table 1 gave examples but was not intending to be all inclusive. Some species of importance for the Pacific region were covered, but also apply to other regions, and the two species proposed might be very specific to the Pacific region.

[15] 2010_SC_Nov_35, 2010_SC_Nov_49

73. The SC discussed the comments that had not been incorporated. The major points of discussion (numbers refer to the comment number in document CPM 2010/INF/16) are indicated below:

- Comment 1 (COSAVE) recommended referencing this appendix in ISPM 30 as well as ISPM 26 because trapping is used in any scenario for fruit flies and could be relevant for many standards. The TPFF recommended to leave the appendix where it is for the time being and will consider this change in future when making recommendations for restructuring fruit fly ISPMs and appendices. The SC agreed to this approach.
- Comment 4 (Australia). Changes proposed to Table 4a had not been incorporated fully (anotating trap types and attractant abbreviations). The steward agreed that these should be done and the Secretariat would make the change.
- Comment 15 (COSAVE) recommended removing all text on pest situations and survey types (item 1). The steward did not agree because deleting this section would affect the understanding of the whole appendix including Tables 4 (a-f). The TPFF agreed with the steward and recommended retaining the information on pest situations and survey types. The SC agreed to this approach.
- Comment 20 (COSAVE) had proposed deletion of section 2 on trapping scenarios. The steward of the draft ISPM noted that this section gave important information on survey types. The section was reworded, partly implementing comment 20.
- Comment 22 (Australia). The SC accepted this comment, i.e. moved paragraph 2 and Table 1 to section 3.1.
- Comment 26 (Japan). The SC agreed to the addition of *Rhagoletis indifferens* to Tables 1, 2a and 2b.
- Comment 36 (Australia) suggested 4-28 weeks for the field longevity of liquid cuelure instead of 4-8 weeks. It was noted that 28 weeks would be a long longevity for such liquid formulation, which does not have slow release or products added to increase the longevity. The proposed 28 weeks referred to a specific case and the footnote to the table provided the options for NPPOs to qualify the longer use of the attractant. There was no change proposed as this issue was addressed by the current footnote to the table.
- Comments 38 and 39 (Thailand and COSAVE). These comments suggested using a generic reference to the recommended dose for torula tablets and borax concentrations. As this is a technical appendix it was felt useful to keep the specific recommendation in relation to torula tablets. In addition, the steward pointed out that a 6% borax concentration was considered too high and could alter the composition of the attractant and impact its effectiveness.
- Comment 39. *Annex* would be replaced by *Appendix*, and the Secretariat would check the whole text to verify if other such changes were needed.
- Comment 39, second part, suggested that the mention that many types of insect being caught in the red sphere traps should be deleted or added to all traps. The steward noted that this trap does not contain an attractant; it relies on visual attraction and attracts a large range of insects. When an attractant is added to a trap, the number of non-target insects trapped decreases. Therefore the statement is not so applicable to other traps, which are used in combination with an attractant (e.g. using yellow sticky traps with an attractant would make the trap species-specific).
- Comment 41 (Thailand). The steward and the TPFF disagreed with adding an additional Steiner trap recommended by Thailand because there are already three examples of this type of trap in the ISPM. Instead, additional text was added indicating that there are other types of Steiner Traps apart from the ones described in the appendix. The SC agreed with this approach.
- Comment 42 (USA). It was suggested that the two traps have not been evaluated. However, evidence states the contrary.
- Comment 46 (Australia). It was suggested to eliminate text discussing the use of food in host trees to attract flies as it may compete with the trap, but this text was retained as it was felt that it did not conflict.

- Comment 51 (COSAVE) suggested to eliminate specific directions on trap servicing but it was felt that this appendix requires more technical details than ISPM 26 and there was over 40 years of experience used to establish these specific criteria.
- Comment 56 (COSAVE). This text refers specifically to suppression and the suggestion to include eradication was not felt appropriate.
- Comment 64 (COSAVE) suggested to delete footnotes 4 and 5, and part of footnote 6 dealing with female/male trap ratios, but it was necessary to maintain this detailed guidance for proper understanding of table 4d. The ratios mentioned are used in operational programmes as common practice.

74. The SC:

1. *Approved* the draft Appendix to ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) on *Fruit fly trapping* for adoption at CPM-6 (Appendix 9).

3.4 Review of adopted ISPMs and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review of TPG recommendations on ink amendments for consistency in ISPM 5

75. The Secretariat introduced the document[16] and summarized TPG activities in relation to consistency in the use of terms in adopted ISPMs. At its recent meeting the TPG had proposed ink amendments to ISPM 5. A TPG member recalled the understanding of the decision on *and/or* agreed by the SC in November 2009: "Usually, "and/or" can be replaced by "or", without loss of meaning. "Or" means that both options can apply at the same time or either of the options can apply. Only when a sentence reads either …. or …, does it mean that both options cannot occur at the same time", i.e. or meaning "A" or "B" or "A and B".

76. Several members disagreed to the change proposed for "and/or" in definitions containing the expression "introduction and/or spread" and that "and/or" should be changed to "or".

77. The SC had a long debate on the wording "introduction and/or spread" and what change should be applied. One member believed that the "and/or" should not be replaced in relation to this expression, and it might not be possible to make such a change in definitions. It was noted that the meaning might change with translation. It was also noted that the definition in the convention uses and/or, and the benefit to changing and/or was questioned. The SC requested the TPG to reconsider these issues, as well as the change proposed to the definition for kiln-drying.

78. The SC agreed to ink amendments proposed except rows 3, 4, 5 and 6 (*kiln-drying*, *phytosanitary measure*, *phytosanitary regulation*, *plant quarantine*) of the table in section 3 on "and/or".

79. The SC:

1. *Approved* ink amendments of ISPM 5 to be presented to CPM-6 to be noted (Appendix 10).

2. *Requested* the TPG to consider the definitions of *kiln-drying*, *phytosanitary measure*, *phytosanitary regulation* and *plant quarantine* in relation to the use of "and/or" (already on the work programme as subject).

[16] 2010_SC_Nov_32

3.5 Revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade: Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material

80. The SC received the revised Annex 1 to ISPM 15 and background information for the changes[17]. The Secretariat noted that the revision of ISPM 15 adopted in 2009 and its Annex 1 allow for the description of guidelines for applying heat treatments. In addition, subsequent to adoption the information on methyl bromide in the text and the annex contained a discrepancy in the methyl bromide CT calculation and there was a proposal to adjust this in Annex 1. The TPFQ had felt that the text proposed was not complicated or controversial, and had decided to present it to the SC for consideration to send it directly to CPM. The steward of the draft took part in the discussion through a teleconference. He explained that the text represented the minimum requirements for carrying out heat treatment in the most commonly used heat treatment chambers.

81. The SC considered it necessary to give guidance on how to perform heat treatment and several members supported presenting the text to CPM. However, several other members disagreed and expressed two main concerns:

- Regarding procedures, the SC considered appropriate that the text be submitted to member consultation, so all contracting parties may comment on the draft. These members expressed the opinion that the proposed text generated additional obligations with regard to heat treatment, which needed to be assessed. Although other SC members proposed that comments could be made 14 days prior to CPM, the Chairperson noted that it would not be acceptable to present a text to CPM knowing that it would generate many comments.
- Regarding the technical content, the only requirement for heat treatment in ISPM 15:2009 is that temperature reaches 56 °C at the core for at least 30 min. One member noted that some specific elements in the draft are not necessary under all conditions, and the text should separate the elements that belong to systems where temperature measurement occurs in the chamber from those that apply to systems where the core temperature of the wood is measured. The steward agreed. The new proposal in the footnote for methyl bromide treatments was also questioned.

82. The SC was informed that the outcome of the TPPT and TPFQ discussions would lead to a microwave treatment and a sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment of wood packaging material being presented to the SC for approval for member consultation. It might be possible to present these treatments together with the revision of Annex 1 as a package for member consultation.

83. The steward noted that some scientific publications indicate heat resistance of *Agrilus planipennis* (emerald ash borer), and this might be worrying for NPPOs using ISPM 15:2009 as they might conclude that ISPM 15:2009 had failed. However, the International Forestry Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG) had discussed such papers at its recent meeting and concluded that the results had not been obtained using treatments as described in ISPM 15, but resulted from incorrect application of treatments or treatment failure. There is a great need to improve the technical guidance for applying the treatment and to give NPPOs the necessary information for the oversight of the application of heat treatment. Additional guidance in Annex 1 and in the revised explanatory document for ISPM 15:2009 would help.

84. In relation to the sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment, the TPPT had produced a partial schedule where the data presented supported efficacy for the treatment between 15 and 17.9 °C and over 30 °C. This limited temperature range may prove to be impractical in many situations; however it was noted that this treatment is theoretically practical and would be an alternative to methyl bromide. The company that had done the research had invested significant resources and may be willing to undertake further research to allow for additional temperatures to be added to the schedule if this limited range of sulfuryl fluoride fumigation treatment is accepted by the SC. If the treatment was not

[17] 2010_SC_Nov_26, 2010_SC_Nov_44

progressed and no positive signal was received, the steward noted that the company might not be willing to continue its investigations.

85. The Secretariat informed the SC that the TPFQ was satisfied with the proposed schedule for the microwave treatment, but noted that there were two main outstanding issues. The first was the correct name of the treatment (microwave irradiation treatment or dielectric process). The second issue related to the time of dosage application. The treatment schedule was 60 °C for 1 minute, but an important part of the standard was that this temperature in the core was reached within 30 minutes.

86. The SC:

1. *Decided* that it would not be appropriate to send this document directly to CPM without member consultation.

2. *Decided* that SC members would send comments to the Secretariat by 30 November and that the steward of the draft would consider comments and propose a redraft by 15 December, which would be presented to the SC in May 2011.

4. DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS

87. The Secretariat noted that the draft specification on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade* had been approved at the last meeting. The topic of the proposed standard had the potential to affect many stakeholders around the world and there was a need to engage stakeholders internationally. This issue will also raise the profile of the IPPC. The Bureau and the SPTA had discussed the topic and agreed on the need for a communication strategy to aid in the development and implementation of the standard. An IPP-based forum had been established giving an overview of the scope of the ISPM and providing a forum for stakeholders. This forum would be moderated by the Secretariat. Stakeholders will have the possibility to post relevant documents and have discussions under several topics. A news item about this IPP-based forum will be sent to NPPOs, RPPOs and international organizations. It will also ask them to identify relevant material. The information available on the forum will be summarized in preparation for the EWG, and major concerns presented to the group. SC members welcomed this initiative in view of the future importance of this standard.

4.1 Draft specification: Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts

88. This draft specification was presented for review of member comments and approval by the SC[18]. The steward presented the draft and the modifications made as a result of the comments.

89. One member wondered whether the issue of invasive alien species should be covered (in both the air container and waste ISPMs) as they are covered by the task on environmental impact. The Secretariat noted that mentioning them would help increase the profile of the IPPC in this area.

90. There was discussion on whether guidance should be provided to other organizations (e.g. airlines or airport authorities) in addition to NPPOs. The SC agreed that guidance would be primarily addressed to NPPOs, but other international organizations may also use that guidance. The Secretariat informed the SC that the International Air Transport Association (IATA) has developed guidance for airlines, including on welfare of animals, and in informal discussions had indicated that similar guidance could possibly be provided for phytosanitary purposes. The SC also concluded after an in-depth discussion that the development of specific guidelines addressed to NPPOs and other relevant organizations should be included in the list of tasks.

91. The SC:

[18] 2010_SC_Nov_42, 2010_SC_Nov_30

1. *Approved* the specification for *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts* as revised in the meeting (Appendix 11).

4.2 Draft specification: Framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures

92. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.3 Draft specification: Minimizing the risk of quarantine pests associated with stored products in international trade

93. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.4 Draft specification: Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities

94. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.5 Draft specification: Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages[19]

95. Due to the importance of this topic, the Chairperson proposed that the SC would attempt to approve this specification by electronic means. The steward noted that it had been discussed and agreed to under agenda item 4.1 to add a reference to invasive alien species in the scope of this specification (see paragraph 89).

96. The SC:

1. *Agreed* that it would cooperate to approve the specification *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages* through electronic means (see agenda item 2.8).

4.6 Draft specification: Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit fly

97. This draft specification was presented for approval for member consultation[20] and the Secretariat highlighted that it was urgently required for the next TPFF meeting in August 2011. The steward of the TPFF explained that the proposed text will provide guidance to exporting countries on activities to be undertaken in case of an outbreak in a pest free area (PFA), and to importing countries on options they may implement with the aim of harmonizing what different importing countries might require from the exporting country in such a case.

98. ISPM 26 uses the terms *infested area* and *affected area* in relation to outbreaks within PFAs, and using the glossary term *regulated area* in this context might cause confusion as it may also refer to the whole PFA. The use of *regulated area* in this draft specification refers to part of the PFA in which there is an outbreak. The SC agreed to process the draft with *regulated area* in the title and the draft, but added a task for the TPFF to consider the use of regulated area versus infested area or affected area.

99. The draft was proposed as a supplement to Annex 1 (*Guidelines on corrective actions plans*) of ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* (*Tephritidae*)). The SC supported that it should be developed as a separate annex. Annex 1 gave guidance on corrective actions leading to reinstatement of PFAs and Annex 2 would give guidance on what to do in an infested area to continue with the production and export, i.e. establishment and maintenance of a regulated area within the PFA in case of an outbreak. One member noted that the scope should also mention how these areas can be "terminated" once the outbreak has been controlled, which is not fully addressed in ISPM 26.

[19] 2010_SC_Nov_21, 2010_SC_Nov_20
[20] 2010_SC_Nov_22

100. The SC:

1. *Approved* the draft specification *Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit fly* for member consultation as revised in the meeting (Appendix 12).

2. *Agreed* that it would cooperate in the final approval of the specification *Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit fly* through electronic means (see agenda item 2.8).

4.7 Draft specification: Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM No. 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)

101. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.8 Draft Spec: Revision of ISPM 4, Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas

102. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.9 Draft specification: International movement of seed[21]

103. Given the importance of this ISPM, the Chairperson proposed that the draft specification for *International movement of seed* be sent for member consultation at the same time as the fruit fly specification (agenda item 4.6). She proposed that SC members send comments to the steward before 12 November 2010 (copying the Secretariat), that the steward considers comments by 19 November 2010, and that an electronic decision process is notified on 22 November 2010 and close on 26 November 2010 (The SC agreed to waive the normal three-week duration for electronic decisions). The steward of the ISPM would then consider comments and the two specifications would be sent for member consultation.

104. The SC:

1. *Agreed* to send the specification for *International movement of seed* for member consultation by electronic means as summarized above.

105. The SC agreed to the principle of draft specifications for member consultation being processed electronically. The Secretariat would process the specifications to be finalized prior to member consultation at a measured pace and the process would be reviewed as provided under agenda item 2.7.

4.10 Draft specification: International movement of cut flowers and foliage

106. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.11 Draft specification: Revision of ISPM 8, Determination of pest status in an area

107. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.12 Draft specification: Revision of ISPM 6, Guidelines for surveillance normal priority

108. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

4.13 Draft specification: Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood

109. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

[21] 2010_SC_Nov_23, 2010_SC_Nov_43

4.14 Draft specification: Biological control for forest pests

110. Items deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

5. TECHNICAL PANELS: URGENT UPDATES AND DECISIONS

111. The Secretariat indicated that the work of TPs will be reported upon at the May 2011 SC. The SC had agreed under agenda item 2.8 to use electronic communication to review and approve the work of the TPs prior to the SC-7 meeting in May 2011 (if no additional resources became available and the SC-25 could not meet).

6. STANDARD SETTING WORK PROGRAMME

6.1 Update on the standard setting work programme

112. The SC reviewed the standard setting work programme and the modifications proposed[22]. Subjects were proposed for addition by the TPG and TPPT. It was noted that TPPT subjects will now be added to the work programme after a valid submission has been recognised by the TPPT. In the past subjects were only added to the work programme after recommendation to the SC for member consultation.

113. The addition of revision of ISPM 9, in particular the sections on surveillance in relation to fruit flies, was an outstanding point from the April 2010 SC meeting. The SC decided to not add this revision to the work programme.

114. The Secretariat reported on further adjustments to the work programme as presented to the SC:

- *additional declaration* as subject under TPG (as decided in agenda item 3.2)
- correction of minor errors on specification numbers or dates
- deletion of subjects for TPPT in rows 97, 98 and possibly 109
- addition of two phytosanitary treatments (cold treatment for peach fruit fly in citrus, guava and mango; cold treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly in citrus, guava and mango).

115. The SC:

1. *Agreed* to changes in the work programme as presented in Appendix 13.

6.2 Adjustments to stewards

116. Regarding the steward for the topic *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade*, the main steward had resigned and the backup steward would be taking the lead. Due to the importance of this standard and following discussions in the Bureau and SPTA, a member from the Bureau (Mr Ashby) would take the role of backup steward in the development of this standard.

117. The SC decided to keep the stewardship of the topic *Regulating stored products in international trade* vacant until further work can start. A steward for the draft supplement to ISPM 5 on *Terminology of the Montreal Protocol in relation to the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms of the IPPC* would be proposed by the TPG at a later stage.

118. The SC reviewed and made modifications to stewards for draft ISPMs. The stewards are indicated in the work programme in Appendix 13.

[22] 2010_SC_Nov_45

7. OTHER BUSINESS

7.1 Categorization of commodities

119. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

7.2 Proposal for technical manual

120. Item deferred to a future SC meeting (see agenda item 7.3).

7.3 Agenda items deferred to future SC meeting

121. The agenda items below were deferred to a future SC meeting. As per the decision under agenda item 4, some specifications to be finalized prior to member consultation will be processed under the electronic decision system.

Draft specifications for review of member comments and approval by the SC

- Framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures[23]
- Minimizing the risk of quarantine pests associated with stored products in international trade[24]
- Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities[25]

Draft specifications for approval for member consultation

- Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM No. 20: *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*)[26]
- Revision of ISPM 4: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* [27]
- International movement of cut flowers and foliage[28]
- Revision of ISPM 8: *Determination of pest status in an area*[29]
- Revision of ISPM 6: *Guidelines for surveillance normal priority*[30]
- Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood
- Biological control for forest pests

Other items

- Categorization of commodities[31]
- Proposal for technical manual[32]

7.4 Review of the standard setting calendar

122. The Secretariat presented the standard setting calendar[33] and noted two changes to dates: the June 2011 Bureau meeting will now be on 6-10 June, and the November 2011 SC-25 on 7-11 November 2011.

[23] 2010_SC_Nov_09, 2010_SC_Nov_10, 2010_SC_Nov_11
[24] 2010_SC_Nov_12, 2010_SC_Nov_13
[25] 2010_SC_Nov_29, 2010_SC_Nov_37
[26] 2010_SC_Nov_39
[27] 2010_SC_Nov_28
[28] 2010_SC_Nov_14
[29] 2010_SC_Nov_25
[30] 2010_SC_Nov_27
[31] 2010_SC_Nov_15, 2010_SC_Nov_16, 2010_SC_Nov_17
[32] 2010_SC_Nov_18
[33] 2010_SC_Nov_31

7.5 Date and venue of the next SC meeting

123. The SC/SC-7 May 2011 meetings are planned for 2-6 May/9-13 May 2011. The 2011 November SC meeting is planned for 7-11 November 2011.

7.6 Evaluation of the meeting processes

124. Few remarks were made. SC members generally felt useful that the agenda and list of documents indicate both agenda numbers and document numbers. One member appreciated that the SC did not embark on detailed rewording of the specifications considered prior to member consultation.

7.7 Adoption of the report

125. The SC adopted the report.

7.8 Close

126. The Chairperson thanked the participants for their contributions, the IPPC Secretariat, the interpreters and FAO staff involved in the meeting. The Chairperson closed the meeting.

APPENDIX 1: AGENDA

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER (PREPARED BY)
1. Meeting logistics and arrangements	--	
1.1 Opening of the meeting	--	LARSON
1.2 Local Information	2010_SC_Nov_04	LARSON
1.3 Election of the Rapporteur	--	CHARD
1.4 Review and adoption of agenda	2010_SC_Nov_01	CHARD
1.5 Documents list	2010_SC_Nov_02	LARSON
1.6 Participants List	2010_SC_Nov_03	LARSON
2. Report and Updates		
2.1 Report of the SC April 2010	2010_SC_Nov_05	CHARD
2.2 Report of the SC7 May 2010	2010_SC_Nov_06	HOLTZHAUSEN
2.3 Summary of SC e-decisions since the SC meeting April 2010	2010_SC_Nov_40	HAMILTON
2.4 Report from Secretariat	2010_SC_Nov_41	LARSON
2.4.1 Online comment systems	2010_SC_Nov_24	DUBON
2.4.2 Report on regional workshops for draft ISPMs	CRP2	PERALTA
2.4.3 Nominations for the EWG on sea containers and the TPG (members for Spanish and Russian)	CRP5	LARSON
2.5 Update from Bureau (October 2010)	2010_SC_Nov_47	LARSON
2.6 Update from SPTA (October 2010)	2010_SC_Nov_48	LARSON
2.7 Mechanism for electronic discussion and decision-making	2010_SC_Nov_38 Rev1	HAMILTON
2.8 Contingency planning	CRP1	
3. DRAFT ISPMS for review and recommendation to CPM-6 (2011):		
3.1 Draft revised ISPM 7: Phytosanitary certification system ▪ Steward: Motoi SAKAMURA, high priority ▪ MC June 2009, SC7 May 2010	2010_SC_Nov_07	HOLTZHAUSEN (SC7) / SAKAMURA
▪ For reference purposes: compiled member comments with steward's responses on draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 7: Export certification system are posted in the SC7 May 2010 restricted work area (https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=216082&no_cache=1&L=0).	Document from SC7 May 2010 restricted work area	SAKAMURA
▪ TC RPPOs (2008) document on Best practices for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates	2010_SC_Nov_19	SAKAMURA
▪ Scope of proposed Appendix to ISPM 7	2010_SC_Nov_36	SAKAMURA
▪ TPG – recommendations on consistency – draft ISPM 7	2010_SC_Nov_33	HEDLEY
3.2 Draft revised ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates ▪ Steward: Motoi SAKAMURA, high priority ▪ MC June 2009, SC7 May 2010	2010_SC_Nov_08	HOLTZHAUSEN (SC7) / SAKAMURA
▪ For reference purposes: compiled member comments with steward's responses on draft ISPM: Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 12: Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates are posted in the SC7 May 2010 restricted work area (https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=216082&no_cache=1&L=0).	Document from SC7 May 2010 restricted work area	SAKAMURA

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER (PREPARED BY)
▪ Steward's comments on Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 12: Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates (2010_SC_Nov_08)	2010_SC_Nov_50	SAKAMURA
▪ TPG – recommendations on consistency – draft ISPM 12	2010_SC_Nov_34	HEDLEY
▪ Proposed Rearrangement of re-export section of the review of ISPM 12	CRP4	
3.3 Draft Appendix to ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*): Fruit fly trapping ▪ Steward: Walther ENKERLIN, high priority ▪ MC June 2008, SC7 May 2009, SC Nov 2009, CPM5 March 2010, TPFF October 2010	2010_SC_Nov_35	ALIAGA (TPFF)
▪ Compiled comments from 14 days prior to CPM-5 (2010)	2010_SC_Nov_49	
▪ Steward's comments on Appendix to ISPM 26 on fruit fly trapping	CRP3 Rev1	
3.4 Review of adopted ISPMs and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review. TPG recommendations on ink amendments for consistency in ISPM 5. ▪ Steward: John HEDLEY, high priority ▪ TPG October 2010	2010_SC_Nov_32	HEDLEY
3.5 Revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15 (Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade): Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material. ▪ Steward: Thomas SCHRODER, high priority ▪ TPFQ September 2010	2010_SC_Nov_26	(TPFQ)
▪ TPFQ – Proposed changes to Annex 1 of ISPM 15	2010_SC_Nov_44	LARSON
4. SPECIFICATIONS:	--	--
Draft specifications for review of member comments & approval by SC	--	--
4.1 Draft Spec: Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts ▪ Steward: Jens UNGER, high priority, CPM requested urgent ▪ MC June 2010	2010_SC_Nov_42	UNGER
▪ Compiled member comments (including Stewart comments)	2010_SC_Nov_30	
4.2 Draft Spec: Framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures ▪ Steward: Julie ALIAGA, high priority ▪ MC December 2009, Deferred from April SC 2010	2010_SC_Nov_09	ALIAGA
▪ Compiled comments (including Stewart comments)	2010_SC_Nov_10	
▪ Notes from steward for consideration by the SC	2010_SC_Nov_11	
4.3 Draft Spec: Minimizing the risk of quarantine pests associated with stored products in international trade ▪ Steward: VACANT (formerly Safwat EL HADDAD), normal priority ▪ MC: First January2006, Second December 2009, Deferred from April SC 2010	2010_SC_Nov_12	VACANT
▪ Compiled Comments (including Stewart comments)	2010_SC_Nov_13	
4.4 Draft Spec: Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities ▪ Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST, normal priority ▪ MC June 2010	2010_SC_Nov_29	FOREST
▪ Compiled member comments (including Stewart comments)	2010_SC_Nov_37	
4.5 Draft Spec: Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages ▪ Steward: David PORRITT, normal priority ▪ MC June 2010	2010_SC_Nov_21	PORRITT

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER (PREPARED BY)
▪ Compiled member comments (including Stewart comments)	2010_SC_Nov_20	
Draft specifications for approval for member consultation	--	--
4.6 Draft Spec: Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit fly ▪ Steward: Jaime GONZALEZ, normal priority, urgently needed for next TPFF meeting	2010_SC_Nov_22	ALIAGA
4.7 Draft Spec: Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM No. 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) ▪ Steward: Timothy TUMUKON, high priority ▪ Deferred from April SC 2010	2010_SC_Nov_39	TUMUKON
4.8 Draft Spec: Revision of ISPM 4, Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas ▪ Steward: Olufunke Olusola AWOSUSI, high priority	2010_SC_Nov_28	AWOSUSI
4.9 Draft Spec: International movement of seed ▪ Steward: David PORRITT, high priority	2010_SC_Nov_23	PORRITT
▪ TPFQ – Consideration of Spec No. 47, in light of proposed Standard on International Movement of Seed	2010_SC_Nov_43	LARSON
4.10 Draft Spec: International movement of cut flowers and foliage ▪ Steward: Magda GONZALES, normal priority ▪ Deferred from April SC 2010	2010_SC_Nov_14	GONZALEZ
4.11 Draft Spec: Revision of ISPM 8, Determination of pest status in an area ▪ Steward: Beatriz MELCHO, normal priority	2010_SC_Nov_25	MELCHO
4.12 Draft Spec: Revision of ISPM 6, Guidelines for surveillance normal priority ▪ Steward: John HEDLEY, normal priority	2010_SC_Nov_27	HEDELY
4.13 Draft Spec: Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood ▪ Steward Khidir Gibril MUSA, normal priority	No draft received	MUSA
4.14 Draft Spec: Biological control for forest pests ▪ Steward: TPFQ member, normal priority	--	VACANT - TPFQ
5. Technical Panels: Urgent updates and decisions (full reports to May SC)	--	LARSON
6. Standard setting work programme		
6.1 Update on the standard setting work programme (this paper will be posted later or distributed at SC meeting)	2010_SC_Nov_45	HAMILTON
6.2 Adjustments to stewards	--	LARSON
7. Other business:	--	--
7.1 Categorization of commodities ▪ Deferred at May SC 2009, November SC 2009 and April SC 2010 Meetings	--	LARSON
▪ Discussion paper by Chile	2010_SC_Nov_15	
▪ Discussion paper by Japan	2010_SC_Nov_16	
▪ Discussion paper by Korea	2010_SC_Nov_17	
7.2 Proposal for technical manual ▪ Deferred at May SC 2009, November SC 2009 and April SC 2010 Meetings	2010_SC_Nov_18	LARSON
7.3 Agenda items deferred to future SC Meeting	--	LARSON
7.4 Review of standard setting calendar	2010_SC_Nov_31	DUBON
7.5 Date and venue of the next SC meeting	--	LARSON

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER (PREPARED BY)
7.6 Evaluation of meeting process	--	LARSON
7.7 Adoption of the report	--	LARSON
7.8 Close	--	LARSON

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENTS LIST

DOCUMENT NUMBER	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE *(Prepared by)*	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
2010_SC_Nov_01	1.4	Provisional agenda	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_02	1.5	Documents list	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_03	1.6	Participants List	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_04	1.2	Local information	CPs, RPPOs and SC	13-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_05	2.1	Report of the SC April 2010	CPs, RPPOs and SC	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_06	2.2	Report of the SC7 May 2010	CPs, RPPOs and SC	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_07	3.1	Draft ISPM Revision to ISPM 7: Phytosanitary Certification System	CPs, RPPOs and SC	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_08	3.2	Draft ISPM Revision to ISPM 12: Phytosanitary Certificates	CPs, RPPOs and SC	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_09	4.2	Draft Spec: Framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures	SC Only	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_10	4.2	Compiled member comments on - Draft Spec: Framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures	SC Only	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_11	4.2	Notes from steward for consideration by the SC	SC Only	15-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_12	4.3	Draft Spec: Regulating stored products in international trade	SC Only	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_13	4.3	Compiled member comments on - Draft Spec: Regulating stored products in international trade	SC Only	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_14	4.10	Draft Spec: International movement of cut flowers and foliage	CPs, RPPOs and SC	14-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_15	7.1	Discussion paper by Chile	SC Only	15-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_16	7.1	Discussion paper by Japan	SC Only	15-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_17	7.1	Discussion paper by Korea	SC Only	15-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_18	7.2	Proposal for technical manual	SC Only	15-09-2010
2010_SC_Nov_19	3.1	Best practices for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates	CPs, RPPOs and SC	05-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_20	4.5	Compiled member comments on - Draft Spec: Handling and disposal of waste moved internationally in conveyances	SC Only	05-10-2010

DOCUMENT NUMBER	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE *(Prepared by)*	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
2010_SC_Nov_21	4.5	Draft Spec: Handling and disposal of waste moved internationally in conveyances	SC Only	05-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_22	4.6	Draft Spec: Establishment and maintenance of regulated areas upon outbreak detection in Fruit Fly Free areas	SC Only	05-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_23	4.9	Draft Spec: International movement of seed	SC Only	05-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_24	2.4.1	Online system for compiling member comments	CPs, RPPOs and SC	19-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_25	4.11	Draft Spec: Revision of ISPM 8, Determination of pest status in an area	SC Only	19-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_26	3.5	Revision of ANNEX 1to ISPM 15	CPs, RPPOs and SC	19-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_27	4.12	Draft Spec: Revision of ISPM 6, Guidelines for surveillance normal priority	SC Only	21-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_28	4.8	Draft Spec: Revision of ISPM 4, Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas	SC Only	21-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_29	4.4	Draft Spec: Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities	SC Only	25-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_30	4.1	Compiled member comments on - Draft Spec: Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts	SC Only	25-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_31	7.4	Review of standard setting calendar	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_32	3.4	Recommendations from the TPG on ink amendments for consistency: ISPM 5	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_33	3.1	TPG – recommendations on consistency – draft ISPM 7	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_34	3.2	TPG – recommendations on consistency – draft ISPM 12	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_35	3.3	Proposed TPFF changes to draft ISPM Fruit fly trapping	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_36	3.1	Scope of Appendix to ISPM 7	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_37	4.4	Compiled member comments on - Draft Spec: Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_38 Rev1	2.7	E-decision Mechanism	SC Only	01-11-2010

DOCUMENT NUMBER	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE *(Prepared by)*	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
2010_SC_Nov_39	4.7	Draft Spec: Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM No. 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_40	2.3	Summary of SC decisions by email since SC meeting April 2010	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_41	2.4	Report from Secretariat	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_42	4.1	Draft Spec: Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_43	4.9	TPFQ – Consideration of Spec No. 47, in light of proposed Standard on International Movement of Seed	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_44	3.5	TPFQ – Proposed changes to Annex 1 of ISPM 15	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_45	6	Standard Setting Work Programme	SC Only	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_46	--	IPPC Procedural Manual October 2010	--	Distributed in Meeting
2010_SC_Nov_47	2.5	Report of the CPM Bureau – October 2010	SC Only	27-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_48	2.6	Report from the SPTA – October 2010	SC Only	27-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_49	3.3	Comments on Fruit Fly Trapping 14 days before CPM-5 (2010)	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_50	3.2	Steward's comments on Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 12: Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates	CPs, RPPOs and SC	26-10-2010
2010_SC_Nov_CRP1	2.8	Contingency Planning	CPs, RPPOs and SC	02-11-2010
2010_SC_Nov_CRP2	2.4.2	Report on regional workshops for draft ISPMs	SC Only	02-11-2010
2010_SC_Nov_CRP3 Rev1	3.3	Steward's comments on Appendix to ISPM: 26 on fruit fly trapping	SC Only	04-11-2010
2010_SC_Nov_CRP4	3.2	Proposed Rearrangement of re-export section of the review of ISPM 12	SC Only	05-11-2010
2010_SC_Nov_CRP5	2.4.3	Summary of nominations for Spanish and Russian speaking experts for the TPG	SC Only	05-11-2010

APPENDIX 3: PARTICIPANT LIST

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
Africa Member SC7	Mr. Mike HOLTZHAUSEN Deputy Director Agricultural Products Inspection Services Private Bag X258 Pretoria 0001 SOUTH AFRICA Tel: (+27) 12 319 6100 Fax: (+27) 12 319 6350	mikeh@nda.agric.za; netmike@absamail.co.za;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) 2nd term / 3 years	2012
Africa Member	Mr. Lahcen ABAHA Ministry of Agriculture Director of Control and Quality at Border Centres of Agadir BP 53 Bensergaou, 80100, par Agadir MOROCCO Tel: (00212) 671-837079 Fax:(00212) 528-828660	abahalahcen@yahoo.fr;	CPM-4 (2009) 1st term / 3 years	2012
Africa Member	Mr. Marcel BAKAK Head, Plant Quarantine Ministry of Agriculture Minader, Yaounde CAMEROON Tel: +23799961337 FAX: +23725050934	Mandjek4@yahoo.fr;	CPM-5 (2010) 1st term / 3 years	2013
Africa Member	Ms. Olufunke Olusola AWOSUSI Head, Post Entry Quarantine Inspection and Surveillance Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service Moor Plantation, P.M.B. 5672 Ibadan NIGERIA Tel: +234 805 9608494	awosusifunke@yahoo.com; npqs_ngr@yahoo.com;	CPM-3 (2008) 1st term / 3 years	2011
Asia Member	Mr. Antarjo DIKIN Division Manager of Cooperation and Public Awareness Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency Ministry of Agriculture JI. Harsono RM No.3 Building E 1st Floor Pasar Minggu, Jacarta Selatan, INDONESIA Tel.: +62 081399155774	antario_dikin@yahoo.com;	CPM-5 (2010) 1st term / 3 years	2013

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
Asia Member Vice-Chair	Mr. Motoi SAKAMURA Director, Plant Quarantine Office, Plant Protection Division Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1,Kasumigaseki,Chiyodaku,Tokyo 1008950 JAPAN Tel: (+81)335025978 Fax: (+81)335023386	motoi_sakamura@nm.maff.go.jp;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) 2nd term / 3 years	2012
Asia Member	Mr. Udorn UNAHAWUTTI Senior Expert in Plant Quarantine Department of Agriculture 50 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900 THAILAND Tel: (+662) 579 8516 Mobile: (+668) 1927-7290 Fax: (+662) 561 0744 / 579 4129	unahawut@yahoo.com;	Replacement for Mr. Prabhakar CHANDURKAR CPM-4 (2009) 2nd term / 3 years	2012
Europe Member SC7	Mr. Jens-Georg UNGER Head Federal Research Institute on Cultivated Plants Julius Kuehn Institute Messeweg 11/12 38104 Braunschweig GERMANY Tel: (+49) 531 299 3370 Fax: (+49) 531 299 3007	jens-georg.unger@jki.bund.de;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) 2nd term / 3 years	2012
Europe Member Chair	Ms. Jane CHARD SASA, Scottish Government Roddinglaw Road Edinburgh EH12 9FJ UNITED KINGDOM Tel: (+44) 131 2448863 Fax: +44 131 2448940	jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk;	2008 (CPM-3) 1st term / 3 years	2011
Europe Member	Mr. David OPATOWSKI Head Plant Biosecurity Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) P.O. Box 78 Bet Dagan 50250 ISRAEL Tel: (+972) 3 968 1585; 506 241 745 Fax: (+972) 3 968 1571	davido@moag.gov.il;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) 2nd term / 3 years	2012

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
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Latin America and the Caribbean Member	Mr. Guillermo L. ROSSI Cooralinador de Puertos y Aeropuertos Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA) Paseo Colon 315, Piso 4 B.A ARGENTINA Tel: + 54 1141215176 Fax: +54 1141215179	grossi@senasa.gov.ar; ffgrossi@gmail.com;	CPM-4 (2009) 1st term / 3 years	2012
Latin America and the Caribbean Member	Ms. Beatriz MELCHO Sub-Director, Plant Protection Division Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries General Direction of Agricultural Services Plant Protection Division Avda. Millan 4703 CP 12900 Montevideo URUGUAY Tel: (+598) 2 308 3094 Fax: (+598) 2 308 3094	bmelcho@mgap.gub.uy; bemelcho@hotmail.com;	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-5 (2010) 2nd term / 3 years	2013
Latin America and the Caribbean Member	Ms. Magda GONZÁLEZ ARROYO Departamento de Exportaciones Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería P.O. Box 70-3006 Barreal de Heredia COSTA RICA Tel: (+506) 2260 6721 Fax: (+506) 2260 6721	mgonzalez@sfe.go.cr;	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) 2nd term / 3 years	2012
Latin America and the Caribbean	Ms. María Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI Coordinador Convención Internacional da Protección Fitosanitaria Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero División de Protección Agrícola y Forestal Av. Bulnes 140, Piso 3 Santiago, CHILE Tel.:(+5623) 451454; (+ 569) 84497464	soledad.castro@sag.gob.cl;	CPM-5 (2010) 1st term / 3 years	2013

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
North America Member SC7	Ms. Julie ALIAGA Program Director, International Standards Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road, Unit 140 Riverdale, MD 20737 USA Tel: (+1) 301 734 0763 Fax: (+1) 301 734 7639	julie.e.aliaga@aphis.usda.gov;	CPM-4 (2009) 1st term / 3 years	2012
North America Member	Ms. Marie-Claude FOREST International Standards Advisor Office of Chief Plant Health Officer Export and Technical Standards Section Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel: (+1) 613 221 4359 Fax: (+1) 613 228 6602	marie-claude.forest@inspection.gc.ca;	CPM-3 (2008) 1st term / 3 years	2011
Near East Member	Mr. Abdul Hakim MOHAMMAD Plant Protection Directorate Al Abed Street Damascus SYRIA Tel: +963(11) 222 0187 Fax: +963(11) 446 76231 Mob: +963 944 369 075	dppsyria@scs-net.org;	CPM-4 (2009) 1st term / 3 years	2012
Near East Member	Mr. Basim MUSTAFA KHALIL Plant quarantine Department State board of Plant Protection Ministry of Agriculture Bagdad IRAQ Tel: 00 964 7903 721 480 Email :	bmustafa52@yahoo.com; khalilbasim@yahoo.com ;	Replacment for Mr. Safwat El HADDAD 2008 (CPM-3) 1st term / 3 years	2011
Near East Member	Mr. Khidir GIBRIL MUSA General Manager Plant Protection Directorate P.O. Box 14 Khartoum North SUDAN Tel: (+249) 1 8533 8242/9121 38939 Fax: (+249) 1 8533 9423		CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) 2nd term / 3 years	2012

Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
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APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY OF SC DECISIONS BY ELECTRONIC MEANS SINCE APRIL 2010

This appendix lists the decisions that the Standards Committee (SC) made electronically between April and November 2010.

Decision 1 - Additional SC member invited to attend TPPT meeting

On the basis of email discussion between 9 and 30 June 2010, the SC agreed to the TPPT's recommendation to invite Mr David Porritt (SC member) to participate in the meeting of the TPPT in Japan in July 2010. The TPPT considered that Mr Porritt's experience with the work of the TPPT would benefit their discussions, particularly as he was the former Steward of the TPPT. No SC member raised any objection to this recommendation.

Decision 2 - Selection of six experts for the EWG on international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment

Between 9 and 30 July 2010, the SC agreed that all of the following six nominated experts take part in the EWG on International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment:

Mr. BROADLY (Australia),
Ms. MESSINA (Chile),
Mr. DAKAICA (FIJI),
Mr. LOPIAN (Finland),
Ms. NEWFIELD (New Zealand) and
Mr. ADLY (USA).

No SC member raised any objection to any of these six experts being appointed.

Decision 3 – Sent revised draft irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus* to CPM for adoption

Between 12 August and 3 September 2010, the SC reviewed the revised draft irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus* as recommended by the TPPT and recommended that the treatment be sent to CPM for adoption. No SC member raised any objection to this recommendation.

Decision 4 – Sent revised draft irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* to CPM for adoption

Between 12 August and 3 September 2010, the SC reviewed the revised draft irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* as recommended by the TPPT and recommended that the treatment be sent to CPM for adoption. No SC member raised any objection to this recommendation.

Decision 5 – Agreed that an invited expert attend the Technical Panel on pest free areas and systems approaches for fruit flies (TPFF) meeting 4-8 October 2010.

Between 9 and 24 September the SC agreed to the TPFF's recommendation that Mr. Martin Aluja be invited to attend the TPFF meeting on 4-8 October 2010 as an invited expert. Mr. Martin Aluja is a recognized expert on host susceptibility. No SC member raised any objection to this recommendation.

APPENDIX 5: PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING DISCUSSIONS AND MAKING DECISIONS BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

(Approved by the Standards Committee (SC), November 2010)

Initiation of electronic discussion and decision-making

Issues for electronic communication do not need to be first identified at a face-to-face meeting of the SC.

To initiate a discussion via electronic means, an SC member may submit the proposed topic and a proposed timeline for discussion to the Secretariat. In consultation with the SC Chair, the Secretariat communicates the topic for discussion and the timeline to the SC. If a decision is needed as a result of the discussion, the SC Chair will provide a summary of the discussion and a proposed decision to the SC to be taken.

Types of discussion and decisions that the SC can make by electronic means

The types of discussions and decisions listed below may be made through the use of electronic communication:

- approval of selected nominations for expert drafting groups (SC, November 2005)
- approval of explanatory documents (SC, November 2005)
- clearance of draft ISPMs for member consultation (Step 4 – special process) (CPM-3, 2008)
- consideration of member comments (Step 5 – special process) (CPM-3, 2008)
- determining how to proceed with draft ISPMs that are modified as a result of comments (Step 6 – special process) (CPM-3, 2008)
- determining how to proceed with draft ISPMs that have received formal objections 14 days prior to the CPM (Step 7 – special process) (CPM-3, 2008)
- development and approval of draft specifications for member consultation (SC, November 2009)
- adjustments to stewards (of specifications, draft ISPMs and technical panels) (SC, November 2009)
- any other tasks decided by the CPM or the SC during a face to face meeting (SC, November 2005)
- Exceptional cases determined in consultation with the Secretariat and the SC chairperson (SC, November 2005).

Rules for agreement

If there are no objections by the deadline, the SC is considered to be in agreement and a course of action in line with the decision should be taken.

If one or more SC members raise objection before the deadline, there is no consensus.

If there is no consensus, the SC chair should summarize the issues and try to reformulate the proposed decision and submit for another round of consultation among SC members in order to try to reach consensus.

If there is still no consensus, the SC chair should communicate what he/she feels are the main points to the SC.

Timeframe for response

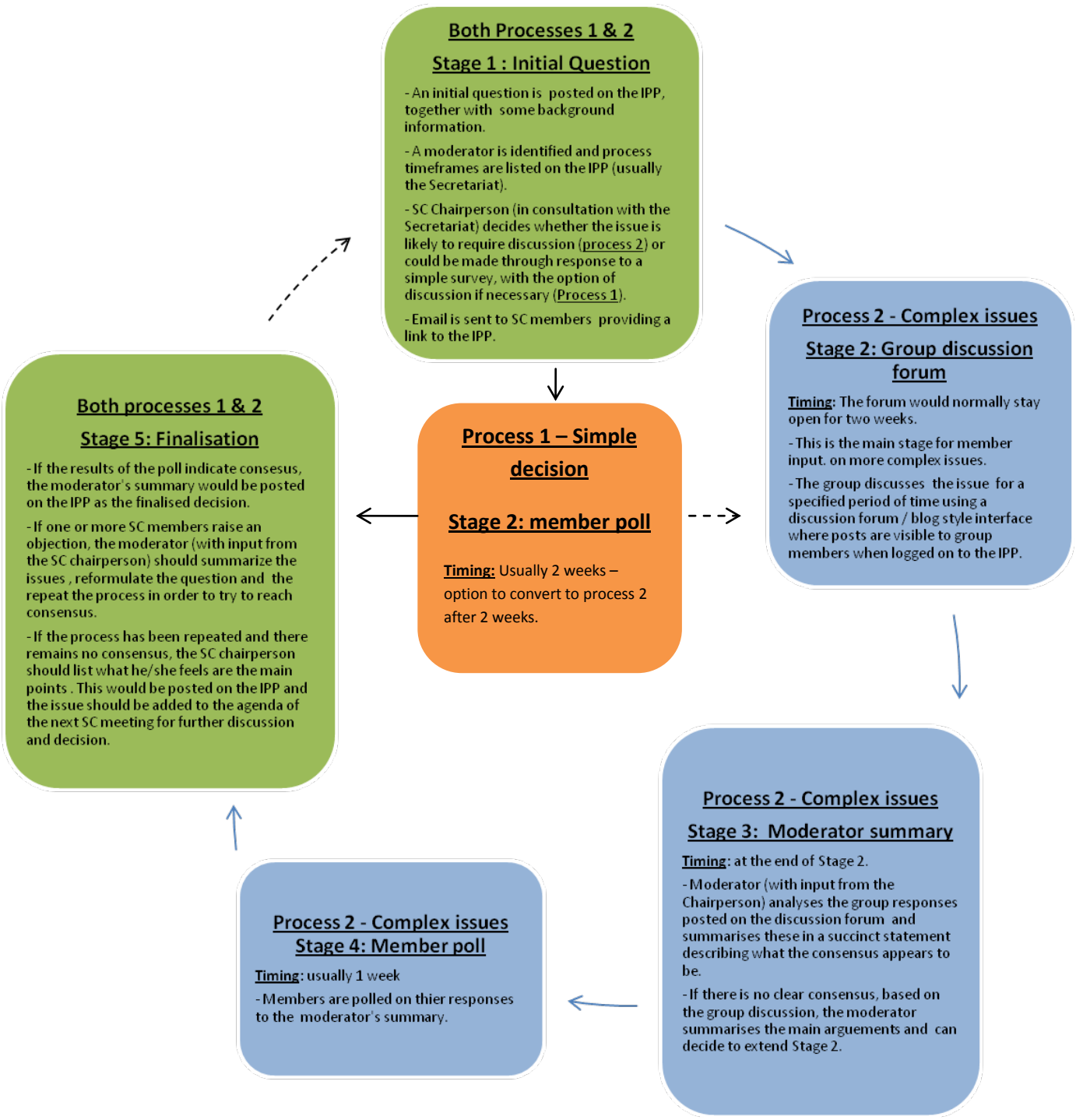
Normally three weeks (except in urgent cases and for simple decisions).

Communication of decisions made electronically

Final decisions taken during discussions via electronic means should be communicated to all SC members so that they are aware of the final outcome.

APPENDIX 6: ELECTRONIC DECISIONS MECHANISM

This diagram presents the process for an electronic decisions mechanism to implement the SC procedures for electronic discussion and decision-making.



APPENDIX 7: DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 7 (1997) PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

DRAFT REVISION of ISPM 7 (1997)

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

(201-)

Date of this document	11 November 2010
Document category	Draft revision of ISPM 7
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Notes	File template: IPPCStyles, April 2010. SC November 2010 approved to go to CPM.

CONTENTS

[1] # INTRODUCTION

[2] ## Scope

[3] This standard contains requirements and describes components of a phytosanitary certification system to be established by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs).

[4] Requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates (phytosanitary certificates[34] for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-export) are described in ISPM 12: 2001.

[5] ## References

IPPC. *International Plant Protection Convention.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 12. 2001. *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. *[to be amended as appropriate to "***ISPM 12**. 201-. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.*"]*

ISPM 13. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 20. 2004. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[6] ## Definitions

[7] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5.

[8] ## Outline of requirements

[9] Contracting parties should make arrangements for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates. These phytosanitary certificates are issued for exported or re-exported consignments to provide assurance to an NPPO that the consignments meet its phytosanitary import requirements.

[10] The NPPO of the exporting country has the sole authority to undertake phytosanitary certification and should establish a management system to deal with the legislative and administrative requirements. The NPPO undertakes the operational responsibilities, including the sampling and inspection of plants, the detection and identification of pests, the surveillance of crops, the performance of treatments, and setting up a record-keeping system.

[11] In undertaking these functions, the NPPO of the exporting country should have personnel with the required skills and technical qualification. Authorized non-government personnel, when qualified and skilled and responsible to the NPPO, may carry out specific certification functions. Official information on the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country should be available to the NPPO personnel of the exporting country. Technical information on the regulated pests of the importing country, along with equipment for sampling, inspection, testing and treatment, should also be available to the personnel involved in phytosanitary certification.

[12] The NPPO of the exporting country should maintain a system for documenting the relevant certification procedures. Guidance and instruction material for all procedures should be

[34] The IPPC refers to two models: a "phytosanitary certificate" for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" for re-export purposes. In order to keep the use of these terms simple and clear in this standard "phytosanitary certificate for export" and "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" are used. The term "phytosanitary certificates" (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate.

available. Records of all activities leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates should be maintained.

[13] The NPPOs of exporting and importing countries should maintain official communication through their respective contact points. Information on phytosanitary import requirements or non-compliances should be communicated.

[14] ## REQUIREMENTS

[15] The IPPC states in its Article V.1:

> Each contracting party shall make arrangements for phytosanitary certification, with the objective of ensuring that exported plants, plant products and other regulated articles and consignments thereof are in conformity with the certifying statement ….

[16] Therefore, contracting parties should develop and maintain a phytosanitary certification system for certifying compliance of plants, plant products and other regulated articles with the phytosanitary regulations of importing contracting parties as well as their freedom from regulated pests. The system for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates includes the components of authority, responsibilities, resources, documentation, communication and review.

[17] ## 1. Legal Authority

[18] The NPPO should have the sole authority by legislative or administrative means to conduct, develop and maintain a phytosanitary certification system related to exports and re-exports, and should bear the legal responsibility for its actions in using this authority, in accordance with Article IV.2(a) of the IPPC.

[19] The NPPO may have the authority to prevent the export of consignments that do not meet phytosanitary import requirements.

[20] ## 2. NPPO Responsibilities

[21] To implement the phytosanitary certification system, the NPPO should have the following administrative and operational responsibilities.

[22] ### 2.1 Administrative responsibilities

[23] The NPPO should have a management system that ensures that all legislative and administrative requirements related to phytosanitary certification are satisfied and be able to:

- identify a person or office within the NPPO responsible for the phytosanitary certification system
- identify the duties and communication channels of all personnel involved in phytosanitary certification
- employ or authorize personnel who have appropriate qualifications and skills
- ensure that adequate and sustained training is provided
- ensure that adequate personnel and resources are available.

[24] ### 2.2 Operational responsibilities

[25] The NPPO should have the capability to undertake the following functions:

- document and maintain the information regarding the phytosanitary import requirements where needed for phytosanitary certification and provide relevant information in instructions to personnel
- perform sampling, inspection and testing of plants, plant products and other regulated articles for purposes related to phytosanitary certification
- detect and identify pests
- identify plants, plant products and other regulated articles
- perform or supervise the required phytosanitary treatments
- perform surveys and monitoring and control activities to confirm the phytosanitary status attested in phytosanitary certificates
- complete and issue phytosanitary certificates

- verify that appropriate phytosanitary procedures have been established and correctly applied
- investigate and take corrective actions (if appropriate) on any notification of non-compliance
- produce operational instructions to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are satisfied
- archive copies of issued phytosanitary certificates and other relevant documents
- review the effectiveness of phytosanitary certification systems
- implement, to the extent possible, safeguards against potential problems such as conflicts of interest and fraudulent issuance and use of certificates
- conduct training for personnel
- verify the competency of authorized personnel
- ensure through appropriate procedures the phytosanitary security of consignments after certification.

[26] **3. Resources and Infrastructure**

[27] **3.1 Personnel**

[28] The NPPO of the exporting country should have, or have access to, personnel with the technical qualifications and skills appropriate for the duties and responsibilities of conducting phytosanitary certification activities. The personnel should have the training and experience to undertake the functions described in section 2.2.

[29] In addition to being technically qualified and having the skills, expertise and training required to perform these functions, personnel should have no conflict of interest in the outcome of the phytosanitary certification. (Guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates are provided in Appendix 1 *[under development, amend as needed]*.)

[30] Except for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates non-governmental personnel may be authorized by the NPPO to carry out specified certification functions. To be authorized, such personnel should be qualified and skilled, and responsible to the NPPO. To ensure independence in their exercise of official functions, they should be subject to restrictions and obligations equivalent to those for government officials and have no financial or any other personal interest in the outcome.

[31] **3.2 Information on phytosanitary import requirements**

[32] Phytosanitary certification should be based on official information from the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should, to the extent possible, have available official current 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 Convention and ISPM 20:2004, section 5.1.9.2.

[33] **3.3 Technical information on regulated pests**

[34] Personnel involved in phytosanitary certification should be provided with adequate technical information concerning regulated pests for the importing countries including:

- their presence and distribution within the exporting country
- the biology, surveillance, detection and identification of the pests
- means to control such pests, including treatment where appropriate.

[35] **3.4 Materials and facilities**

[36] The NPPO should ensure that adequate equipment, materials and facilities are available to carry out sampling, inspection, testing, treatment, consignment verification and other phytosanitary certification procedures.

[37] ## 4. Documentation

[38] The NPPO should have a system for documenting the relevant procedures applied and records kept (including documentation storage and retrieval). The system should allow the traceability of phytosanitary certificates and the related consignment and its parts. The system should also allow verification of compliance with the phytosanitary import requirements.

[39] ### 4.1 Phytosanitary certificates

[40] 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 Convention should be used. Specific guidance is provided in ISPM 12:2001 *[amend as appropriate to* ISPM 12:201-*]*.

[41] ### 4.2 Documentation of procedures

[42] 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 12:2001 *[amend as appropriate to* ISPM 12:201-*]*, including sampling, inspection, testing, treatment and verifying consignments
- maintaining security over official seals and marks
- ensuring traceability of consignments, including their identification and phytosanitary security (as appropriate) through all stages of production, handling and transport prior to export
- investigation of notifications of non-compliance from the NPPO of an importing country, including, if requested by the NPPO of the importing country, a report of the outcome of such an investigation (this procedure should be in line with ISPM 13:2001)
- investigation of invalid or fraudulent phytosanitary certificates, when the existence of these has been brought to the attention of the NPPO by means other than a notification of non-compliance.

[43] In addition NPPOs may have documented procedures in place for the cooperation with stakeholders (i.e. producers, brokers, traders).

[44] ### 4.3 Record-keeping

[45] In general, records should be kept concerning all procedures related to phytosanitary certification. Copies of phytosanitary certificates should also be kept for the purposes of validation and trace-back.

[46] For each consignment for which phytosanitary certificates are issued, records should be kept on:

- inspection, testing, treatment or other verification that was carried out
- samples taken
- names of the personnel who undertook these tasks
- the date on which the activity was undertaken
- results obtained.

[47] Records should be kept for an appropriate period of time (at least one year) and the NPPO should be able to retrieve these records. The use of secure electronic storage and retrieval is recommended for standardized documentation of records.

[48] It may be useful to keep such records for those non-compliant consignments for which phytosanitary certificates were not issued.

[49] ## 5. Communication

[50] ### 5.1 Communication within the exporting country

[51] The NPPO should have procedures in place for timely communication to relevant government departments and agencies, authorized personnel and industry such as producers, brokers, exporters and other stakeholders concerning:

- phytosanitary import requirements of other countries
- pest status and geographical distribution
- operational procedures.

[52] ### 5.2 Communication between NPPOs

[53] NPPOs should, in accordance with their obligations in the Convention, designate an IPPC contact point (IPPC, Article VIII.2). Official communications should be sent to that contact point. However, for specific information or activities (e.g. notification of non-compliance) an NPPO may designate alternative points for contact on such matters.

[54] In order to supply the NPPO of the exporting country with phytosanitary import requirements, clear and accurate information should be provided by the importing country, preferably by its IPPC contact point in accordance with IPPC Article VII.2(b) and also in response to a request by the NPPO of the exporting country. It may also be made available through regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) or on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (https://www.ippc.int). NPPOs are encouraged to provide their official phytosanitary import requirements to RPPOs or on the IPP in one of the official languages of FAO, preferably in English. The NPPO of the exporting country may also request its exporters to provide such information and encourage them to inform it about any changes in requirements.

[55] Where necessary, the NPPO of the exporting country should liaise with the IPPC contact point of the importing country to clarify and confirm the phytosanitary import requirements.

[56] If after 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.

[57] ## 6. Phytosanitary Certification System Review

[58] The NPPO should periodically review the effectiveness of all aspects of its export phytosanitary certification system and implement changes to the system if required.

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

[59] **APPENDIX 1: Guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates**

[under development, amend as necessary]

APPENDIX 8: DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 12 (2001) PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

DRAFT REVISION of ISPM 12:2001

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

(201-)

Date of this document	13 November 2010
Document category	Draft revision of ISPM 12:2001
Current document stage	Draft from SC November 2010 to CPM.
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Notes	File template: IPPCStyles, April 2010.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

[1] Scope

[2] This standard provides the requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates[35] (phytosanitary certificates for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-export).

[3] Specific guidance on requirements and components of a phytosanitary certification system to be established by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) is provided in ISPM 7:1997 *[amend as appropriate to* ISPM 7:201-].

[4] References

IPPC. *International Plant Protection Convention.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 1. 2006. *Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 7. 1997. *Export certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. *[to be amended as appropriate to* "**ISPM 7**. 201-. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO."*]*

ISPM 13. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 18. 2003. *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 25. 2006. *Consignments in transit*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 32. 2009. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[5] Definitions

[6] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5.

[7] Outline of requirements

[8] Phytosanitary certification is used to attest that consignments meet phytosanitary import requirements and is undertaken by an NPPO. A phytosanitary certificate for export or for re-export can be issued only by a public officer who is technically qualified and authorized by an NPPO.

[9] A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the country where the plants, plant products or regulated articles were grown or processed. A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the country of re-export (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed) when the phytosanitary status of the consignment has not changed, the consignment complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate is available.

[10] NPPOs shall use the model phytosanitary certificates of the IPPC.

[11] Where the required phytosanitary information exceeds the space available on the phytosanitary certificate for export or for re-export, an attachment may be added for this information.

[35] The IPPC refers to a "phytosanitary certificate" for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" for re-export purposes. In order to keep the use of these terms simple and clear in this standard "phytosanitary certificate for export" and "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" are used. The term "phytosanitary certificates" (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate.

[12] Phytosanitary certificates should accompany the consignment or may be transmitted by mail or other means, or where agreed between countries, NPPOs may use electronic phytosanitary certificates, using standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols.

[13] Phytosanitary certificates may have a limited duration of validity as the phytosanitary status of the consignment may change after issuance of phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the exporting country or the importing country may make relevant stipulations.

[14] Specific procedures should be followed in the case of replacement phytosanitary certificates, certified copies of phytosanitary certificates, and alterations to phytosanitary certificates. Invalid or fraudulent phytosanitary certificates should not be accepted.

[15] In the case of the re-export of consignments, an exporter may request the NPPO of the first country of export to supply a phytosanitary certificate for export or specific additional phytosanitary information to facilitate re-export even if a phytosanitary certificate for export or such additional information was not required by the first country of import. If the phytosanitary security of a consignment has not been maintained, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be issued. If a consignment is repacked, or combined with other consignments, or additional phytosanitary requirements are applied, then specific additional measures need to be considered.

[16] **BACKGROUND**

[17] Phytosanitary certification is used to attest that consignments meet phytosanitary import requirements and is applied to most plants, plant products and other regulated articles that are traded internationally. The application of phytosanitary certification contributes to the protection of plants, including cultivated and uncultivated/unmanaged plants and wild flora (including aquatic plants), habitats and ecosystems in the importing countries. Phytosanitary certification also facilitates international trade in plants, plant products and other regulated articles by providing an internationally agreed document and related procedures.

[18] Article V.2(a) of the IPPC stipulates how phytosanitary certificates should be issued:

> Inspection and other related activities leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out only by or under the authority of the official national plant protection organization. The issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out by public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the official national plant protection organization to act on its behalf and under its control with such knowledge and information available to those officers that the authorities of importing contracting parties may accept the phytosanitary certificates with confidence as dependable documents.
>
> [See also ISPM 7:1997] *[amend as appropriate to* ISPM 7:201-*]*

[19] This was clarified by FAO Conference in 1997 at the time of the adoption of the 1997 revision of the IPPC: "It is understood that … 'public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the national plant protection organization' include officers from the national plant protection organization". "Public" in this context means employed by a level of government, not by a private company. "Include officers from the national plant protection organization" means that the officer may be directly employed by the NPPO, but does not have to be directly employed by the NPPO.

[20] The IPPC also states requirements for the use of model phytosanitary certificates (in Article V.3):

> Each contracting party undertakes not to require consignments of plants or plant products or other regulated articles imported into its territories to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates inconsistent with the models set out in the Annex to this Convention. Any requirements for additional declarations shall be limited to those technically justified.

[21] **REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION**

[22] **1. Phytosanitary Certificates**

[23] **1.1 Purpose of phytosanitary certificates**

[24] Phytosanitary certificates are issued to attest that plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries and are in conformity with the certifying statement. Phytosanitary certificates may also be issued to support re-export certification to other countries. Phytosanitary certificates should be issued only for these purposes.

[25] **1.2 Types and forms of phytosanitary certification**

[26] In the Annex to the Convention, there are two types of certificates: a "phytosanitary certificate" (see Annex 1 of this standard) for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" (see Annex 2 of this standard) for re-export purposes[36].

[27] A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country of origin. A phytosanitary certificate for export describes the consignment and, through a certifying statement, additional declarations and treatment records, declares that the phytosanitary status of the consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements. A phytosanitary certificate for export may also

[36] See Scope, footnote 1, concerning terminology.

be issued in certain re-export situations for plants, plant products and other regulated articles originating in countries other than the country of origin if the phytosanitary status of the consignment can be determined by the country of re-export (e.g. by inspection).

[28] A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed (ISPM 32:2009) in that country and only where a phytosanitary certificate for export is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.

[29] Procedures for managing the issuance of the two types of phytosanitary certificates and the systems that ensure their legitimacy are the same.

[30] According to Article V.2(b), the IPPC model phytosanitary certificates provide standardized wording that shall be followed for the preparation of phytosanitary certification. The standardization of the phytosanitary certificates is necessary to ensure consistency, the validity of the documents, that they are easily recognized, and that essential information is reported. NPPOs are encouraged to use a single format for their phytosanitary certificates for export and a single format for phytosanitary certificates for re-export and to place an example of the format of their phytosanitary certificates on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (https://www.ippc.int) in a manner that prevents falsification.

[31] Phytosanitary certificates can be in paper form or, where it is accepted by the NPPO of the importing country, in electronic form.

[32] Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalent of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form, including the certifying statement, transmitted by authenticated and secure electronic means from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. Electronic phytosanitary certification does not constitute text processing or other electronic generation of paper forms, which are then distributed non-electronically. Nor is it the transfer of an electronic version of the paper certificate (e.g. through e-mail).

[33] NPPOs should apply safeguards against falsification of printed phytosanitary certificates, for example special papers, watermarks or special printing. When electronic certification is used, appropriate safeguards should also be applied.

[34] Phytosanitary certificates are not valid until all requirements have been met and the certificate is dated, signed and stamped or completed electronically.

[35] 1.3 Attachments to phytosanitary certificates

[36] If the information required to complete phytosanitary certificates exceeds the available space on the form, an attachment may be added. The information in the attachment should only include what is required on the phytosanitary certificates. All pages of attachments should bear the number of the phytosanitary certificate for export or the phytosanitary certificate for re-export and should be dated, signed and stamped in the same manner as required for the phytosanitary certificate for export or the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. Phytosanitary certificates should refer to any official attachments in the appropriate section. If an attachment has more than one page, the pages should be numbered and the number of pages indicated on the phytosanitary certificates. Other documents such as CITES certificates may accompany the consignment along with the phytosanitary certificates, but such documents should not be considered official attachments to the phytosanitary certificates.

[37] 1.4 Mode of issuance and electronic phytosanitary certificates

[38] Electronic phytosanitary certificates may be issued where accepted by the NPPO of the importing country.

[39] When using electronic phytosanitary certificates NPPOs should develop systems that generate certificates using a standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols. Appendix

1 [*under development, amend attachment status as appropriate*] provides guidance on standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols.

[40] Electronic phytosanitary certificates may be used subject to the following provisions:

- The mode of issue, transmission and level of security is acceptable to the NPPO of the importing country and if relevant to NPPOs of other countries involved.
- The information provided is consistent with the models of the IPPC.
- The purpose of phytosanitary certification under the IPPC is realized.
- The identity of the issuing NPPO can be adequately established and authenticated.

[41] ### 1.5 Mode of transmission

[42] Phytosanitary certificates should accompany the consignment. Phytosanitary certificates may also be transmitted separately by mail or other means if accepted by the NPPO of the importing country. In the case of electronic phytosanitary certificates, they should be directly available to the relevant NPPO officials. In all cases the phytosanitary certificates should be available to the NPPO of the importing country upon the consignment's arrival.

[43] ### 1.6 Duration of validity

[44] The phytosanitary status of a consignment may change after issuance of phytosanitary certificates and therefore the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to restrict the duration of the validity of phytosanitary certificates after issuance and prior to export.

[45] The NPPO of the exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export may still be used after this period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that the commodity has not changed its phytosanitary status.

[46] NPPOs of importing countries may also stipulate as part of the phytosanitary import requirements the duration for which the phytosanitary certificates remain valid.

[47] ## 2. Actions Taken with Issued Phytosanitary Certificates

[48] ### 2.1 Certified copies of phytosanitary certificates

[49] A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate that is validated and countersigned by the NPPO indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate that may be issued upon request of the exporter. It does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.

[50] ### 2.2 Replacement of phytosanitary certificates

[51] Phytosanitary certificates may be replaced on the request of an exporter for a consignment for which a certificate has already been issued. This should be done only in exceptional circumstances (e.g. damage to part of the consignment; damage to the phytosanitary certificates issued; change of addresses, destination or points of entry; missing or wrong information) and should be carried out by the NPPO of the country issuing the original phytosanitary certificates.

[52] In all such cases, the issuing NPPO should request exporters to return the phytosanitary certificates and any certified copies that have already been issued for the consignment.

- When returned, phytosanitary certificates being replaced should be retained by the NPPO of the issuing country and voided. Under these circumstances, the new phytosanitary certificates should not have the same number as the certificate being replaced. The number of the original certificate should not be re-used.

- When phytosanitary certificates previously issued cannot be returned and the document has left the care and control of the NPPO (for example because they are lost or in another country), the NPPO may decide that it is appropriate to issue a replacement certificate. In such case, the new phytosanitary certificates should not have the same number as the phytosanitary certificate being replaced but should refer to it by stating that "This certificate replaces and voids phytosanitary certificate no. [*insert number*] issued on [*insert date*]".

[53] ## 2.3 Alterations to phytosanitary certificates

[54] Alterations should be avoided as they may create uncertainty about the validity of phytosanitary certificates. However, if alterations are necessary on phytosanitary certificates, they should be made only on the original phytosanitary certificates by the NPPO that issued them. Alterations should be minimal and should be authenticated, dated and countersigned by the issuing NPPO.

[55] # 3. Considerations for Importing and Exporting Countries

[56] NPPOs of the importing countries may require phytosanitary certificates for regulated articles only. These are usually plants and plant products but may include articles such as empty containers, vehicles and organisms other than plants where phytosanitary measures are technically justified.

[57] 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).

[58] NPPOs should consult bilaterally when there are differences between their views regarding the technical justification for requiring phytosanitary certificates. Requirements for phytosanitary certificates should respect the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, necessity and technical justification (see ISPM 1:2006).

[59] ## 3.1 Unacceptable phytosanitary certificates

[60] 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 country in determining the validity or non-validity of the phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the 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.

[61] ### 3.1.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates

[62] Phytosanitary certificates are invalid if, for example, they have or they are:

- incomplete or incorrect information
- false or misleading information
- conflicting or inconsistent information
- wording or information that is inconsistent with the model phytosanitary certificates
- information added by unauthorized persons
- unauthorized or non-countersigned alterations or erasures
- an expired period of validity unless used as a certified copy for re-export
- illegible (e.g. badly written, damaged)
- non-certified copies
- transmitted through a mode of transfer unauthorized by the NPPO (for electronic phytosanitary certificates)

- phytosanitary certification of plants, plant products and other regulated articles prohibited for import.

[63] These are also reasons for rejecting phytosanitary certificates or for requesting additional information.

[64] 3.1.2 Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates

[65] Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates typically include those:

- issued on non-authorized forms
- not dated, stamped and signed by the issuing NPPO
- issued by persons who are not authorized public officers.

[66] Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates are invalid. The NPPO issuing phytosanitary certificates should have safeguards against their falsification. In the case of electronic phytosanitary certification, safeguards against falsification are an element of the electronic certification mechanism. The NPPO of the exporting country should take corrective action when notified of a non-compliance.

[67] 3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates

[68] Importing countries frequently specify phytosanitary requirements that should be observed with respect to the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Examples of what an importing country may require include:

- that phytosanitary certificates be completed in a specific language or one of its listed languages (however, countries are encouraged to accept one of the official languages of FAO, preferably English)
- the period of time allowed for issuance after inspection or treatment and the period of time between the issuance of phytosanitary certificates and the dispatch of the consignment from the exporting country
- that phytosanitary certificates be completed by typing or if handwritten, in legible capital letters (where the language allows it)
- the units of measurement to be used in the description of the consignment and for other declared quantities.

[69] 4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates

[70] Phytosanitary certificates shall be issued by public officers only.

[71] Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.

[72] Phytosanitary certificates should contain the necessary information to clearly identify the consignment to which each relates.

[73] Phytosanitary certificates should only contain information related to phytosanitary matters. They should not include statements related to non-phytosanitary requirements such as animal or human health matters, pesticide residues, radioactivity, commercial information (e.g. letters of credit), or quality.

[74] To facilitate cross-referencing between phytosanitary certificates and documents not related to phytosanitary certification (e.g. letters of credit, bills of lading, CITES certificates), notes may accompany phytosanitary certificates that associate the certificate with the identification code, symbol or numbers of the relevant documents that require cross-referencing. Such notes should be used only when necessary and should not be considered an official part of phytosanitary certificates.

[75] All sections of the phytosanitary certificates should be completed. Where no entry is made, the term "None" should be entered or the line should be blocked out or a line drawn through the section to prevent falsification.

[76] For re-export of consignments specific information from the country of origin may be necessary; however, this may not be available on a phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. lack of the specific information for the additional declaration of a phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself is not required by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the specific requirements cannot be met within the country of re-export, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued. However, the following may apply:

- Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is not required by the country of re-export, on request from an exporter, the NPPO of the country of origin may nevertheless issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. This may be the case if the consignment is intended for re-export to other countries in order to provide information necessary for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for re-export.
- Where the phytosanitary certificate for export is required by the country of re-export, on request from exporters, the NPPO of the country of origin may provide additional phytosanitary information (e.g. the results of a growing season inspection) to that required by the country of re-export. Such information may be necessary for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for re-export. This information should be placed in the additional declaration section, under the subheading "Additional official phytosanitary information" (see section 5).

[77] In both cases above, the country of re-export should ensure that the phytosanitary security of the consignment is maintained.

[78] Phytosanitary certificates may also be issued after dispatch of a consignment if:

- the phytosanitary security of the consignment has been assured, and
- the NPPO of the exporting country has undertaken sampling, inspection and land-based treatments necessary to satisfy phytosanitary import requirements before dispatch of the consignment.

[79] If these criteria are not met, phytosanitary certificates should not be issued.

[80] In the case where certificates are issued after dispatch, importing countries may require that the inspection date be indicated in the additional declaration section.

[81] 5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export

[82] *[Headings in bold refer to the sections of the model certificate]*

[83] Information on completing the sections of the phytosanitary certificate for export is provided as follows:

[84] **No. _____**

[85] Each phytosanitary certificate for export should have a unique identification number, which allows for trace-back of consignments, facilitates audits and serves for record-keeping.

[86] **Plant Protection Organization of _____**

[87] The name of the country issuing the phytosanitary certificate for export should be listed here along with the name of the NPPO.

[88] **TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____**

[89] The name of the importing country should be listed here. Where a transit country and the importing country have specific phytosanitary requirements that include the need for a phytosanitary certificate for export, the names of both countries should be listed and the transit country should be indicated.

Care should be taken to ensure that the phytosanitary import or transit requirements of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.

[90] **I. Description of Consignment**

[91] **Name and address of exporter:** _____

[92] This information identifies the source of the consignment to facilitate its trace-back and audit by the NPPO of the exporting country. The address of the exporter should be located in the exporting country. The name and address of an exporter's local agent or shipper should be used where an international company with a foreign address is the exporter.

[93] **Declared name and address of consignee:** _____

[94] The name and address inserted here should be in sufficient detail to enable the NPPO of the importing country to confirm the identity of the consignee and, where necessary, to be able to conduct trace-back of non-compliant imports. Where the consignee is not known, "To order" may be used if the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of the term and accepts any associated risks. The importing country may require that the address be a location in the importing country.

[95] **Number and description of packages:** _____

[96] The number of packages and their description should be included. Sufficient detail should be included in this section to enable the NPPO of the importing country to link the phytosanitary certificate for export with the corresponding consignment. In some cases (e.g. grain and bulk timber), shipping containers and/or railcars are considered the package and the number may be included (e.g. 10 containers). In cases of bulk shipments, the term "in bulk" may be used.

[97] **Distinguishing marks:** _____

[98] Distinguishing marks on packages (e.g. lot numbers, serial numbers or brand names) should be included where they assist in identifying the consignment. Conveyance identification numbers or names should be included if necessary for the identification of the consignment (e.g. container and railcar identification numbers).

[99] **Place of origin:** _____

[100] The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced and where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests. In all cases, the name of the country of origin should be stated. Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin. Countries may require that the name or code of the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site be identified. Further details on the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site may be provided in the additional declaration section.

[101] If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new location through the possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. Phytosanitary status may also be changed by processing, disinfecting or treating a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination. Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, e.g. country of export (country of origin).

[102] If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places where necessary should be indicated. To assist with trace-back in such cases, the most relevant place for undertaking trace-back may be identified, for example the exporting company where records are stored.

[103] If plants were imported to, or moved within, a country and have been grown for a specific period of time (depending on the commodity concerned, but usually one growing season or more), these plants

may be considered to have changed their country or place of origin, provided that the phytosanitary status is determined only by that country or place of further growth.

[104] **Declared means of conveyance: _____**

[105] This section refers to how the commodity is transported when leaving the certifying country. Terms such as "ocean vessel", "boat", "aircraft", "road", "truck", "rail", "mail" and "hand carry" may be used. The ship's name and voyage number or the aircraft's flight number may be included if known. The means of conveyance is generally as declared by the exporter. Often this will be only the first means of conveyance used directly after issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. Consignments frequently move in such a way that the means of conveyance can change, for example a container that is transferred from a ship to a truck. If the distinguishing marks identify the consignment, it is sufficient to declare only the first means of conveyance. This is then not necessarily the means of conveyance used when arriving in the country of import.

[106] **Declared point of entry: _____**

[107] This should be the first point of arrival in the country of destination, or if not known, the country name. Where the consignment transits through another country this may need to be recorded if the country of transit has phytosanitary requirements for transiting consignments. The entry point of the country of transit should be noted in brackets.

[108] The point of entry is declared by the exporter at the time of issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. This point of entry may change for various reasons, and entry into the country at a place other than the declared point of entry should not normally be considered as non-compliance. However, when the NPPO of the importing country prescribes specified points of entry in its phytosanitary import requirements, then one of the specific points of entry should be declared and the consignment should enter through that point.

[109] **Name of produce and quantity declared: _____**

[110] This section should be sufficiently descriptive of the commodity and should include the name of the plant, plant product or other regulated article, unit and the quantity as accurately as possible to enable the NPPO of the importing country to verify the contents of the consignment. International codes may be added to facilitate identification (e.g. Customs codes) and internationally recognized units and terms should be used (e.g. metric system). Because different phytosanitary requirements may apply to the different intended uses (e.g. consumption as compared with propagation) or degree of processing (e.g. fresh as compared with dried), the intended use or part of the plant should be specified. Entries should not refer to trade names, sizes or other commercial terms.

[111] **Botanical name of plants: _____**

[112] The information inserted here should identify plants and plant products using accepted scientific names, at least to genus level but preferably to species level.

[113] It may not be feasible to provide botanical names for certain regulated articles and products of complex composition such as stock feeds. In these cases, the NPPOs of the importing and exporting countries may agree on a suitable common name descriptor, or the words "Not applicable" or "N/A" should be entered.

[114] **Certifying statement**

> This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are 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, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.
>
> They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.* [*Optional clause]

[115] In most instances specific phytosanitary import requirements exist or regulated pests are specified and the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export is used to certify conformity with these phytosanitary import requirements.

[116] In instances where phytosanitary import requirements are not specific, the NPPO of the exporting country may certify the general phytosanitary condition of the consignment for any pests believed by it to be of phytosanitary concern.

[117] NPPOs of exporting countries may include the optional clause on their phytosanitary certificate for export. NPPOs of importing countries cannot request that the optional clause be added.

[118] "Appropriate official procedures" refers to procedures carried out by the NPPO or persons authorized by the NPPO for purposes of phytosanitary certification. Such procedures should be in conformity with ISPMs where appropriate. The procedures may be specified by the NPPO of the importing country taking into account any relevant ISPMs.

[119] "Considered to be free from quarantine pests" refers to freedom from pests in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures. It should not be interpreted to mean absolute freedom in all cases but rather that quarantine pests are believed not to be present based on the procedures used for their detection or elimination. It should be recognized that phytosanitary procedures have inherent uncertainty and variability, and involve some probability that pests will not be detected or eliminated. This uncertainty and probability should be taken into account in the specification of appropriate procedures.

[120] In some cases where irradiation treatments have been applied, live stages of target pests may be present in the consignment. Providing the treatment has been applied in accordance with ISPM 18:2003 and the appropriate treatment has been applied to achieve the required response, the validity of this part of the certifying statement is not compromised because the detection of live target pest is not considered as non-compliance.

[121] "Phytosanitary requirements", as provided by the importing country, are officially prescribed conditions to be met in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests. Phytosanitary import requirements should be specified in advance by the NPPO of the importing country in legislation, regulations or elsewhere (e.g. import permits and bilateral and other arrangements).

[122] "Importing contracting party" refers to governments that have adhered to the IPPC.

[123] II. Additional Declaration

[124] Additional declarations provide specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests. Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise. NPPOs of the importing countries should keep under review the need for additional declarations and they should not require additional declarations with the required wording similar to that already included in the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The text of additional declarations may be specified in phytosanitary regulations, import permits or bilateral agreements. Treatments should not be indicated in this section but in section III of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

[125] Additional declarations should be only those containing specific phytosanitary information required by the NPPO of the importing country or requested by the exporter for future phytosanitary certification purposes and they should not repeat information that is otherwise noted in the certifying statement or in the treatment section. In cases where phytosanitary import requirements allow for several alternative measures, the NPPO of the exporting country should specify in its additional declaration which option has been applied.

[126] Appendix 2 provides examples of text for different types of additional declarations that are often required by NPPOs of importing countries. When NPPOs consider it necessary to require or provide an additional declaration they are encouraged to use the standard wording as provided in Appendix 2.

[127] In the case where an import permit is required by the importing country, the import permit number may be referred to here to assist cross-referencing.

[128] Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is issued after the consignment's dispatch, and if required by the importing country the date of inspection should be added to this section of the phytosanitary certificate for export (see also applicable conditions in section 4).

[129] Where additional official phytosanitary information is included for future phytosanitary certification purposes, such as re-export (see section 4), such information should be presented here. This information should be clearly separated from the additional declaration required by the importing country and should follow the added subheading "Additional official phytosanitary information".

[130] III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

[131] Entries should be as follows:

[132] **Date**

[133] The date that the treatment was applied to the consignment. Months should be spelled out so that the month, day and year are not confused.

[134] **Treatment**

[135] The type of treatment applied to the consignment (e.g. heat treatment, irradiation).

[136] **Chemical (active ingredient)**

[137] The active ingredient of the chemical applied in the treatment.

[138] **Duration and temperature**

[139] The duration of the treatment and temperature in the treatment.

[140] **Concentration**

[141] The concentration and dosage of the treatment applied.

[142] **Additional information**

[143] Any relevant additional information.

[144] Treatments indicated should only be those that are acceptable to the importing country and are performed in the exporting country or in transit under NPPO supervision or authority to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.

[145] For irradiation treatments, the provisions of ISPM 18:2003 should be considered.

[146] **Stamp of organization**

[147] The official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO should be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The NPPO of the exporting country should normally use a uniform stamp, seal or mark within a country. It should be added by the public officer upon completion of the form or may be printed on the phytosanitary certificate for export. Care should be taken to ensure that the stamp, seal or mark does not obscure essential information.

[148] **Name of authorized officer, date and signature**

[149] The name of the public officer is printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date is also to be printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The names of months should be written in full so that the month, day and year are not confused.

[150] Although sections of the phytosanitary certificate for export may be completed in advance, the date stated should be the date of issuance. Upon request of the NPPO of the importing country, the NPPO of the exporting country should be able to verify the authenticity of signatures of public officers. The phytosanitary certificate for export can be signed only after it is duly completed.

[151] When electronic phytosanitary certificates are issued, the certification data should be authenticated by the issuing NPPO. This authentication process is equivalent to the signature of the public officer and stamp, seal or mark. Authenticated electronic certification data is equivalent to the completed paper document of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

[152] **Financial liability statement**

[153] The inclusion of a statement of the financial liability of the NPPO on the phytosanitary certificate for export is optional and at the discretion of the NPPO of the exporting country.

[154] 6. Considerations for Re-Export Situations and Transit

[155] The phytosanitary certificate for re-export is the same as the phytosanitary certificate for export except for the text covering the certifying statement. In the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO of the country of re-export indicates by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes whether the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy, whether the consignment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or new, and whether an additional inspection has been done.

[156] If the phytosanitary security of the consignment has not been maintained or the commodity has been processed to change its nature, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be issued. The NPPO of the exporting country, on request from exporters, may carry out appropriate phytosanitary procedures and if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met, should issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The place of origin should still be indicated in brackets on the phytosanitary certificate for export.

[157] If the country of re-export does not require a phytosanitary certificate for the import of a commodity but the country of destination does, and the requirements can be fulfilled by visual inspections or laboratory testing of samples, the country of re-export may issue a phytosanitary certificate for export with the country of origin indicated in brackets in the place of origin section of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

[158] 6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export

[159] When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another, the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters, may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export (see model in Annex 2). The NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met. Re-export phytosanitary certification may still be done if the consignment has been stored, split up, combined with other consignments or repackaged, provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. Where consignments are combined, all the relevant parts added to these certificates must be available and meet the same phytosanitary import requirements.

[160] Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO should first examine the phytosanitary certificate for export of the country of origin that accompanied the consignment upon import and determine whether the requirements of the subsequent country of destination are more stringent, the same or less stringent than those certified by the phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copies.

[161] If the consignment is repacked or reloaded with its identity being affected or if a risk of infestation or contamination is identified, additional inspection should be carried out. If the consignment is not repacked and the phytosanitary security of the consignment has been maintained, the NPPO of the re-exporting country has two options regarding inspection of the consignment for re-export:

- If the requirements are the same or less stringent, the NPPO of the re-exporting country may not need to undertake an additional inspection.

- If the requirements are different or more stringent, the NPPO of the re-exporting country may undertake an additional inspection to ensure that the consignment conforms to the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country where this requirement can be met through inspection.

[162] The country of destination may have phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection) that cannot be fulfilled by the country of re-export. In such cases, the country of re-export may still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate for export or phytosanitary certificate for re-export if:

- *either* particular information on compliance has been included or declared on the phytosanitary certificate for export of the country of origin
- *or* an alternative phytosanitary measure can be applied (such as laboratory tests on samples or treatments) that is considered equivalent and in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination.

[163] Additional declarations on phytosanitary certificates for re-export where required should be based on the activities of the NPPO of the country of re-export. Additional declarations from original phytosanitary certificates for export should not be transferred to phytosanitary certificates for re-export.

[164] When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying these requirements may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin and re-export. This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary measures applied at origin (e.g. growing season inspection, soil sampling) which provides the assurance required for the country of re-export to certify the consignment as required by the country of destination.

[165] The original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

[166] When a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued, the NPPO of the re-exporting country provides assurance related to the handling (e.g. splitting, combining, packing, storage) of the consignment in the country of re-export.

[167] If the consignment is split up and the resulting consignments are exported separately, then phytosanitary certificates for re-export and certified copies of the phytosanitary certificate for export from the country of origin will be required to accompany all such consignments.

[168] ## 6.2 Transit

[169] 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 and ISPM 25:2006 is applicable.

[170] Where an NPPO of the country of transit receives a request from an exporter to become involved, the NPPO may issue phytosanitary certificates in accordance with the provisions described above.

[171] A change of means of conveyance during transit or the transport of two or more consignments in one conveyance should not be considered a reason to issue phytosanitary certificates unless the phytosanitary security of the consignment is compromised.

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[172] **ANNEX 1: Model phytosanitary certificate for export**

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

[173] **I. Description of Consignment**

Name and address of exporter: _____

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

Number and description of packages: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Place of origin: _____

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Declared point of entry: _____

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are 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, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.*

[174] **II. Additional Declaration**

[Enter text here]

[175] **III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment**

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____

Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____

Additional information _____

_____

Place of issue _____

(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____ _____

(Signature)

_____

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.*

* Optional clause

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[176] **ANNEX 2: Model phytosanitary certificate for re-export**

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____ (contracting party of re-export)

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____ (contracting party(ies) of import)

[177] **I. Description of Consignment**

Name and address of exporter: _____

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

Number and description of packages: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Place of origin: _____

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Declared point of entry: _____

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above _____ were imported into (contracting party of re-export) _____ from _____ (contracting party of origin) covered by Phytosanitary certificate No. _____, *original ☐ certified true copy ☐ of which is attached to this certificate; that they are packed ☐ repacked ☐ in original ☐ *new ☐ containers, that based on the original phytosanitary certificate ☐ and additional inspection ☐, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, and that during storage in _____ (contracting party of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

* Insert tick in appropriate ☐ boxes

[178] **II. Additional Declaration**

[Enter text here]

[179] **III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment**

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____

Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____

Additional information _____

_____

Place of issue _____

(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____ _____

(Signature)

_____

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.*

* Optional clause

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

[180] APPENDIX 1: Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms

[Under development] This appendix is expected to contain standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols preferably based on the technical input of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT).

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

[181] ## APPENDIX 2: Recommended wording for additional declarations

[182] Phytosanitary import requirements for additional declarations should preferably use the following wording. However, these are examples and are not the only statements that may be used.

[183] 1. The consignment* was inspected and found free from _____ (name of pest or soil *[to be specified]*(s)).

[184] 2. The consignment* was tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[185] 3. The growing media in which the plants were grown was tested prior to planting and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[186] 4. _____ (Name of pest(s)) is absent/not known to occur in _____ (name of country/area).

[187] 5. The consignment* was produced in a

pest free area for _____ (name of pest(s))**

area of low pest prevalence for _____ (name of pest(s))

pest free place of production for _____ (name of pest(s))**

pest free production site for _____ (name of pest(s))**.

[188] 6. The place of production**/production site/field** was inspected during the growing season(s)*** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[189] 7. The plants/mother plants were inspected during the last growing season(s) *** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[190] 8. The plants were produced *in vitro*.

[191] 9. The plants were derived from mother plants that were tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

[192] 10. This consignment* was produced and prepared for export in accordance with _____ (name of programme/reference to specific phytosanitary import requirement or a bilateral arrangement).

[193] 11. This consignment was produced from plant varieties resistant to _____ (name of pest).

[194] 12. Plants for planting are in compliance with _____ (specify the tolerance level(s)) established by phytosanitary import requirements for _____ (specify the regulated non-quarantine pest(s)).

* May be specified if this applies only to parts thereof.

** If applicable add: “including a surrounding buffer zone”.

*** Number of times/growing seasons or specific period may be added as appropriate.

APPENDIX 9: DRAFT ISPM FRUIT FLY TRAPPING

This appendix was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in _____ 201_.

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

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

DRAFT APPENDIX to ISPM 26:2006

Fruit fly trapping

(201-)

Date of this document	15 November 2010
Document category	Draft Appendix 1 to ISPM 26:2006
Current document stage	Draft from SC November 2010 to CPM.
Origin	Work programme topic: Trapping procedures for fruit flies (Tephritidae)
Major stages	Specification No. 35, May 2006. Member consultation, June 2008. CPM-5 (2010) returned to SC with comments. Revised in meeting by SC November 2010.
Notes	SC-7 May 2009 recommended that the draft annex on fruit fly trapping be separated into two documents – one to become an annex to ISPM 26, the other to become an appendix to ISPM 26. SC November 2009 recommended the documents be recombined as a single appendix. CPM-5 developed comments and returned the draft to the SC which in turn forwarded the draft to the Steward and TPFF for further revision. SC November 2010 approved to go to CPM.

CONTENTS

APPENDIX 1: Fruit fly trapping

[1] # APPENDIX 1: Fruit fly trapping

[2] This appendix provides detailed information for trapping fruit fly species (Tephritidae) of economic importance under different pest statuses. Specific trapping systems should be used depending on the technical feasibility, the species of fruit fly and the pest status of the areas, which can be either an infested area, an area of low pest prevalence (FF-ALPP), or a pest free area (FF-PFA). It describes the most widely used trapping systems, including materials such as traps and attractants, trapping densities and delimiting surveys, as well as procedures including evaluation, data recording and analysis.

[3] ## 1. Pest status and survey types

[4] There are five pest statuses where surveys may be applied:

A. Pest present without control. The pest is present but not subject to any control measures.

B. Pest present under suppression. The pest is present and subject to control measures. Includes FF-ALPP.

C. Pest present under eradication. The pest is present and subject to control measures.

D. Pest absent and FF-PFA being maintained. The pest is absent (e.g. eradicated, no pest records, no longer present) and measures to maintain pest absence are applied.

E. Pest transient. Pest under surveillance and actionable, under eradication.

[5] The three types of surveys and corresponding objectives are:

- **monitoring surveys**, to verify the characteristics of the pest population
- **delimiting surveys**, to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from the pest
- **detection surveys**, applied to determine if the pest is present in an area.

[6] 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).

[7] Additional information on how or when specific types of surveys should be applied can be found in other relevant standards dealing with specific topics such as pest status, eradication, pest free areas or areas of low pest prevalence.

[8] ## 2. Trapping scenarios

As the pest status may change over time, the type of survey needed may also change:

- Pest present. Starting from an established population with no control (situation A), phytosanitary measures may be applied, and potentially lead toward an FF-ALPP (situation B), and or an FF-PFA (situation C).
- Pest absent. Starting from an FF-PFA (situation D), the pest status is either maintained or a detection occurs (situation E), where measures would be applied aimed at restoring the FF-PFA.

[9] ## 3. Trapping systems – materials

[10] The effective use of traps in undertaking fruit fly surveys relies on the combined ability of the trap, attractant and killing agent to attract and capture target fruit fly species and then to kill and preserve them for effective identification, counting data collection and analysis. Trapping systems for fruit fly surveys use the following materials:

- attractants (pheromones, parapheromones and food attractants)
- killing agents in wet and dry traps (with physical or chemical action)
- devices for trapping.

[11] ### 3.1 Attractants

[12] A number of fruit fly species of economic importance and the attractants commonly used to attract them are presented in Table 1. Presence or absence of a species from this table does not indicate that pest risk analysis has been performed and in no way is it indicative of the regulatory status of a fruit fly species.

[13] **Table 1.** A number of fruit fly species of economic importance and commonly used attractants

Scientific name	Attractant
Anastrepha fraterculus (Wiedemann)[4]	Protein attractant (PA)
Anastrepha grandis (Macquart)	PA
Anastrepha ludens (Loew)	PA, 2C-1[1]
Anastrepha obliqua (Macquart)	PA, 2C-1[1]
Anastrepha serpentina (Wiedemann)	PA
Anastrepha striata (Schiner)	PA
Anastrepha suspensa (Loew)	PA, 2C-1[1]
Bactrocera carambolae (Drew & Hancock)	Methyl eugenol (ME)
Bactrocera caryeae (Kapoor)	ME
Bactrocera correcta (Bezzi)	ME
Bactrocera dorsalis (Hendel)[4]	ME
Bactrocera invadens (Drew, Tsuruta, & White)	ME, 3C[2]
Bactrocera kandiensis (Drew & Hancock)	ME
Bactrocera occipitalis (Bezzi)	ME
Bactrocera papayae (Drew & Hancock)	ME
Bactrocera philippinensis (Drew & Hancock)	ME
Bactrocera umbrosa (Fabricius)	ME
Bactrocera zonata (Saunders)	ME, 3C[2], ammonium acetate (AA)
Bactrocera cucurbitae (Coquillett)	Cuelure (CUE), 3C[2], AA
Bactrocera neohumeralis (Hardy)	CUE
Bactrocera tau (Walker)	CUE
Bactrocera tryoni (Froggatt)	CUE
Bactrocera citri (Chen) (*B. minax*, Enderlein)	PA
Bactrocera cucumis (French)	PA
Bactrocera jarvisi (Tryon)	PA
Bactrocera latifrons (Hendel)	PA
Bactrocera oleae (Gmelin)	PA, ammonium bicarbonate (AC), Spiroketal
Bactrocera tsuneonis (Miyake)	PA
Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann)	Trimedlure (TML), Capilure, PA, 3C[2], 2C-2[3]

Scientific name	Attractant
Ceratitis cosyra (Walker)	PA, 3C[2], 2C-2[3]
Ceratitis rosa (Karsch)	TML, PA, 3C[2], 2C-2[3]
Dacus ciliatus (Loew)	PA, 3C[2], AA
Myiopardalis pardalina (Bigot)	PA
Rhagoletis cerasi (Linnaeus)	Ammonium salts (AS), AA, AC
Rhagoletis cingulata (Loew)	AS, AA, AC
Rhagoletis indifferens (Curran)	AA, AC
Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh)	butyl hexanoate (BuH), AS
Toxotrypana curvicauda (Gerstaecker)[4]	2-methyl-vinylpyrazine (MVP)

1 Two-component (2C-1) synthetic food attractant of ammonium acetate and putrescine, mainly for female captures.

2 Three-component (3C) synthetic food attractant, mainly for female captures (ammonium acetate, putrescine, trimethylamine).

3 Two-component (2C-2) synthetic food attractant of ammonium acetate and trimethylamine, mainly for female captures.

4 Taxonomic status of some listed members of the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex and of *Anastrepha fraterculus* is uncertain.

[14]

3.1.1 Male specific

[15] The most widely used attractants are pheromone or parapheromones that are male specific. The parapheromone trimedlure (TML) captures species of the genus *Ceratitis* (including *C. capitata* and *C. rosa*). The parapheromone methyl eugenol (ME) captures a large number of species of the genus *Bactrocera* (including *B. dorsalis, B. zonata, B. carambolae, B. invadens, B. philippinensis* and *B. musae*). The pheromone Spiroketal captures *B. oleae*. The parapheromone cuelure (CUE) captures a large number of other *Bactrocera* species, including *B. cucurbitae* and *B. tryoni*. Parapheromones are generally highly volatile, and can be used with a variety of traps. Examples are listed in Table 2a. Controlled-release formulations exist for TML, CUE and ME, providing a longer-lasting attractant for field use. It is important to be aware that some inherent environmental conditions may affect the longevity of pheromone and parapheromone attractants.

[16]

3.1.2 Female-biased

[17] Female-specific pheromones/parapheromones are not usually commercially available (except, for example, 2-methyl-vinylpyrazine). Therefore, the female-biased attractants (natural, synthetic, liquid or dry) that are commonly used are based on food or host odours (Table 2b). Historically, liquid protein attractants have been used to capture a wide range of different fruit fly species. Liquid protein attractants capture both females and males. These liquid attractants are generally less sensitive than the parapheromones. In addition, liquid attractants capture high numbers of non-target insects and require more frequent servicing.

[18] Several food-based synthetic attractants have been developed using ammonia and its derivatives. This may reduce the number of non-target insects captured. For example, for capturing *C. capitata* a synthetic food attractant consisting of three components (ammonium acetate, putrescine and trimethylamine) is used. For capture of *Anastrepha* species the trimethylamine component may be removed. A synthetic attractant lasts approximately 4–10 weeks depending on climatic conditions, captures few non-target insects and captures significantly fewer male fruit flies, making this attractant suited for use in sterile fruit fly release programmes. New synthetic food attractant technologies are available for use, including the long-lasting three-component and two-component mixtures contained in the same patch, as well as the three components incorporated in a single cone-shaped plug (Tables 1 and 3).

[19] In addition, because food-foraging female and male fruit flies respond to synthetic food attractants at the sexually immature adult stage, these attractant types are capable of detecting female fruit flies earlier and at lower population levels than liquid protein attractants.

Table 2a. Attractants and traps for male fruit fly surveys

Fruit fly species	**Attractant and trap** (see below for abbreviations)																									
	TML/CE											**ME**								**CUE**							
	CC	CH	ET	JT	LT	MM	ST	SE	TP	YP	VARs	CH	ET	JT	LT	MM	ST	TP	YP	CH	ET	JT	LT	MM	ST	TP	YP
Anastrepha fraterculus																											
Anastrepha ludens																											
Anastrepha obliqua																											
Anastrepha striata																											
Anastrepha suspensa																											
Bactrocera carambolae												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera caryeae												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera citri (B. minax)																											
Bactrocera correcta												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera cucumis																											
Bactrocera cucurbitae																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bactrocera dorsalis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera invadens												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera kandiensis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera latifrons																											
Bactrocera occipitalis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera oleae																											
Bactrocera papayae												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera philippinensis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera tau																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bactrocera tryoni																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bactrocera tsuneonis																											
Bactrocera umbrosa												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera zonata												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Ceratitis capitata		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																
Ceratitis cosyra																											
Ceratitis rosa		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																
Dacus ciliatus																											
Myiopardalis pardalina																											

Rhagoletis cerasi			
Rhagoletis cingulata			
Rhagoletis indifferens			
Rhagoletis pomonella			
Toxotrypana curvicauda			

[20] **Attractant abbreviations**

TML	Trimedlure
CE	Capilure
ME	Methyl eugenol
CUE	Cuelure

Trap abbreviations

CC	Cook and Cunningham (C&C) trap
CH	ChamP trap
ET	Easy trap
JT	Jackson trap
LT	Lynfield trap
MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco trap
ST	Steiner trap
SE	Sensus trap
TP	Tephri trap
VARs	Modified funnel trap
YP	Yellow panel trap

[21] **Table 2b**. Attractants and traps for female-biased fruit fly surveys

Fruit fly species	**Attractant and trap** (see below for abbreviations)																								
	3C							**2C-1**					**2C-2**	**PA**			**SK+AC**		**AS (AA, AC)**				**BuH**			**MVP**
	ET	SE	MLT	OBDT	LT	MM	TP	ET	MLT	LT	MM	TP	MLT	ET	McP	MLT	CH	YP	RB	RS	YP	PALz	RS	YP	PALz	GS
Anastrepha fraterculus															x	x										
Anastrepha grandis															x	x										
Anastrepha ludens													x		x	x										
Anastrepha obliqua													x		x	x										
Anastrepha striata															x	x										
Anastrepha suspensa													x		x	x										
Bactrocera carambolae															x	x										
Bactrocera caryeae															x	x										
Bactrocera citri (B. minax)															x	x										
Bactrocera correcta															x	x										
Bactrocera cucumis															x	x										
Bactrocera cucurbitae			x												x	x										
Bactrocera dorsalis															x	x										
Bactrocera invadens			x												x	x										
Bactrocera kandiensis															x	x										
Bactrocera latifrons															x	x										
Bactrocera occipitalis															x	x										
Bactrocera oleae														x	x	x	x	x			x	x				
Bactrocera papayae															x	x										
Bactrocera philippinensis															x	x										
Bactrocera tau															x	x										
Bactrocera tryoni															x	x										
Bactrocera tsuneonis															x	x										
Bactrocera umbrosa															x	x										
Bactrocera zonata			x												x	x										

Ceratitis capitata	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x							
Ceratitis cosyra			x						x						x	x							
Ceratitis rosa		x	x						x						x	x							
Dacus ciliatus			x												x	x							
Myiopardalis pardalina															x	x							
Rhagoletis cerasi																		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Rhagoletis cingulata																				x	x		x	x	
Rhagoletis indifferens																			x	x					
Rhagoletis pomonella																		x		x	x	x			
Toxotrypana curvicauda																									x

[22] **Attractant abbreviations**

3C	(AA+Pt+TMA)	AS	ammonium salts
2C-1	(AA+TMA)	AA	ammonium acetate
2C-2	(AA+Pt)	BuH	butyl hexanoate
PA	protein attractant	MVP	papaya fruit fly pheromone (2-methyl vinylpyrazine)
SK	Spiroketal	Pt	putrescine
AC	ammonium (bi)carbonate	TMA	trimethylamine

Trap abbreviations

CH	ChamP trap	McP	McPhail trap	RS	Red sphere trap
ET	Easy trap	MLT	Multilure trap	SE	Sensus trap
GS	Green sphere	OBDT	Open bottom dry trap	TP	Tephri trap
LT	Lynfield trap	PALz	Fluorescent yellow sticky “cloak” trap	YP	Yellow panel trap
MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco trap	RB	Rebell trap		

[23] **Table 3.** List of attractants and field longevity

Common name	Attractant abbreviations	Formulation	Field longevity[1] (weeks)
Parapheromones			
Trimedlure	TML	Polymeric plug	4–10
		Laminate	3–6
		Liquid	1–4
		PE bag	4-5
Methyl eugenol	ME	Polymeric plug	4–10
		Liquid	4–8
Cuelure	CUE	Polymeric plug	4–10
		Liquid	4–8
Capilure (TML plus extenders)	CE	Liquid	12–36
Pheromones			
Papaya fruit fly (*T. curvicauda*) (2-methyl-6-vinylpyrazine)	MVP	Patches	4–6
Olive Fly (spiroketal)	SK	Polymer	4–6
Food-based attractants			
Torula yeast/borax	PA	Pellet	1–2
Protein derivatives	PA	Liquid	1–2
Ammonium acetate	AA	Patches	4–6
		Liquid	1
		Polymer	2–4
Ammonium (bi)carbonate	AC	Patches	4–6
		Liquid	1
		Polymer	1–4
Ammonium salts	AS	Salt	1
Putrescine	Pt	Patches	6–10
Trimethylamine	TMA	Patches	6–10
Butyl hexanoate	BuH	Vial	2
Ammonium acetate Putrescine Trimethylamine	3C	Cone/patches	6–10
Ammonium acetate Putrescine Trimethylamine	3C	Long-lasting patches	18–26
Ammonium acetate Trimethylamine	2C-1	Patches	6–10
Ammonium acetate Putrescine	2C-2	Patches	6–10
Ammonium acetate Ammonium carbonate	AA/AC	PE bag w. alufoil cover	3–4

1 Based on half-life. Attractant longevity is indicative only. Actual timing should be supported by field testing and validation.

[24] ## 3.2 Killing and preserving agents

[25] Traps retain attracted fruit flies through the use of killing and preserving agents. In some dry traps, killing agents are a sticky material or a toxicant. Some organophosphates may act as a repellent at higher doses. The use of insecticides in traps is subject to the registration and approval of the product in the respective national legislation.

[26] In other traps, liquid is the killing agent. When liquid protein attractants are used, mix borax 3% concentration to preserve the captured fruit flies. There are protein attractants that are formulated with borax, and thus no additional borax is required. When water is used in hot climates, 10% propylene glycol is added to prevent evaporation of the attractant and to preserve captured flies.

[27] ## 3.3 Commonly used fruit fly traps

[28] This section describes widely used fruit fly traps. The list of traps is not comprehensive; other types of traps may achieve equivalent results and may be used for fruit fly trapping.

[29] Based on the killing agent, there are three types of traps commonly used:

- **Dry traps**. The fly is caught on a sticky material board or killed by a chemical agent. Some of the most widely used dry traps are Cook and Cunningham (C&C), ChamP, Jackson/Delta, Lynfield, open bottom dry trap (OBDT) or Phase IV, red sphere, Steiner and yellow panel/Rebell traps.
- **Wet traps**. The fly is captured and drowns in the attractant solution or in water with surfactant. One of the most widely used wet traps is the McPhail trap. The Harris trap is also a wet trap with a more limited use.
- **Dry or wet traps**. These traps can be used either dry or wet. Some of the most widely used are Easy trap, Multilure trap and Tephri trap.

[30] ### Cook and Cunningham (C&C) trap

[31] *General description*

[32] The C&C trap consists of three removable creamy white panels, spaced approximately 2.5 cm apart. The two outer panels are made of rectangular paperboard measuring 22.8 cm × 14.0 cm. One or both panels are coated with sticky material (Figure 1). The adhesive panel has one or more holes which allow air to circulate through. The trap is used with a polymeric panel containing an olfactory attractant (usually trimedlure), which is placed between the two outer panels. The polymeric panels come in two sizes – standard and half panel. The standard panel (15.2 cm × 15.2 cm) contains 20 g of TML, while the half size (7.6 cm × 15.2 cm) contains 10 g. The entire unit is held together with clips, and suspended in the tree canopy with a wire hanger.

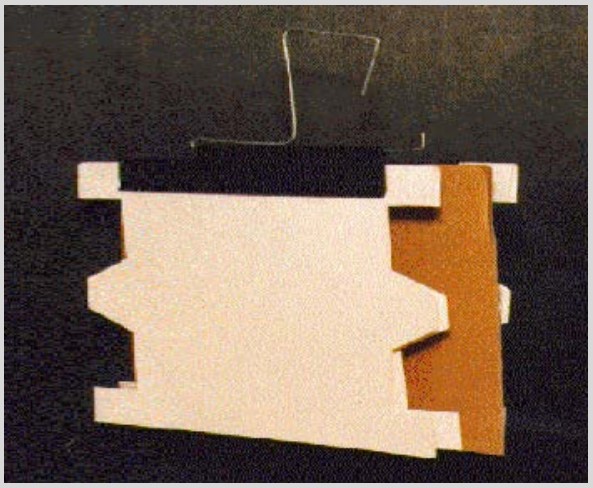

Figure 1. Cook and Cunningham (C&C) trap.

[33] *Use*

[34] As a result of the need for economic highly sensitive delimiting trapping of *C. capitata*, polymeric panels were developed for the controlled release of greater amounts of TML. This keeps the release rate constant for a longer period of time reducing hand labour and increasing sensitivity. The C&C trap with its multipanel construction has significant adhesive surface area for fly capture.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

[35] ### ChamP trap (CH)

[36] *General description*

The ChamP trap is a hollow, yellow panel-type trap with two perforated sticky side panels. When the two panels are folded, the trap is rectangular in shape (18 cm × 15 cm), and a central chamber is created to place the attractant (Figure 2). A wire hanger placed at the top of the trap is used to place it on branches.

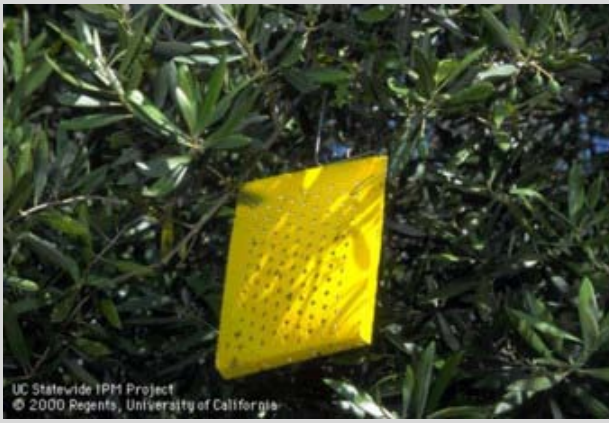

Figure 2. ChamP trap.

[37] *Use*

[38] The ChamP trap can accommodate patches, polymeric panels, and plugs. It is equivalent to a Yellow panel/Rebell trap in sensitivity.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4c.

[39] **Easy trap (ET)**

[40] *General description*

[41] The Easy trap is a two-part rectangular plastic container with an inbuilt hanger. It is 14.5 cm high, 9.5 cm wide, 5 cm deep and can hold 400 ml of liquid (Figure 3). The front part is transparent and the rear part is yellow. The transparent front of the trap contrasts with the yellow rear enhancing the trap's ability to catch fruit flies. It combines visual effects with parapheromone and food-based attractants.

Figure 3. Easy trap.

[42] *Use*

[43] The trap is multipurpose. It can be used dry baited with parapheromones (e.g. TML, CUE, ME) or synthetic food attractants (e.g. 3C and both combinations of 2C attractants) and a retention system such as dichlorvos. It can also be used wet baited with liquid protein attractants holding up to 400 ml of mixture. When synthetic food attractants are used, one of the dispensers (the one containing putrescine) is attached inside to the yellow part of the trap and the other dispensers are left free.

[44] The Easy trap is one of the most economic traps commercially available. It is easy to carry, handle and service, providing the opportunity to service a greater number of traps per man-hour than some other traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

[45] **Fluorescent yellow sticky "cloak" trap (PALz)**

[46] *General description*

[47] The PALz trap is prepared from fluorescent yellow plastic sheets (36 cm × 23 cm). One side is covered with sticky material. When setting up, the sticky sheet is placed around a vertical branch or a pole in a "cloaklike" manner (Figure 4), with the sticky side facing outward, and the back corners are fastened together with clips.

Figure 4. Fluorescent yellow sticky cloak trap.

[48] *Use*

[49] The trap uses the optimal combination of visual (fluorescent yellow) and chemical (cherry fruit fly synthetic bait) attractant cues. The trap is kept in place by a piece of wire, attached to the branch or pole. The bait dispenser is fastened to the front top edge of the trap, with the bait hanging in front of the sticky surface. The sticky surface of the trap has a capture capacity of about 500 to 600 fruit flies. Insects attracted by the combined action of these two stimuli are caught on the sticky surface.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4e.

[50] **Jackson trap (JT) or Delta trap**

[51] *General description*

[52] The Jackson trap is hollow, delta shaped and made of a white waxed cardboard. It is 8 cm high, 12.5 cm long and 9 cm wide (Figure 5). Additional parts include a white or yellow rectangular insert of waxed cardboard which is covered with a thin layer of adhesive used to trap fruit flies once they land inside the trap body; a polymeric plug or cotton wick in a plastic basket or wire holder; and a wire hanger placed at the top of the trap body.

[53] *Use*

[54] This trap is mainly used with parapheromone attractants to capture male fruit flies. The attractants used with JT/Delta traps are TML, ME and CUE. When ME and CUE are used a toxicant must be added.

Figure 5. Jackson trap or Delta trap.

[55] For many years this trap has been used in exclusion, suppression or eradication programmes for multiple purposes, including population ecology studies (seasonal abundance, distribution, host sequence, etc.); detection and delimiting trapping; and surveying sterile fruit fly populations in areas subjected to sterile fly mass releases. JT/Delta traps may not be suitable for some environmental conditions (e.g. rain or dust).

The JT/Delta traps are some of the most economic traps commercially available. They are easy to carry, handle and service, providing the opportunity of servicing a greater number of traps per man-hour than some other traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

[56] **Lynfield trap (LT)**

[57] *General description*

[58] The conventional Lynfield trap consists of a disposable, clear plastic, cylindrical container measuring 11.5 cm high with a 10 cm diameter base and 9 cm diameter screw-top lid. There are four entry holes evenly spaced around the wall of the trap (Figure 6). Another version of the Lynfield trap is the Maghreb-Med trap also known as Morocco trap (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Lynfield trap.

Figure 7. Maghreb-Med trap or Morocco trap.

[59] *Use*

[60] The trap uses an attractant and insecticide system to attract and kill target fruit flies. The screw-top lid is usually colour-coded to the type of attractant being used (red, CAP/TML; white, ME; yellow, CUE). To hold the attractant a 2.5 cm screw-tip cup hook (opening squeezed closed) screwed through the lid from above is used. The trap uses the male-specific parapheromone attractants CUE, Capilure (CE), TML and ME.

[61] CUE and ME attractants, which are ingested by the male fruit fly, are mixed with malathion. However, because CE and TML are not ingested by either *C. capitata* or *C. rosa*, a dichlorvos-impregnated matrix is placed inside the trap to kill fruit flies that enter.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

[62] **McPhail (McP) trap type**

[63] *General description*

[64] The conventional McPhail (McP) trap is a transparent glass or plastic, pear-shaped invaginated container. The trap is 17.2 cm high and 16.5 cm wide at the base and holds up to 500 ml of solution (Figure 8). The trap parts include a rubber cork or plastic lid that seals the upper part of the trap and a wire hook to hang traps on tree branches. A plastic version of the McPhail trap is 18 cm high and 16 cm wide at the base and holds up to 500 ml of solution (Figure 9). The top part is transparent and the base is yellow.

Figure 8. McPhail trap.

[65] *Use*

[66] For this trap to function properly it is essential that the body stays clean. Some designs have two parts in which the upper part and base of the trap can be separated allowing for easy service (rebaiting) and inspection of fruit fly captures.

[67] This trap uses a liquid food attractant, based on hydrolysed protein or torula yeast/borax tablets. Torula tablets are more effective than hydrolysed proteins over time because the pH is stable at 9.2. The level of pH in the mixture plays an important role in attracting fruit flies. Fewer fruit flies are attracted to the mixture as the pH becomes more acidic.

[68] To bait with yeast tablets, mix three to five torula tablets in 500 ml of water. Stir to dissolve tablets. To bait with protein hydrolysate, mix protein hydrolysate and borax (if not already added to the protein) in water to reach 5–9% hydrolysed protein concentration and 3% of borax.

[69] The nature of its attractant means this trap is more effective at catching females. Food attractants are generic by nature, and so McP traps tend to also catch a wide range of other non-target tephritid and non-tephritid fruit flies in addition to the target species.

Figure 9. Plastic McPhail trap.

[70] McP-type traps are used in fruit fly management programmes in combination with other traps. In areas subjected to suppression and eradication actions, these traps are used mainly to monitor female populations. Female catches are crucial in assessing the amount of sterility induced to a wild population in a sterile insect technique (SIT) programme. In programmes releasing only sterile males or in a male annihilation technique (MAT) programme, McP traps are used as a population detection tool by targeting feral females, whereas other traps (e.g. Jackson traps), used with male-specific attractants, catch the released sterile males, and their use should be limited to programmes with an SIT component. Furthermore, in fruit fly-free areas, McP traps are an important part of the non-indigenous fruit fly trapping network because of their capacity to capture fruit fly species of quarantine importance for which no specific attractants exist.

[71] McP traps with liquid protein attractant are labour intensive. Servicing and rebaiting take time, and the number of traps that can be serviced in a normal working day is half that of some other traps described in this appendix.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4a, 4b, 4d and 4e.

[72] **Modified funnel trap (VARs+)**

[73] *General description*

[74] The modified funnel trap consists of a plastic funnel and a lower catch container (Figure 10). The top roof has a large (5 cm diameter) hole, over which an upper catch container (transparent plastic) is placed.

[75] *Use*

[76] Since it is a non-sticky trap design, it has a virtually unlimited catch capacity and very long field life. The bait is attached to the roof, so that the bait dispenser is positioned into the middle of the large hole on the roof. A small piece of matrix impregnated with a killing agent is placed inside both the upper and lower catch containers to kill fruit flies that enter.

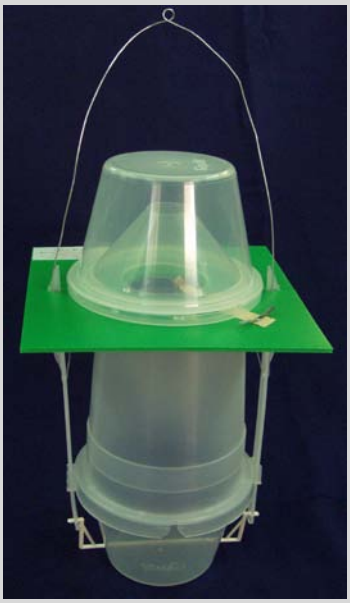

Figure 10. Modified funnel trap.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

Figure 11. Multilure trap.

[77] **Multilure trap (MLT)**

[78] *General description*

[79] The Multilure trap (MLT) is a version of the McPhail trap described previously. The trap is 18 cm high and 15 cm wide at the base and can hold up to 750 ml of liquid (Figure 11). It consists of a two-piece plastic invaginated cylinder-shaped container. The top part is transparent and the base is yellow. The upper part and base of the trap separate, allowing the trap to be serviced and rebaited. The transparent upper part of the trap contrasts with the yellow base enhancing the trap's ability to catch fruit flies. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

[80] *Use*

[81] This trap follows the same principles as those of the McP trap. However, an MLT used with dry synthetic attractant is more efficient and selective than an MLT or McP trap used with liquid protein attractant. Another important difference is that an MLT with a dry synthetic attractant allows for a cleaner servicing and is much less labour intensive than a McP trap. When synthetic food attractants are used, dispensers are attached to the inside walls of the upper cylindrical part of the trap or hung from a clip at the top. For this trap to function properly it is essential that the upper part stays transparent.

[82] When the MLT is used as a wet trap a surfactant should be added to the water. In hot climates 10% propylene glycol can be used to decrease water evaporation and decomposition of captured fruit flies.

[83] When the MLT is used as a dry trap, a suitable (non-repellent at the concentration used) insecticide such as dichlorvos or a deltamethrin (DM) strip is placed inside the trap to kill the fruit flies. DM is applied to a polyethylene strip placed on the upper plastic platform inside the trap. Alternatively, DM may be used in a circle of impregnated mosquito net and will retain its killing effect for at least six months under field conditions. The net must be fixed on the ceiling inside the trap using adhesive material.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d.

Figure 12. Open bottom dry trap (Phase IV).

[84] **Open bottom dry trap (OBDT) or (Phase IV) trap**

[85] *General description*

[86] This trap is an open-bottom cylindrical dry trap that can be made from opaque green plastic or wax-coated green cardboard. The cylinder is 15.2 cm high and 9 cm in diameter at the top and 10 cm in diameter at the bottom (Figure 12). It has a transparent top, three holes (each of 2.5 cm diameter) equally spaced around the wall of the cylinder midway between the ends, and an open

bottom, and is used with a sticky insert. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

[87] *Use*

[88] A food-based synthetic chemical female biased attractant can be used to capture *C. capitata*. However, it also serves to capture males. Synthetic attractants for are attached to the inside walls of the cylinder. Servicing is easy because the sticky insert permits easy removal and replacement, similar to the inserts used in the JT. This trap is less expensive than the plastic or glass McP-type traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For attractants used and rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

[89] **Red sphere trap (RS)**

[90] *General description*

[91] The trap is a red sphere 8 cm in diameter (Figure 13). The trap mimics the size and shape of a ripe apple. A green version of this trap is also used. The trap is covered with a sticky material and baited with the synthetic fruit odour butyl hexanoate, which has a fragrance like a ripe fruit. Attached to the top of the sphere is a wire hanger used to hang it from tree branches.

Figure 13. Red sphere trap.

[92] *Use*

[93] The red or green traps can be used unbaited, but they are much more efficient in capturing fruit flies when baited. Fruit flies that are sexually mature and ready to lay eggs are attracted to this trap.

[94] Many types of insects will be caught by these traps. It will be necessary to positively identify the target fruit fly from the non-target insects likely to be present on the traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4e.

[95] **Sensus trap (SE)**

[96] *General description*

[97] The Sensus trap consists of a vertical plastic bucket 12.5 cm in high and 11.5 cm in diameter (Figure 14). It has a transparent body and a blue overhanging lid, which has a hole just underneath it. A wire hanger placed on top of the trap body is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Figure 14. Sensus trap.

[98] *Use*

[99] The trap is dry and uses male-specific parapheromones or, for female-biased captures, dry synthetic food attractants. A dichlorvos block is placed in the comb on the lid to kill the flies.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

[100] **Steiner trap (ST)**

[101] *General description*

[102] The Steiner trap is a horizontal, clear plastic cylinder with openings at each end. The conventional Steiner trap is 14.5 cm long and 11 cm in diameter (Figure 15). There are a number of versions of Steiner traps. These include the Steiner trap of 12 cm long and 10 cm in diameter (Figure 16) and 14 cm long and 8.5 cm in diameter (Figure 17). A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Figure 15. Conventional Steiner trap.

Figure 16. Steiner trap version.

Figure 17. Steiner trap version.

[103] *Use*

[104] This trap uses the male-specific parapheromone attractants TML, ME and CUE. The attractant is suspended from the centre of the inside of the trap. The attractant may be a cotton wick soaked in 2–3 ml of a mixture of parapheromone or a dispenser with the attractant and an insecticide (usually malathion, dibrom or deltamethrin) as a killing agent.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

[105] **Tephri trap (TP)**

[106] *General description*

[107] The Tephri trap is similar to a McP trap. It is a vertical cylinder 15 cm high and 12 cm in diameter at the base and can hold up to 450 ml of liquid (Figure 18). It has a yellow base and a clear top, which can be separated to facilitate servicing. There are entrance holes around the top of the periphery of the yellow base, and an invaginated opening in the bottom. Inside the top is a platform to hold attractants. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Figure 18. Tephri trap.

[108] *Use*

[109] The trap is baited with hydrolysed protein at 9% concentration; however, it can also be used with other liquid protein attractants as described for the conventional glass McP trap or with the female dry synthetic food attractant and with TML in a plug or liquid as described for the JT/Delta and Yellow panel traps. If the trap is used with liquid protein attractants or with dry synthetic attractants combined with a liquid retention system and without the side holes, the insecticide will not be necessary. However, when used as a dry trap and with side holes, an insecticide solution (e.g. malathion) soaked into a cotton wick or other killing agent is needed to avoid escape of captured insects. Other suitable insecticides are dichlorvos or deltamethrin (DM) strips placed inside the trap to kill the fruit flies. DM is applied in a polyethylene strip, placed on the plastic platform inside the top of the trap. Alternatively, DM may be used in a circle of impregnated

mosquito net and will retain its killing effect for at least six months under field conditions. The net must be fixed on the ceiling of the inside of the trap using adhesive material.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

[110] **Yellow panel trap (YP)/Rebell trap (RB)**

[111] *General description*

[112] The Yellow panel (YP) trap consists of a yellow rectangular cardboard plate (23 cm × 14 cm) coated with plastic (Figure 19). The rectangle is covered on both sides with a thin layer of sticky material. The Rebell trap is a three-dimensional YP-type trap with two crossed yellow rectangular plates (15 cm × 20 cm) made of plastic (polypropylene) making them extremely durable (Figure 20). The trap is also coated with a thin layer of sticky material on both sides of both plates. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang it from tree branches.

Figure 19. Yellow panel trap.

Figure 20. Rebell trap.

[113] *Use*

[114] These traps can be used as visual traps alone and baited with TML, spiroketal or ammonium salts (ammonium acetate). The attractants may be contained in controlled-release dispensers such as a polymeric plug. The attractants are attached to the face of the trap. The attractants can also be mixed into the cardboard's coating. The two-dimensional design and greater contact surface make these traps more efficient, in terms of fly captures, than the JT and McPhail-type traps. It is important to consider that these traps require special procedures for transportation, submission and fruit fly screening methods because they are so sticky that specimens can be destroyed in handling. Although these traps can be used in most types of control programme applications, their use is recommended for the post-eradication phase and for fly-free areas, where highly sensitive traps are required. These traps should not be used in areas subjected to mass release of sterile fruit flies because of the large number of released fruit flies that would be caught. It is important to note that their yellow colour and open design allow them to catch other non-target insects including natural enemies of fruit flies and pollinators.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b, 4c, 4d and 4e.

[115] ## 4. Trapping procedures

[116] ### 4.1 Spatial distribution of traps

[117] The spatial distribution of traps will be guided by the purpose of the survey, the intrinsic characteristics of the area, the biological characteristics of the fruit fly and its interactions with its hosts, as well as the efficacy of the attractant and trap. In areas where continuous compact blocks of commercial orchards are present and in urban and suburban areas where hosts exist, traps are usually deployed in a grid system, which may have a uniform distribution.

[118] In areas with scattered commercial orchards, rural areas with hosts and in marginal areas where hosts exist, trap networks are normally distributed along roads that provide access to host material.

[119] In suppression and eradication programmes, an extensive trapping network should be deployed over the entire area that is subject to surveillance and control actions.

[120] Trapping networks are also placed as part of early detection programmes for target fruit fly species. In this case traps are placed in high-risk areas such as points of entry, fruit markets, urban areas garbage dumps, as appropriate. This can be further supplemented by traps placed along roadsides to form transects and at production areas close to or adjacent to land borders, port of entries and national roads.

[121] 4.2 Trap deployment (placement)

[122] Trap deployment involves the actual placement of the traps in the field. One of the most important factors of trap deployment is selecting an appropriate trap site. It is important to have a list of the primary, secondary and occasional fruit fly hosts, their phenology, distribution and abundance. With this basic information, it is possible to properly place and distribute the traps in the field, and it also allows for effective planning of a programme of trap relocation.

[123] When possible, pheromone traps should be placed in mating areas. Fruit flies normally mate in the crown of host plants or close by, selecting semi-shaded spots and usually on the upwind side of the crown. Other suitable trap sites are the eastern side of the tree which gets the sunlight in the early hours of the day, resting and feeding areas in plants that provide shelter and protect fruit flies from strong winds and predators. In specific situations trap hangers may need to be coated with an appropriate insecticide to prevent ants from eating captured fruit flies.

[124] Protein traps should be deployed in shaded areas in host plants. In this case traps should be deployed in primary host plants during their fruit maturation period. In the absence of primary host plants, secondary host plants should be used. In areas with no host plants identified, traps should be deployed in plants that can provide shelter, protection and food to adult fruit flies.

[125] Traps should be deployed in the middle to the top part of the host plant canopy, depending on the height of the host plant, and oriented towards the upwind side. Traps should not be exposed to direct sunlight, strong winds or dust. It is of vital importance to have the trap entrance clear from twigs, leaves and other obstructions such as spider webs to allow proper airflow and easy access for the fruit flies.

[126] Placement of traps in the same tree baited with different attractants should be avoided because it may cause interference among attractants and a reduction of trap efficiency. For example, placing a *C. capitata* male-specific TML trap and a protein attractant trap in the same tree will cause a reduction of female capture in the protein traps because TML acts as a female repellent.

[127] Traps should be relocated following the maturation phenology of the fruit hosts present in the area and biology of the fruit fly species. By relocating the traps it is possible to follow the fruit fly population throughout the year and increase the number of sites being checked for fruit flies.

[128] 4.3 Trap mapping

[129] Once traps are placed in carefully selected sites at the correct density and distributed in an appropriate pattern, the location of the traps must be recorded. It is recommended that the location of traps should be geo-referenced with the use of global positioning system (GPS) equipment where available. A map or sketch of the trap location and the area around the traps should be prepared.

[130] The application of GPS and geographic information systems (GIS) in the management of trapping network has proved to be a very powerful tool. GPS allows each trap to be geo-referenced through geographical coordinates, which are then used as input information in a GIS.

[131] In addition to GPS location data or in the event that GPS data is not available for trap locations, reference for the trap location should include visible landmarks. In the case of traps placed in host plants located in suburban and urban areas, references should include the full address of the property where the trap was placed. Trap reference should be clear enough to allow control teams and supervisors who service the traps to find the trap easily.

[132] A database or trapping book of all traps with their corresponding coordinates should be kept, together with the records of trap services, rebaiting, trap captures etc. GIS provides high-resolution maps showing the exact location of each trap and other valuable information such as exact location of fruit fly detections, historical profiles of the geographical distribution patterns of the fruit flies, relative size of the populations in given areas and spread of the fruit fly population in case of an outbreak. This information is extremely useful in planning control activities, ensuring that bait sprays and sterile fruit fly releases are accurately placed and cost-effective in their application.

[133] 4.4 Trap servicing and inspection

[134] Trap servicing intervals are specific to each trapping system and are based on the half-life of the attractant (see Table 3). Capturing fruit flies will depend, in part, on how well the trap is serviced. Trap servicing includes rebaiting and maintaining the trap in a clean and appropriate operating condition. Traps should be in a condition to consistently kill and retain in good condition any target flies that have been captured.

[135] Attractants have to be used in the appropriate volumes and concentrations and replaced at the recommended intervals, as indicated by the manufacturer. The release rate of attractants varies considerably with environmental conditions. The release rate is generally high in hot and dry areas, and low in cool and humid areas. Thus, in cool climates traps may have to be rebaited less often than in hot conditions.

[136] Inspection intervals (i.e. checking for fruit fly captures) should be adjusted according to the prevailing environmental conditions, pest situations and biology of fruit flies. The interval can range from one day up to 30 days. However, the most common inspection interval is seven days in areas where fruit fly populations are present and 14 days in fruit fly free areas. In the case of delimiting surveys inspection intervals may be more frequent, with two to three days being the most common interval.

[137] Avoid handling more than one lure type at a time if more than one lure type is being used at a single locality. Cross-contamination between traps of different attractant types (e.g. Cue and ME) reduces trap efficacy and makes laboratory identification unduly difficult. When changing attractants, it is important to avoid spillage or contamination of the external surface of the trap body or the ground. Attractant spillage or trap contamination would reduce the chances of fruit flies entering the trap. For traps that use a sticky insert to capture fruit flies, it is important to avoid contaminating areas in the trap that are not meant for capturing fruit flies with the sticky material. This also applies to leaves and twigs that are in the trap surroundings. Attractants, by their nature, are highly volatile and care should be taken when storing, packaging, handling and disposing of lures to avoid compromising the lure and operator safety.

[138] The number of traps serviced per day per person will vary depending on type of trap, trap density, environmental and topographic conditions and experience of the operators.

[139] 4.5 Trapping records

[140] The following information should be included in order to keep proper trapping records as they provide confidence in the survey results: trap location, plant where the trap is placed, trap and attractant type, servicing and inspection dates, and target fruit fly capture. Any other information considered necessary can be added to the trapping records. Retaining results over a number of seasons can provide useful information on spatial changes in fruit fly population.

[141] ## 4.6 Flies per trap per day

[142] Flies per trap per day (FTD) is a population index that indicates the average number of flies of the target species captured per trap per day during a specified period in which the trap was exposed in the field.

[143] The function of this population index is to have a comparative measure of the size of the adult pest population in a given space and time.

[144] It is used as baseline information to compare the size of the population before, during and after the application of a fruit fly control programme. The FTD should be used in all reports of trapping.

[145] The FTD is comparable within a programme; however, for meaningful comparisons between programmes, it should be based on the same fruit fly species, trapping system and trap density.

[146] In areas where sterile fruit fly release programmes are in operation FTD is used to measure the relative abundance of the sterile and wild fruit flies.

[147] FTD is the result of dividing the total number of captured fruit flies by the product obtained from multiplying the total number of inspected traps by the average number of days the traps were exposed. The formula is as follows:

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

where

F = total number of fruit flies captured

T = number of inspected traps

D = number of days between trap inspections.

[148] # 5. Trap densities

[149] Establishing a trapping density appropriate to the purpose of the survey is critical and underpins confidence in the survey results. The trap densities need to be adjusted based on many factors including type of survey, trap efficiency, location (type and presence of host, climate and topography), pest situation and lure type. In terms of type and presence of hosts, as well as the risk involved, the following types of location may be of concern:

- production areas
- marginal areas
- urban areas
- points of entry (and other high-risk areas such as fruit markets).

[150] Trap densities may also vary as a gradient from production areas to marginal areas, urban areas and points of entry. For example, in a pest free area, a higher density of traps is required at high-risk points of entry and a lower density in commercial orchards. Or, in an area where suppression is applied, such as in an area of low pest prevalence or an area under a systems approach where the target species is present, the reverse occurs, and trapping densities for that pest should be higher in the production field and decrease toward points of entry. Other situations such as high-risk urban areas should be taken into consideration when assessing trapping densities.

[151] Tables 4a–4f show suggested trap densities for various fruit fly species based on common practice. These densities have been determined taking into consideration research results, feasibility and cost effectiveness. Trap densities are also dependent on associated surveillance activities, such as the type and intensity of fruit sampling to detect immature stages of fruit flies. In those cases where trapping

surveillance programmes are complemented with fruit sampling activities, trap densities could be lower than the suggested densities shown in Tables 4a–4f.

[152] The suggested densities presented in Tables 4a–4f have been made also taking into account the following technical factors:

- various survey objectives and pest status
- target fruit fly species (Table 1)
- pest risk associated with working areas (production and other areas).

[153] Within the delimited area, the suggested trap density should be applied in areas with a significant likelihood of capturing fruit flies such as areas with primary hosts and possible pathways (e.g. production areas versus industrial areas).

[154] **Table 4a.** Trap densities suggested for *Anastrepha* spp.

Trapping	**Trap type**[1]	**Attractant**	**Trap density/km²** (2)			
			Production area	**Marginal**	**Urban**	**Points of entry**[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	MLT/McP	2C/PA	0.25–1	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	MLT/McP	2C/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	MLT/McP	2C/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	MLT/McP	2C/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	MLT/McP	2C/PA	1–2	2–3	3–5	5–12
Delimitation survey in an FF-PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey	MLT/McP	2C/PA	20–50[4]	20–50	20–50	20–50

[155] 1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.
(2) Refers to the total number of traps.
3 Also other high-risk sites.
4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		**Attractant**	
McP	McPhail trap	2C	AA+Pt
		AA	Ammonium acetate
		Pt	Putrescine
MLT	Multilure trap	PA	Protein attractant

[156] **Table 4b**. Trap densities suggested for *Bactrocera* spp. responding to methyl eugenol (ME), cuelure (CUE) and food attractants (PA = protein attractants)

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km² (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	JT/ST/TP/LT/MM/ MLT/McP/TP	ME/CUE/PA	0.25–1.0	0.2–0.5	0.2–0.5	0.2–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	JT/ST/TP/LT/MM/ MLT/McP/TP	ME/CUE/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	JT/ST/TP/MLT/LT/ MM/McP/YP	ME/CUE/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	JT/ST/TP/MLT/LT/ MM/McP/TP	ME/CUE/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	CH/ST/LT/MM/ML T/McP/TP/ YP	ME/CUE/PA	1	1	1–5	3–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey	JT/ST/TP/MLT/LT/ MM/McP/YP	ME/CUE/PA	20–50[4]	20–50	20–50	20–50

[157]
1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.
(2) Refers to the total number of traps.
3 Also other high-risk sites.
4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
CH	ChamP trap	ME	Methyleugenol
JT	Jackson trap	CUE	Cuelure
LT	Lynfield trap	PA	Protein attractant
McP	McPhail trap		
MLT	Multilure trap		
MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco		
ST	Steiner trap		
TP	Tephri trap		
YP	Yellow panel trap		

[158] **Table 4c.** Trap densities suggested for *Bactrocera oleae*

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km² (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	MLT/CH/YP	AC+SK/PA	0.5–1.0	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	MLT/CH/YP	AC+SK/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	MLT/CH/YP	AC+SK/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	MLT/CH/YP	AC+SK/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	MLT/CH/YP	AC+SK/PA	1	1	2–5	3–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey	MLT/CH/YP	AC+SK/PA	20–50[4]	20–50	20–50	20–50

[159]
1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.
(2) Refers to the total number of traps.
3 Also other high-risk sites.
4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
CH	ChamP trap	AC	Ammonium bicarbonate
MLT	Multilure trap	PA	Protein attractant
YP	Yellow panel trap	SK	Spiroketal

[160] **Table 4d.** Trap densities suggested for *Ceratitis* spp.

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km² (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control[4]	JT/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/SE/ET/ LT/TP/VARs+	TML/CE/3C/ 2C/PA	0.5–1.0	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	JT/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/SE/ET/ LT/MMTP/VARs+	TML/CE/3C/ 2C/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	JT/YP/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/ET/LT/ MM/TP/VARs+	TML/CE/3C/ PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication[5]	JT/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/ET/LT/ MM/TP/VARs+	TML/CE/3C/ 2C/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion[5]	JT/MLT/McP/ST/ ET/LT/MM/CC/ VARs+	TML/CE/3C/ PA	1	1–2	1–5	3–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey[6]	JT/YP/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST//ET/LT/ MM/TP/VARs+	TML/CE/3C/ PA	20–50[6]	20–50	20–50	20–50

[161]
1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.
(2) Refers to the total number of traps.
3 Also other high-risk sites.
4 1:1 ratio (1 female trap per male trap).
5 3:1 ratio (3 female traps per male trap).
6 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones (ratio 5:1, 5 female traps per male trap).

Trap type		Attractant	
CC	Cook and Cunningham (C&C) Trap (with TML for male capture)	2C	(AA+TMA)
ET	Easy trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)	3C	(AA+Pt+TMA)
JT	Jackson trap (with TML for male capture)	CE	Capilure
LT	Lynfield trap (with TML for male capture)	AA	Ammonium acetate
McP	McPhail trap	PA	Protein attractant
MLT	Multilure trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)	Pt	Putrescine
MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco	TMA	Trimethylamine
OBDT	Open Bottom Dry Trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)	TML	Trimedlure
SE	Sensus trap (with CE for male captures and with 3C for female-biased captures)		
ST	Steiner trap (with TML for male capture)		
TP	Tephri trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)		
VARs+	Modified funnel trap		
YP	Yellow panel trap		

[162] **Table 4e.** Trap densities suggested for *Rhagoletis* spp.

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km² (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	RB/RS/PALz/YP /McP	BuH/AS	0.5–1.0	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	RB/RS/PALz/YP /McP	BuH/AS	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	RB/RS/PALz/YP /McP	BuH/AS	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	RB/RS/PALz/YP /McP	BuH/AS	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	RB/RS/PALz/YP /McP	BuH/AS	1	0.4–3	3–5	4–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey	RB/RS/PALz/YP /McP	BuH/AS	20–50[4]	20–50	20–50	20–50

[163] 1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.
(2) Refers to the total number of traps.
3 Also other high-risk sites.
4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
McP	McPhail trap	AS	Ammonium salt
RB	Rebell trap	BuH	Butyl hexanoate
RS	Red sphere trap		
PALz	Modified funnel trap		
YP	Yellow panel trap		

[164] **Table 4f.** Trap densities suggested for *Toxotrypana curvicauda*

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km² (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	GS	MVP	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	GS	MVP	2–4	1	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	GS	MVP	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	GS	MVP	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	GS	MVP	2	2–3	3–6	5–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey	GS	MVP	20–50[4]	20–50	20–50	20–50

[165] 1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.
(2) Refers to the total number of traps.
3 Also other high-risk sites.
4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
GS	Green sphere	MVP	Papaya fruit fly pheromone (2-methyl-vinylpyrazine)

[166] 6. Supervision activities

[167] Supervision of trapping activities includes assessing the quality of the materials used and reviewing the effectiveness of the use of these materials and trapping procedures.

[168] The materials used should perform effectively and reliably at an acceptable level for a prescribed period of time. The traps themselves should maintain their integrity for the entire duration that they are anticipated to remain in the field. The attractants should be certified or bioassayed by the manufacturer for an acceptable level of performance based on their anticipated use.

[169] The effectiveness of trapping should be officially reviewed periodically by individuals not directly involved in conducting trapping activities. The timing of review will vary by programme, but it is recommended to occur at least twice a year in programmes that run for six months or longer. The review should address all aspects related to the ability of trapping to detect targeted fruit flies within the timeframe required to meet programme outcomes e.g. Early detection of a fruit fly entry. Aspects of a review include quality of trapping materials, record-keeping, layout of the trapping network, trap mapping, trap placement, trap condition, trap servicing, trap inspection frequency and capability for fruit fly identification.

[170] The trap deployment should be evaluated to ensure that the prescribed types and densities of traps are in place. Field confirmation is achieved through inspection of individual routes.

[171] Trap placement should be evaluated for appropriate host selection, trap relocation schedule, height, light/shade balance, fruit fly access to trap, and proximity to other traps. Host selection, trap relocation and proximity to other traps can be evaluated from the records for each trap route. Host selection, placement and proximity can be further evaluated by field examination.

[172] Traps should be evaluated for their overall condition, correct attractant, appropriate trap servicing and inspection intervals, correct identifying markings (such as trap identification and date placed), evidence of contamination and proper warning labels. This is performed in the field at each site where a trap is placed.

[173] Evaluation of identification capability can occur via target fruit flies that have been marked in some manner in order to distinguish them from wild trapped fruit flies. These marked fruit flies are placed in traps in order to evaluate the operator's diligence in servicing the traps, competence in recognizing the targeted fruit fly species, and knowledge of the proper reporting procedures once a fruit fly is found. Commonly used marking systems are fluorescent dyes or wing clipping.

[174] In some programmes that survey for eradication or to maintain FF-PFAs, the fruit flies may also be marked by using sterile irradiated fruit flies in order to further reduce the chances of the marked fruit fly being falsely identified as a wild fruit fly and resulting in unnecessary actions by the programme. A slightly different method is necessary under a sterile fruit fly release programme in order to evaluate personnel on their ability to accurately distinguish target wild fruit flies from the released sterile fruit flies. The marked fruit flies used are sterile and lack the fluorescent dye, but are marked physically by wing clipping or some other method. These fruit flies are placed into the trap samples after they have been collected in the field but before they are inspected by the operators.

[175] The review should be summarized in a report detailing how many inspected traps on each route were found to be in compliance with the accepted standards in categories such as trap mapping, placement, condition, and servicing and inspection interval. Aspects that were found to be deficient should be identified, and specific recommendations should be made to correct these deficiencies.

[176] Proper record-keeping is crucial to the appropriate functioning of trapping. The records for each trap route should be inspected to ensure that they are complete and up to date. Field confirmation can then be used to validate the accuracy of the records.

[177] 7. References

This listing is for reference purposes only and it is not comprehensive.

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APPENDIX 10: APPROVED INK AMENDMENTS OF ISPM 5 TO BE PRESENTED TO CPM-6 TO BE NOTED

1. Terms and definitions that are used with a specific meaning for the ISPMs, but can have a broader sense. The proposal is to add a qualifier to the term.

The change in the parenthesis maintains the idea that the definition applies to a specific meaning of the term, but the word is free for other uses. Such an amendment is consistent with many such terms with several meanings in ISPM 5 (entry, interception, integrity, pest status, etc.).

Term	Definition	Proposal	Reason for the change
efficacy (treatment)	A defined, measurable, and reproducible effect by a prescribed **treatment**	Rephrase the term: **efficacy** (of a **treatment**)	The qualifier was there, but the change proposed clarifies it and aligns it with other such terms in the Glossary
establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a **pest** within an **area** after **entry**	Rephrase the term: **establishment** (of a **pest**)	The term and definition refer to pests, and are necessary for ISPMs. However *establishment* is also a common English word. It is needed in ISPMs in other contexts (e.g. establishment of a PFA, of a transit system, of measures).
introduction	The **entry** of a **pest** resulting in its **establishment**	Rephrase the term: **introduction** (of a **pest**)	The term and definition refer to pests, and are necessary for ISPMs. However *introduction* is also a common English word. It is needed in ISPMs for other contexts.
spread	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a **pest** within an **area**	Rephrase the term: **spread** (of a **pest**)	The term and definition refer to pests, and are necessary for ISPMs. However *spread* is also a common English word. It is needed in ISPMs for other contexts.

2. Revision of definition for consistency of wording

Term	Definition	Proposal	Reason for the change
regulated area	An **area** into which, within which and/or from which **plants**, **plant products** and other **regulated articles** are subjected to **phytosanitary regulations** or **procedures** in order to prevent the **introduction** and/or **spread** of **quarantine pests** or to limit the economic impact of **regulated non-quarantine pests** (see Glossary Supplement No. 2)	An **area** into which, within which ~~and/~~or from which **plants**, **plant products** and other **regulated articles** are subjected to ~~phytosanitary regulations or procedures~~ **phytosanitary measures** ~~in order to prevent the **introduction** and/or **spread** of **quarantine pests** or to limit the economic impact of **regulated non-quarantine pests**~~ (see Glossary Supplement No. 2)	1- correction of *and/or* (see under 3 for explanation) 2- *phytosanitary measures* is what is referred to here, and this is consistent with current terminology 3- this part of the original definition is included in the definition of *phytosanitary measure*

3. Use of *and/or*

The proposed ink amendments ensure application of the rule regarding avoidance of the use of *and/or* in ISPMS, proposed by the TPG and agreed by the November 2009 SC: "Usually, "and/or" can be replaced by "or", without loss of meaning. "Or" means that both options can apply at the same time or either of the options can apply. Only when a sentence reads "either …. or …", does it mean that both options cannot occur at the same time. Consequently the following ink amendments are proposed:

Term	Proposal
consignment	A quantity of **plants**, **plant products** ~~and/~~or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single **phytosanitary certificate** (a **consignment** may be composed of one or more **commodities** or **lots**)
inspection	**Official** visual examination of **plants, plant products** or other **regulated articles** to determine if **pests** are present ~~and/~~or to determine compliance with **phytosanitary regulations**
quarantine	**Official** confinement of **regulated articles** for observation and research or for further **inspection**, **testing** ~~and/~~or **treatment**
ISPM 5, supplement 1, 4.	- eradication ~~and/~~or containment in the infested area(s)

Note: there are other occurrences of *and/or* in ISPM 5 that the SC proposes to not change at the moment for reasons explained below:

- in the definition of *point of entry*: the term is on the work programme for revision of the definition, and the change to *and/or* can be made during revision.
- in the definition of *pre-clearance*: the proposed draft on *phytosanitary pre-import clearance* (to be review by the SC at a future meeting for consideration for member consultation) proposes a revised definition, and the change to *and/or* can be made at the same time.
- In the definition of *kiln-drying*, *phytosanitary measure*, *phytosanitary regulation*, *plant quarantine*: the SC requested the TPG to reconsider *and/or* in these definitions.
- in supplement 3 to ISPM 5, within CBD definitions of *invasive alien species* and of *intentional introduction*. The text quotes CBD definitions, which cannot be modified.

APPENDIX 11: SPECIFICATION 52 MINIMIZING PEST MOVEMENT BY AIR CONTAINERS AND AIRCRAFT

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

SPECIFICATION 52 FOR ISPM

Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft

Title for the standard

Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft

Reason for the standard

The movement of goods and people by aircraft is a significant pathway for the entry of pests. Air travel provides a means for increasing the global distribution of pests over great distances in a short time span; in particular, in a much shorter time span than would normally occur as a result of natural spread. There are numerous examples where aircraft and air containers are the cause for the introduction of a pest in a, country or area where it was previously not present in likely contaminated articles (e.g. air containers) which had travelled by air (e.g. the introduction of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* into Europe and its spread within). Some of these pests may already have been regulated by some countries as quarantine pests, while others may not yet have been evaluated in a pest risk analysis but may be potential quarantine pests.

Air travel is highly internationalized and many air companies are active on the global scale. Therefore for many countries it is not feasible or difficult to set up specific requirements based on Article I.4 and VII of the IPPC for air containers and aircraft, and a standard is needed to provide guidelines for managing such phytosanitary risks. As several countries have already developed and implemented phytosanitary standards related to this issue, there is also a need to harmonize phytosanitary measures related to this.

Scope and purpose

The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs and organizations (such as airline and airport authorities, including military aviation authorities and companies dealing with air containers or

aircraft) on appropriate phytosanitary measures for minimizing the risk of quarantine pests moved as contaminating pests by this means. This standard will help to minimize the risk of global spread of pests of plants including those, which can be considered Invasive Alien Species, and other organisms whose pest risk have not yet been identified.

The standard will provide guidance and where appropriate guidelines on:

- identifying particular pest risks associated with air containers and aircraft as pathways between countries
- appropriate phytosanitary measures to mitigate such risks, in particular at airports and other places where air containers are loaded
- verification procedures.

Tasks

The expert working group should:

(1) consider the extent and importance of international pest spread caused by air containers and aircraft and identify relevant examples

(2) identify the ways that contamination of air containers and aircraft leading to pest introduction can occur and note the critical points, including issues regarding origin and seasonality

(3) identify types of pests that may be transmitted as contaminants by air containers and aircraft

(4) identify the most likely places within the aircraft where pests may be found

(5) consider the report of the survey on introduced species by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)[37] and the guidance developed by that organization and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards[38]

(6) review existing international conventions, standards and industry practices that may be relevant in helping to reduce risks of pest introduction from air containers and aircraft internationally and delimit the scope of this standard accordingly

(7) identify and describe potential phytosanitary measures and best management practices to reduce pest risks, including:

- procedures for packing, loading and cleaning of air containers and aircraft to minimize contamination with pests, including treatment options and safe disposal of contaminants
- procedures and practical methods to be taken at airports and other places where air containers are packed or loaded taking into account pest risk within the relevant area (e.g. mass development of pests, attractants (light, colour), overwintering aggregation)
- measures carried out in the area surrounding airports and where loading and storage takes place (e.g. surveillance, establishment of PFAs or areas of low pest prevalence)
- consider different measures for the various flight types (diplomatic, military, commercial passenger/cargo, commercial cargo, general aviation/private small jets)
- develop specific guidelines where possible for minimizing pest movements by air containers and aircraft as appropriate, to be used by NPPOs and organizations (such as airline and airport authorities, including military aviation authorities and companies dealing with air containers or aircraft).

[37] Report by the Council on progress in implementation of resolution A33-18: preventing the introduction of invasive alien species, A35-WP/12 EC/4 19/5/04 http://www.icao.int/icao/en/assembl/a35/wp/wp012_en.pdf

[38] International Air Transport Association air cargo standards, http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/standards/Pages/index.aspx

(8) review existing verification systems (or if necessary, describe possible new feasible systems) to record and certify the origin, cleanliness, cleaning or treatments of containers in respect of compliance with this standard or parts thereof, including consideration of:

- a checking system leading to the use of compliance documents or verifying labels
- a system for the authorization/accreditation of container companies, export, shipping or
  treatment companies

(9) describe the distribution of responsibilities among NPPOs, other related organizations and stakeholders

(10) consider whether the standard could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment, and if so, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft standard

(11) consider to include specific guidelines for minimizing pest movements by air containers and aircraft as appropriate, to be used by NPPOs and organizations (such as airline and airport authorities, including military aviation authorities and companies dealing with air containers or aircraft)

(12) consider ways for further consultation with and involvement of stakeholders on the subject of this standard during the development of this ISPM and provide a recommendation on this to the SC.

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting is provided by the IPPC Secretariat (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.

Steward

Please refer to the IPPC standard setting work programme.

Expertise

Five to seven phytosanitary experts with one or more of the following areas of expertise:

- export or import systems dealing with air containers and aircraft
- aircraft and air inspection and pest interception
- airport ground management
- treatment of air containers or aircraft
- pest risk analysis
- development of phytosanitary measures
- Insect ecology and insect ethology
- verification systems (including certification/auditing/accrediting/authorizing systems).

In addition to those experts, the ICAO, IATA and the Secretariat of CBD are each invited to nominate an expert to attend the relevant parts of the expert drafting group meetings.

Participants

To be determined.

References

IPPC. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

A site acting as a source of relevant papers to be set up on the IPP is being discussed with the Secretariat.

Discussion papers

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

APPENDIX 12: DRAFT SPECIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FRUIT FLY REGULATED AREAS IN THE EVENT OF OUTBREAK DETECTION IN PEST FREE AREAS FOR FRUIT FLIES

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

DRAFT SPECIFICATION

FOR ISPM

Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit flies

Date of this document	November 2010
Document category	Draft specification for an ISPM
Current document stage	*From:* SC November 2010 *To:* MC December 2010
Origin	Work programme topic: Establishment and maintenance of regulated areas upon outbreak detection in fruit fly free areas
Major stages	Introduced to work programme by SC November 2009; CPM-5 (2010), SC November 2010 approved for member consultation.

Title for the standard

Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit flies

Reason for the standard

Annex 1 of ISPM 26. 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)* provides detailed guidance on surveillance and control of fruit fly outbreaks as part of corrective actions to be implemented in fruit fly pest free areas (FF-PFAs), but does not provide guidance on how to establish and maintain fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in FF-PFAs. Fruit exports from these regulated areas may be directly affected and different national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) of importing countries may request different measures to be implemented. Because of the lack of a standard on this specific topic, the criteria to establish and maintain regulated areas and ensuing phytosanitary measures for pest risk mitigation are usually diverse.

The establishment and maintenance of regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in FF-PFAs, usually ensues in the implementation of phytosanitary measures to be applied to the critical stages involving fruit production for export and such measures should be also harmonized.

Therefore, a standard on this topic would provide useful guidance to NPPOs of exporting countries on establishing and maintaining fruit fly regulated areas in the event of an outbreak within a FF-PFA and to NPPOs of importing countries on how to respond in a harmonized manner to outbreaks in FF-PFAs in exporting countries, thus minimising negative impacts on trade.

Scope and purpose

This draft is proposed as an Annex to ISPM 26:2006. It will provide guidance on the establishment, maintenance and termination of regulated areas within PFAs when fruit fly outbreaks are detected. It is intended to include guidance on phytosanitary measures, which are intended to allow for the continuation of fruit production, movement and handling, treatment, and shipping when some or all of the components of the fruit export process are located within the regulated areas within the PFA.

Tasks

The expert drafting group should develop a document that will:

(1) Determine criteria to establish and terminate regulated areas and their boundaries within a FF-PFA in the event of an outbreak.

(2) Develop a standardized procedure which can be followed when establishing, maintaining and terminating a regulated area within a FF-PFA.

(3) Identify and describe phytosanitary procedures, such as surveillance, pest control, etc, that could be used for fruit production in orchards located within regulated areas.

(4) Identify and describe phytosanitary procedures required for fruit movement and handling from and through such regulated areas.

(5) Identify and describe phytosanitary procedures required for fruit processing in packing facilities located within/outside the regulated areas.

(6) Identify and describe phytosanitary procedures required for fruit shipping in ports located within/outside regulated areas.

(7) Consider the title taking into account the use of “regulated area” versus “infested area” and “affected area”.

- Consider whether the new annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the supplement

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting will be provided by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat. 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. The Secretariat will use the IPPC criteria for prioritizing participants to received travel assistance to attend meetings.

Steward

Please refer to the IPPC standard setting work programme.

Collaborator

To be determined

Expertise

Expertise in fruit flies, establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies, implementation of regulated areas in PFAs and regulatory experience in fruit flies.

Participants

Technical panel on pest free areas and systems approaches for fruit flies (TPFF).

References

The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

ISPM 26. 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*;

SAG. 2007. Procedimiento para la implementacion de medidas fitosanitarias de cuarentena ante la detección de un brote de Mosca del Mediterráneo, Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann).

Discussion papers

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

APPENDIX 13: STANDARD SETTING WORK PROGRAMME

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

Technical Panels are indicated by dark grey shading
Topics under Technical Areas are indicated in light grey

Work by Expert Working Groups

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
1	Regular	2011	High	Revision of ISPM 7 - Phytosanitary certification system (1 EWG); Appendix on Guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates	EWG	CPM-1 (2006)	Sakamura, Motoi (Japan, SC Nov 2006)	38	Draft ISPM recommended by SC to CPM
2	Regular	2011	High	Revision of ISPM 12 – Phytosanitary certificates (1 EWG); Appendix on Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms	EWG	CPM-1 (2006)	Sakamura, Motoi (Japan, SC Nov 2006)	38	Draft ISPM recommended by SC to CPM
3	Regular	2012	High	Integrated measures approach for plants for planting in international trade (3 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Opatowski, David (Israel, SC Apr 2005)	34	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation June 2010
4	Regular	2013	Normal	Import of germplasm	EWG	ICPM-6 (2004)	Holtzhausen, Mike (South Africa, SC Nov 2007)	45: Rev1	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
5	Regular	2013	Normal	Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Forest, Marie-Claude (Canada, SC Nov 2008)	43: Rev1	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
6	Regular	2013	High	Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Nordbo, Ebbe (Denmark, SC November 2008)	44: Rev1	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
7	Regular	2013	Normal	Phytosanitary pre-import clearance, Annex 1 to ISPM 20 (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Vacant (Backup, Holtzhausen, Mike)	42	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
8	Regular	2016	Normal	Guidelines for the movement of used machinery and equipment	EWG	CPM-1 (2006)	Rossi, Guillermo (Argentina, SC May 2009)	48	Experts selected
9	Regular	2015	High	Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Hedley, John (New Zealand, SC Nov 2010); (Backup: Ashby, Steve (United Kingdom, SC Nov 2010))	51	Experts called
10	Regular	2014	High	Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Unger, Jens (Germany, SC Nov 2008)	52	Specification approved by SC
11	Regular	Unknown	High	International movement of seed	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Porritt, David (Australia, SC April 2010)	Draft	Specification approved for Member Consultation
12	Regular	Unknown	High	Framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Aliaga, Julie (United States, SC Nov 2007)	Draft	Specification with stewards comments to SC
13	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Forest, Marie-Claude (Canada, SC Nov 2008)	Draft	Specification with stewards comments to SC
14	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages.	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Porritt, David (Australia, SC Nov 2008)	Draft	Specification with stewards comments to SC
15	Regular	Unknown	Normal	International movement of cut flowers and foliage	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Gonzalez, Magda (Costa Rica, SC Nov 2008)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
16	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20: *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*)	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Tekon, Timothy Tumukon (Vanuatu, SC April 2010)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
17	Regular	Unknown	High	Revision of ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas.	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Awosusi, Olufunke Olusola (Nigeria, SC November 2009)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
18	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Revision of ISPM 6 Guidelines for surveillance	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Hedley, John (New Zealand, SC November 2009)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
19	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Melcho, Beatriz (Uruguay, SC November 2009)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
20	Regular	Pending	Normal	Minimizing the risk of quarantine pests associated with stored products in international trade	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Vacant	Draft	Specification with steward's comments to SC, Pending outcome of Draft ISPM "International movement of grain"
21	Regular	Pending	High	Efficacy of measures (2 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-3 (2001)	Vacant	8: Rev1	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending outcome of the supplement to Glossary on appropriate level of protection
22	Regular	Pending	High	Surveillance for citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-4 (2002)	Vacant	23	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending outcome of the standard on systems approach for citrus canker
23	Regular	Pending	Normal	Systems approach for management of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (2 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-5 (2003)	Vacant	15: Rev1	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending consensus on a technical issue
24	Regular	Pending	High	Appropriate level of protection (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Vacant	36	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending appropriate time to deal with this issue
25	Regular	Pending	Normal	International movement of grain	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Unger, Jens (Germany, SC Nov 2008)	-	Steward assigned, Pending results of open-ended workshop on the international movement of grain

Work by Technical Panels

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
26	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel to develop diagnostic protocols for specific pests	TPDP	ICPM-6 (2004)	Chard, Jane (United Kingdom, SC November 2010)	TP1: Rev2	-
27	Special	Topic	Normal	Bacteria	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	-
28	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Erwinia amylovora* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
29	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Liberibacter* spp. / *Liberobacter* spp. Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
30	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
31	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas fragariae* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
32	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xyllela fastidiosa* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Authors selected
33	Special	Topic	Normal	Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	-
34	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* / *T. controversa* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
35	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Guignardia citricarpa* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006);	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
36	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Phytophthora ramorum* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
37	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Gymnosporangium* spp. Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
38	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Fusarium moniliformis* / *moniforme* syn. *F. circinatum* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Authors selected
39	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Puccinia psidi* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Authors selected
40	Special	Topic	Normal	Insects and mites	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	-
41	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Trogoderma granarium* Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM approved for Member Consultation
42	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Anastrepha* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
43	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Tephritidae: Identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
44	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Anoplophora* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development
45	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development
46	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Liriomyza* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development
47	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Dendroctonus ponderosae* syn. *Scolytus scolytus* Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Authors selected
48	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Ips* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Authors selected
49	Special	Topic	Normal	Nematodes	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	-
50	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Ditylenchus destructor*/*D. dipsaci* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
51	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
52	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xiphinema americanum* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004;CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
53	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC May 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Authors selected
54	Special	Topic	Normal	Plants	TPDP	CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	-
55	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Sorghum halepense* Subject under topic: Plants	TPDP	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
56	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Striga* spp. Subject under topic: Plants	TPDP	CPM-3(2008)	-	-	Authors selected
57	Special	Topic	Normal	Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	-
58	Special	2012	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Plum pox virus* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation
59	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for tospoviruses (TSWV, INSV, WSMV) Subject under topic: Virus and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
60	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Citrus tristeza virus* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development
61	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for phytoplasmas (general) Subject under topic: Virus and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development
62	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development
63	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	Draft ISPM under development

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
64	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on pest free areas and systems approaches for fruit flies	TPFF	ICPM-6 (2004)	Aliaga, Julie (USA, SC, Apr 2009	TP2: Rev2	-
65	Regular	2011	High	Trapping procedures for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (1 TPFF)	TPFF	SC November 2005;CPM-1 (2006)	Enkerlin, Walther (NAPPO, SC May 2007); Cardoso, Rui Pereira (IAEA, SC April 2010)	35	Draft ISPM recommended by SC to CPM
66	Regular	2012	Normal	Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies (1 consultant, 2 TPFF)	TPFF	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	Gonzalez, Magda (Costa Rica, SC Nov 2008); (Backup: Holtzhausen, Mike (South Africa, SC Nov 2008))	29	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation June 2010
67	Regular	2014	High	Protocol to determine host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation	TPFF	SC November 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	Cardoso, Rui Pereira (IAEA, SC April 2010)	50	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
68	Regular	2015	High	Area-wide suppression and eradication procedures for fruit flies (Tephritidae)	TPFF	SC November 2005;CPM-1 (2006)	Opatowski, David (Israel, SC Nov 2008); (Backup: Musa, Khidir (Sudan, SC Nov 2008))	39	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
69	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit flies (for inclusion as Annex 1 of ISPM 26)	TPFF	SC November 2009; CPM-5 (2010)	Gonzalez, Jaime (IAEA, SC November 2009)	Draft	Specification approved for Member Consultation
70	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on forest quarantine	TPFQ	ICPM-6 (2004)	Wang, Fuxiang (China, SC Nov 2008)	TP4: Rev2	-
71	Regular	2012	High	Revision of ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) specifically: - Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (3 TPFQ)	TPFQ	CPM-1 (2006)	Wolff, Greg (Canada, SC May 2006)	31	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation 2010 June
72	Regular	2013	High	Revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15 (2009) (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) specifically: -Guidelines for heat treatment (3 TPFQ) -Correction of inconsistency on MeBr between text and annex (1 TPFQ) -Addition of sulfuryl fluoride and microwave irradiation treatments	TPFQ	CPM-1 (2006)	Schroder, Thomas (Germany, SC April 2010)	31	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
73	Regular	2013	High	Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2+1 TPFQ)	TPFQ	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	Forest, Marie Claude (Canada, SC via mail 2008), Wolff, Greg (Canada, SC May 2006)	46	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
74	Regular	2015	High	International movement of forest tree seeds (1 TPFQ)	TPFQ	SC November 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	Wang, Fuxiang (China, SC Nov 2008)	47: Rev1	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
75	Regular	2016	Normal	Forest pest surveys for determination of pest status	TPFQ	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	Aliaga, Julie (United States, SC Nov 2008)	49	Specification approved by SC
76	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood	TPFQ	CPM-3 (2008)	Musa, Khidir Gibril (Sudan, SC April 2010)	-	Steward assigned
77	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Biological control for forest pests	TPFQ	SC November 2009; CPM-5 (2010)	TPFQ member (SC November 2009)	-	Steward assigned
78	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*	TPG	CPM-1 (2006)	Hedley, John (New Zealand, SC Nov 2005)	TP5	-
79	Regular	2013	Normal	Terminology of the Montreal Protocol in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (appendix to ISPM 5) (1 TPG)	TPG	CPM-4 (2009)	TPG will consider	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
80	Regular	2013	High	Not widely distributed (supplement to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1 EWG, 1 TPG)	TPG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Aliaga, Julie (USA, SC Nov 2007)	33	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
81	Regular	Topic	High	Review of adopted ISPMs (and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review) (1 consultant, 2 TPG)	TPG	CPM-1 (2006)	Hedley, John (New Zealand)	32	-
82	Regular	2011	High	Approved ink amendments of ISPM 5 to be presented to CPM-6 to be noted Subject under topic: Review of adopted ISPMs	TPG	CPM-1 (2006)	Hedley, John (New Zealand)	32	Draft ISPM recommended by SC to CPM
83	Regular	Topic	High	Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	CEPM (1994)	Hedley, John (New Zealand, SC November 2009)	TP5	-
84	-	-	-	Review of the use of and/or in adopted ISPMs	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
85	Regular	Unknown	-	domestic regulation Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
86	Regular	Unknown	-	exclusion Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
87	Regular	Unknown	-	area-wide control Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
88	Regular	Unknown	-	efficacy Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
89	Regular	Unknown	-	effectiveness Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
90	Regular	Unknown	-	confinement Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
91	Regular	Unknown	-	quarantine station Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
92	Regular	Unknown	-	electronic certification Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
93	Regular	Unknown	-	certificate Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
94	Regular	Unknown	-	phytosanitary certificate Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
95	Regular	Unknown	-	hitch hiker Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
96	Regular	Unknown	-	gray Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
97	Regular	Unknown	-	legislation Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
98	Regular	Unknown	-	plant pest Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
99	Regular	Unknown	-	re-export (of a consignment) Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
100	Regular	Unknown	-	presence Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
101	Regular	Unknown	-	occurrence Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
102	Regular	Unknown	-	organism Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
103	Regular	Unknown	-	pest Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
104	Regular	Unknown	-	naturally occurring Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
105	Regular	Unknown	-	restriction Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
106	Regular	Unknown	-	Revision of systems approach Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
107	Regular	Unknown	-	pest freedom Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
108	Regular	Unknown	-	phytosanitary status Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
109	Regular	Unknown	-	Revision of point of entry Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
110	Regular	Unknown	-	additional declaration Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC
111	Regular	Pending	-	conditional hosts Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC, Pending outcome of the adoption of draft ISPM on the Protocol to determine host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation
112	Regular	Pending	-	host susceptibility Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	-	Added to work programme by SC, Pending outcome of the adoption of draft ISPM on the Protocol to determine host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation
113	Regular	Pending	High	Country of origin (minor modifications to ISPMs 7, 11 and 20 regarding use of the Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)) (1 TPG) Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	-	37	Steward assigned, Pending outcome of the adoption of revisions to ISPMs 7 and 12
114	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on phytosanitary treatments	TPPT	ICPM-6 (2004)	Dikin, Antario (Indonesia, SC Nov 2010)	TP3: Rev1	-
115	Special	Topic	High	Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-	-

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
116	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucurbitae* on *Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
117	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for fruit flies on *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
118	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
119	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
120	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus limon* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
121	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
122	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
123	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
124	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
125	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni on Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
126	Special	-	High	Heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucumis* on *Cucurbita pepo* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Current steward (country, date assigned)	Spec No.	Status
127	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Lycopersicon esculentum* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
128	Special	-	High	High temperature forced air treatment for selected fruit fly species (Diptera: Tephritidae) on fruit. Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
129	Special	-	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera zonata* on Citrus spp., Psidium spp., and *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
130	Special	-	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on Citrus spp., Psidium spp., and *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
131	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Mangifera indica* var. Manila Super Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
132	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Carica papaya* var. Solo Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
133	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
134	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
135	Special	Topic	High	Irradiation treatments	TPPT	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	-
136	Special	2011	High	Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* Subject under topic: Irradiation treatments	TPPT	CPM-2 (2007); SC May 2007	-	-	Draft ISPM recommended by SC to CPM
137	Special	2011	High	Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus* Subject under topic: Irradiation treatments	TPPT	CPM-2 (2007); SC May 2007	-	-	Draft ISPM recommended by SC to CPM

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138	Special	2012	High	Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* Subject under topic: Irradiation treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008);SC November 2008	-	-	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation
139	Special	-	High	Generic irradiation treatment for all insects (Arthropoda: Insecta) except lepidopteran pupae and adults (Insecta: Lepidoptera) in any host commodity. Subject under topic: Irradiation treatments	TPPT	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
140	Special	Topic	Normal	Soil and growing media in association with plants: treatments	TPPT	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	-	-	-
141	Special	Topic	High	Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-	-
142	Special	-	High	Microwave irradiation of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
143	Special	-	High	Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
144	Special	-	High	Methyl isothiocyanate and sulfuryl fluoride (Ecotwin mixture) fumigation for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, and Coleoptera: Scolytinae of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
145	Special	-	High	HCN treatment of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter
146	Special	-	High	Methyl iodide fumigation for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and Coleoptera: Cerambycidae of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC Nov 2010	-	-	Additional data requested from submitter