



REPORT REV.1

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Standards Committee May, 2013



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] The Standards Officer opened the meeting and welcomed new SC members: Mr Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina), Mr D.D.K. SHARMA (India) and Ms Ephrance TUMUBOINE (Uganda). Starting in 2014, and as decided at CPM-8 (2013), the term of SC members will end after the SC-7 meeting instead of at CPM as previously. The Standards Officer noted the absence of the following SC members: Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI (Iran), Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI (Chile), Mr Mohammad Ayub HOSSAIN (Bangladesh), Mr Basim Mustafa KHALIL (Iraq), Mr Kenneth M'SISKA (Zambia), Mr Imad NAHHAL (Lebanon) and Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN (Yemen). He finally noted that five observers attended the meeting.

1.2 Election of the Chairperson

- [2] The SC elected Ms Jane CHARD (UK) as Chairperson.

1.3 Election of the Rapporteur

- [3] The SC elected Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada) as Rapporteur.

1.4 Adoption of the Agenda

- [4] The order of discussion of agenda items had been subject to an e-decision prior to the SC meeting. The agenda was adopted as presented in [APPENDIX 1](#).

2. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

2.1 Documents List¹

- [5] The Secretariat presented the list of documents ([APPENDIX 2](#)), and informed the SC of additional documents and minor changes and revisions.

2.2 Participants List²

- [6] The list of participants is attached as [APPENDIX 3](#). The Secretariat reminded participants to update their contact details on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int>).

2.3 Local Information

- [7] The Secretariat provided a document on local information³ and invited participants to notify the Secretariat of any information that required updating or was missing.

3. UPDATES FROM OTHER RELEVANT BODIES

3.1 Items arising from CPM

Summary of CPM-8 (2013) draft decisions⁴

- [8] The Secretariat reviewed the items arising from CPM-8 (2013) in March. All decisions are reported in the CPM report.
- [9] The Standards Officer noted that it had been previously decided that the date of an adopted standard would not be changed when an annex or appendix was added without change to the main text. However, this seemed to cause confusion for users, as to which are the most up-to-date versions of ISPMs. This was important for countries when developing their legislation. Several members noted that an annex is a prescriptive part of a standard, and the date of the standard should be changed when

¹ SC_2013_May_02

² SC_2013_May_03

³ <https://www.ippc.int/publications/local-information-meeting-participants-rome-italy>

⁴ SC_2013_May_18

the annexes are changed (apart from ISPM 27:2006 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) and ISPM 28:2007 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) for which annexes are published separately). One member noted that ISPMs are subject to a five-year review period, and keeping track of this should be reconsidered if the date is changed when an annex is added. The Chair noted that publication is the Secretariat's responsibility.

[10] One member wondered if the date of an ISPM would be changed in the case of ink amendments. The Secretariat noted that ink amendments were mentioned in the publication history at the beginning of the standard, but did not change the date of the ISPM.

[11] The SC:

- (1) *requested* the Secretariat to investigate further the issue of the date of standards and *invited* SC members to provide suggestions.

Survey to gather information on the rate of pest interceptions on sea containers

[12] The CPM had requested the SC to develop a survey to gather information on the rate of pest interceptions on sea containers. A small group was convened during the meeting to make proposals on this issue: Ms Julie ALIAGA (lead), Mr Ezequiel FERRO, Mr John HEDLEY, Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA and Mr Ebbe NORDBO.

[13] The lead reported on the outcome of the small group and a draft survey was presented⁵. It was proposed that the survey should be kept as simple as possible. NPPOs could be asked to complete the survey for as many sea containers as possible and, if possible, for the six sides of the containers. The main objective of the survey is to obtain data relating to pests associated with sea containers, and it was decided not to request the origin of sea containers, as it is often difficult to determine.

[14] The SC discussed several elements related to the survey, including its scope as well as deadlines for completing the survey and reporting the results. The survey process was also discussed, in particular who would be responsible for the compilation and analysis of the survey results. The desirability of data on volume of the various contaminations was also mentioned, but this parameter was considered too complex for this survey.

[15] Regarding the scope of the survey, it was questioned whether it should be carried out on both the inside and outside of sea containers, or just on the outside of containers as originally discussed at CPM-8 (2013). Undertaking the survey on the inside of sea containers would increase the workload, as well as the complexity of the survey and of its analysis. Others felt that it would be useful to gather as much data as possible and, as it was a voluntary survey, it would be up to NPPOs to decide.

[16] One aim of the survey was to evaluate the pest risk associated with sea containers, but also to establish a baseline study for measuring the impact of the standard several years after adoption, and several members wondered if the number of sea containers to be inspected should be specified. The SC asked the small group to consider this when designing the survey.

[17] The SC requested the small group to continue their work. Further work would include refining the survey design, assisting the Secretariat in setting up a data collection mechanism and developing survey instructions to accompany the survey request.

[18] The SC discussed the timing and deadlines for the survey. NPPOs will need time to prepare for, and implement, the survey. Consequently, the following tentative timeline was proposed and aims at presenting results at the May 2014 SC meeting:

- May 2013 - A preliminary announcement will be made after the SC meeting that a survey will take place in the coming months, for NPPOs to start planning for it.

⁵ SC_2013_May_40

- July 2013 - An announcement will be made at the time of member consultation, so that NPPOs could make contact with appropriate stakeholders for the implementation of the survey.
- September 2013 - Launch of the survey.
- December 2013 - Close of the survey. The length of the survey would be left at the discretion of the NPPOs.
- By February 2014 - Results analyzed.

[19] In order to meet this deadline, the survey should be finalized by 15 July 2013 to allow time for it to be translated into all FAO languages.

[20] The SC:

- (2) *requested* the small group to refine the survey design, assist the Secretariat in setting up a data collection mechanism, and develop survey instructions to accompany the survey request.

Revised Rules of Procedure for the Standards Committee

[20] The Secretariat presented the revised Rules of Procedure for the SC as adopted by CPM-8 (2013) ⁶. The CPM had requested the SC to further consider if interventions from observers should be made through their regional representatives, as proposed by a CPM member. Some members supported that this should be added to the rules of procedure, while others felt that it was not necessary. It was noted that, although there are different types of observers, Rule 7 stipulated that only contracting parties or regional plant protection organizations (RPPO) may request to send observers. The revised Rules of Procedure for the SC also give full right to the Chair to allocate the right to speak and control the proceedings of the meeting, especially the duration of interventions.

[21] The SC decided to not propose a modification to the Rules of Procedures for the SC at the present meeting, but would reconsider this issue if written proposals are made at a future meeting on how to modify the Rules of Procedure.

Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified

[22] CPM-8 (2013) approved the *Criteria to help determine if a formal objections is technically justified*⁷, but requested the SC to clarify the flow charts. Recognizing that a visual presentation would help the understanding of the process, an attempt was made outside the meeting to clarify the flow charts. A small group modified figure 1 to illustrate the process for draft ISPMs (excluding diagnostic protocols (DPs) and phytosanitary treatments (PTs)).

[23] The SC:

- (3) *clarified* the flow chart in Figure 1 for the Processes for determining if a formal objection is technically justified for draft ISPMs, phytosanitary treatments and diagnostic protocols ([APPENDIX 4](#)), and requested the Secretariat to incorporate Appendix 4 in the Procedure Manual for Standard Setting.

Letter sent by the Secretariat to ISO

[24] The IPPC Secretary noted that no answer from ISO had been received to date to the letter sent by the IPPC Secretariat on the status of ISO standards for IPPC contracting parties⁸.

Update on the new standard setting process: CPM-7 (2012)

⁶ SC_2013_May_20

⁷ SC_2013_May_19

⁸ SC_2013_May_26

- [25] The Secretariat presented the paper⁹, noting that the SC needed to consider further several issues, including the proposed dates for the two notification periods for DPs, processing of regional comments after the Substantial Concerns Commenting Period (SCCP) and several outstanding issues.
- [26] The Secretariat requested the help of SC members to implement the following items remaining to be addressed in the CPM-7 (2012) standard setting process:
1. *Encouraging submitters of topics to gain support from other IPPC members and/or regions prior to submitting proposals for topics.* The SC noted that gaining such support is the responsibility of submitters, and that the SC was not in a position to contribute to this issue.
 2. *Speeding up the approval of draft Specifications going for member consultation, especially for SC May 2014 after the CPM adds new topics for standards.* It was noted that the SC has made an effort to speed up the approval of specifications. This issue will be rediscussed when draft specifications are received together with topics proposed through the 2013 call for topics.
 3. *Establishing and funding a task force to develop a Framework for standards.* It was expected that this activity would require prior analysis and recommendations as to how and what a task force should be achieving. The CPM Chair noted that some strategic issues were currently under discussion and it may be important for this discussion to consider whether focus should be given to commodity standards, or whether implementation of existing standards should be considered before developing additional standards. Discussions would take place in the Bureau in June 2013 and in the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) in October 2013. One member noted that a Framework for standards may help discussing these strategic issues. The Secretary pointed out that a framework would help identify gaps and would also be useful in discussions with donors. One member noted that different frameworks may be prepared for different audiences. Another member noted that the development of such frameworks could be part of the development of the communication strategy for standard setting. A small group was convened (Mr John HEDLEY (lead), Ms Jane CHARD, Ms Marie-Claude FOREST, Mr Motoi SAKAMURA) to develop (before 31 July 2013) a draft paper on the future development of a Framework for standards. This paper would be sent to the SC by e-decision, and if possible would be presented to the SPG in October 2013.
 4. *Development of guidance materials to develop the capacities of new SC members.* The Secretariat is developing a first draft of a manual that would be available for commenting. Several members agreed to help in this area (4. & 5. below): Ms Julie ALIAGA (lead), Ms Marie-Claude FOREST and Mr Ebbe NORDBO.
 5. *Establish a mentoring programme for new SC members.* See (4) above.
 6. *Ensure there is regional coordination by SC members with their NPPOs and RPPOs in their region.* The Chair noted that several previous discussions had highlighted that such regional coordination could be valuable, and that regions should decide on how to organize it. The Secretariat noted that there may be advantages to those regions that do have such coordination, including during commenting periods and to prepare their SC members. Some SC members that currently do not have a regional coordination mechanism noted this, and may consider it further at the regional level.
 7. *Establish an editorial team to work virtually with the stewards and IPPC Secretariat.* Input from the editor would be needed on how this could be implemented. Caution was needed about involving non-experts, as knowledge of ISPMs is essential when editing standards. The SC would consider this issue in May 2014 based on input from the editor.
 8. *Development of a set of questions for expert drafting groups to provide guidance on biodiversity and environmental considerations and ensure concerns are addressed.* Ms Julie ALIAGA would facilitate the process and will present a set of questions to the SC in the future.
 9. *The SC should consult with external experts on technical subjects as needed.* The SC noted that this issue is well integrated in current practices, and did not think that an SC lead would be needed. One member suggested that this be mentioned in the standard setting Procedural Manual. The SC noted

⁹ SC_2013_May_32

that external experts have been consulted in the past by the SC, other expert drafting groups and stewards, and the SC recognized the importance of consulting experts as appropriate.

[27] The SC:

- (4) *approved* the two 45-day notification periods for diagnostic protocols (DPs) for contracting parties to review the SC-approved DPs and possibly submit formal objections, as 1 July (ending 15 August) and 15 December (ending 30 January).
- (5) *agreed* to implement the regional review process allowing stewards to seek regional input after they have done an initial review of all comments made during the SCCP.
- (6) *considered* the Secretariat's proposals for implementing the CPM-7 (2012) standard setting process and *assigned* SC leads and small SC groups on some issues as described in the report.
- (7) *requested* a small group (Mr John HEDLEY (lead), Ms Jane CHARD, Ms Marie-Claude FOREST, Mr Motoi SAKAMURA) to develop (before 31 July 2013) a draft paper on the future development of a Framework for standards, and to produce a concept note on the nature of a standard (see under agenda item 5.4).

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

[28] Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA presented the document¹⁰, which included modifications to the existing guidelines on the role of lead stewards. The following comments were made:

- There is a need for flexibility in the role of the assistant steward, who may need to take the role of steward when the lead steward is not available.
- The role of the assistant steward is to provide support to lead stewards.
- Whether there is a need to define roles precisely (working on the documents at the request of the steward and participating in meetings when the steward is not able to attend).
- Whether there should be more than one assistant steward.
- The fact that the lead steward may need to select one of the assistant stewards to take the lead when the lead steward can no longer fulfill his/her responsibilities.
- The revised guidelines have increased the responsibilities of lead stewards, for some tasks that should be done by the Secretariat.

[29] The SC:

- (8) *invited* members to send comments to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) on the proposed *Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)* by 30 June 2013.
- (9) *requested* a small group (Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA (lead), Ms Jane CHARD and the Secretariat) to revise these guidelines, and when revised to resubmit them to the SC.

3.2 Update from the IPPC Secretariat (November 2012 – April 2013)

[30] The IPPC Secretary noted that FAO will have a different work planning under restructured strategic objectives as of 2014. Under proposals for restructuring within FAO, it is proposed that the IPPC Secretariat will be under the direct supervision of the Head of the Agriculture Department.

Standard Setting

[31] The Standards Officer highlighted major items¹¹. He noted the importance of SC members liaising and establishing contacts with their national counterparts in international organizations. One member noted that communication of strategic issues at national level may need some harmonized guidance to help ensure a consistent message is transmitted on complex topics. The Standards Officer agreed and informed the SC that the Secretariat would hire a communication expert to help with this; however he

¹⁰ SC_2013_May_12

¹¹ SC_2013_May_30

reiterated that relationships could still be developed at a national level. The communication strategy for standard setting will also be crucial to develop key messages and raise the profile of the IPPC.

Standard setting staff

- [32] The Standards Officer presented the standard setting staff¹².

ePhyto¹³

- [33] The Information Exchange Officer informed the SC that CPM-8 (2013) had created an ePhyto Steering Group, whose Terms of Reference are appended to the CPM-8 (2013) report. The CPM had agreed that a feasibility study of the ePhyto global hub was urgent, and this study is currently being carried out by a consultant. Outcomes will be presented to the SPG in October 2013.
- [34] The Standards Officer noted that the previous ePhyto Steering Committee had established lists of treatment types, commodity classes, and additional declarations, and considered codes that may be used. He wondered whether the SC and some technical panels (TPs) should be involved in reviewing those. One member noted that the Terms of Reference of the ePhyto Steering Group requires them to establish processes and functions to access to a common repository of harmonized terms and codes. The ePhyto Steering Group could seek guidance from the SC as needed, as its Terms of Reference provide that experts be invited to ad hoc groups to deal with specific subjects.
- [35] The steward of the draft Appendix 1 (Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms) to ISPM 12:2011 (2006-003) mentioned that some member comments noted that it may be impossible to manage the data, such as commodity classes or treatment types, as they are subject to change. The management of such information is critical, and he enquired on whether codes would be regularly updated. The Information Exchange Officer noted that the ePhyto Steering Group has been mandated to address these types of issues.
- [36] The Chair noted that it would be useful for countries to consider the revised codes when the draft ISPM is subjected to the SCCP. The SC concluded that the ePhyto Steering Group has been requested to design the procedures for maintaining and updating the terms and codes used in electronic phytosanitary certificates, and that any comments or suggestions should be submitted to the ePhyto Steering Group for their consideration.

Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)

- [37] On the SC's request, the IRSS Officer provided an update on the implementation of the IRSS project. The IRSS Officer began by emphasizing that the IRSS project will conclude in March 2014. He explained that steps are being taken to develop a second phase of the IRSS project, which could be implemented after March 2014. A brainstorming paper by the IPCC Secretariat had been presented to the Triennial Review Group and was shared with the SC¹⁴. Feedback from IPPC subsidiary bodies is being sought, and a project proposal for the second phase will be presented to the Bureau in June 2013. A more consolidated version will then be presented to the SPG, before donors are approached. This timing will prevent interruptions to IRSS activities after the end of the first phase in March 2014. The CPM Chair noted that IRSS activities could be part of major strategic discussions at the SPG in October 2013. Further issues are discussed under agenda item 3.3.

3.3 Update on the IRSS Triennial Review Group (5 April 2013)

- [38] The Chair reported on the outcome of the IRSS Triennial Review Group meeting¹⁵. The Capacity Development Committee (CDC) had analyzed the outcomes of IRSS questionnaires and identified issues related to their work area, and the IRSS team suggested that subsidiary bodies take the same approach. The IRSS Officer noted that main ideas had been extracted from the answers to the

¹² SC_2013_May_05

¹³ SC_2013_May_18 (section 8.2.2)

¹⁴ SC_2013_May_39

¹⁵ SC_2013_May_24

questionnaires on ISPMs, but that the detailed scrutiny of answers would be useful to identify important issues.

[39] The SC considered the proposal to set up a small group to consider issues and activities arising from the reports of surveys of ISPM 4:1995 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*), ISPM 6:1997 (*Guidelines for surveillance*), ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) and ISPM 13:2001 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*), and report back to the SC November meeting. However, the SC decided not to set up a small group as it was noted that the only draft specifications for ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 8:1998 will be submitted to member consultation, which ends on the 31 July 2013. It was therefore expected that the stewards of these draft specifications could engage with the IRSS team after the member consultation and prior to the SC November meeting.

[40] There was general support for the usefulness of the IRSS. For example, in relation to capacity development, the results of the questionnaire on ISPM 6:1997 had allowed the subsequent APPPC Symposium on Plant Pest Surveillance to better develop the outline of a manual on surveillance.

[41] The SC did not have time to further discuss the issue of future activities under the IRSS, and decided that SC members could send comments, to be used as input by the SC Chair for the Bureau discussions in June 2013. These comments should cover concepts that relate to SC work, or other proposed IRSS activities that may impact on the work of the SC or how standards are used.

[42] The SC:

(10) *invited* members to send conceptual comments on document SC_2013_May_39 to the SC Chair (jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk) and the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) by 31 May 2013.

IRSS survey on ISPM 17:2002 (Pest reporting) and ISPM 19:2003 (Guidelines on lists of regulated pests)¹⁶

[43] A small group was convened to discuss the draft IRSS survey on ISPM 17:2002 and ISPM 19:2003: Mr Steve ASHBY, Ms Thanh Huong HA, Ms Ephrance WOODE, Ms Ana Lilia MONTELEAGRE LARA, Mr Ebbe NORDBO.

[44] The main comments were:

- The questionnaire should not mix the elements related to ISPM 17:2002 and ISPM 19:2003 in the same section.
- The information sent out and received by countries should be separated.
- The terms such as NPPOs, countries, trading partners, were used inconsistently.
- The results of the survey should be anonymous.
- Overlap between sections should be avoided.
- The wording of questions should be improved to avoid confusion.

[45] The SC:

(11) *noted* that the comments made on the IRSS survey on ISPM 17:2002 and ISPM 19:2003 will be transmitted to the IRSS Officer.

4. STANDARDS COMMITTEE

4.1 Report of the SC November 2012

[46] There was no comment on the report¹⁷.

Engaging experts in the standard setting process

¹⁶ SC_2013_May_22

¹⁷ <https://www.ippc.int/publications/2012-11-report-standards-committee>

- [47] The Secretariat introduced the proposed questionnaire¹⁸, which was prepared with input from the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT), the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) and the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG). This questionnaire would be sent and results analyzed by the Secretariat. It will first be sent to the Technical Consultation of RPPOs (TC-RPPOs) for further discussion, and a modified version would be used to survey NPPOs and RPPOs.
- [48] The questions relating to providing comments in the standard setting process, to contribution to standard setting activities and to treatment submissions will be removed from the questionnaire prior to circulating it to the TC-RPPOs, as they were not considered relevant. SC members were invited to provide additional comments.
- [49] The SC:
- (12) *noted* the inputs from the TPDP, TPPT and TPG
 - (13) *modified* the draft questionnaire and *invited* SC members to submit additional comments to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) by 31 May 2013.
 - (14) *requested* the Secretariat to send a revised questionnaire to the TC-RPPOs for further discussion, prior to using the questionnaire.

Explanatory documents

- [50] The Secretariat introduced the paper¹⁹, and explained that most existing explanatory documents explain the content of ISPMs. However, the explanatory document on ISPM 5 (“annotated glossary”) is different as it also provides a history of the glossary. The explanatory document on ISPM 20:2004 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) also provides additional information in an appendix.
- [51] The Secretariat expressed concerns regarding explanatory documents, including: the value of circulating them to the SC for comment as very few SC comments are submitted; the amount of time and effort that was needed by the Secretariat to “push” this work. It was also noted that the annotated glossary should be a separate reference document. The Standards Officer finally noted that more involvement from SC members was essential at the commenting stage.
- [52] The Standards Officer mentioned that explanatory documents may be difficult to find on the IPP, as they are not be presented side-by-side with ISPMs because they are not adopted by the CPM.
- [53] The TPG steward noted that the annotated glossary corresponds to an explanatory document, and also provides additional historical information on ISPM 5. Several members insisted on the value of explanatory documents, and favoured their production be continued. One member noted that stewards of ISPMs are well placed to identify future authors of explanatory documents and could help initiate the process. The SC also generally agreed that the involvement of the Secretariat should be minimized if possible.
- [54] The SC:
- (15) *agreed* that the explanatory document on ISPM 5 (“annotated glossary”) should remain under the auspices of the TPG, be updated when the TPG identifies the need, and that a revision should be published every three years.
 - (16) *agreed* that the explanatory document on ISPM 15 should be directly managed under the auspices of the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ), and requested the Secretariat to add this to the specification of the TPFQ.
 - (17) *agreed* to continue with the present system of the production of explanatory documents with increased input from SC members and the relevant stewards identifying authors for these papers, with minimal Secretariat involvement.

¹⁸ SC_2013_May_28

¹⁹ SC_2013_May_16

Brief guidance on the use of *should, shall, must and may*

[55] The Secretariat presented the paper²⁰. It was noted that some information in the paper needed updating.

[56] The SC:

(18) *noted* that the brief guidance will be used by forthcoming expert drafting groups.

(19) *noted* that the SC Chair would report to the CPM that the brief guidance on the use of *should, shall, must* and *may* was developed and has been included into the IPPC Style Guide for standards and meeting documents for use by expert drafting groups.

Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols

[57] The Secretariat presented the proposed study, developed with the feedback of the TPDP at its last meeting, considering the outcomes of regional workshops that were available at the time of the TPDP meeting²¹.

[58] One member suggested that the questions on the need for development of DPs and on priorities should be deleted as there is an existing process for this. SC members were invited to send additional comments to the Secretariat by 31 May 2013.

[59] The survey will be presented to the TPDP at its next meeting. However, the SC agreed that such a study may be premature as there are only three adopted DPs. The study should be finalized and kept to be used when more protocols are adopted.

[60] One member reported that this issue had been discussed in her region, and had shown that DPs are used and that countries preferred to use them in English due to translation problems. The Secretariat had also received input from another region that the English versions of DPs were used.

[61] The SC:

(20) *noted* the TPDP feedback on a possible study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols.

(21) *invited* SC members to send comments to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) before 31 May 2013.

(22) *requested* the Secretariat to present the study to the TPDP at its next meeting for further elaboration

(23) *decided* that the study, when finalized, would be put on hold until more DPs have been approved.

4.2 SC-7 membership

[62] The Secretariat presented the membership of the SC-7²². Due to the absence of the SC-7 members for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near East regions, the practical possibility of a replacement for the forthcoming SC-7 meeting (13-17 May) was being considered.

[63] The SC:

(24) *agreed* to the following membership of the SC-7: Ms Ruth WOODE (Ghana - Africa Member), Mr Motoi SAKAMURA (Japan – Asia Member), Mr Ebbe NORDBO (Denmark – Europe Member), Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI (Chile - Latin America & Caribbean Member), Mr Imad NAHHAL (Lebanon – Near East Member), Ms Marie-Claude FOREST (Canada – North America Member), Mr Jan Bart ROSSEL (Australia – Pacific Member).

²⁰ SC_2013_May_06

²¹ SC_2013_May_31

²² SC_2013_May_17

4.3 Update on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from December 2012 to April 2013)

[64] The Secretariat presented a summary of polls and forums discussed on the e-decision site²³. It was noted that the participation of SC members in the e-decision process is important, and will become even more so, as the SC now adopts diagnostic protocols via e-decision. The Secretariat encouraged SC members to participate in e-decisions, and wondered what were the reasons for not participating. Some SC members noted that they sometimes did not post in the poll or forum as they had no comment, and it was suggested that a “no comment” button would be useful to help record this quickly.

[65] During the e-decision for the selection of an expert for the TPG for the French language (2013_eSC_May_09), the SC had not reached a decision on the selection of an expert for the TPG for the French language. The SC was informed that Canada had withdrawn the nomination of Mr CÔTÉ due to other commitments, and supported the nomination of Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France). The SC Chair reminded the SC that SC members need to inform the candidates from their region who have not been selected by the SC.

a. ([APPENDIX 5](#)).

(25) *selected* Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France) as a member of the TPG for the French language for a five-year term.

5. DRAFT ISPMS FROM EXPERT DRAFTING GROUPS (EWG/TP) FOR MEMBER

5.1 Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1

[66] The steward introduced the draft²⁴, which had been considered by the SC in 2010 and again in November 2012. The TPG had also reviewed the draft in February 2013 and made some suggestions²⁵. The SC reviewed the draft ISPM. In particular, the following issues were discussed:

[67] There was a proposal that this standard also covers the concept of “bark” as a commodity. For example the draft mentioned “bark chips”, and addition of “isolated bark” was also proposed. However, the SC decided that, in line with the Specification, the draft ISPM is intended to cover only wood and associated bark, and that bark as a commodity itself would not be covered. Mention of bark chips was therefore deleted.

[68] One member proposed a reorganization of Table 1 with categories of bark, wood and other pests. This proposal was not integrated at this stage, but the steward was requested to reflect on this.

[69] The SC:

(26) *approved* for member consultation the draft Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029) as revised during the meeting ([APPENDIX 6](#)).

5.2 Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), Priority 1

[70] The steward introduced the topic with a presentation and notes²⁶, and the draft ISPM²⁷. In addition reference was made to CPM decisions²⁸. He explained that sea containers are normally, through current industry practices, checked and if needed cleaned at depots. This does not eliminate the risk

²³ SC_2013_May_13

²⁴ 2006-029

²⁵ SC_2013_May_21

²⁶ SC_2013_May_04

²⁷ 2008-001

²⁸ SC_2013_May_18

but ensures that sea containers are checked at a feasible stage in their movement cycle, with appropriate record keeping.

- [71] Members supported the importance of regulating the movement of pests associated with sea containers internationally. However, several members had substantial concerns.
- [72] One member thought that sea containers, irrespective of whether they are empty or packed, and not only empty sea containers, should be checked. Another member suggested that it would be possible to limit checks in a first instance, for example to empty containers or to the outside of containers, and to consider later if it could be extended.
- [73] One member believed that sea containers should be checked when they enter the country of import. Requiring that sea containers be checked only when they pass through a depot is not sufficient as contamination may take place between the depot and entry in the importing country. Another member added that, if requirements for cleaning sea containers are to be part of phytosanitary import requirements, sea containers should be cleaned prior to entry.
- [74] Several members emphasized that the standard can only be expected to reduce the risk and not to ensure pest freedom. It should be recognized that current systems of the movement of sea containers are very complex, and that any additional requirements should be integrated into the existing system. Any checking and cleaning will help reduce the risk, and checking at depots is feasible and can be implemented relatively easily. The steward noted reluctance to check sea containers at other points than at depots, as inspection at other places could be extremely costly. This was why the draft provided that the exterior of sea containers be checked and cleaned at depots, at the same time as the interior is checked. The proposed system introduces checking and cleaning, which is an improvement to the current situation. It would not be realistic to require checking prior to entry, as this would have a tremendous impact. One member also noted that entry would sometimes occur when sea containers are being repositioned in a country, and at that stage the responsibility for the checking and cleaning would be difficult to establish (as no defined owner may be in charge of the container at that time). One member noted that requirements for checking of sea containers at entry are in place in some countries, but they target only identified pest risks from certain origins.
- [75] Several members supported that NPPOs should be involved in the process through some kind of “verification” in order to ensure that requirements are applied. This is especially needed as sea containers are moved many times with many different stakeholders involved. The NPPO should have a role in verifying that the requirements were met, directly or through authorized bodies.
- [76] It was mentioned that phytosanitary information for cleaning sea containers had been proposed for addition to the Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units jointly updated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). When this code is implemented by the industry, it would reduce the pest risk posed by the international movement of sea containers. This should also be taken into consideration.
- [77] The SC discussed how to obtain more views on these issues, and whether a draft should be sent for member consultation or whether preliminary liaison with stakeholders should happen first. The CPM had “requested the SC to develop a preliminary draft standard to be sent for member consultation and used by NPPOs for discussion, emphasizing the importance of gathering national stakeholders comments”. The SC agreed that it would be useful to send a draft for member consultation to obtain wider views, and this should be done in 2013 in order to not lose the momentum gained at CPM-8 (2013).
- [78] A small group met to modify the draft. The Chair of the small group reported on the outcome. Among the changes made, the scope was modified to cover all sea containers, empty or full, regardless of associated cargo. In addition, the content of the outline of requirements was removed in this preliminary draft. The SC decided to use the existing member consultation system to obtain general comments (i.e. a 150-day period from July to November). The draft will be sent as a preliminary draft,

which will be open for general comments on sections of text. It should be made clear that the draft is preliminary and will be subject to member consultation at a later date. Comments on the draft would be transmitted to the SC (and not to the SC-7 as normally).

- [79] The CPM had also requested NPPOs and RPPOs to liaise and engage relevant stakeholders at the national level. The Secretariat noted that a special web page had been created on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/expert-working-groups/sea-containers>) that provides background information.
- [80] One member noted that regional workshops may give the opportunity to invite stakeholders to discuss further the draft. The Secretariat noted that proposals to invite stakeholders should be done through the regional workshops' organizers.
- [81] The SC discussed how to address the CPM request to “develop a description of options for possible systems for sea containers examination including audit and verification mechanisms for NPPOs to discuss with relevant stakeholders at the national level.”. The SC recognized that it would not be possible to develop this in the short time available before member consultation. The SC decided to wait for the outcome of the member consultation in order to gather more information; options could be considered further and presented to the SC at a later date.
- [82] The steward suggested that an introduction would be useful to accompany the draft in member consultation, and elements could be added to the background document that normally accompanies an ISPM. A flow chart diagram could be used to present the systems in the current draft.
- [83] The SC:
- (27) *approved* for member consultation the preliminary draft Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001) as revised during the meeting (with the understanding that there will be a further member consultation) ([APPENDIX 7](#)), and *decided* that the draft would be open only for general conceptual comments as described in this report.

5.3 Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004), Priority 1

- [84] The steward introduced the draft and steward's notes²⁹. The draft had first been considered by the SC in May 2011. The TPG had also reviewed the draft in February 2013 and made some suggestions³⁰. The steward raised three general issues to be resolved:
- [85] *Whether the draft should contain a definition of soil.* The EWG had proposed a definition, which was reviewed (without modification) by the TPG in 2010. This definition had later been deleted from the draft following SC discussions. The SC noted that the specification requested a definition for soil, and that a definition would be useful. The definition as proposed by the EWG was added to the draft, as a specific definition limited to this standard (i.e. not to be transferred to ISPM 5).
- [86] *Whether a list of most commonly listed pests that can accompany growing media be developed.* The EWG had produced a simplified list, and proposals had been sent by SC members following the SC May 2011 meeting in order to produce a more extended list. It had not been possible to include an extended list in the current draft. Several members noted that the list proposed by the EWG is not necessary and is incomplete. It was also noted that it mixes taxonomic entities, such as families, species and more general nomenclature such as “fruit flies”. The SC thought that such a list may be useful for some contracting parties, noted that the Specification requested such a list, and decided to insert the list with a few modifications. One member noted that other guidance was now easily available and believed that appendixes may no longer be needed in ISPMs.

²⁹ 2005-004, SC_2013_May_07

³⁰ SC_2013_May_21

[87] *Whether the draft should become a separate ISPM or an annex to another ISPM.* The steward noted that it was suggested the draft could become an annex to ISPM 36:2012 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*), but that it would limit its scope to integrated measures. She supported that it would be more useful that the draft be a separate ISPM. The SC agreed to this proposal.

[88] The SC reviewed and modified the draft. In particular the following issues were discussed:

[89] In section 4, the draft used the wording “degree of geographical similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import (e.g. different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)”. Several members noted that this wording is not clear. In particular, it seemed to be mixing two concepts: the distance between countries (i.e. NPPOs may consider that the risk is higher for soil coming, for example, from other continents); and the geographic similarity between the countries (which would influence the pests present in the growing media and whether they could establish if introduced). The SC discussed this issue at length. In the absence of clearer wording, it decided to leave the current wording for member consultation, but added some text to the example in the bracketed text to facilitate the understanding.

[90] Under section 5.1:

- “Treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting”. One member noted that this would mostly relate to the application of methyl bromide, and should not be maintained in the draft. However it was pointed out that other types of soil treatments may be available (e.g. soil drenching or sterilization).
- One member thought that “removal of growing media by root washing or plant shaking” is not a treatment under the definition of “treatment” in ISPM 5, but should be considered a cultural practice and therefore should be moved to another section. Others believed that this was covered under the current definition of “treatment”, and it was decided to keep the wording as it is.

[91] The SC:

- (28) *approved* for member consultation the draft Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004) as revised during the meeting ([APPENDIX 8](#)).

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

[92] The steward introduced the draft³¹, which had been modified following the April 2012 SC meeting and reviewed by the Technical Panel on Fruit Flies (TPFF). The TPG had also reviewed the draft in February 2013 and made some suggestions³². The steward noted that, as requested by the SC, some detailed information had been deleted from the draft in the process of transforming it into an annex.

[93] The SC first discussed the status of the draft, and in particular the following issues were raised:

- a) One member suggested that it should be an annex to three fruit fly ISPMs (ISPM 30:2008 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae), ISPM 35:2012 Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae) and ISPM 26:2006 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)), or be a standalone ISPM as it includes information relating to those ISPMs. The Chair recalled that the situation was similar for the trapping guidelines, which are appended only to ISPM 26:2006, but are recognized to be relevant to all fruit fly ISPMs. It was mentioned that the reorganization of fruit fly ISPMs was planned by the TPFF and would take account of this issue.
- b) Several members noted that the draft provided very useful information, which is of a general nature rather than requirements for procedures. Therefore, they proposed that it should become an appendix, with the same level of details as the current draft. The steward was in favour of an

³¹ 2005-010

³² SC_2013_May_21

annex and noted that presenting the different methods available for fruit flies in one standard represented an element of harmonization.

- c) One member noted that ISPMs should contain measures that can be used for harmonization, which NPPOs can then take into account when developing their legislation. This was not the case of the current draft, which would also be difficult to transform into requirements. The Secretariat noted that a concept note on the nature of a standard would be useful, and the SC agreed that it be added to the tasks of the small group on the Framework for standards (see under agenda item 3.1, Update on the new standard setting process: CPM-7 (2012)).
- d) Several members noted that the procedures are already used in different South American countries, and advocated that the draft should be sent for member consultation as an annex. In addition, it was noted that the SC April 2012 had decided that the draft be changed from a standalone ISPM to an annex.

[94] Comments on the draft were gathered in the plenary, and a small group was convened to work further on the draft: Mr David OPATOWSKI (steward), Mr Lahcen ABAHA, Ms Julie ALIAGA, Ms Thanh Huong HA (assistant steward), Ms Ana Lilia MONTELEAGRE LARA, Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA, Mr Ebbe NORDBO, Mr Jan Bart ROSSEL. The steward reported to the plenary, in particular on the following issues:

[95] One member proposed to add trimedlure in the section on male annihilation techniques. However, the steward explained that trimedlure is not used in the same way as the other lures mentioned, and is not as specific, and had therefore not been integrated to the text.

[96] One member thought that the meaning of “non-infested area” was not clear. It was clarified that this generic term had been used to cover both areas designated as PFAs, and others areas where the pest does not occur, but are not designated as pest free areas.

[97] The requirements had been strengthened in several places.

[98] There was no agreement in the SC on the status of the draft, but it was agreed that the draft be submitted for member consultation as an annex. One member proposed, for future consideration, that sections 3.1 to 3.7 could become an appendix to the draft annex.

The SC:

- (29) *approved* for member consultation the draft Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010) as an annex to ISPM 26:2006 as revised during the meeting ([APPENDIX 9](#)).
- (30) *requested* the small group on the Framework for standards to produce a concept note on the nature of a standard.

5.5 Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003), Priority 3

[99] The steward introduced the draft³³ and noted that it had been presented to the SC in May 2011 and April 2012.

[100] Several members noted that some misunderstandings remained in the draft on what pre-clearance programmes were. Pre-clearance and pre-clearance programmes are used in different circumstances, and these should be clearly understood before guidance can be given.

[101] Several members, whilst acknowledging the improvements to the draft, considered that it still needed further revision as some aspects were emphasized too strongly. One member considered that a standard on how to make bilateral agreements was not needed, but there should be clarity on the definition of pre-clearance. Another member was concerned that the draft was too long and it should focus on those aspects that required harmonization. For example it should mention that pre-clearance exists but should not be encouraged and the arrangements be made bilaterally.

³³ 2005-003

- [102] It was noted that ISPM 20:2004 lists preclearance amongst possible phytosanitary measures. Several members were concerned that this would lead to an increased use of pre-clearance as a requirement, in situations where more appropriate phytosanitary measures were available.
- [103] There was general agreement that the different concepts currently considered in this draft should be further discussed and defined. Some concepts in this draft ISPM relate to oversight and audit, and this should also be clarified. In Spanish, there is no clarity on what pre-clearance is (pre-authorization, oversight, supervision, etc.).
- [104] Concerns were expressed about the pre-clearance programmes as they currently operate, such as who is bearing the costs, and how to determine when to end a pre-clearance programme. Guidance in this respect was needed, especially on factors and circumstances leading to termination of preclearance programmes. It was recognised that the draft contains useful elements that countries may need to address when a bilateral agreement for pre-clearance is being considered.
- [105] The SC discussed how this issue should be moved forward. It was recognized that the definition of pre-clearance needs to be revised, and that definitions might need to be developed for other terms such as “oversight” and “audit”. The steward also noted that there are legal issues with using “pre-clearance” in some countries. One member proposed that the TPG be asked to work on definitions. However, the SC decided that, before defining terms, the concepts of pre-clearance should be clarified, as well as the existing confusion between pre-clearance, oversight and supervision. One member noted that a list of existing pre-clearance programmes would be useful.
- [106] The SC discussed how to proceed to clarify the concepts. The SC discussed the possibility that a concept paper be prepared by a consultant and a small EWG. However, there was already a lot of material available from previous discussions on pre-clearance. It was finally decided that, as a first step, a discussion forum for SC members would be established on the IPP to clarify the different understandings of pre-clearance and pre-clearance programmes, and gather input on the different situations under which pre-clearance is currently used, as well as on the concepts covered under the term pre-clearance.
- [107] The SC:
- (31) *postponed* the consideration of the draft *Phytosanitary pre-import clearance* (2005-003) until concepts have been clarified.
 - (32) *requested* the steward, assistant stewards and Secretariat to open an SC forum on the concepts linked to pre-clearance, and to report to the SC.
 - (33) *added* the revision of the term *preclearance* to the List of topics for IPPC standards as a subject under the TPG (with pending status).

5.6 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)

- [108] The steward introduced the draft³⁴. The SC reviewed and modified the draft and, in particular, discussed the following terms:
- [109] *Cut flowers and branches* (2008-005). One member noted that the proposed revised definition used the word “fresh”. Although the SC had envisaged that the future ISPM *International movement of cut flowers and branches* (2008-005) would cover only fresh material, the EWG for this draft ISPM would discuss this issue as well and it may be premature to propose a revised definition. The proposal was withdrawn from the Amendments to ISPM 5.
- [110] *Commodity pest list*. One member questioned the meaning of this definition. The SC decided to keep the current modification for member consultation, which is a consequential change to the proposed deletion of occurrence, but agreed that this definition needed further consideration in the TPG.

³⁴ 1994-001

- [111] *Area of low pest prevalence*. The SC decided to keep the current modification for member consultation, which is a consequential change to the proposed deletion of occurrence, but agreed that this definition needed further consideration in the TPG to consider whether “control and eradication” should be modified to “control”.
- [112] *Survey*. The SC decided to keep the current modification for member consultation, which is a consequential change to the proposed deletion of occurrence, but agreed that this definition needed further consideration in the TPG to consider whether it should read “whether a pest is present or absent”.
- [113] The SC agreed to indicate in the draft at member consultation that the terms “commodity pest list”, “area of low pest prevalence” and “survey” will be further considered by the TPG.
- [114] *Re-exported consignments* and *consignment in transit*. Several members supported that the terms and definitions be deleted, while one member noted that these deletions would be strongly objected to by a number of countries at member consultation. Considering that these terms have been under discussion since 2010, and that the successive proposals made to revise or delete them had not been found agreeable, the SC decided to remove them from the proposed Amendments to ISPM 5 and from the List of topics for IPPC standards.
- [115] The SC:
- (34) *approved* for member consultation the draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) as revised during the meeting ([APPENDIX 10](#)).
 - (35) *added* the terms *commodity pest list*, *area of low pest prevalence* and *survey* to the List of topics for IPPC standards as subjects under the TPG.
 - (36) *removed* *re-exported consignment* (2010-024) and *consignment in transit* (2010-039) from the List of topics for IPPC standards.
 - (37) *postponed* the consideration of the revised definition of *cut flowers and branches* (2008-005), and *requested* the Secretariat to transmit the proposed revised definition (and associated explanations) to the EWG on *International movement of cut flowers and branches* (2008-005) for further consideration.

6. SELECTION OF THE EQUIVALENT OF FIVE DRAFT ISPMS FOR 2013 MEMBER³⁵

- [116] The Secretariat recalled the draft standards that the SC has approved for member consultation, at this meeting or via e-decision:
- Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)
 - Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (as a draft annex to ISPM 26: 2006 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)) (2005-010)
 - Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004)
 - Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029)
 - Preliminary draft on Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)
 - Annex to ISPM 27:2006. Diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022)
 - Annex to ISPM 27:2006. Diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011)
 - Annex to ISPM 28:2007. Irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* Beardsley, *Planococcus lilacinus* (Cockerell) and *Planococcus minor* (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) (2012-011)

³⁵ SC_2013_May_14

[117] All drafts above will be sent for the 150-day member consultation from 1 July 2013 to 1 December 2013 (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207803>). The SC considered the capacity of countries to respond to a member consultation on all drafts, considering that there would be a number of other calls, consultations and surveys in 2013. However, it was noted that the periods for these would be staggered and the SC decided to send all the drafts for member consultation. The Secretariat noted that a large number of DPs were expected to be approved for member consultation in 2014 and 2015, and this might create a problem for NPPOs and RPPOs.

[118] The SC strongly encouraged countries to organize their commenting to avoid duplication with other countries' comments, and to use the sharing feature of the OCS and then accept identical comments from other countries. This is important in order to help reduce the very heavy workload of stewards and the SC-7.

7. DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPROVAL BY THE SC

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

[119] The SC Chair presented the various documents and previous discussions on this issue, including a steward's redrafted specification, steward's notes, CPM-8 (2013) decisions and comments sent by Australia, Canada, USA and China after CPM-8 (2013)³⁶.

[120] The former steward, Mr Jens UNGER (Germany), had announced that he did not wish to continue in this role as steward, and the SC nominated Ms Ruth WOODE (Ghana) as the new steward. The SC thanked the former steward for his input on this issue.

[121] The SC discussed how to move this issue forward in line with CPM-8 (2013) decisions.

[122] The CPM had requested members to submit comments on strategic issues to the SC members from their region no later than 22 April 2013. However, the SC felt it important that comments be communicated to the whole SC, and only four countries had provided such comments. The SC agreed that the Secretariat seek further input from contracting parties on strategic issues.

[123] The former steward, in the revised draft specification, had narrowed the scope as requested by the CPM to exclude living modified organisms, climate change, food safety and quality issues. The SC discussed whether this amended specification could be sent for another member consultation in order to obtain strategic input. However, some members considered this was not appropriate, in particular because the amended specification did not take account of all the comments provided by contracting parties. The SC decided not to work on the specification before input is obtained from experts with experience in strategic matters.

[124] The CPM had decided that these experts could be invited to participate in this SC meeting. Several experts had been approached, but it had not been possible to arrange their participation due to lack of time since the CPM. The SC discussed this issue at length and concluded that it would be important that experts be present when the SC discusses the draft specification again. As requested by CPM, these experts should have an experience in strategic matters, and it was proposed that their number be restricted. Grain experts had been previously consulted, and strategic experts could help progress this topic. The experts could be invited at a first introductory session at the beginning of the SC meeting, and come back later during the week to assist the SC with the specification.

[125] The CPM had requested the SC to determine if traceability should be excluded. However, the SC concluded that it would not be in a position to determine this until it has been discussed in depth.

[126] The SC:

³⁶ 2008-007, SC_2013_May_18 (section 8.1.4), SC_2013_May_29, SC_2013_May_36, SC_2013_May_37, SC_2013_May_38

- (38) *requested* the Secretariat to arrange for the participation of experts with expertise in strategic matters to the SC November meeting as described in the report.
- (39) *requested* the Secretariat to seek more input from contracting parties on strategic issues.

8. DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPROVAL FOR MEMBER CONSULTATION

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

- [127] The steward introduced the specification³⁷. In particular, a task to consider on the management of surveillance programmes had been added.
- [128] The revision of this ISPM had received detailed input through an IRSS questionnaire and ISPM 6 workshops, which had gathered information both on the implementation of ISPM 6:1997 and on possible improvements during revision. The Symposium on Plant Pest Surveillance had also developed an outline for a manual on surveillance. The SC recognized that this process had been very valuable in providing input to the revision.
- [129] The EWG could be asked to consider whether adjustments to the format and general content of this standard were needed at revision. This could then also be taken into account when considering the revision of future standards. One member suggested that SC members could also start consulting with others on the format and content of revised standards.
- [130] The SC Chair noted that the outline for a surveillance manual had been developed by the Symposium on Plant Pest Surveillance on the basis of the current ISPM 6:1997 and input from the IRSS questionnaire. She wondered whether the standard should be revised before the manual is prepared. However, the SC noted that these processes could be conducted in parallel and input into each other.
- [131] One member thought it should be clarified that there was no overlap between some tasks that relate to diagnosis of pests and the existing ISPM 27:2006.
- [132] The SC agreed that the tasks should be reformatted to clearly indicate all tasks in the same list.
- [133] The SC generally supported the need for guidance on surveillance for specific pests or groups of pests. This could be envisaged as annexes to this general ISPM on surveillance. One member noted that this ISPM could be similar to ISPM 27:2006 and ISPM 28:2007, with specific annexes. As the creation of annexes on surveillance for specific pests would be a long-term task, the SC supported the creation of a new TP on surveillance for the purpose of developing guidance for specific pests or groups of pests. The SC noted that two existing TPs have nearly completed their work and were mainly working virtually. This proposal would be reconsidered in November when reviewing the List of topics for IPPC standards on the basis of submissions in response to the call for topics.
- [134] SC members should provide additional comments on the draft specification and the steward will adjust the specification, prior to it being presented to the SC by e-decision.
- [135] The SC:
 - (40) *invited* SC members to submit written comments to the steward Mr John HEDLEY (john.hedley@mpi.govt.nz) and the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org), no later than 31 May 2013.
 - (41) *requested* the steward to redraft the specification based on the comments, and resubmit it to the Secretariat.
 - (42) *agreed* to an e-decision to approve the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 6:1997 (Guidelines for surveillance)* (2009-004) for member consultation.

³⁷ 2009-004

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

[136] The steward introduced the specification³⁸. This was the first time this specification was presented, but there was no time to discuss it.

[137] The SC:

- (43) *invited* SC members to submit written comments to the steward Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK (p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl) and the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org), no later than 31 May 2013.
- (44) *requested* the steward to redraft the specification based on the comments, and resubmit it to the Secretariat.
- (45) *agreed* to an e-decision to approve the draft specification on the *Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20:2004 - Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system)* (2008-006) for member consultation.

9. REVIEW OF TECHNICAL PANELS

[138] The SC:

- (46) *thanked* all TP members for their continuing work.

9.1 Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)

[139] The Secretariat presented the activities of the TPDP³⁹. In particular, a timeline for the preparation of all DPs currently on the work programme had been developed, according to which all draft DPs would be ready for SC consideration prior to member consultation from now to 2016.

[140] The term of Ms Géraldine ANTHOINE (France) (nematology) expired in 2014 and the SC decided to offer her a second five-year term.

[141] The SC:

- (47) *noted* the revised TPDP working procedures and that, where necessary, discipline leads, in parallel to the normal call for authors, may seek appropriate authors to take part in the DP drafting group (Appendix 5 of the 2012 TPDP meeting report).
- (48) *noted* the revised TPDP Instructions for authors (Appendix 6 of the 2012 TPDP meeting report).
- (49) *noted* that all data used in DPs are publicly available.
- (50) *noted* the revised TPDP Checklist for authors, and noted that it will become an annex to the template to be used for developing DPs (Appendix 7 of the 2012 TPDP meeting report).
- (51) *noted* that the TPDP is willing to review the DPs proposed during the call for topics to give inputs, especially on whether they fit the criteria for the prioritization of DPs.
- (52) *noted* that the process described in CPM-7 (2012) decision number 10 when a technical revision is required for an adopted DP would only apply to certain technical revisions and contracting parties should be informed that the protocol was revised and published on the IPP.
- (53) *agreed* that criteria for DP technical revision should be only the following:
 - Editorials;
 - Taxonomic changes that do not affects the identification of the pest (and do not change the diagnosis);
 - Addition of validation data relating to the methods already on the DP;
 - Improved specification of method, e.g. additional descriptors such as amount of DNA;

³⁸ 2008-006

³⁹ TPDP meeting report and virtual meeting report <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-diagnostic-protocols>, SC_2013_May_35

- Pest information;
 - New information on distribution of official notification;
 - New host that may help the diagnosis reported in an official notification and does not affect the diagnosis.
- (54) *noted* that the TPDP suggested that DPs be reviewed every 5 years, and *noted* that the working procedures were modified to reflect the proposed review process.
- (55) *noted* the process for expert consultation on draft DPs on the IPP (Appendix 9 of the TPDP 2012 meeting report).
- (56) *noted* the TPDP work plan (Appendix 8 of the TPDP 2012 meeting report)
- (57) *approved* the TPDP medium term plan (Appendix 10 of the 2012 TPDP meeting report).
- (58) *reviewed* and *noted* the discussion relating to improvements in the development of DPs (agenda item 11 of the TPDP 2012 meeting report)

Regarding the List of topics for IPPC standards⁴⁰:

- (59) *approved* the following changes to the working priorities of DPs:
- *Liberibacter* spp. (2004-010) - Priority 2
 - *Phytophthora ramorum* (2004-013) - Priority 2
 - *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* (2006-025) - Priority 2
 - *Citrus tristeza virus* (2004-021) - Priority 2
 - Phytoplasmas (general) (2004-018) - Priority 2
- (60) *noted* the complete review of working priorities of DPs (Appendix 11 of the 2012 TPDP meeting report).
- (61) *approved* the change on the scope of the DP Viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* (2006-023) to Begomoviruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci*.
- (62) *noted* the change on the scope of the original subject *Tilletia indica* / *T. controversa* (2004-014) to *Tilletia indica*.
- (63) *approved* the status change of the DP *Gymnosporangium* spp. (2004-008) to pending.
- (64) *noted* that the development of the DP *Tephritidae: Identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques* (2006-028) is not considered feasible at the moment, *approved* the change of status of this DP to pending, and *noted* that the TPDP will reevaluate the situation at its 2014 meeting.
- (65) *approved* that the original subject *Liberibacter* (2004-010) intended to cover the pathogens involved in huanglongbing of *Citrus* spp., and *approved* the subject be renamed to *Liberibacter* spp. on *Citrus* spp. (2004-010).
- (66) *noted* that the original *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* (2004-011) was intended to cover citrus bacterial canker, and *noted* that the subject will now cover only *X. citri* subsp. *citri*.
- (67) *added* the following subjects to the List of topics for IPPC standards:
- *Anguina* spp. (nematode) with priority 3;
 - *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (insect) with priority 2;
 - *Liberibacter solanacearum* (bacteria) with priority 1;
- (68) *noted* that the subject *Boeremia foveata* (syn. *Phoma foveata*, *Phoma exigua* var. *foveata*) will be discussed again at the next TPDP meeting;

⁴⁰ See Annex 1 of document SC_2013_May_27: *Update on the List of topics for IPPC Standards and Adjustments to stewards*.

- (69) *thanked* Mr Mallik MALIPATIL (Australia), whose term ended, for his hard work and dedication to the panel
- (70) *agreed* to offer a second term of five-year to Ms Géraldine ANTHOINE (France) as a TPDP member for nematology.

9.2 Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF)

[142] The Secretariat presented the activities of the TPFF⁴¹.

[143] The SC:

- (71) *noted* the activities of the TPFF.

9.3 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

[144] The Secretariat presented the activities of the TPPT⁴². The concept note of an expert consultation on cold treatments was distributed⁴³.

[145] The TPPT requested advice on whether to propose general ISPMs on treatment requirements for temperature, fumigation, chemicals, modified atmosphere, etc., as topics in the 2013 call for topics. The SC agreed that these topics should be submitted. The SC Chair noted that, during the 2009 member consultation on cold treatments, many countries identified the need for a standard on requirements for cold treatments.

[146] The TPPT Secretariat lead informed the SC that a final notice letter had been sent to the submitter of the treatment Methyl isothiocyanate and sulfuryl fluoride (Ecotwin mixture) fumigation for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, and Coleoptera: Scolytinae of wood packaging material (2007-102). The submitter indicated the company, producing the Ecotwin mixture, withdrew their registration request and they could not obtain the TPPT requested information.

[147] One member wondered why separate topics had been proposed for fumigation and chemicals. The TPPT noted that requirements for fumigants and contact pesticides would be different. The SC asked the TPPT to carefully consider the titles of the topics prior to submission.

[148] There was a discussion on how these treatment requirements could be published. Two options had been envisaged: as separate standards similar to ISPM 18:2003 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure), with adopted phytosanitary treatments schedules annexed; or as annexes to ISPM 28:2007, with individual phytosanitary treatments schedules becoming sub-annexes. The Standards Officer noted that ideally ISPMs on treatment requirements should be published as standalone documents with relevant adopted phytosanitary treatments published separately and simply referring to ISPM 28:2007.

[149] The TPPT had discussed the creation of a database for available treatments, which would allow users to easily search and retrieve treatments by pest, treatment type or commodity. One member noted that adopted treatments have a very different status than other treatments, and any future database should clearly indicate the two types of treatments. On the other hand, the Secretariat noted that it should be possible to retrieve all treatments related to a particular subject. IPPC treatments and diagnostic protocols were not accessible on the IPPC phytosanitary resource page, but this will soon be rectified. One member was also concerned about issues of updating this database if it included national or

⁴¹ <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-fruit-flies>, SC_2013_May_08

⁴² <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-phytosanitary-treatments>, SC_2013_May_34

⁴³ SC_2013_May_23

regional treatments (in particular in terms of resources). The SC concluded that the Secretariat should investigate further the creation of a database.

[150] The Secretariat recalled that Japan had funded the TPPT (including travel and partial Secretariat costs) for the last five years. The next meeting in 2014 is planned in Indonesia. Japan is now considering hosting the TPPT for an additional five years. The SC thanked Japan for the support provided in the past five years, and welcomed the potential offer of an additional five years.

[151] The Secretariat noted that it will also consider an expert consultation on *Bactrocera invadens* treatments.

[152] The Chair noted that two treatments using controlled atmosphere had been submitted during the 2013 call for treatments, but they could not be processed by the TPPT until the topic of controlled atmosphere is added to the List of topics for IPPC standards under the TPPT. The Secretariat noted that it may be appropriate to remove the topics for treatments from the List of topics for IPPC standards and allow submission of treatments of all types.

[153] The Secretariat raised the issue of the work load arising from TPs. The TPPT and TPDP are likely to produce many treatments and protocols for member consultation, and contracting parties should be made aware that large numbers of technical standards are planned to be processed for comment and adoption in the near future.

[154] The SC:

- (72) *noted* that four virtual meetings and one face-to-face TPPT meetings have taken place since May 2012
- (73) *noted* that, in February 2013, the Secretariat sent requests for information or final notices to the submitters (listed in Table 1 of SC_2013_May_34)
- (74) *requested* the Secretariat to provide an opportunity for the TPPT to review treatment guidelines or other material related to providing guidance on PTs prior to the final approval by the CDC
- (75) *agreed* that guidelines and/or training material for all treatment standards should not be released prior to the formal approval of the standards
- (76) *noted* that the TPPT agreed that the Cardiff Protocol would help to develop more appropriate treatment efficacy requirements for target pests
- (77) *noted* that the TPPT updated the *Working TPPT criteria for treatment evaluation* and in particular, the formula for calculating the efficacy dose (ED)
- (78) *removed* the following treatments from the List of topics for IPPC standards:
 - Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) treatment of wood packaging material (2007-103)
 - Generic irradiation treatment for all insects (Arthropoda: Insecta) except lepidopteran pupae and adults (Insecta: Lepidoptera) in any host commodity (2007-105)
 - Methyl isothiocyanate and sulfuryl fluoride (Ecotwin mixture) fumigation for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, Coleoptera: Cerambycidae and Coleoptera: Scolytinae of wood packaging material (2007-102)
- (79) *added* the following new treatment submissions to the List of topics for IPPC standards:
 - Irradiation for *Ostrinia nubilalis* (2012-009)
- (80) *noted* that the TPPT revised the treatment schedules and the following treatments will be sent to the SC via one e-decision (with the TPPT responses to formal objections for the relevant treatment schedules and the SC concerns regarding chilling injury to *Citrus limon*):
 - Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206A)
 - Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206B)
 - Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206C)

- Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* (2007-206G)
 - Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E)
 - Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F)
 - Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* (2007-210)
 - Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids (2007-212) .
- (81) *recommended* that a call for experts be held to increase the membership of the TPPT and to add expertise in the following areas:
- One expert with experience in fumigation of wood for a five-year term beginning in 2013
 - One expert with experience in treatments of soil and growing media for a five-year term beginning in 2013
 - One expert with experience in modified atmosphere treatments for a five-year term beginning in 2013.
- (82) *extended* Mr Andrew JESSUP (Australia) for an additional five-year term, ending in 2019.
- (83) *noted* that an expert consultation on cold treatments (ECCT) as described in the ECCT concept note would be a valuable way to encourage cold treatment experts and researchers to collaborate on cold treatment challenges and issues.
- (84) *noted* that the TPPT agreed to provide the Secretariat with information from their NPPOs (such as approved cold treatments, manuals, experimental guidelines, etc.) that may be used in the preparation of the ECCT.
- (85) *noted* the panel's feedback on virtual meetings (Appendix 1 to the TPPT update SC_2013_May_34).
- (86) *thanked* the members whose terms ended for their hard work and dedication to the panel:
- Ms Alice BAXTER (South Africa)
 - Mr Ray CANNON (United Kingdom)
 - Mr Mohammad KATBEH-BADER (Jordan)
 - Mr Scott WOOD (USA)
- (87) *thanked* Mr Larry ZETTLER for his work as the Secretariat Technical Expert for the panel.
- (88) *agreed* that standards are required for various types of treatments and that the TPPT should develop and submit topics for ISPMs on treatment requirements to the call for topics
- (89) *requested* the Secretariat to consider the issues linked with a database for treatments, including IPPC adopted treatments and others, and report back to the SC.

9.4 Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

[155] In the absence of the Secretariat Lead, the Standards Officer presented the activities of the TPFQ⁴⁴. He noted that the SC had already approved an invited expert, Mr Hugh EVANS, for the forthcoming meeting in June 2014. Mr Hugh EVANS may not be able to attend the meeting, and the Secretariat asked if he could be substituted by Mr Adnan UZUNOVIC if necessary. Finally, it was noted that more information on the Cardiff Protocol was available on the IFQRG homepage.

[156] The SC:

- (90) *noted* that five virtual meetings of the TPFQ have taken place since May 2012.
- (91) *noted* that the next face to face meeting of the TPFQ will take place in Belem, Brazil 10-14 June 2013.

⁴⁴ TPFQ virtual meeting reports <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-forest-quarantine>, SC_2013_May_15

- (92) *noted* the considerable work that TPFQ (in collaboration with IFQRG) continue to undertake to develop the 'Cardiff Protocol' in support of the Revision of ISPM 15:2009 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*): Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (2006-010), and resolve the potential issue on wood moisture content and methyl bromide penetration.
- (93) *noted* the TPFQ's feedback on virtual meetings (Appendix 1 of the TPFQ update SC_2013_May_15).
- (94) *agreed* that, if necessary, Mr Hugh EVANS be substituted by Mr Adnan UZUNOVIC as invited expert to the forthcoming TPFQ meeting in June 2014.

9.5 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)

[157] The Secretariat presented the activities of the TPG⁴⁵.

[158] One ISPM steward noted that the TPG had made comments on the nature of two drafts presented to it. Although these comments were pertinent, she wondered whether it was in the mandate of the TPG to make such comments. It was clarified that the TPG reviews standards in relation to consistency in the use of terms.

[159] Additional declaration. One member noted that inclusion of regulated articles would be beneficial in the future, as there may be many more additional declarations requested in relation to regulated articles. The SC favoured that the definition be broadened to regulated articles.

[160] The TPG had proposed postponing the issue of the revision of quarantine area until ISPM 8:1998 has been revised. One member was concerned as this term is used in the draft on Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly quarantine areas within a pest free area in the event of outbreak detection (2009-007), which would be reviewed by the SC-7. However the TPG steward noted that the TPG had also proposed to use another term than quarantine area in that draft.

[161] The TPG had made proposals with regard to how to improve the quality of the language versions of standards. The SC did not accept these proposals, which were beyond the mandate of the TPG and related to language review groups (LRGs).

[162] Regarding membership of the TPG, the term of Mr Ebbe NORDBO (Denmark) expires in 2014 and the SC agreed he should stay on for a second five-year term.

[163] The SC discussed whether another call should be made for the third TPG member for the English language (currently vacant). One member recalled that, as opinions on selection were divided following the first call, the USA had withdrawn a nominee in order to help the process. However, the remaining candidate, while satisfying the requirements of the call, had not been selected. She cautioned against opening another call without having given a clear explanation for the previous rejection.

[164] One member noted that the remaining candidate had very strong skills in the area of strategic matters rather than the detail-oriented skills needed for the work of the TPG. One member noted that this element had not been mentioned in the requirements of the previous call, and recalled that nominees should be evaluated only against the requirements that are set in the call for experts. It was acknowledged that the need for such skills should be mentioned in future calls for TPG experts. The following wording was developed for the expertise section of the Specification and reviewed by the SC (additions to the previous wording for the expertise section are underlined):

Expertise

The TPG should be a group of approximately six to eight experts.

⁴⁵ TPG meeting reports <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-glossary-phytosanitary-terms-ispm-5>, SC_2013_May_33

Phytosanitary expertise: members should have a broad understanding of plant protection systems, have experience in several aspects, including legislation, regulations, surveillance, diagnostics, pest risk analysis, phytosanitary certification and compliance, eradication, pest free areas etc., and have an understanding of the use of terminology within those systems. Members should preferably have experience in developing or implementing ISPMs.

Terminology expertise: members should have the ability to draft and analyze documents and be able to clarify and standardize terminology. They should be able to review documents in detail and have the ability to detect and provide solutions for inconsistencies.

Language: the combined membership should have expertise in all FAO languages. Exposure to several languages is an asset.

[165] The SC:

- (95) *approved* the above revised wording for the Specification TP 5 (Technical Panel for the Glossary) and *requested* the Secretariat to modify accordingly the Specification TP 5.
- (96) *agreed* to a call for the third member of the TPG for the English language.
- (97) *noted* that, regarding the proposals in member comments that *host* and *semi-natural* be defined, the TPG recommends that these definitions are not needed (see details in the recommendations as presented to the SC-7).
- (98) *noted* that the Secretariat will forward proposals regarding the language versions of draft definitions in this standard to the translators (when the draft on *Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation* (2006-031) is next sent for translation).
- (99) *noted* that no amendment is proposed as a consequence of the consideration of *pest freedom* (2010-003), *presence* (2010-025), *pest* (2010-022), *endangered area* (2012-002) and *remove* these subjects from the List of topics for IPPC standards.
- (100) *noted* that the revised ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) should include clear descriptions of the different pest status, including the concepts of *presence* and *absence*.
- (101) *noted* that the TPG will analyse the use of *pest list* (or *list of pests*) in ISPMs at its next meeting and develop recommendations on how to proceed.
- (102) *noted* that ISPM 22:2005 (*Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*), ISPM 26:2006 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) and ISPM 30:2008 (*Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) need to be adjusted at a future revision to not use the term *point of entry*, where it relates to entry points into a PFA or an ALPP.
- (103) *requested* the TPG to revise the definition of *additional declaration* (2010-006) to mention *regulated articles*.
- (104) *discussed identity* (6.1.5 of the October 2012 TPG report) and *validated* the approach proposed, i.e. that the TPG:
 - reconsiders the use of identity (of a consignment) in ISPMs with the understanding that the identity of a consignment is equivalent to the information on the phytosanitary certificate
 - envisages how to change the standards concerned to clarify instances of identity
 - consider whether a definition of identity is needed.
- (105) *changed* the status of *quarantine area* to pending until after the revision of ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*).
- (106) *changed* the status of *tolerance level* (of a *pest*) to pending, to be reconsidered by the SC in 2015.
- (107) *added mark, kiln-drying, phytosanitary security of a consignment, trading partner, visual examination, “authorize, accredit, certify”* (as one subject), *wood, bark* as subjects to the List of topics for IPPC standards.
- (108) *agreed* that the *Amendments to the glossary* follow the same process as the regular ISPMs, but that the SC-7, when considering the *Amendments to the Glossary* after the 150-day member

- consultation, could consider separating them in two sets: one going for SCCP (terms and definitions for which member comments were made), one going directly to the SC in November (terms and definitions for which no member comments were made).
- (109) *noted* the modified *General recommendations on consistency* (Annex 6 of the February 2013 TPG report), and *encouraged* the implementation of those recommendations by expert drafting groups and others directly involved in drafting ISPMs.
 - (110) *noted* that the 2013 version of the annotated glossary is being finalized and will be submitted to the SC for comments via an e-decision forum.
 - (111) *noted* the TPG work plan for 2013-2014 (Annex 9 of the February 2013 TPG report).
 - (112) *approved* the TPG medium term plan (Annex 10 of the February 2013 TPG report).
 - (113) *noted* the discussion related to the coverage of ISPM 5 (agenda item 11.2 of the February 2013 TPG report)
 - (114) *noted* that the TPG members for the Arabic, Chinese and Russian languages may provide translations of new and revised terms and definitions in draft ISPMs submitted to the 150-days MC period, as guidance for the FAO Translation Services at later stages in the process, and *noted* this was first attempted for the draft ISPMs under member consultation in 2012, with translations provided at the 2013 TPG meeting.
 - (115) *agreed* that Mr Ian SMITH be invited as invited expert to the TPG meeting in March 2014.
 - (116) *thanked* Mr Ian SMITH and Mr Mohammad KATBEH-BADER for their hard work and dedication to the panel.
 - (117) *agreed* to offer a second five-year term to Mr Ebbe NORDBO as a TPG member for English at the end of his term in 2014.

Review of durations of record keeping in ISPMs

[166] The Secretariat introduced the review and the TPG recommendations⁴⁶.

[167] The SC:

- (118) *noted* that the specific durations of record keeping in current ISPMs are appropriate to the different situations considered.
- (119) *recommended* that, in future ISPMs, specific durations should be indicated where necessary, but that they do not need to be the same. The durations indicated in existing standards for similar records should nevertheless be taken into account when deciding on a duration.
- (120) *noted* that, where a specific duration does not need to be indicated, it could nevertheless be considered whether general indications related to record-keeping should be included. In particular, the duration of record keeping may be for an undetermined period, until new data is available, and this may need to be clarified in standards where necessary. Where the justification for measures relies on records, it may be necessary to maintain these for as long as needed as a justification of the measures.
- (121) *recommended* that the indefinite duration of record keeping for pest records should be taken into account when revising ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*).
- (122) *noted* that an explanatory note on the indefinite duration of record keeping for pest records will be added in the Annotated Glossary.

Consistency across ISPMs and consistency in languages

[168] The SC did not have time to discuss the papers on these issue⁴⁷ (see agenda item 11).

⁴⁶ SC_2013_May_09

⁴⁷ SC_2013_May_10 and SC_2013_May_11

10. LIST OF TOPICS FOR IPPC STANDARDS

10.1 Update on the List of topics for IPPC standards

[169] The Secretariat introduced the update⁴⁸, as well as the decisions related to the List of topics for IPPC standards made by the SC during this meeting.

[170] A priority 1 was now proposed for the following two treatments: irradiation for *Ostrinia nubilalis* (2012-009); irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* Beardsley, *Planococcus lilacinus* (Cockerell) and *Planococcus minor* (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) (2012-011). The former would allow a reduction of the current irradiation dose, and the latter is an alternative to methyl bromide.

[171] One member proposed the deletion of the following topics: Surveillance for citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (2002-001) and Systems approach for management of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (2003-001). These topics have been pending for a long time and are not considered to be needed anymore. The Secretariat noted that this type of proposal should be made through the call for topics.

[172] The SC:

(123) *noted* the changes to the List of topics for IPPC standards adopted by CPM-8 (2013);

(124) *approved* changes related to subjects to the List of topics for IPPC standards;

(125) agreed to the proposed strategic objectives assigned to the newly added subjects.

10.2 Adjustments to stewards

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

[174] The Secretariat asked for guidance in cases when there are several assistant stewards and one of them needs to be called upon to replace the steward. The SC agreed that the steward should first be consulted. If this was not successful, the assistant stewards should be asked to decide among themselves within a short time, and if this was not possible, the Secretariat would decide.

[175] The updates on topics and assigned stewards are reflected in the List of topics for IPPC standards (2013-05) (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>).

11. AGENDA ITEMS DEFERRED TO FUTURE SC MEETINGS

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

- Consistency across ISPMs (under agenda item 9.5).
- Consistency in languages (under agenda item 9.5).

12. REVIEW OF THE STANDARDS SETTING CALENDAR

[177] The Secretariat presented the draft standard setting calendar for 2013. It was noted that regional workshops will now be covering more than just draft ISPMs. The SC Chair reminded SC members that their participation in these workshops was useful. Stewards for draft ISPMs approved for member consultation were reminded to provide presentations for the IPPC regional workshops, and the deadline for submission to the Secretariat is 15 June 2013 (a template will be emailed to the stewards).

[178] The SC:

(126) *noted* the standard setting calendar for 2013.

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

[179] No SC recommendations were proposed.

⁴⁸ SC_2013_May_27

14. OTHER BUSINESS

14.1 Future e-decisions

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

- Diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* (2004-014) for adoption by the SC on behalf of the CPM
- Diagnostic protocol for *Guignardia citricarpa* Kiely on fruit (2004-023) for adoption by the SC on behalf of the CPM
- Eight phytosanitary treatments: four (formally objected at CPM-7 (2012)) for recommendation to CPM-9 (2014), and four for recommendation to CPM-9 (2014)
- Diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments for approval for member consultation
- Draft specification for the revision of ISPM 6:1997 (Guidelines for surveillance) (2009-004) for approval for member consultation
- Draft specification on *Use of permits as import authorization* (Annex to ISPM 20:2004) (2008-006) for approval for member consultation
- Explanatory document for ISPM 5 (“annotated glossary”)
- Explanatory document on ISPM 15:2009
- Framework for standards
- Selection of experts after calls for experts (for TPG and TPPT, possibly also TPDP and 2014 EWGs)
- Forum for pre-clearance (only forum, no poll)

15. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT SC

[181] The next SC meeting is scheduled on 18-22 November 2013, Rome, Italy, but the SC members were reminded to check the calendar on the IPP.

16. EVALUATION OF THE MEETING PROCESS

[182] The following suggestions were made:

- The focus of the work of the SC should be on standards (including specifications and the supervision of TPs). Administrative tasks should be reduced.
- The Secretariat should screen the recommendations from TPs that are presented as individual recommendations to the SC. In particular the reports of TPs could be noted as a whole, including the procedures and other items that, until now, have been presented in TP updates as separate recommendations for noting.
- The reporting of different activities should be reduced for those that are to be discussed in detail at other points of the agenda.
- Within a meeting, it could be helpful to alternate discussions that relate to standards and other matters, so that not all demanding discussions occur together.
- An update from the capacity development officer would be useful, as done for IRSS and ePhyto.
- The action list that is appended to the SC report is useful and should be continued.
- The new cocktail style, with participants contributing snacks, was much appreciated.

17. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

[183] The SC adopted the report.

[184] For ease of reference, a list of action points arising from the meeting is attached as [APPENDIX 11](#).

18. CLOSE OF THE MEETING

[185] The Secretary thanked the participants for their contribution.

[186] The Chair thanked the members of the SC, the stewards and the SC-7 for their hard work. She expressed her appreciation of the work of all others that had contributed to the success of the meeting, especially interpreters, the messenger and the Secretariat staff.

[187] On behalf of the SC, one SC member expressed appreciation for the guidance of the Chair and her excellent coordination of SC activities, and expressed the trust of the SC in her leadership.

APPENDIX 1: Agenda**MEETING OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE****6-10 May 2013****German Room C-269, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy**

6 May start time: 10:00 hrs (coffee at 09:30hrs)

Daily Schedule:

Monday 10:00-13:00 and 15:00-18:00

Tuesday to Thursday 09:00-12:00 and 14:00-17:00

Friday 09:00-12:00 and 15:00-18:00

Coffee: Monday welcome coffee 9:30, Monday afternoon 16:30, Friday afternoon 16:30, rest of the week at 10:30 and 15:30

Monday **Cocktail** 18:30Wednesday **Dinner** 19:30

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1. Opening of the meeting		
1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Welcome to new SC members o Starting in 2014, SC terms end after SC-7 meeting 	---	LARSON
1.2 Election of the Chairperson	---	NAHHAL
1.3 Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson
1.4 Adoption of the Agenda	SC_2013_May_01	Chairperson
2. Administrative Matters		
2.1 Documents List	SC_2013_May_02	GERMAIN
2.2 Participants List	SC_2013_May_03	GERMAIN
2.3 Local Information	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&frompage=1110514&tx_publication_pi1[showUid]=2184224&type=publication&L=0	GERMAIN
3. Updates from other relevant bodies		
3.1 Items arising from CPM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Summary of CPM-8 (2013) draft decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Revised Rules of Procedure for the Standards Committee o Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified 	SC_2013_May_18 SC_2013_May_20 SC_2013_May_19	LARSON

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Letter sent by the Secretariat to ISO ❖ Update on the new standard setting process : CPM-7 (2012) ○ Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s) 	SC_2013_May_26 SC_2013_May_32 SC_2013_May_12	LARSON MOREIRA PALMA DUBON /
3.2 Update from the IPPC Secretariat (November 2012 – April 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standard Setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standard setting staff ○ ePhyto ○ Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) ○ IRSS – Planning for second cycle (2014-2016) 	SC_2013_May_30 SC_2013_May_05 SC_2013_May_18 (section 8.2.2) SC_2013_May_18 (section 13) SC_2013_May_39	YOKOI LARSON LARSON NOWELL SOSA
3.3 Update on the IRSS Triennial Review Group (5 April 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IRSS surveys on ISPM 17:2002 and ISPM 19:2003 	SC_2013_May_24 SC_2013_May_22	CHARD
4. Standards Committee		
4.1 Report of the SC November 2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engaging experts in the standard setting process ○ Explanatory documents ○ Brief guidance on the use of <i>should</i>, <i>shall</i>, <i>must</i> and <i>may</i> ○ Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols 	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13355 SC_2013_May_28 SC_2013_May_16 SC_2013_May_06 SC_2013_May_31	CHARD SHAMILOV GERMAIN GROUSSET MOREIRA
4.2 SC-7 membership	SC_2013_May_17	MOREIRA
4.3 Update on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (From December 2012 To April 2013)	SC_2013_May_13	GERMAIN
5. Draft ISPMs from expert drafting groups (EWG/TP) for MC		
5.1. Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST ❖ TPG suggestions on the use of terms 	2006-029 SC_2013_May_21	FOREST
5.2. Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: John HEDLEY ❖ Steward's notes 	2008-001 SC_2013_May_04	HEDLEY

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Summary - Draft report of CPM ❖ Sea containers survey 	SC_2013_May_18 (section 8.1.4) SC_2013_May_40	
5.3. Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Hilde PAULSEN ❖ Steward's notes ❖ TPG suggestions on the use of terms 	2005-004 SC_2013_May_07 SC_2013_May_21	PAULSEN
5.4. Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010), Priority 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: David OPATOWSKI ❖ TPG suggestions on the use of terms 	2005-010 SC_2013_May_21	OPATOWSKI
5.5. Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003), Priority 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Marie-Claude FOREST ❖ TPG suggestions on the use of terms 	2005-003 SC_2013_May_21	FOREST
5.6. Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: John HEDLEY 	1994-001	HEDLEY
6. Selection of the equivalent of five draft ISPMs for 2013 member consultation (MC)	SC_2013_May_14	MOREIRA
6.1 Draft annex to ISPM 27:2006. Diagnostic protocol for <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i> (2006-022) – SC approved for MC by e-decision, for information when considering drafts for MC in 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Jane CHARD 	2006-022 Posted in the queued area of the IPP https://www.ippc.int/in dex.php?id=1110769	CHARD
6.2 Draft annex to ISPM 27:2006. Diagnostic protocol for <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i> (2004-011) – SC approved for MC by e-decision, for information when considering drafts for MC in 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Jane CHARD 	2004-011 Posted in the queued area of the IPP https://www.ippc.int/in dex.php?id=1110769	CHARD
6.3 Draft annex to ISPM 28:2007: Irradiation for <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> Beardsley, <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell) and <i>Planococcus minor</i> (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) (2012-011) – SC approved for MC by e-decision, for information when considering drafts for MC in 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistant Steward: Jan Bart ROSSEL 	2012-011 Posted in the queued area of the IPP https://www.ippc.int/in dex.php?id=1110769	ROSSEL
7. Draft specifications for approval by the SC		
7.1 International movement of grain (2008-007), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Jens UNGER ❖ Summary - Draft report of CPM 	2008-007 SC_2013_May_18 (section 8.1.4)	CHARD

❖ Comments from contracting parties on strategic issues	SC_2013_May_29	
❖ Steward's comments on international movement of grain's specification	SC_2013_May_36	
❖ Draft specification on International movement of grain (2008-007) Rev. by Steward	SC_2013_May_37	
❖ China's comments on Draft Specification on International Movement of Grain	SC_2013_May_38	
8. Draft specifications for approval for member consultation		
8.1 Revision of ISPM 6 – Guidelines for surveillance (2009-004), Priority 2 - Steward: John HEDLEY	2009-004	HEDLEY
8.2 Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20: <i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>) (2008-006), Priority 3 - Steward: Piotr WLODARCZYK	2008-006	WLODARCZYK
9. Review of technical panels		
9.1 Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) ❖ TPDP meeting report and virtual meeting report ❖ Update on activities of the TPDP	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110710 SC_2013_May_35	MOREIRA (GROUSSET) MOREIRA (GROUSSET)
9.2 Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF) ❖ Update on activities of the TPFF	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110713 SC_2013_May_08	 GERMAIN
9.3 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) ❖ TPPT meeting report and virtual meeting reports ❖ Update on activities of the TPPT ❖ Expert Consultation on Cold Treatments (Concept)	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110739 SC_2013_May_34 SC_2013_May_23	SHAMILOV (DUBON) SHAMILOV (DUBON) SHAMILOV (DUBON)
9.4 Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) ❖ TPFQ virtual meeting reports ❖ Update on activities of the TPFQ	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110711 SC_2013_May_15	LARSON LARSON
9.5 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) ❖ TPG meeting reports ❖ Update on activities of the TPG ❖ Review of durations of record keeping in ISPMs	https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110712 SC_2013_May_33 SC_2013_May_09	GROUSSET GROUSSET GROUSSET

❖ Consistency across ISPMs	SC_2013_May_10	GROUSSET/HE DLEY
❖ Consistency in languages	SC_2013_May_11	HEDLEY
10. List of topics for IPPC standards		
10.1 Update on the List of topics for IPPC standards	SC_2013_May_27	MOREIRA
10.2 Adjustments to stewards	SC_2013_May_27	Chairperson
11. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
12. Review of the standard setting calendar	SC_2013_May_25	MONTUORI
13. SC recommendations for CPM-9 (2014) decisions		Chairperson
14. Other business		Chairperson
15. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting		GERMAIN
16. Evaluation of the meeting process		Chairperson
17. Adoption of the report		Chairperson
18. Close of the meeting		LARSON

APPENDIX 2: Documents list

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs				
2006-029	5.1	Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-02-28
2005-004	5.3	Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-02-28
2005-010	5.4	Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-02-28
2005-003	5.5	Phytosanitary pre-import clearance	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-02-28
1994-001	5.6	Draft amendments to the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-03-12
2008-001	5.2	Minimizing pest movement by sea containers	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-03-21
2006-022	6.1	Draft annex to ISPM 27:2006. Diagnostic protocol for <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i> Note: SC approved for MC by e-decision, for information when considering drafts for MC in 2013.	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-04
2004-011	6.2	Draft annex to ISPM 27:2006. Diagnostic protocol for <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i> Note: SC approved for MC by e-decision, for information when considering drafts for MC in 2013.	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-04
2012-011	6.3	Draft annex to ISPM 28:2007: Irradiation for <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> Beardsley, <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell) and <i>Planococcus minor</i> (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) Note: SC approved for MC by e-decision, for information when considering drafts for MC in 2013.	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-04
Draft Specifications				
2008-006	8.2	Draft specification on the Use of permits as import authorization	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-02-28
2009-004	8.1	Draft specification on the Revision of ISPM 6	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-16
2008-007	7.1	Draft specification on International movement of grain	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-25
Other Documents				
SC_2013_May_01	1.4	Draft Agenda	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_02	2.1	Documents list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-25

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
SC_2013_May_03	2.2	Participants list	SC, NPPOs and RPPOs	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_04	5.2	Steward's notes - Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001)	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_05	3.2	IPPC contact list - Standard setting staff	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_06	4.1	Brief guidance on the use of <i>should</i> , <i>shall</i> , <i>must</i> and <i>may</i>	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_07	5.3	Steward's notes – Growing media (2005-004)	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_08	9.2	Update on activities of the TPF	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_09	9.5	Review of durations of record keeping in ISPMs	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_10	9.5	Consistency across ISPMs	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_11	9.5	Consistency in languages	SC	2013-03-27
SC_2013_May_12	3.1	Guidelines on the role of steward and assistant steward(s)	SC	2013-04-16
SC_2013_May_13	4.3	Update of polls and forums discussed on e-decision site	SC	2013-04-16
SC_2013_May_14	6	Selection of the equivalent of five draft ISPMs for 2013 MC	SC	2013-04-16
SC_2013_May_15	9.4	Update on the activities of the TPFQ	SC	2013-04-16
SC_2013_May_16	4.1	Explanatory documents	SC	2013-04-16
SC_2013_May_17	4.2	SC-7 membership list	SC	2013-04-16
SC_2013_May_18	3.1, 3.2, 5.2, 7.1	Summary of CPM-8 (2013) decisions	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_19	3.1	Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_20	3.1	Rules of procedure for the Standards Committee	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_21	5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5	TPG suggestions on the use of terms on recent draft ISPMs	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_22	3.3	Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) surveys	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_23	9.3	Expert Consultation on Cold Treatments (Concept note)	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_24	3.3	Update of the Triennial Review Group of the IRSS	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_25	12	Review of the standard setting calendar	SC	2013-04-25

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE (PREPARED BY)	LEVEL OF ACCESS	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
SC_2013_May_26	3.1	Letter sent by the Secretariat to ISO	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_27	10.1, 10.2	Update on the List of topics for standard setting	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_28	4.1	Engaging experts in the standard setting process	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_29	7.1	Grain specification: comments from contracting parties on strategic issues	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_30	3.2	Update from the Standard Setting Team	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_31	4.1	Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_32	3.1	Update on the new standard setting process	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_33	9.5	Update on activities of the TPG	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_34	9.3	Update on activities of the TPPT	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_35	9.1	Update on activities of the TPDP	SC	2013-04-25
SC_2013_May_36	7.1	Steward's comments on international movement of grain's specification	SC	2013-05-03
SC_2013_May_37	7.1	Draft specification on International movement of grain (2008-007) Rev. by Steward	SC	2013-05-06
SC_2013_May_38	7.1	China's comments on Draft Specification on International Movement of Grain	SC	2013-05-06
SC_2013_May_39	3.2	IRSS – Planning for second cycle (2014-2016)	SC	2013-05-07
SC_2013_May_40	5.2	Sea containers survey	SC	2013-05-07
	4.1	SC November 2012 report	Public	2012-12-18
	9.5	TPG October 2012 report	Public	2013-03-20
	9.5	TPG February 2013 report	Public	2013-04-25
	9.3	TPPT December 2012 report	Public	2013-04-22
	9.3	TPPT Virtual Meeting reports	Public	2013-04-16
	9.4	TPFQ Virtual Meeting reports	Public	2013-04-16
	9.1	TPDP November 2012 report	Public	2013-04-26
	9.1	TPDP Virtual Meeting report	Public	2013-04-26
	2.3	Local Information	Public	2013-04-16

APPENDIX 3: Participants list

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.
Members not attending have been taken off the list.

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Africa Member	Mr Lahcen ABAHA Regional Directorate of the Sanitary and Food Safety National Office - Souss- Massa Drâa Region - BP 40, Agadir 80 000 MOROCCO Tel: (+212) 673 997 855 / 0528 23 7875 Fax: (+212) 528-237874	abahalahcen@yahoo.fr lahcen.abaha@onssa.gov.ma	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7(2012) 2 nd term / 3 years (2)	2015
✓	Africa Member	Ms Ephrance TUMUBOINE Principal Agricultural Inspector Department of Crop Protection Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries P.O. Box 102 Entebbe UGANDA Tel : (+256) 414 322 458 / 0414320801 Fax: (+256) 414 320642	etumuboine@yahoo.com ; ephrancet@gmail.com	Replacement member for Ms Olufunke AWOSUSI CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (2)	2014
✓	Africa Member SC-7	Ms Ruth WOODE Deputy Director of Agriculture Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate Ministry of Food and Agriculture P.O.Box M37 Accra GHANA Tel: (+233) 244507687	wooderuth@yahoo.com	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2016

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Asia Member	Mr D.D.K. SHARMA Additional Plant Protection Advisor (PQ) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage - Department of Agriculture & Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, N. H. – IV, Faridabad (Haryana), 121001 INDIA Tel: 91 129 2418506 (Office) Fax: 91 129 2412125	ddk.sharma@nic.in	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2016
✓	Asia Member SC-7	Mr Motoi SAKAMURA Administrator, Kobe Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1-1, Hatobacho, Chuouku Kobe 6500042 JAPAN Tel: (+81) 78 331 0969 Fax: (+81) 78 332 2796	sakamuram@pps.maff.go.jp	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Asia Member	Ms Thanh Huong HA Deputy Director of Plant Quarantine Division Plant Protection Department, MARD 149 Ho Duc Di Street Dong Da district Hanoi City VIET NAM Tel: (+844) 35331033 Fax: (+844) 35330043	ppdhuong@yahoo.com ; ppdhuong@gmail.com	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015
✓	Europe Member Chair	Ms Jane CHARD SASA, Scottish Government Roddinglaw Road Edinburgh EH12 9FJ UNITED KINGDOM Tel: (+44) 131 2448863 Fax: (+44) 131 2448940	jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2014

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Europe Member SC7	Mr Ebbe NORDBO Head of Section Danish AgriFish Agency Nyropsgade 30 DK - 1780 Copenhagen V DENMARK Tel: (+45) 45 263 891	eno@naturerhverv.dk	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2014
✓	Europe Member	Ms Hilde Kristin PAULSEN Senior Advisor Norwegian Food Safety Authority, Felles Postmottak P.O.Box 383 N-2381 Brumunddal NORWAY Tel: (+47) 64 94 43 46 Fax: (+47) 64 94 44 10	Hilde.paulsen@mattilsynet.no	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Europe Member	Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK Wojewodzki Inspektorat Ochrony Roslin I Nasiennictwa w Lublinie ul. Diamentowa 6 20-447 Lublin POLAND Tel: (+48) 81 7440326 Fax: (+48) 81 7447363	p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA Jefe de Organismos Internacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal SENASICA/SAGARPA Guillermo Pérez Valenzuela No. 127, Col. Del Carmen Coyoacán C.P. 04100 MEXICO Tel: (+11) 52-55-5090-3000 ext 51341	ana.montealegre@senasica.gob.mx	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Ezequiel FERRO Dirección Nacional de Protección Vegetal - SENASA Av, Paeso Colón 315 C.A. de Buenos Aires ARGENTINA Tel/Fax : (+5411) 4121-5350	eferro@senasa.gov.ar	CPM-8 (2013) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2016

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Latin America and Caribbean Member	Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Anexo B, Sala 326 Brasilia DF 70043900 BRAZIL Tel: (+55) 61 3218 2850 Fax: (+55) 61 3224 3874	alexandre.palma@agricultura.gov.br	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	North America Member	Ms Julie ALIAGA Program Director, International Standards Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road, Unit 140 Riverdale, MD 20737 USA Tel: (+1) 301 851 2032 Fax: (+1) 301 734 7639	julie.e.aliaga@aphis.usda.gov	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2015
✓	North America Member SC7	Ms Marie-Claude FOREST National Manager and International Standards Advisor Plant Biosecurity and Forestry Division Import, Export and Technical Standards Section Canadian Food Inspection Agency 59 Camelot Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel: (+1) 613-773-7235 Fax: (+1) 613-773-7204	marie-claude.forest@inspection.gc.ca ; ippc-contact@inspection.gc.ca	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2014
✓	Pacific Member	Mr John HEDLEY Principal Adviser International Organizations Policy Branch Ministry for Primary Industries P.O. Box 2526 Wellington NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0428 Fax: (+64) 4 894 0742	john.hedley@mpi.govt.nz	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012) 3rd term / 3 years (0)	2015

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Pacific Member	Mr Ngatoko NGATOKO Director Biosecurity Service, Ministry of Agriculture P.O.Box 96, Rarotonga COOK ISLANDS Telephone: (+682) 28 711 Fax: (+682) 21 881	nngatoko@agriculture.gov.ck ; biosecurity@agriculture.gov.ck	CPM-7 (2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015
✓	Pacific Member SC7	Mr Jan Bart ROSSEL Director International Plant Health Program Office of the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry AUSTRALIA Tel: (+61) 2 6272 5056 / 0408625413 Fax: (+61) 2 6272 5835	bart.rossel@daff.gov.au	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years (0)	2014

Others

	Region / Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address	Membership Confirmed	Term expires
✓	Observer (Bureau)	Mr Steve ASHBY DEFRA Plant Health Policy Team Sand Hutton - York UK YO41 1LZ Tel: (+44) 0 1904 465633	steve.ashby@defra.gsi.gov.uk	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer (OIRSA)	Mr Jimmy RUIZ Plan Protection Regional Director, Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA) Calle Ramón Beliosa, final Pasaje Isolde, Colonia Escalón Apdo. Postal (01) 61, San Salvador EI SALVADOR Tel: +506-22200624, + 506-83346435	jruiz@oirsa.org	N/A	N/A

✓	Observer (New Zealand)	Mr Stephen BUTCHER Manager Import & Export Plants Standards Branch Plant, Food and Environment Directorate Ministry for Primary Industries Pastoral House 25 The Terrace PO Box 2526 Wellington 6140 NEW ZEALAND Tel: (+64) 4 894 0478 Fax: (+ 64) 4 894 0662 Mobile: (+ 64) 29 894 0478	stephen.butcher@mpi.govt.nz	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer (NEPPO)	Mr Mekki CHOUIBANI Executive Director Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) Avenue Hadj Ahmed Cherkaoui, 10090 Rabat, Agdal MOROCCO Tel: +212 537 676 536 Cell: +212 661 309 104 Fax: +212 537 682 049	hq.neppo@gmail.com	N/A	N/A
✓	Observer (NAPPO)	Ms Rebecca LEE Technical Director North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) 1431 Merivale Rd., 3rd Floor, Room 147 Ottawa, ON K1A 0Y9 CANADA Tel:613-773-8176 Fax:613-773-8532	rebecca.lee@nappo.org ; suamena@yahoo.ca	N/A	N/A

✓	Steward	Mr David OPATOWSKI Head of Plant Biosecurity Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) P.O. Box 78 Bet Dagan 50250 ISRAEL Tel: (+972) 3 9681585 / Cell: (+972) 506 241745 Fax: (+972) 3 9681571 Plant Biosecurity Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) P.O. Box 78 Bet Dagan 50250 Israel <i>Israel</i> Telephone: (+972) 3 9681585 / (+972) 506 241745 (mobile) Fax: (+972) 3 9681571	davido@moag.gov.il ; dopatowski@yahoo.com	N/A	N/A
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✓	Secretariat	Ms Stephanie DUBON Support	Stephanie.Dubon@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Fabienne GROUSSET Support / Report writer	Fabienne.Grousset@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Celine GERMAIN Support	Celine.Germain@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Adriana MOREIRA Support	Adriana.Moreira@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Mr Mirko MONTUORI Support	Mirko.Montuori@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Mr Artur SHAMILOV Support	Artur.Shamilov@fao.org	N/A	N/A
✓	Secretariat	Ms Grace KIM Support	Grace.Kim@fao.org	N/A	N/A

Not attending

Africa Member	Mr Kenneth M'SISKA Principal Agriculture Research Office Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Service Zambia Agriculture Research Institute P/B 07 Mount Makulu Research Station PIB7 Chilanga ZAMBIA Tel: (+260) 211- 278141/130 Mobile: (+260) 977- 771503/+260-955300632 Fax: (+260) 211- 278141/130	msiska12@yahoo.co.uk	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015
Latin America and Caribbean Member SC7	Ms Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESI Head Plant Health Plant Protection Division Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero Av. Bulnes 140, Piso 3 Santiago CHILE Tel: (+562) 3451425 Fax: (+56 2) 3451203	soledad.castro@sag.gob.cl	CPM-5 (2010) CPM-8 (2013) 2nd term / 3 years (1)	2016
Asia Member	Mr Mohammad Ayub HOSSAIN Quarantine Entomologist(LR) Plant Protection Wing Department of Agricultural Extension Khamarbari,Dhaka-1215 Bangladesh BANGLADESH Tel: (+880) 1715137612 Fax: (+8802) 9111554	ayubppw@yahoo.com ; k_ayub@yahoo.com	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015
Near East Member	Mr Basim Mustafa KHALIL Director State Board of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Abu-Graib Baghdad IRAQ Tel: (+964) 1 511 2602 Mobile: (+964) 7903 721 480 or (+964) 7700 400 452	bmustafa52@yahoo.com	CPM-7(2012) 1st term / 3 years (2)	2015

Near East Member	Mr Imad NAHHAL Head of Plant Protection Service Ministry of Agriculture Bir Hassan Embassies Street Beirut LEBANON Office Tel: (+961) 1 849639 Mobile: (+961) 3 894679	imadn@terra.net.lb ; inahhal@agriculture.gov.lb	CPM-6 (2011) 1st term / 3 years (1)	2014
Near East Member	Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI Plant Protection Organization, No.2 Plant Protection Organization Charman Highway Yaman Street Tehran IRAN Tel.: (+98) -21-23091119; 22402712; 22402046-9 Fax: (+98)-21-22309137 Mobile: (+98)-912-1044851	asghari@ppo.ir ; asghari.massoud@gmail.com	CPM-7 (2012) / shorten term CPM-8 (2013) 2nd term / 3 years (0)	2016
Near East Member	Mr Gamil Anwar Mohammed RAMADHAN Head of Plant Quarantine Department (Director) General Department of Plant Protection Department Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation REPUBLIC OF YEMEN Tel: 0096701563328 (Office) 00967733802618 (Mobile) 00967770712209 (Mobile)	dr.gamel_ramadan@yahoo.com ; Anvar.gamel@mail.ru	CPM-8 (2013) 1 st term / 3 years (2)	2016

APPENDIX 4: Criteria to help determine whether a formal objection is technically justified (as approved by CPM-8 (2013))

A. General criteria

For all draft ISPMs, a formal objection should be considered technically justified in cases such as:

- parts of the draft ISPM conflict with the provisions of the IPPC
- parts of the draft ISPM are inconsistent with adopted ISPMs
- there are technical inaccuracies present in the draft ISPM
- it is supported by scientific justification or other technical evidence
- parts of the draft ISPM conflict with technical provisions of other international agreements which the SC considers relevant to plant health.

B. Criteria for draft phytosanitary treatments

For PTs, a formal objection could be considered technically justified if any of the following apply:

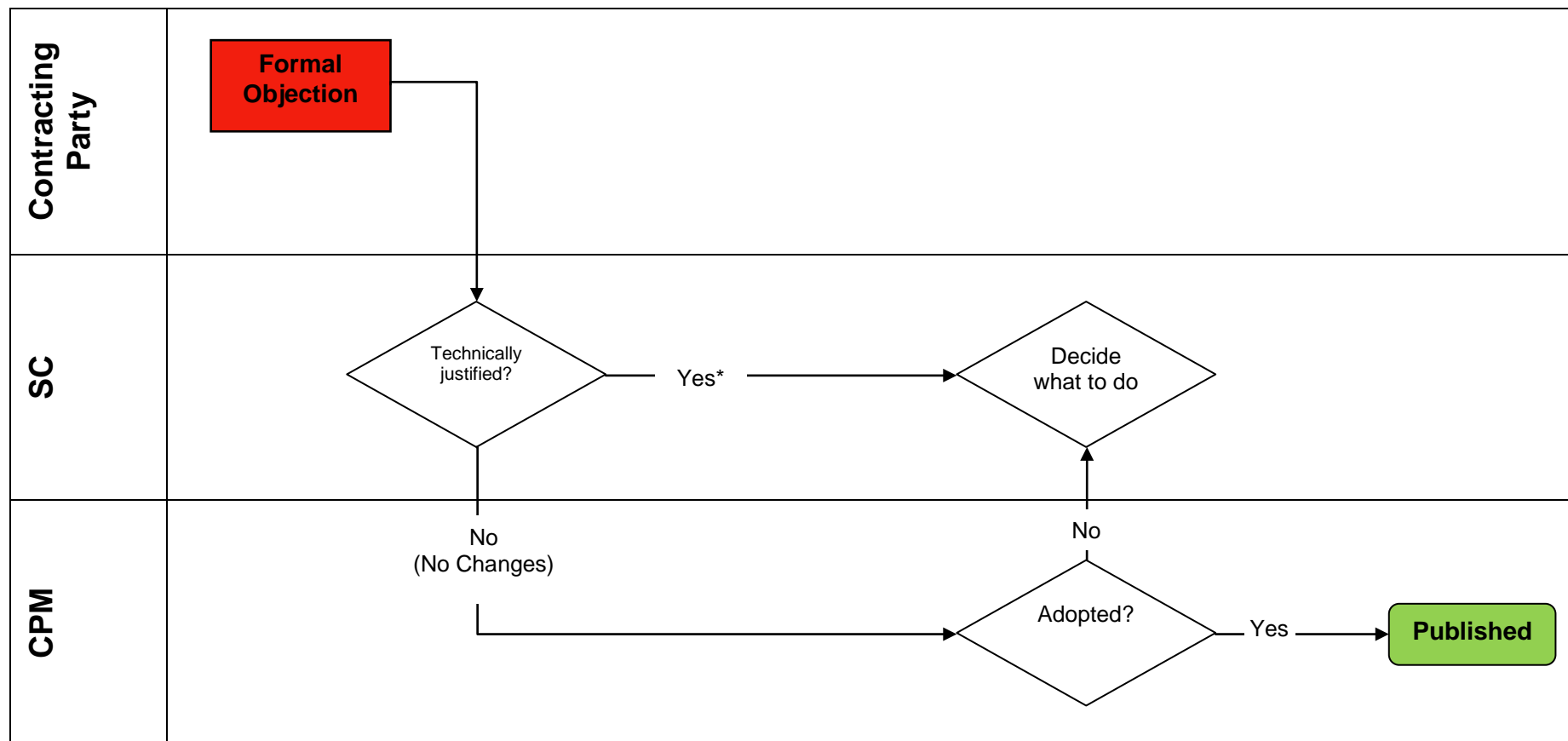
- it refers to inconsistencies in the degree to which the treatment supports efficient phytosanitary measures in a wide range of circumstances
- the level of efficacy of the treatment is not experimentally supported (quantified or expressed statistically)
- it considers the potential effects on the product quality and intended use of the regulated article
- it provides technical information demonstrating the treatment is not feasible and applicable for use primarily in international trade or for other purposes (e.g. to protect endangered areas domestically, or for research). This may include factors noted in ISPM 28:2007, which provides some guidance on what may constitute a technical justification.

C. Criteria for draft diagnostic protocols

For DPs, a formal objection could be considered technically justified if any of the following apply:

- it refers to inaccuracies in any of the technical information
- it refers to inaccuracies in the description of the pest, including signs and symptoms associated with the pest and methods of detecting the pest in a commodity
- it refers to the meeting of the requirements of the protocol for the diagnosis of the pest as described in ISPM 27:2006, such as minimum requirements, reliability and flexibility for use in a wide range of circumstances, etc.
- it refers to whether the methods take into account the expertise needed, the availability of equipment and the practicability (e.g. ease of use, speed and cost)

FIGURE 1: Process for determining if a formal objection is technically justified for draft ISPMs (excluding DPs and PTs) under Stage 4, Step 7 of the IPPC standard setting procedure (as agreed by the 2013 May SC for inclusion in the procedural manual)



* In exceptional circumstances, not including DPs and PTs, there should be an opportunity for the CPM Chair, in consultation with the SC Chair and the Secretariat, to propose a discussion of the formal objection at the CPM meeting with the aim that the formal objection can be lifted and the ISPM be adopted.

Figure 2: Process for determining if a formal objection is technically justified for draft PTs, under Stage 4, Step 7 of the IPPC standard setting procedure, with the addition of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) interactions (as agreed by the 2012 November SC for inclusion in the procedural manual)

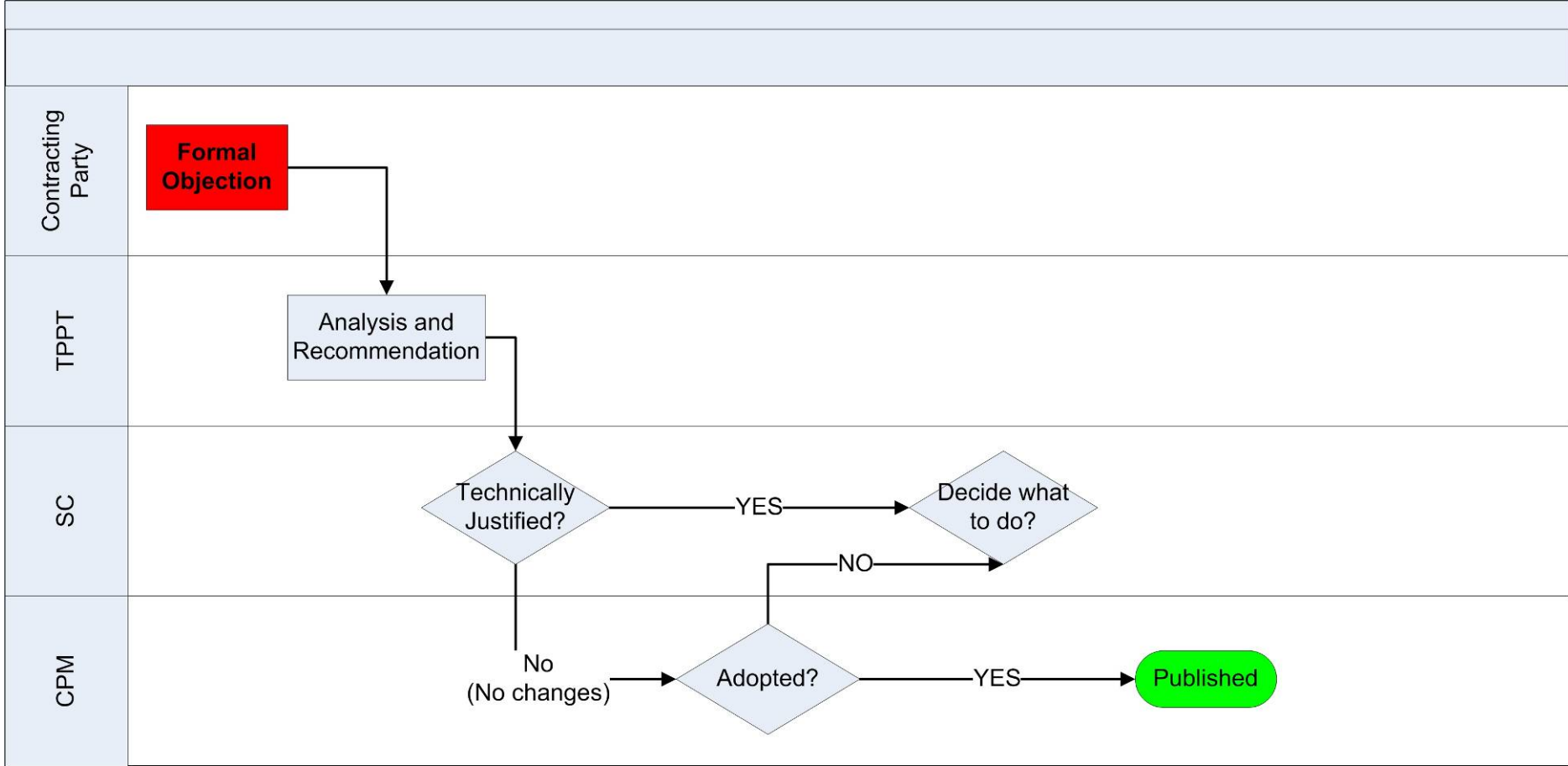
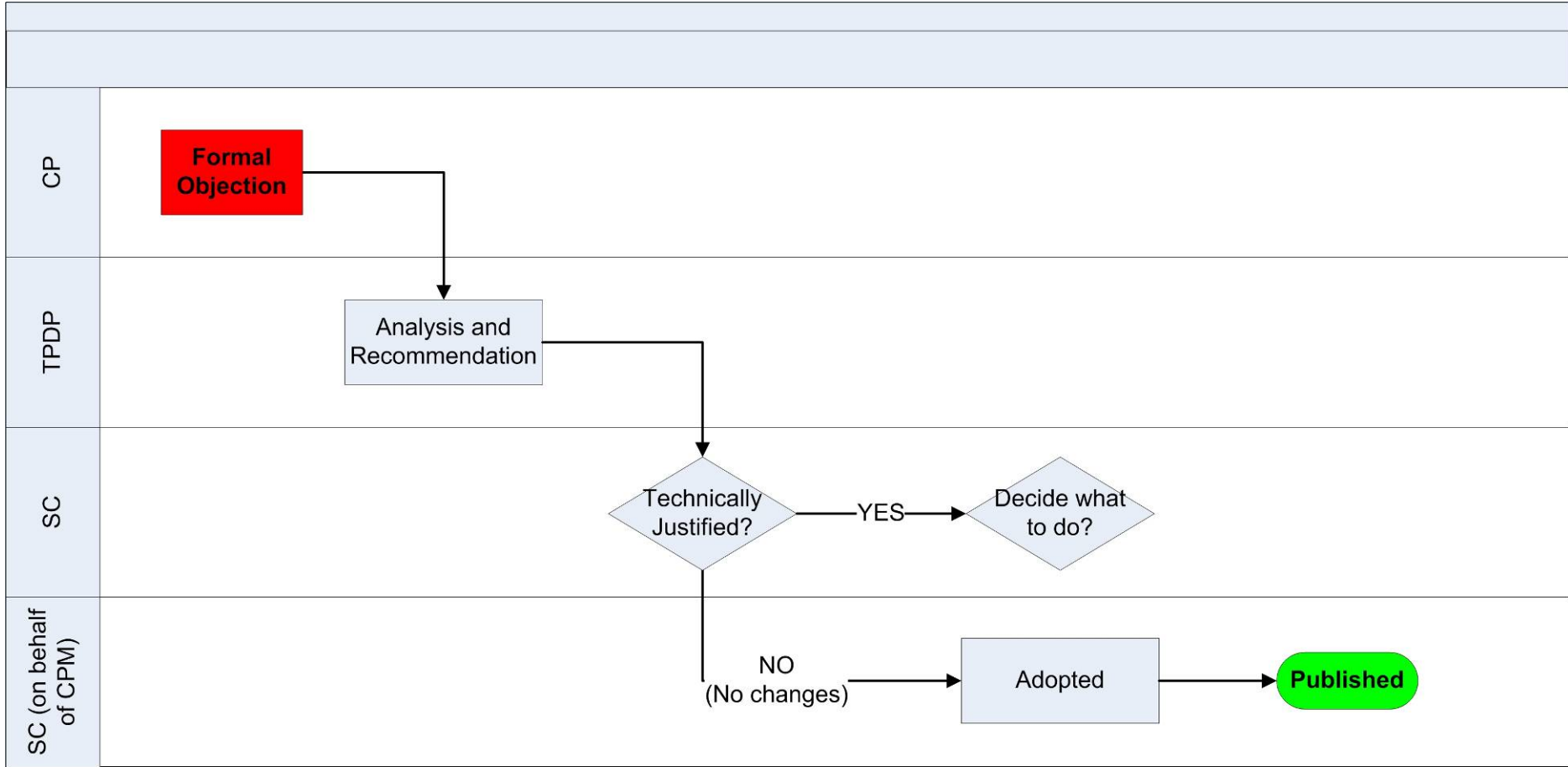


Figure 3: Process for determining if a formal objection is technically justified for draft DPs, under Stage 4, Step 7 of the IPPC standard setting procedure, with the addition of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) interactions (as agreed by the 2012 November SC for inclusion in the procedural manual)



APPENDIX 5: Summary of Standards Committee e-decisions (Update November 2012 to May 2013)

1. Summary of the outcome of forums and polls

This paper provides a summary of the outcome of the forums and polls that the Standards Committee (SC) has discussed on the e-decision website since its last meeting in November 2012.

Table 1: SC e-decisions presented between November 2012 to May 2013

No. e-decision (2013_eSC_May_XX)	Title	Numbers of Forum Comments	Polls Yes/No
2013_eSC_May_01_SC	SC approval of adjustments to the assistant steward(s) for the <i>International movement of seed</i> (2009-003)	6	No poll
2013_eSC_May_02_SC	SC approval of the draft specification on the <i>Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i> (2009-002) for member consultation	13	No poll
2013_eSC_May_03_SC	SC approval of the draft specification on the <i>Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area</i> (2009-005) for member consultation	14	No poll
2013_eSC_May_04_SC	SC approval of the draft specification on <i>Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood</i> (2008-008) for member consultation	14	No poll
2013_eSC_May_05_SC	SC approval of the Draft phytosanitary treatment on Irradiation for <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> Beardsley, <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell) and <i>Planococcus minor</i> (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) (draft annex to ISPM 28:2007) (2012-011) to be added to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> and sent for member consultation	13	5/0
2013_eSC_May_06_SC	SC approval of the adoption of the draft Diagnostic protocol for <i>Tilletia indica</i> (2004-014)	8	No poll yet
2013_eSC_May_07_SC	SC approval for the selection of experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on the International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment (2006-004)	7	7/0
2013_eSC_May_08_SC	SC approval for the selection of experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on the International movement of seed (2009-003)	9	7/0
2013_eSC_May_09_SC	SC approval for the selection of an expert for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) for the French language	10	No poll
2013_eSC_May_10_SC	SC approval of the Draft diagnostic protocol for <i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i> (2006-022) for member consultation	7	No poll
2013_eSC_May_11_SC	SC approval for the request for an invited expert to attend the 2013 Meeting of the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)	7	No poll
2013_eSC_May_12_SC	SC approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i> (2004-011) for member consultation	6	No poll
2013_eSC_May_13_SC	SC approval of the 2013 May SC Agenda – Schedule for the discussion on the draft ISPMs	5	No poll

For more background information on SC e-decisions, please consult the e-decision site on the International Phytosanitary Portal (<https://www.ippc.int/work-area-pages/electronic-decisions-sc>) and the support documents (<https://www.ippc.int/work-area-pages/support-documents-e-decisions>).

2013_eSC_May_01: SC e-decision for the adjustments to the assistant steward(s) for the International movement of seed (2009-003)

During the 2012 November Standards Committee (SC) meeting, the SC reviewed the assignments of stewards and assistant stewards to topics under agenda item 11.4. The Secretariat recommended to the SC the following assistant stewards being assigned to the topic *International movement of seed* (2009-003):

- Mr David Porritt (Australia)
- Mr Motoi Sakamura (Japan)

Ms Julie Aliaga (USA). The forum was open from 14 December 2012 to 4 January 2013. Six SC members commented in the forum and agreed with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *agreed* to the above listed assistant stewards being assigned to the topic *International movement of seed* (2009-003).

2013_eSC_May_02: SC e-decision for the approval of the draft specification on the Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas (2009-002) for member consultation

The draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002) was presented during the 2012 November Standards Committee (SC) meeting. The SC asked the steward to revise the draft specification and agreed to have an e-decision to approve it for member consultation.

The forum was open from 18 December 2012 to 11 January 2013. Thirteen SC members commented in the forum and agreed with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *approved* the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002) be sent for member consultation.

2013_eSC_May_03: SC e-decision for the approval of the draft specification on the Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) for member consultation

The draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) was presented during the 2012 November Standards Committee (SC) meeting. The SC asked the steward to revise the draft specification and agreed to have an e-decision to approve it for member consultation.

The forum was open from 18 December 2012 to 11 January 2013. Fourteen SC members commented in the forum and agreed with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *approved* the draft specification on the *Revision of ISPM 8 - Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) be sent for member consultation.

2013_eSC_May_04: SC e-decision for the approval of the draft specification on *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008) for member consultation

The draft specification on *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008) was presented during the 2012 November Standards Committee (SC) meeting. The SC asked the steward to revise the draft specification and agreed to have an e-decision to approve it for member consultation.

The forum was open from 18 December 2012 to 11 January 2013. Fourteen SC members commented in the forum and agreed with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *approved* the draft specification on *Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood* (2008-008) be sent for member consultation.

2013_eSC_May_05: SC e-decision for the approval of the Draft phytosanitary treatment on Irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* Beardsley, *Planococcus lilacinus* (Cockerell) and *Planococcus minor* (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) (draft annex to ISPM 28:2007) (2012-011) to be added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* and sent for member consultation

During its December 2012 meeting, the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) agreed to recommend a treatment on Irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* Beardsley, *Planococcus lilacinus* (Cockerell) and *Planococcus minor* (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) (2012-011) to the SC for addition to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* as a subject under the topic *Irradiation treatments* (2006-014) and for member consultation.

The forum was open from 8 February 2013 to 22 February 2013. During the forum, the SC globally agreed to add the phytosanitary treatment to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* as a subject under the topic *Irradiation treatments* and to approve the draft phytosanitary treatment for member consultation after it had been revised. However, they had some small concerns. These concerns were addressed by the Secretariat in consultation with the TPPT. And the revised draft treatment was sent for e-decision by poll.

The poll was open from 25 March 2013 to 1 April 2013. Five SC members gave their opinion in favor of the recommendation and there were no objection.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion and the poll results, the SC *approved* the draft phytosanitary treatment on Irradiation for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* Beardsley, *Planococcus lilacinus* (Cockerell) and *Planococcus minor* (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) (draft annex to ISPM 28:2007) (2012-011) to be added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* as a subject under the topic *Irradiation treatments* (2006-014) and sent for member consultation.

2013_eSC_May_06: SC e-decision for the adoption of the draft Diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* (2004-014)

The IPPC Secretariat has begun implementing the new standard setting process as adopted by the seventh session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-7 (2012)). The SC added the diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* (2004-014) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* in November 2004 under the topic *Fungi and fungus-like organisms* (2006-006) as priority 1. The

Technical panel on diagnostic protocols (TPDP) first reviewed the draft at its 2007 meeting, the SC approved the draft DP for member consultation in October 2011, and the TPDP reviewed the comments from the member consultation in July 2012. The draft DP was presented to the SC through an e-decision for adoption on behalf of CPM, by approving the draft DP to be posted publicly for the 45 days notification period to contracting parties.

The forum was open from 20 February 2013 to 6 March 2013. Eight SC members commented on it and two SC members did not agree to adopt the diagnostic protocol (forum summary can be found on the following link:

[https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110877&tx_publication_pi1\[showUid\]=2186558&frompage=1110877&type=publication&subtype=&L=0#item](https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110877&tx_publication_pi1[showUid]=2186558&frompage=1110877&type=publication&subtype=&L=0#item).

SC decision

As there was no consensus, the issue will be addressed to the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) for technical consideration. No dates are stipulated as deadlines presently. The IPPC Secretariat will follow-up with SC members on this draft diagnostic protocol.

2013_eSC_May_07: SC e-decision for the selection of experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on the *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (2006-004)

The IPPC Secretariat received five new nominations from IPPC members in response to the call for experts to take part in the EWG to develop an international standard on the *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (2006-004). The Secretariat recommended the following nominees (including the nominees already selected by the SC in 2010) to be placed on the EWG as members:

Name	Country	Comments
Mr Jae-Seung LEE	Korea	New nominee from 2013
Mr Mlungisi Nyangane Edmund TSHABALALA	South Africa	New nominee from 2013
Mr Tim N. STEVENS	USA	New nominee from 2013
Mr. Richard Adam BROADLEY	Australia	Selected by the SC in 2010
Mr. Ralf Lothar LOPIAN	Finland	Selected by the SC in 2010
Mr. Ilaisa Iranavuna DAKAICA	Fiji	Selected by the SC in 2010
Ms. Melanie Jane NEWFIELD	New Zealand	Selected by the SC in 2010

The forum was open from 21 February 2013 to 7 March 2013 and the poll was open from 25 March 2013 to 1 April 2013. Seven SC members gave their opinion in favor of the recommendation and there were no objection.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion and the poll results, the SC *approved* the above selection of experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on the *International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment* (2006-004).

2013_eSC_May_08: SC e-decision for the selection of experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on the *International movement of seed* (2009-003)

The IPPC Secretariat received seventeen nominations from IPPC members in response to the call for experts to take part in an Expert working group (EWG) to develop an international standard on the *International movement of seed* (2009-003) and the International Seed Federation (ISF) nominated one

expert. The Secretariat, with input from the Steward, recommended the following nine nominees to be placed on the EWG as members:

- Mr Bruce HANCOCKS (Australia)
- Ms Alice Ntoboh Siben NDIKONTAR (Cameroon)
- Ms Valérie GRIMAULT (France)
- Mr Joseph Mireku ASOMANING (Ghana)
- Ms Tami LEVI (Israel)
- Mr Masahiro SAI (Japan)
- Ms Mi Chi YEA (Korea)
- Ms Phindile N.B. NGESI (South Africa)
- Mr Edward PODLECKIS (USA).

The Secretariat also recommended that Mr Gerard MEIJERINK (ISF) attends as an invited expert.

The forum was open from 21 February 2013 to 7 March 2013 and the poll was open from 25 March 2013 to 1 April 2013. Seven SC members gave their opinion in favor of the recommendations and there were no objection.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion and the poll results, the SC *approved* the above selection of experts for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on the *International movement of seed* (2009-003).

2013_eSC_May_09: SC e-decision for the selection of an expert for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) for the French language

The Secretariat received four nominations from IPPC members in response to the call for an expert to begin in 2014 a five-year term in the Technical panel for the glossary (TPG) for the French language:

- Mr Steve CÔTÉ (Canada)
- Mr Konan Lucien KOUAME (Côte d'Ivoire)
- Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France)
- Mr Jean Stéphan Soa RANDRIANAGALY (Madagascar).

The Secretariat, with input from the Steward, reviewed the nominees and recommended the following nominee to be placed on the TPG to begin a five-year term in 2014:

- Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France).

For more information on the nominees, refer to background paper ([2013_eSC_May_09_Background](#)) posted on the e-decision site.

The forum was open from 21 February 2013 to 7 March 2013. Ten SC members commented on it:

- five SC members agreed to select Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France),
- one SC member strongly disagreed and recommended to select Mr Steve COTE (Canada),
- three other SC members stated both nominees had equivalent knowledge and experience and could agree to select Mr Steve COTE (Canada),
- one SC member thought Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France) would make an excellent member of the TPG, but would not block the selection of Mr Steve COTE (Canada), if that is what the SC wishes.

As there was no consensus, the issue will be discussed during the SC meeting in May 2013.

2013_eSC_May_10: SC e-decision for the Approval of the Draft diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022) for member consultation

The SC added the diagnostic protocol (DP) for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* in May 2006 under the topic *Viruses and phytoplasmas* (2006-009) as priority 1. The Technical panel on diagnostic protocols (TPDP) first reviewed the draft at its 2012 meeting and an expert review was undertaken.

The forum was open from 27 February 2013 to 20 March 2013. Seven SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *approved* the draft diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (2006-022) for member consultation.

2013_eSC_May_11: SC e-decision for the request for an invited expert to attend the 2013 Meeting of the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

The Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) will be meeting in Belem, Brazil over the week beginning the 10th June 2013. The primary objective of this meeting will be to revise the draft *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010). TPFQ members agreed to recommend Hugh Evans, an expert from the International Forest Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG) working group on the ‘Cardiff Protocol’, be invited to the TPFQ meeting in Brazil (June 2013).

The forum was open from 28 February 2013 to 20 March 2013. Seven SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needs to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *approved* the request for an invited expert to attend the 2013 Meeting of the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ).

2013_eSC_May_12: SC e-decision for the approval of the draft diagnostic protocol on *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011) for member consultation

The SC added the diagnostic protocol (DP) for *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* (2004-011) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* in November 2004 under the topic Bacteria (2006-005) as priority 1. The prokaryote taxonomic classification has changed the name of the pest to *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri*, now used in this draft DP. The Technical panel on diagnostic protocols (TPDP) first reviewed the draft at its 2006 meeting and later on 2007, 2008 and 2012 meetings.

The forum was open from 20 March 2013 to 3 April 2013. Six SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *approved* the draft diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* (2004-011) for member consultation.

2013_eSC_May_13: SC e-decision for the approval of the 2013 May SC Agenda – Schedule for the discussion on the draft ISPMs

The SC should discuss the order of the draft ISPMs that are on the agenda of the 2013 May SC meeting so that time can be allowed for in depth discussions on draft ISPMs that have the highest profile or are more “ready” for approval for member consultation. Taking into account the priorities

allowed to the draft ISPMs and whether they are felt to be “ready”, the SC Chair and the Secretariat suggested a schedule for the presentation of draft ISPMs during the 2013 May SC.

The forum was open from 20 March 2013 to 3 April 2013. Five SC members commented in the forum and reached a consensus, agreeing with the recommendation. Therefore, no poll needed to be done.

SC decision

Based on the forum discussion, the SC *approved* the following schedule for the discussion on the draft ISPMs during the 2013 May SC:

1. Agenda item 5.6. Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)
2. Agenda item 5.1. Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1
3. Agenda item 5.3. Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004), Priority 1
4. Agenda item 5.4. Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010), Priority 2
5. Agenda item 5.5. Phytosanitary pre-import clearance (2005-003), Priority 3
6. Agenda item 5.2. Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), Priority 1.

APPENDIX 6: Summary of Standards Committee e-decisions (Update November 2012 to May 2013)

[G]

[1] **MANAGEMENT OF PEST RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF WOOD (2006-029)**

[2] **Publication history**

Date of this document	2013-05-22
Document category	Draft ISPM
Current document stage	2013-07 Submitted for MC
Major stages	<p>2007-03 CPM-2 (2007) added topic to work programme: International movement of wood (2006-029)</p> <p>2007-11 draft specification approved for MC</p> <p>2007-12 draft specification submitted to MC</p> <p>2008-05 SC approved Specification 46</p> <p>2008-12 TPFQ drafted ISPM</p> <p>2009-07 TPFQ revised draft ISPM</p> <p>2010-04 SC revised draft ISPM</p> <p>2010-09 TPFQ revised draft ISPM and worked electronically</p> <p>2012-11 SC reviewed and requested comments, sent to steward</p> <p>2013-05 SC reviewed, revised and approved for MC</p>
Steward history	<p>2006-05 SC Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead)</p> <p>2007-11 SC Greg WOLFF (CA, Lead), Christer MAGNUSSON (NO, Assistant)</p> <p>2009-11 SC Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead), Greg WOLFF (CA, Assistant)</p> <p>2013-05 SC Marie Claude FOREST (CA, Lead), D.D.K. SHARMA (IN, Assistant)</p>
Notes	<p>2012-12-14 Steward revised draft following SC recommendations</p> <p>2013-01 -18 Posted for 2013-02 TPG</p> <p>2013-01 -29 Sent to editor</p> <p>2013-02-14 Edited</p> <p>2013-02-19 Revised by steward</p> <p>2013-03 Posted for 2013-05 SC</p> <p>2013-05-09 Prepared for editor</p> <p>2013-05 after SC revisions, text reviewed by steward and prepared for editor</p> <p>2013-05 Edited</p> <p>2013-05 Edits reviewed by steward and secretariat</p> <p>2013-05-21 Publication history corrected</p>

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

[4] **INTRODUCTION**

[5] Scope

[6] This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products.

[7] Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark.

[8] Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard.

[9] Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment

[10] Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.

[11] References

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

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

[14] **ISPM 2.** 2007. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

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

[17] **ISPM 7.** 2011. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[18] **ISPM 8.** 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[19] **ISPM 10.** 1999. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[20] **ISPM 11.** 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[21] **ISPM 12.** 2011. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

[23] **ISPM 14.** 2002. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[24] **ISPM 15.** 2009. *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

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

[27] **ISPM 22.** 2005. *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[28] **ISPM 23.** 2005. *Guidelines for inspection*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

[30] **ISPM 28.** 2007. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[31] **ISPM 29.** 2007. *Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[32] **ISPM 31.** 2008. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

[33] **Definitions**

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

[35] **Outline of Requirements**

[36] Pest risk varies among different wood commodities – round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material – depending on the level of processing that the wood has undergone and the presence or absence of bark. This standard describes the general pest risk profile for each commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with each one.

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

[38] Various options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risks related to wood, including bark removal, treatment, chipping and inspection, are described in this standard. Specific phytosanitary requirements such as verification of measures that have been applied and phytosanitary certification that may be applied before harvest or that are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of wood consignments are also described.

[39] The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and may set tolerances for residual levels of bark.

[40] **BACKGROUND**

[41] Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.

[42] The pest risk presented by a wood commodity is dependent on a wide range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the presence or absence of bark, and factors such as the wood's origin, the intended use and the treatment (if any) applied to the wood. Wood is commonly moved as one of four commodities: round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material.

[43] Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries.

[44] It is important to note that the phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004), including:

[45] • the pest status in the area of origin of the wood

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

[47] • the intended use of the commodity

[48] • the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the area of destination.

[49] ISPM 15:2009 provides guidance on regulating wood packaging material in international trade.

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

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

[52] REQUIREMENTS

[53] 1. Pest Risks Related to Wood Commodities

[54] The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the area of destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2.

[55] Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests.

In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark and outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing, provided that the removed material is not moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, fuel wood, bark mulch).

[56] The 17 pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to have moved with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish themselves in new areas.

[57] **Table 1.** Pest groups of potential quarantine concern associated with the international movement of wood commodities

[58]

Insects		Fungi and nematodes	
Pest group	Examples within the pest group	Pest group	Examples within the pest group
Bark beetles	Scolytinae	Rust fungi	Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae
Wood flies	Pantophthalmidae	Decay fungi	<i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.
Wood-boring beetles	Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae	Canker fungi	Cryphonectriaceae
Wood moths	Cossidae	Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae
Wood wasps	Siricidae	Surface blue-stain fungi	Ophiostomataceae
Powder post beetles	Anobiidae, Bostrichidae	Vascular wilt fungi	Nectriaceae
Termites and carpenter ants	Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae	Nematodes	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i>
Moths	Lymantriidae		
Aphids, adelgids	Adelgidae		
Scales	Diaspididae		

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

[60] There are also some pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood but that are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard.

It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not be considered under this standard.

[61] 1.1 Round wood

[62] Most round wood, with or without bark, is moved for subsequent processing at destination. The wood may be sawn for use as construction material (such as timber framing) or it may be used to produce forest products (such as wood chips, bark chips, pulp, manufactured wood products and biofuels). Round wood also may have an intended use as firewood. Round wood with bark is often referred to as logs, and round wood without bark as poles or debarked logs.

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

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

[65] The pests associated with round wood are listed in Table 2.

[66] **Table 2.** Pests associated with round wood

[67]

Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity	Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity
Round wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	
Round wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi

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

[69] 1.2 Sawn wood

[70] Most sawn wood is moved as wood with or without bark for use in building construction, in the manufacture of furniture, and for the production of wood packaging material, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers, railway ties and other constructed wood products. Sawn wood includes fully squared pieces of wood without bark, sawn from round wood, and partially squared wood with one or more curved edges that may or may not include bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly harvested wood has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist.

[71] The presence of bark on untreated wood commodities may increase the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark.

[72] The pests associated with sawn wood are listed in Table 3.

[73] **Table 3.** Pests associated with sawn wood

[74]

Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity	Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity
Sawn wood with bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ³
Sawn wood without bark	Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi

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

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

[77] 1.3 Mechanically processed wood (excluding sawn wood)

[78] Mechanically processed wood with or without bark results from various mechanical processes that reduce the wood size but do not use glue or heat, which would render the wood free of pests. This wood commodity includes chips, sawdust and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts of round or sawn wood).

[79] 1.3.1 Wood chips

[80] The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality and uniformity. Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4). Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips.

[81] The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production or for horticulture). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced.

[82] Many species of decay fungi may be present in wood chips with or without bark but pose a low pest risk because of their limited potential to develop spore-producing structures. Similarly, spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips.

[83] 1.3.2 Sawdust

Sawdust should not normally be considered to present a pest risk; only in rare cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust be a consideration for PRA.

[84] **1.3.3 Wood residue**

Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally produced as a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a consignment. Most wood chip commodities have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles).

[85] The pests associated with wood chips and wood residue are listed in Table 4.

[86] **Table 4.** Pests associated with wood chips and wood residue

[87]

Commodity	Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity	Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity
Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶
Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions	Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales
Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales
Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions	Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales
Wood residue with or without bark	Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes	

[88] [Footnote 4] Although rust fungi may be present in wood, spore dispersal would be very unlikely after processing the wood into chips.

[89] [Footnote 5] Although decay fungi may be present in wood, most present a low pest risk because of their limited potential to produce spores on wood.

[90] [Footnote 6] Moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects are unlikely to be found on wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions.

[91] **1.4 Processed wood material**

[92] Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood.

[93] The movement of processed wood material should generally not be regulated, because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating and gluing. Processed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites and carpenter ants.

[94] **2. Phytosanitary Measures**

[95] Various options for phytosanitary measures are described below. Some of these phytosanitary measures may be applied before harvest, and some are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of the wood commodity by another country. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of infestation after harvest.

[96] The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import.

[97] The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste.

[98] The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied independently, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, covering the wood commodity with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance.

[99] In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure* (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments.

[100] The following phytosanitary measures are not listed in any particular order (e.g. of efficacy, cost or ease of use).

[101] **2.1 Bark-related treatments**

2.1.1 Removal of bark

[102] Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. The pest risk can therefore be reduced significantly when bark is removed from wood either partially or completely. Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce pest risk.

[103] **2.1.1.1 Bark-free wood**

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

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

[106] **2.1.1.2 Debarked wood**

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

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

[109] Bark beetles may infest remnants of bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood, and prevents bark beetles infesting and completing their life cycles in suitably treated wood. Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct remaining bark pieces should be tolerated, if the bark pieces are:

- [110] • less than 3 cm in width (regardless of the length) or
- [111] • greater than 3 cm in width, with the total surface area of an individual piece of bark less than 50 cm².

[112] The removal of bark often improves treatment efficacy and may aid inspection to verify the absence of specific pests (e.g. bark beetles and other surface-inhabiting pests).

[113] **2.2 Other treatments**

[114] Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and moisture content. Treatments accepted internationally may be found as annexes to ISPM 28:2007.

[115] **2.2.1 Fumigation**

[116] Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities.

Despite the proven effectiveness of some fumigants against certain pests, there are limitations to their use to reduce pest risk. Fumigants vary in their ability to penetrate deeply into the wood and some are therefore effective only against pests in, on or just beneath the bark. The penetration depth for some fumigants may be limited to about 100 mm from the wood surface. Penetration is greater in dry than in green wood.

[117] Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of some active ingredients.

[118]

[119] 2.2.2 Chemical diffusion

Chemical diffusion is often used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue.

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

[121] 2.2.3 Chemical pressure impregnation

[122] Chemical pressure impregnation is used to control pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue.

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

[123] Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The long-term effect of the chemical on the treated wood depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.

[124] 2.2.4 Heat treatment

[125] Heat treatment may be applied to all wood commodities. The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated.

The process of heat treatment involves heating wood to a temperature and for a period of time (with or without moisture reduction) that is specific to the target pest. The minimum treatment temperature in the heat chamber necessary to reach the required temperature to the necessary depth of all wood pieces depends on the wood's dimensions, species and density. The heat may be produced in a conventional heat treatment chamber or by dielectric, solar and other means of heating.

[126] The temperature required to kill wood pests varies because some species can tolerate higher temperatures than others. Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern.

[127] 2.2.5 Kiln-drying

[128] Kiln-drying is routinely used on sawn wood but may be used on many other wood commodities.

Kiln-drying is a commercial process in which the moisture in wood is reduced, by the application of heat, such that it is in equilibrium with the intended use of the wood. If kiln-drying is carried out at and for sufficient temperatures and durations, respectively, it may be deemed equivalent to heat treatment. If lethal temperatures are not achieved throughout the relevant wood layers, kiln-drying on its own should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment.

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

[130] It should be noted that there are no harmonized time-temperature regimes for kiln-drying.

[131] **2.2.6 Air-drying**

[132] Compared with kiln-drying, air-drying untreated sawn wood reduces wood moisture only to ambient moisture conditions and is therefore less effective against a broad range of pests. The residual pest risks depend on the duration of drying and on the moisture content and intended use of the wood. However, moisture reduction through air-drying alone should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment.

[133] Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests. The likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests.

[134] **2.2.7 Irradiation**

[135] Guidance on irradiation as a phytosanitary measure is provided in ISPM 18:2003. The exposure of wood to various doses of ionizing radiation (e.g. accelerated electrons, x-rays, gamma rays) is sufficient to kill, sterilize or inactivate pests. Appropriate doses of irradiation have the potential to control all wood pests in all wood commodities.

[136] **2.2.8 Modified atmosphere treatment**

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

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

[138] **2.3 Chipping**

[139] Wood chips are prepared on an industrial scale for pulp production, fuel and mulch.

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

[141] **2.4 Inspection and testing**

[142] Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment.

[143] Guidance on inspection is provided in ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008.

[144] **2.5 Pest free areas and pest free places of production**

[145] Pest free areas (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 29:2007) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10:1999) may be applied to manage pests associated with all wood commodities. However, the use of pest free places of production may be limited to specific situations such as forest plantations located within agricultural or suburban areas and may not be applicable to most commercial forestry situations.

[146] **2.6 Areas of low pest prevalence**

[147] Biological controls may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.

Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be used in controlling all pests and potentially used with all wood commodities.

[148] **2.7 Systems approaches**

[149] Pest risks may be managed effectively by developing systems approaches that integrate measures for pest risk management in a defined manner (ISPM 14:2002). Existing forest management systems, both pre- and post-harvest, may be integrated in a systems approach as an option for pest risk management.

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

[151] The incidence of pests associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed through the establishment of an agreed period in which dispatch of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when the pest is inactive). Additional requirements may be established for processing the commodity, once received, within a time frame and in a manner that prevents spread and establishment of the pest.

[152] For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles of quarantine concern may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles.

[153] In the above case, pre-export or post-entry inspection or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence may further reduce the pest risk.

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

[155] Biological control and other pest management strategies that significantly reduce pest populations may be used in the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence and subsequently be recognized as a phytosanitary measure.

[156] 3. Intended Use

[157] The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for the introduction and spread of regulated pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be considered for improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures.

[158] 4. Specific Requirements

[159] 4.1 Verification of phytosanitary measures

[160] Verification of application or the actual effect of phytosanitary measures may occur both before export and at the point of entry. ISPM 20:2004, ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008 provide comprehensive guidance on inspection and sampling.

[161] As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements.

[162] Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used.

[163] Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments.

[164] 4.1.1 Verification of bark removal

[165] The NPPO of the exporting country should verify compliance with any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country.

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

[167] 4.1.2 Verification of other treatment applications

[168] Treatments may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance.

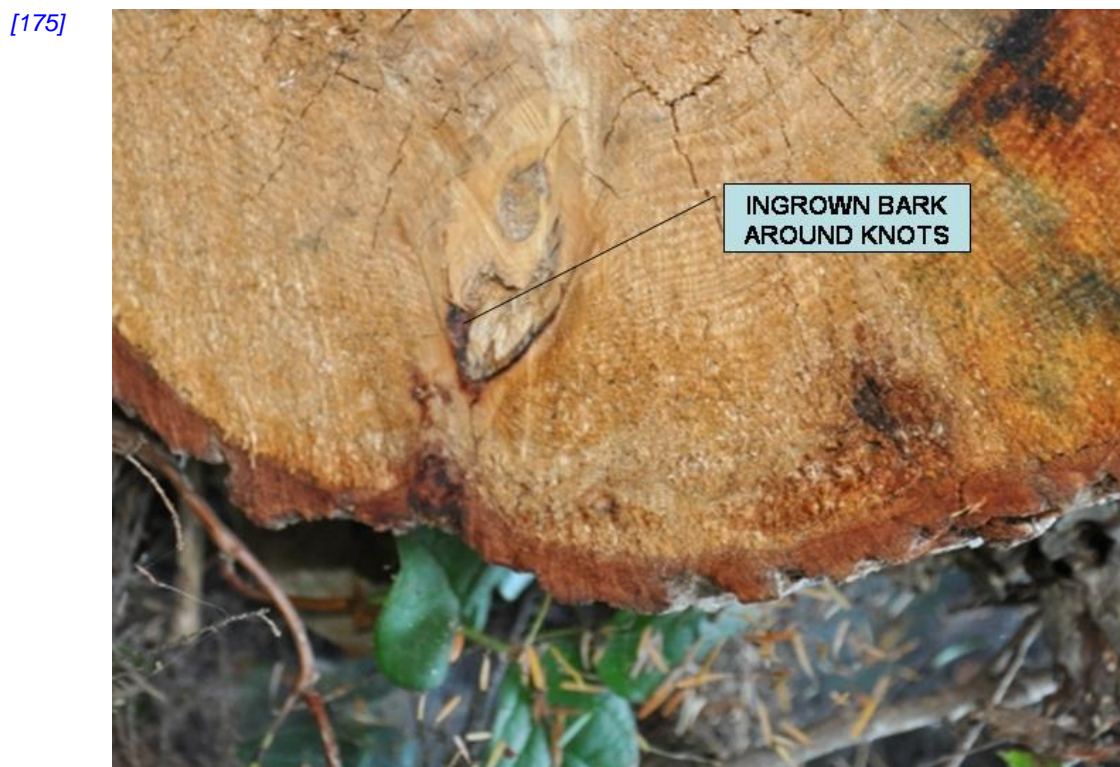
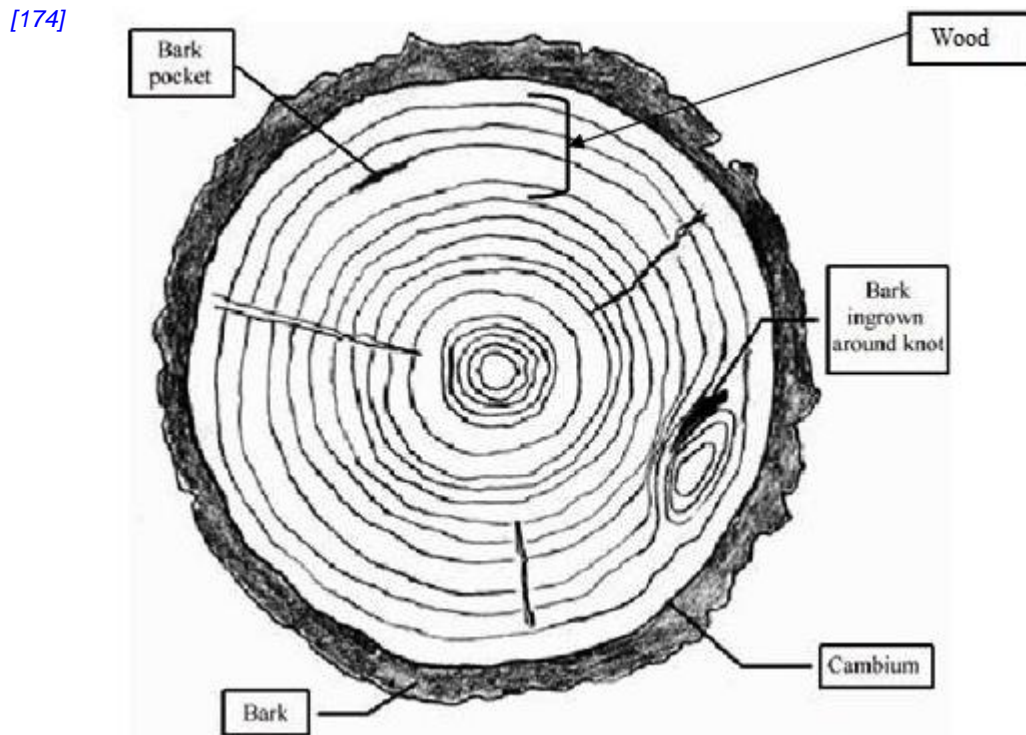
[169] 4.2 Non-compliance

[170] Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an indication of the failure of the treatment or that the treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001.

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

[172] **APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of wood**

[173] A drawing and photographs of a cross-section of round wood are provided below to better differentiate wood from bark.



APPENDIX 7: Draft ISPM: Minimizing pest movement by sea containers

[G]

[1]

DRAFT ISPM: MINIMIZING PEST MOVEMENT BY SEA CONTAINERS (2008-001)

[2]

Publication history

Date of this document	2013-05-22
Document category	Draft ISPM
Current document stage	2013-07 Submitted for Member Consultation
Major stages	<p>2007-11 Standards Committee (SC) recommended topic <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances</i> (2008-001) for addition to the List of topics for IPPC standards</p> <p>2008-03 CPM-3 added topic <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances</i> (2008-001) to the List of topics for IPPC standards</p> <p>2009-11 SC approved draft specification for MC</p> <p>2010-03 CPM-5 recommended this topic be worked on as a matter of urgency</p> <p>2010-04 SC approved Specification 51</p> <p>2011-11 Steering Committee on Sea Containers (SCSC) met and discussed the topic</p> <p>2012-04 SC updated from SC meeting and commented on the topic</p> <p>2012-05 Expert working group drafted a standard</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised draft standard, changed title to <i>Minimizing pest movement by sea containers</i> and returned to steward</p> <p>2013-03 Steward revised standard (in consultation with a small working group of SC members) to be presented to the 2013 May SC meeting</p> <p>2013-04 CPM-8 (2013) requested the SC to develop a preliminary draft standard to be sent for member consultation</p> <p>2013-05 SC revised draft and approved preliminary draft for member consultation</p> <p>2013-07 Preliminary draft submitted for member consultation</p>
Steward history	2010-11 SC John HEDLEY (NZ, Lead), Steve ASHBY (UK, Assistant)
Secretariat notes	<p>2013-05-21 The draft ISPM submitted to the 2013 member consultation is preliminary. IPPC contact points are only invited to submit general conceptual comments through the OCS on sections of text (not on individual paragraphs). Comments on the draft would then be reviewed by the SC (and not by the SC-7 as normally). This draft ISPM would be subject to another member consultation at a later date.</p>

[3] **CONTENTS**

[4] [To be inserted]

[5] **INTRODUCTION**

[6] **Scope**

[7] This standard provides guidelines on how to reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the movement of sea containers in international trade, empty or full, regardless of associated cargo.

[8] **References**

[9] **ISO 830:1999.** *Freight containers – Vocabulary*. Geneva, International Organization for Standardization.

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

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

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

[13] **Definitions**

[14] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). The following definitions have been used for the purpose of the present standard only.

[15] **accreditation** [or authorization] Procedure for authorizing a third party organisation by an NPPO to undertake specific procedures to a required level

[or Procedure by which a body with jurisdiction recognizes the competence of an inspection or certification body to provide inspection or certification services.]

[16] **freight container** Article of transport equipment which is a) of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use; b) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading; c) fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly its transfer from one mode of transport to another; d) so designed as to be easy to fill and empty; e) having an internal volume of at least 1 m³ [ISO 830:1999]

[17] **repositioning** The international movement of empty containers by sea from an area where they are surplus to cargo requirements to an area where they are required for export cargo.

[18] **sea container** A freight container primarily moved by sea in international transport.

[19] The following terms used in the present document are defined in ISPM 5. They are listed here for convenience of readers during the draft stages of the standard.

[20] **contamination** Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, not constituting an infestation (see infestation) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999] (*for the definition of infestation see ISPM 5*)

[21] **inspection** Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly inspect]

[22] **pest** Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Note: In the IPPC, plant pest is sometimes used for the term pest [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; revised CPM, 2012]

[23] **phytosanitary certificate** An official paper document or its official electronic equivalent, consistent with the model certificates of the IPPC, attesting that a consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements [FAO, 1990; revised CPM, 2012]

[24] **quarantine pest** A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]

[25] **visual examination** The physical examination of **plants, plant products**, or other **regulated articles** using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect **pests** or **contaminants** without **testing** or processing [ISPM 23:2005]

[26] **Outline of Requirements**

[27] To be developed at a later date.

[28] **BACKGROUND**

[29] Sea containers being moved around the world have been found to be a pathway for the introduction and spread of plant pests and other organisms including invasive alien species.

[30] Given the huge number of containers moved worldwide and the rapidity of movement in and out of ports, it is impractical for NPPOs to inspect each sea container to ensure it is free from pests when moved internationally. However, shipping companies' examining and cleaning procedures could be added to with a visual examination and cleaning if necessary for plant pests to reduce the risks of the introduction and spread of pests. Therefore, it is worthwhile to develop an international system that certifies shipping companies so they can ensure that container cleaning processes are effective.

[31] Shipping companies, consignees, and depots, all share responsibility to help ensure each container is maintained free from plant pests and other organisms including invasive alien species. However, depots are particularly important in this regard because these are where sea containers are normally visually examined and cleaned as required. (For the purpose of this standard a depot is a location other than a container yard, maintained by or on behalf of shipping companies at which shippers or consignees may pick up or drop off empty sea containers.)

[32] It is recognized that the IPPC's mandate for this standard focuses on pests. However, the IPPC also recognizes the potential impact on biodiversity, human/animal health and infrastructure by non-native organisms. Thus this standard includes advice for preventing the introduction and spread of other organisms including invasive alien species.

[33] **REQUIREMENTS**

[34] The minimum requirement for this standard is to have clean containers to reduce the level of possible contamination. Any additional requirements by an importing country should be technically justified by conducting a pest risk analysis (PRA).

[35] **1. Clean Containers**

[36] For the purposes of this standard, a clean container is one that, after visual examination, is considered free from contamination and organisms, including invasive alien species, i.e. all life stages of insects, snails, slugs, fungi, seeds or other plant parts. Contamination includes such things as soil, organic residues from previous cargoes, dunnage.

[37] **1.1 Visual examination of sea containers for contamination**

[38] The interior and exterior of all six sides of the sea container (i.e. roof, underside, side walls and end walls, including doors) should be visually examined for potential contamination and should include the following areas:

[39] - refrigeration intake screens and condenser coils

[40] - removable equipment

[41] - hollows in the container structure such as forklift pockets, corner castings, damaged areas, etc.

[42] Equipment to aid visual examination such as adequate lighting, mirrors on poles, roof access structures, container stands and pole-mounted remote cameras should be used when necessary.

[43] The examination would be carried out by the agent of the body certified to manage the visual examination and cleaning if necessary of the sea containers. This could be the staff of a depot working at a depot as employed by a shipping company.

[44] If a container has no visible contamination, it is considered to be clean. Documentary verification of the cleanliness will be required.

[45] **1.2 Methods to eliminate contamination**

[46] The contamination removal method should be the most effective for the particular contamination present. Consideration should be given to confinement and treatment of sea containers that are contaminated with pests that have a potential to spread. In some cases the NPPO may request that specimens be collected for identification purposes.

[47] Methods to eliminate contamination may include:

[48] - sweeping out or vacuum cleaning the interior of the sea container, using an absorbent powder when necessary

[49] - using low pressure water wash

[50] - scraping or using a sanding disk or wire brush

[51] - using a high pressure water wash with cold or hot water, with or without detergent

[52] - using a steam clean method, with or without detergent

[53] - using abrasive blasting

[54] - heat treatment

[55] - fumigation

[56] - removal of seeds or plant parts from air intake fans on refrigerator units.

[57] Methods for the disposal of contamination should be sufficient to prevent spread of pests and may include:

[58] - bagging

[59] - incineration

[60] - deep burial

[61] - containment

[62] - where sea containers are stored for some time, pesticides may need to be applied.

[63] Disposal of wash water must be appropriate to the risk and in accordance with national or local regulations.

[64] **2. Certification**

[65] Shipping companies may be certified based on their ability to undertake specific procedures that may result in clean sea containers. The procedures may include:

[66] - visual examinations

[67] - cleaning or other methods for removing contamination if necessary, or treatment on assumption that contamination is present

[68] - waste disposal, as required.

[69] In this case, each shipping company certified would have its systems validated by [a conformance assessment body (CAB)⁴⁹] or [the NPPO] and receive approval to operate. Where such systems operate, the CAB or NPPO will be required to verify ongoing compliance with this standard by audit⁵⁰ techniques as described in a manual for each certified shipping company.

[70] Shipping companies or their agents should establish systems to include the specific procedures listed above.

[71] The certification of a shipping company would mean that its procedures are deemed satisfactory wherever it operates.

[72] [The certifying CAB and its certified shipping companies would be subject to auditing by an international accreditation organisation⁵¹ to check that they are effective in ensuring that sea containers are clean. Records of these audits should be kept.]

[73] The systems used by shipping companies may include:

[74] - a quality management system

[75] - documentation in a user manual

[76] - operators trained and qualified

[77] - appropriate recording methods

[78] - auditing of the service suppliers

[79] - storage areas that prevent recontamination of clean containers.

[80] **3. Verification of Cleanliness**

[81] When a container has been visually examined and found to be clean it should be verified as clean.

[82] Information including whether the sea container was visually examined and found to be being clean and the date of last visual examination should be made available upon import.

[83] **4. Preventing the Contamination of Clean Containers**

[84] Shipping companies should ensure that appropriate measures are taken to prevent the contamination of clean containers. This may involve taking measures when a sea container is moved to / from a depot or terminal to another site to be unpacked, packed or stored or is transiting through another country and may include storing the sea container:

[85] - an appropriate distance away from pest habitats or pest populations (the distance will depend on the pest)

[86] - in areas free of risk from contamination by vegetation, soil, free standing water such as fully paved/sealed storage and handling areas and

[87] - in areas away from contaminated containers.

[88] Other measures should be applied in specific situations to prevent attracting pests (such as when using artificial lights), or during seasonal pest emergence periods and occasional pest outbreaks.

⁴⁹ [Note: A definition for CAB should be added. From the website of the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ: www.jas-anz.org), CABs provide certification and inspection services to organizations and are accredited by an accreditation organization]

⁵⁰ [Note: A definition/explanation for audit should be added]

⁵¹ [Note: A definition for international accreditation organization should be added. In this system under consideration, an accreditation organization might accredit a CAB to undertake the certification of the sea container sanitation system of a shipping company.]

[89] NPPOs should inform shipping companies of any species-specific measures that need to be taken for quarantine pests listed by importing countries.

[90] **5. Guidelines for Importing Countries**

[91] **5.1 Inspection for compliance**

[92] NPPOs of importing countries should check compliance through inspection or audits. Where an NPPO has confidence in the documentary verification supplied by the shipping company, it should reduce the on-arrival compliance inspections.

[93] Where there is no evidence that a visual examination and cleaning system is in place, and the importing country has reason to believe that plant pests may be moved with the sea containers from a specific country, imported containers from that country should be inspected. The pest risks should be identified by conducting a PRA. The specific means of inspecting imported sea containers should be determined by the NPPO of the importing country and the shipping company. To limit the possible spread of pests, the inspections should be undertaken, and any necessary cleaning carried out, before the container leaves the port area. This may depend on the facilities and requirements of the port involved.

[94] **5.2 Non-compliance**

[95] Where non-compliance occurs, the importing country may take phytosanitary action as noted in section 5.1.6.1 of ISPM 20:2004.

[96] **5.3 Notifications**

[97] Notification of significant non-compliance should follow the requirements of ISPM 13:2001.

[98] **6. Cooperation**

[99] Cooperation among importing and exporting countries' NPPOs and shipping companies may include:

[100] - improvement of the cleanliness measures when non-compliances have been found

[101] - research on methods to prevent contamination

[102] - information exchange including inspection results.

APPENDIX 8: Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting

[G]

[1] Title: Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004)

[2] Publication history

Date of this document	2013-05-08
Document category	Draft ISPM
Current document stage	2013-05 SC approved for MC
Major stages	<p>2004-11 Standards Committee (SC) recommended topic Soil and growing media (2005-004) be added to the work programme</p> <p>2005 ICPM-7 added topic: Soil and growing media (2005-004) to the Work programme</p> <p>2007-05 SC approved Specification 43</p> <p>2010-06 Expert working group drafted text</p> <p>2011-05 SC commented on draft ISPM (returned to steward for review in consultation with a small group of SC members)</p> <p>2011-11 SC discussed topic briefly because no redraft was available</p> <p>2012-11 SC assigned new steward and new assistant steward</p> <p>2013-01 Steward revised draft in consultation with a small group of SC members</p> <p>2013-05 SC revised in meeting and approved for member consultation</p> <p>2013-07 Submitted for member consultation</p>
Steward history	<p>2005-04 SC Mohammad KATBEH-BADER (JO)</p> <p>2008-11 SC Marie-Claude FOREST (CA)</p> <p>2012-11 SC Hilde PAULSEN (NO, Lead), Antario DIKIN (ID, Assistant)</p>
Secretariat notes	<p>2011-02 Document from EWG, formatted for editor</p> <p>2011-02 Edited</p> <p>2013-01 New steward revised draft</p> <p>2013-01 Sent to editor</p> <p>2013-02 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) reviewed and provided comments</p> <p>2013-02 Edited</p> <p>2013-03 Posted for 2013-05 SC</p> <p>2013-05 After SC revisions, text reviewed by Steward and prepared for editor</p> <p>2013-05 Edited</p>

[3] CONTENTS [to be inserted]

[4] Adoption

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

[6] Introduction

[7] Scope

[8] This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.

[9] Bulk growing media and growing media as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.

[10] **Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment**

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

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

[13] **References**

[14] **ISPM 2.** 2007. *Framework for pest risk analysis*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

[16] **ISPM 11.** 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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

[20] **ISPM 31.** 2008. *Methodologies for sampling of consignments*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[21] **ISPM 34.** 2010. *Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[22] **ISPM 36.** 2012. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

[23] **Definitions**

[24] Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, revised annually).

In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies:

Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.

[25] **Outline of Requirements**

[26] Pest risk analysis (PRA), which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country, should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for regulated pests associated with the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.

[27] The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an approved method before use if previously

exposed to plants or soil.

[28] Production methods of plants for planting may alter the pest risks of growing media used with these plants for planting.

[29] Various pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, integrated measures in a systems approach, post-entry quarantine and prohibition – are described in this standard.

[30] **Background**

[31] Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media.

[32] A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.

[33] Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or soil as a constituent of growing media. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.

[34] **Requirements**

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

[36] For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.

[37] **2. Constituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk**

[38] The origin and the production methods of constituents (used alone or in combination) of growing media affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media accompanying plants for planting. Annex 1a lists constituents of growing media and indicates their pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media or packing material and have been handled and stored in a way that minimizes contamination. Annex 1b provides specific guidance on growing media associated with plants for planting that may generally be considered of low or negligible risk.

[39] Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms not yet deemed to be pests. The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.

[40] **3. Production of Growing Media and Treatment Before Use**

[41] The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods and the

degree of processing.

[42] Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization.

[43] **4. Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media Used for Plants for Planting**

[44] The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risks of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. Requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 on integrated measures for plants for planting should be considered to prevent contamination of the growing media. Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all pest free. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either alone or in combination, to ensure the pest risks are managed.

[45] The NPPO of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risks (as outlined in Annex 1a and 1b and Appendix 1) of constituents of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. Furthermore, pest risks may depend on:

- [46] • degree of geographical similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)
- [47] • status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country (e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)
- [48] • production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage
- [49] • intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media
- [50] • history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil)
- [51] • notifications of non-compliance of imported consignments, if they exist.

[52] **5. Pest Risk Management Options**

[53] **5.1 Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**

[54] Treatments can be applied at various points in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with pests in the growing media. These treatments can be applied alone or in combination:

- [55] • treatment of growing media before planting (see section 3)
- [56] • treatment of plants before planting
- [57] • treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting
- [58] • treatment of growing media in association with plants for planting
- [59] • removal of growing media by root washing or plant shaking.

[60] It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application. Factors such as temperature may affect the efficacy of certain pesticides.

[61] Removal of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by a requirement for the plants to be replanted in fresh, pest free growing media shortly before export.

[62] After treatment, appropriate measures should be taken to avoid recontamination.

[63] **5.2 Inspection, sampling and testing**

[64] Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.

[65] Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). This may include testing for indicator organisms. However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.

[66] **5.3 Post-entry quarantine**

[67] The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. ISPM 34:2010 provides guidance for the design and operation of PEQ stations.

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

[69] **5.4 Prohibition**

[70] In cases where for some growing media (in particular soil), in combination with certain plants for planting, the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible, or they cannot provide sufficient protection, the entry of the consignment of plants for planting containing those particular growing media may be prohibited.

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

[72] The annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[73] **ANNEX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**

[74]

Constituents of growing media	Pest risk ¹	Support pest survival	Comments
Baked clay pellets	Low	No	Inert
Pure clay	Low	No	n/a
Gravel, sand, silt	Low	No	Inert
Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)	Low	No	Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)
Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	Low	No	Inert
Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)
Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing
Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Low–Medium	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing
Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use
Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment
Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing
Cork	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Peat	Variable low	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)
Sphagnum moss	Variable high	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing

			processing
Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source
Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation
Bio waste	High	Yes	Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities
Compost	High	Yes	Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source
Humus	High	Yes	Decomposed plant matter
Soil	High	Yes	Risk can be reduced if treated
Tree fern slabs	High	Yes	Potential to harbour forest pests
Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)	High	Yes	Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests

[75] Footnote 1 For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.

[76] **ANNEX 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk**

[77] **Note: These tables describe only the pest risk associated with the growing medium, not with the plants.**

[78] **Table 1: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that result in negligible pest risk**

[79]

Growing medium	Water/nutrients	Other measures	Examples
Water	Water or water-based nutrient solution	Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required	Plants rooted in water
Tissue culture medium	N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)	Maintained in aseptic conditions	Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers
Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)	Sterilized water-based nutrient solution	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization	Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of

			be verified
Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a specified duration)	Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization	Plants grown from seed in modules under protected conditions

[80] **Table 2: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that may result in low risk for a specific pest**

[81]

Growing medium	Water/nutrients	Other measures	Examples
Treated growing medium (e.g. fumigated or drenched with an appropriate chemical treatment)	Clean water supply or if pest is likely to be transmitted in water, appropriately sterilized, treated or filtered water supply	Prevention of colonization by the relevant pest (e.g. pest free area, pest free place of production, protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, grown on benches separated from contact with soil)	Plants in pots in growing medium treated with an insecticide to kill a specific insect pest and grown in protected conditions

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

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

[84] **APPENDIX 1: Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media**

[85]

Plant type	Growing media	Comments
Unrooted cuttings	None	
Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions	Water	Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.
Tissue cultured plants	Sterile, agar-like	Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.
Epiphytic plants	Tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.
Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.
Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.
Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.
Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.
Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.

Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (<i>Lilium</i>) or none (<i>Tulipa</i>)	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.
Bare root nursery stock	Soil, none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.
Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.
Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil.
Turf or grass sod	Soil	Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.

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

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

[88] **APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting

Bacteria and phytoplasmas
<i>Agrobacterium</i>
<i>Ralstonia</i>
<i>Streptomyces</i>
Fungi
<i>Tilletia</i>
Phytophthora and other oomycetes
<i>Synchytrium</i>
Nematodes
<i>Bursaphelenchus</i>
Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes
Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors
Insects and mites
<i>Anastrepha</i>
<i>Diabrotica</i>
<i>Rhagoletis</i>
Agromyzidae
Other fruit flies
Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)
Bark beetles
Molluscs
Plants (beyond the intended plant)
Seeds and other propagules

APPENDIX 9: Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly Management[\[G\]](#)[\[1\]](#) **Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly (Tephritidae) Management (2005-010)**[\[2\]](#) **Publication history**

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[\[3\]](#) This annex was adopted by the XXth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [month]

[year].

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

[5] **ANNEX Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (Year)**

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

[7] Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be integrated to establish, verify and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26:2006) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPM 35:2012).

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

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

[10] The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.

The objectives for each strategy are:

[11] 1. For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold

[12] 2. For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA

[13] 3. For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area

[14] 4. For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.

[15] **1.1 Suppression**

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

[17] 1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below an economic threshold or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)

[18] 2. suppress a fruit fly population in order to achieve a specified pest population level that can be used as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002; ISPM 35:2012)

[19] 3. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).

[20] **1.2 Containment**

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

[22] 1. protect an FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area

- [23] 2. contain an incursion of a fruit fly into non-infested areas
- [24] 3. protect, as a temporary measure, individual areas where fruit flies have been eradicated within an ongoing eradication programme in a larger area.

[25] 1.3 Eradication

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

- [27] 1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006)
- [28] 2. establish a fruit fly free place of production or production site (ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 10:1999)
- [29] 3. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in an FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected (ISPM 26:2006).)

[30] 1.4 Exclusion

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

[32] 2. Requirements for the Application of the Phytosanitary Procedures

The following requirements should be considered when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.

[33] 2.1 Fruit fly identification capabilities

[34] Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).

[35] 2.2 Fruit fly biology

[36] Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the strategy required to address its management and the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics.

[37] 2.3 Stakeholder participation

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

[39] 2.4 Public awareness

[40] An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management strategy. Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area (ISPM 26:2006).

[41] 2.5 Operational plans

[42] An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be elaborated. An operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures

and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).

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

[44] Fruit fly management strategies will in most cases involve the use of more than one phytosanitary procedure.

[45] Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).

[46] 3.1 Mechanical and cultural controls

[47] Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.

[48] The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.

[49] Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit. Fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which contribute to fruit fly mortality.

[50] Non-commercial and wild hosts are major reservoirs of fruit flies from where the flies can disperse to commercial orchards. Replacing or removing these host plants is a useful procedure to reduce fruit fly populations.

[51] Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.

[52] The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing pupae desiccation).

[53] 3.2 Insecticide bait application technique

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

[55] Insecticide bait applications should start in time to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly pest species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.

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

[57] 3.2.1 Ground application

[58] Ground application of insecticide bait may be used for relatively small production areas, such as individual orchards, or in urban areas, where aerial application would not be practical.

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

[60] 3.2.2 Aerial application

[61] Aerial application of insecticide bait is commonly used on large production areas and in areas where hosts are scattered in patches over large areas of land. Aerial spraying is more cost-effective than ground spraying for large-scale programmes, and a more uniform coverage of bait in the target area can be achieved.

[62] Aeroplanes are usually used for aerial application on flat terrain in continuous host areas, whereas helicopters are usually used in areas difficult to access or where hosts are scattered. Once the treatment area is selected, it should be defined using global positioning systems (GPS) and recorded in digitized maps using geographical information systems (GIS) software: this will ensure the efficient application of bait sprays, reducing the environmental impact.

[63] To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.

[64] 3.3 Bait stations

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

[66] Bait stations are suitable for use in, for example, commercial fruit production, area-wide fruit fly control programmes, public areas and organic groves. Bait stations can be used in fruit fly free areas for population suppression of localized and well-isolated outbreaks. A common application is in infested areas known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for FF-ALPPs and FF-PFAs. Bait stations are deployed in these areas at high densities.

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

[68] 3.4 Male annihilation technique

[69] MAT may be used for the control of those fruit fly species of the genera *Bactrocera* and *Dacus* that are attracted to male lures (cuelure or methyl eugenol). The technique involves the use of a high density of bait stations consisting of a male lure combined with an insecticide to reduce the male population of fruit flies to such a low level that mating is unlikely to occur (FAO, 2007).

[70] Methyl eugenol is more effective than cuelure for male annihilation of species attracted to these lures.

[71] 3.5 Mass trapping

[72] Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial fruit orchards. Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and

populations are still at low levels.

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

[74] 3.6 Sterile insect technique

[75] This species-specific technique is environmentally friendly and can provide effective control of fruit fly populations (FAO, 2007).

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

- [79] 1. suppression, where SIT may be a stand-alone phytosanitary procedure or combined with other phytosanitary procedures to achieve and maintain low population levels
- [80] 2. containment, where SIT may be particularly effective in areas that are largely pest free (such as buffer zones) but that are subjected to regular pest entries from adjacent infested areas
- [81] 3. eradication, where SIT may be applied when population levels are low to eradicate the remaining population
- [82] 4. exclusion, where SIT may be applied in endangered areas that are subject to high pest pressure from outside the area.

[83] 3.6.1 Sterile fly release

[84] Sterile fruit flies can be released from the ground or from the air. Release intervals should be adjusted according to the longevity of the insect, but sterile flies are generally released once or twice per week. The frequency of release may be affected by circumstances such as pupae supply, staggered emergence and unfavourable weather. To establish sterile fly release density, it is important to consider the quality of the sterile fruit flies and the level of the wild population.

[85] After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and identification of the sterile and wild flies is important to evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure. Moreover, released sterile flies are recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population: this provides feedback on whether the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile : wild fly ratio was attained (FAO, 2007).

[86] 3.6.1.1 Ground sterile fly release

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

[77] Adults for ground release are generally transported in containers or paper bags from the fruit fly emergence and release facilities to the release sites in cool conditions (less than 20 °C). Sterile flies may be released from predetermined release points under or in a tree canopy, preferably more than 100 m from any monitoring site, or they may be released from a moving vehicle.

[78] 3.6.1.2 Aerial sterile fly release

[79] Aerial release is more cost-effective than ground release for large-scale programmes and it provides a more uniform sterile fruit fly distribution than ground release, which may clump sterile fruit flies in localized sites or along release routes. Once the release area is selected, it should be defined using GPS and recorded in digitized maps using GIS software: this will help ensure the efficient distribution of sterile flies. The most common methods for aerial release are chilled adult and paper bag systems. The chilled adult release system is designed to handle large volumes of sterile fruit flies. The advantage of this system is that large numbers of fruit flies can be transported on each flight and uniformly dispensed into the environment. The paper bag release system is a relatively simple process whereby emerged

flies within sealed bags are released when the bags are ripped open by hooks or knives located at the end of a chute exiting the aircraft. Operational programmes use different methodologies to calculate release rates (FAO, 2007).

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

[81] 3.6.2 Sterile fly quality control

[82] Routine and periodic quality control tests are required to determine the effect of mass rearing, irradiation, handling, shipment duration, holding and releasing on the performance of the sterile flies, according to desired quality parameters (FAO/IAEA/USDA, 2003).

[83] 3.7 Biological control

[84] Classic biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies are reared and released during critical periods for the rapid suppression of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared parasitoids should be of high quality so that population suppression can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards.

[85] 3.8 Controls on the movement of regulated articles

[86] For fruit fly exclusion zones and FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, controls on the movement of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry of target fruit fly species. The controls depend on the assessed pest risks (ISPM 26:2006).

[87] 4. Quality Control of Materials Used in the Phytosanitary Procedures

[88] The materials used in the phytosanitary procedures should perform effectively and reliably at an acceptable level for a prescribed period of time. The devices and equipment should maintain their integrity for the entire duration that they are anticipated to remain in the field. The attractants and chemicals should be certified or bio-assayed for an acceptable level of performance.

[89] 5. Verification of Strategies and Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly Management

[90] The effectiveness of the chosen strategies (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1).

[91] 6. Documentation and Record-Keeping

[92] NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006).

[93] 7. References

[94] **FAO.** 2007. *Guidance for packing, shipping, holding and release of sterile flies in area-wide fruit fly control programmes*, ed. W. Enkerlin. Joint FAO/IAEA Programme of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture. FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper 190. Rome. 145 + vii pp.

- FAO/IAEA/USDA.** 2003. *Product quality control and shipping procedures for sterile mass-reared Tephritid fruit flies*. Version 5.0. Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency. 85 pp.
- ISPM 4.** 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 5.** *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 6.** 1997. *Guidelines for surveillance*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 8.** 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 9.** 1998. *Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 10.** 1999. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 14.** 2002. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 22.** 2005. *Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 30.** 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. [Includes Appendix 1: *Fruit fly trapping* (2011).] Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- ISPM 35.** 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

APPENDIX 10: Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001)

Publication history

Date of this document	2013-05-22
Document category	Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)
Current document stage	2013-07 Submitted for Member Consultation
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Notes	----

Members are asked to consider the following proposals for additions, revisions and deletions to ISPM 5, as well as a proposal for the revision of the scope of ISPM 5. A brief explanation is given for each proposal. For revision of terms and definitions, only the proposed changes are open for comment.

1. ADDITIONS

1.1 EXCLUSION (2010-008)

Background

In 2009, the Technical Panel for Fruit Flies (TPFF) developed a proposal for a definition of *exclusion* in the draft ISPM on phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management. The term was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2010 based on a TPG proposal. The TPFF definition was reviewed and modified by the TPG in October 2010, reviewed by the SC in May 2011 and sent for member consultation in June 2011. In view of the comments received, in November 2011 the TPG suggested that *exclusion* should be reconsidered in association with *containment*, *suppression*, *eradication* and *control* (already on the *List of topics for IPPC standards* – see section 2.2 for proposals for revision of these terms). A revised proposal was put forward by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- It is useful to add this term and its definition to the existing collection of measure-related terms, which includes *containment*, *eradication* and *suppression*. The definition should be broad as the term has a wider application than fruit fly management, and has the same basic form as the other measure-related terms.
- It is recommended to use *official* measures rather than *phytosanitary measures* for all definitions in this group (*exclusion*, *containment*, *suppression*, *eradication* and *control*). *Phytosanitary measures* relates to regulated pests only (i.e. quarantine pests or regulated non-quarantine pests), but there is no need to restrict the definition of these terms to regulated pests. On the contrary, the terms *exclusion*, *containment*, *suppression*, *eradication* and *control* do not relate only to quarantine pests of the country where the measures are applied, so *official* measures is more appropriate. Countries may also apply exclusion for their own benefit, and not with regard to the regulated pests of another country.

- The term is qualified by *of a pest* so the word *exclusion* can still be used in its common English meaning in other contexts, as is currently the case in various ISPMs (such as “excludes wood packaging material” in ISPM 15:2009, “exclude a certain area” in ISPM 22:2005, exclusion of chemicals or equipment in ISPM 27:2006). The use of a qualifier is also consistent with other glossary terms, such as *control*, *entry* and *establishment*.
- The term *introduction* (i.e. *entry* and *establishment*) is used and not *entry*. A package of exclusion measures might include measures to prevent *establishment* in cases of transience or incursion.
- Although the definition of *introduction* already refers (indirectly) to an area by using the term *entry*, the words *into an area* were added for clarification, as the concept of exclusion is linked to a defined area, whether a country or an area within a country or between several countries.
- It was considered whether the wording *the application of measures in and around an area* should be used to be consistent with the definition of *containment* and to cover the case of a buffer zone. It is recognized that the definition of *exclusion* was originally developed to apply to pest free areas (PFAs) and areas of low pest prevalence (ALPPs) for fruit flies (in which case it is restricted to the application of measures *in and around an area*); however, *exclusion* also needs to be used in contexts other than fruit fly PFAs and ALPPs. *In and around an area* is not relevant in the common scenario in which the area under exclusion is a whole country, or when exclusion measures that benefit one country are applied in another country.

Proposed addition

exclusion (of a pest)	Application of official measures to prevent the introduction of a pest into an area .
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1.2 PRODUCTION SITE (2012-004)

Background

The term *production site* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2012 based on a TPG proposal. A definition was proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- The term *production site* is often used in standards and therefore a definition would be useful. *Pest free production sites* was used in ISPM 10:1999 (and is defined in ISPM 5) to cover situations in which such a site is designated within a place of production without at the same time making that place a *pest free place of production*. The term *place of production* is already defined.
- The proposed definition identifies a production site as a separate unit within a place of production.
- In ISPMs production sites are defined for phytosanitary purposes (and not for other purposes), and this should be stated in the definition.
- As a consequence of defining *production site*, the definitions of *place of production* and *pest free production site* need to be amended (see section 2.4).

Proposed addition

<i>production site</i>	A defined part of a place of production that is managed for phytosanitary purposes as a separate unit
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2. REVISIONS

2.1 POINT OF ENTRY (2010-005)

Background

The term *point of entry* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in November 2010 based on a TPG proposal. A revised definition was proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- The use of *border* reduces the scope of the definition. Phytosanitary operations may take place not at the border, but inland at some other officially designated locations. It is a common practice in many countries to have points of entry inside countries, far from borders.
- *Land point*, which remains by deleting *border*, is not a correct expression in English. Considering that points of entry may be, for example, a facility, nursery, orchard or factory, the word *location* was chosen.
- The use of *and/or* should be avoided. *Or* is appropriate here.
- *Import* is the usual term in ISPMs.
- It was thought useful to maintain the reference to airport and seaport in the definition; that is, to not simplify the definition by using *any location* instead of *airport, seaport or any other location*.

Original definition

<i>point of entry</i>	Airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments , and/or entrance of passengers [FAO, 1995]
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Proposed revision

<i>point of entry</i>	Airport, seaport or <u>any other location</u> land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments ; and/or <u>the</u> entrance of passengers
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2.2 SYSTEMS APPROACH(ES) (2010-002)

Background

The term *systems approach(es)* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in November 2010 based on a TPG proposal. A revised definition was proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- A systems approach is a pest risk management option, and this is mentioned in the revised definition to clarify the concept.
- The wording *risk management measures* is replaced by *official measures*. This wording reflects the fact that systems approaches may be used not only for regulated pests, but also for other pests, and is therefore preferred instead of *phytosanitary measures*.
- The current definition includes three important elements, retained in the final proposal: the system approach integrates phytosanitary measures, two of those measures act independently, and all the measures have a cumulative effect.
- The definition should not specify the outcome of the systems approach and prejudge that it will be successful. The phrase *achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests* was therefore deleted. However, the objective – pest risk management – is retained.
- Additional letters presented in parentheses that make a word optionally plural (such as “(es)”) should generally be avoided in ISPMs and in this case are not necessary as the definition was reworded as a pest risk management option.

Original definition

systems approach(es)	The integration of different risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests [ISPM 14:2002; revised ICPM, 2005]
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Proposed revision

systems approach(es)	The integration of Pest risk management option that integrates different risk management official measures, at least two of which act independently, with cumulative effect and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests
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2.3 SUPPRESSION (2011-002), ERADICATION (2011-003), CONTAINMENT (2011-004), CONTROL (2011-005)

Background

The terms *suppression*, *eradication*, *containment* and *control* were added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in May 2011 based on a TPG proposal. Revised definitions were proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- For all definitions: *official* measures was used instead of *phytosanitary measures* for reasons detailed under the addition of *exclusion* (see section 1.1).
- For *containment*: the term has been qualified by *of a pest* for consistency. The term is used in ISPM 3:2005 for biological control agents, but the theme of ISPM 3:2005 is biological control agents as (possible) pests, so the qualifier *of a pest* is adequate for its use in ISPM 3:2005.
- For *eradication*: for consistency with *containment* and *suppression*, *infested* was added to the definition. The term has been qualified by *of a pest* for consistency.
- For *suppression*: the glossary term has been qualified by *of a pest* for consistency. Currently *suppression* is used in ISPMs only in the sense of suppressing pests, except for one use in ISPM 2:2007 (section 1.2.1), where it is used with a non-glossary meaning: a (plant as) pest suppressing other plants. The definite article *the* beginning the definition could be deleted for consistency.
- For *control*: the words *of a pest population* were deleted, as *suppression*, *eradication* and *containment* mention to what these concepts are applied. In addition, *suppression* does refer to pest population while *eradication* and *containment* refer to a *pest* (note that *pest population* is necessary in the definition of *suppression* because a pest (i.e. defined as a species) cannot be suppressed).
- For *suppression*: it is suggested that the definition refers to “a population” (in the singular) in an infested area.

Original definitions

suppression	The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999]
eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly eradicate]
containment	Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995]
control (of a pest)	Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995]

Proposed revisions

suppression (of a pest)	The application of official phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce a pest populations
eradication (of a pest)	Application of official phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an infested area
containment (of a pest)	Application of official phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest
control (of a pest)	Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population

2.4 PLACE OF PRODUCTION AND PEST FREE PRODUCTION SITE*Background*

Consequential changes to the definitions of *place of production* and *pest free production site* are needed due to the proposed new definition for *production site* (see section 1.2). Revised definitions were proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- The changes proposed simplify the definitions of both terms in view of the proposed new definition of *production site*.
- In addition, for *pest free production site*, the change from *does not occur* to *is absent* is a consequential change to the proposal to delete *occurrence* and to use *presence* or *present* (or *absent* for *does not occur*) (see section 3.1).

Original definitions

place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1999]
pest free production site	A defined portion of a place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production [ISPM 10:1999]

Proposed revisions

place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes
pest free production site	A production site defined portion of a place of production in which a specific pest does not occur is absent , as demonstrated by scientific evidence, and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production

2.5 QUARANTINE STATION (2010-013)*Background*

The term *quarantine station* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2010. A revised definition was proposed by the TPG in October 2010, reviewed by the SC in May 2011 and sent for member consultation in June 2011. In November 2011 the TPG reviewed member

comments and retained the proposed definition with fuller explanations. In November 2011 the SC returned the proposal to the TPG for further consideration. In October 2012 the TPG again discussed the proposal and submitted an unchanged definition but with added explanations to the SC. The revised definition was reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- The current definition is restrictive as quarantine stations might be used to hold in quarantine not only plants or plant products, but also other regulated articles (including beneficial organisms, when being subject to phytosanitary regulation). The definition was therefore broadened to include other regulated articles and to mention beneficial organisms as possible regulated articles. It is still considered useful to cover the different types of elements that can be kept in a quarantine station.
- Specific mention of beneficial organisms is recommended, as it is important in relation to ISPM 3:2005. Note that ISPM 3:2005 currently uses *quarantine facilities* to refer to the concept of quarantine stations. For consistency in the use of terms, once the revised definition is adopted, ISPM 3:2005 could be adjusted to use *quarantine station*.
- Consideration was given as to whether *regulated articles* should be mentioned, as they cover not only plants and organisms, but also, for example, conveyances. Note that quarantine stations are used in practice for various regulated articles, such as baggage, pots and soil, and even vehicles and material, especially when quarantine stations are situated close to a point of entry. However, there is no need to restrict the definition. Definitions do not specify what countries should do or not do, and countries may have different practices and requirements regarding regulated articles in quarantine stations.
- The definition uses *quarantine*, which in turn includes *regulated articles* in its own definition.
- The expanded term *phytosanitary quarantine station* was considered. However, no other types of quarantine stations than those for phytosanitary purposes are mentioned in ISPMs so the word *phytosanitary* is not needed.
- Responses to member comments in 2011 may be found in the TPG 2011 meeting report.

Original definition

quarantine station	Official station for holding plants or plant products in quarantine [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly quarantine station or facility]
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Proposed revision

quarantine station	Official station for holding plants, plants products or other regulated articles, including beneficial organisms, in quarantine
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2.6 AREA OF LOW PEST PREVALENCE, COMMODITY PEST LIST, HABITAT, PEST FREE AREA, PEST FREE PLACE OF PRODUCTION, SURVEILLANCE, SURVEY

Background

Consequential changes to the definitions below are needed due to the proposed deletion of the definition of *occurrence* (see section 3.1). A similar consequential change was made to *pest free production site* under 2.4. Revised definitions were proposed by the TPG in February 2013 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- It is proposed that only *presence* and *present* are used in ISPMs.
- *Is absent* is preferred to *is not present* to replace and avoid the use of the negative form *does not occur* in the definitions concerned. This term is also used in ISPM 8:1998.

Note: for three terms marked with * in the tables below (*area of low pest prevalence*, *commodity pest list* and *survey*), the SC identified the need to further consider conceptual issues in these definitions

and added these terms as subjects to the List of topics for IPPC standards for further consideration by the TPG. However, the proposals below were maintained and only relate to the consequential change arising from the proposed deletion of *occurrence*.

Original definitions

area of low pest prevalence*	An area , whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures [IPPC, 1997]
commodity pest list*	A list of pests occurring in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity [CEPM, 1996]
habitat	Part of an ecosystem with conditions in which an organism naturally occurs or can establish [ICPM, 2005]
pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [FAO, 1995]
pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10:1999]
surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures [CEPM, 1996]
survey*	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]

Proposed revisions

area of low pest prevalence*	An area , whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs is present at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance or control measures [IPPC, 1997]
commodity pest list*	A list of pests occurring present in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity [CEPM, 1996]
habitat	Part of an ecosystem with conditions in which an organism is naturally occurs present or can establish [ICPM, 2005]
pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [FAO, 1995]
pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period [ISPM 10:1999]
surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest presence occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures [CEPM, 1996]
survey*	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur are present in an area [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996]

3. DELETIONS

3.1 OCCURRENCE (2010-026)

Background

The terms *occurrence* and *presence* (2010-025) were added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2010 based on a TPG proposal to consider how they are used in English and if a single term can be recommended, noting that both terms in ISPMs are translated to only one term in French (*presence*) and Spanish (*presencia*). Deletion of *occurrence* was proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. No action was recommended for *presence*. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- *Occurrence* is defined in terms of *presence* that implies a status more specific and restricted than *presence*. However, that distinction does not exist in other languages. The actual use in ISPMs does not seem to intend or require such distinction. Similarly, the Convention text (written before *occurrence* was defined) uses the two terms synonymously.
- The current definition of *occurrence* (referring to a degree of permanence) seems counter-intuitive to the normal English meaning of the word (referring to a sudden event).
- It is suggested that the terms *presence* and *occurrence* should be accepted as synonyms in current ISPMs, and that only *presence* and *present* (or *absent* for “does not occur”) be used in future standards.
- In addition, the current definition of *occurrence* (“officially recognized to be indigenous or introduced and not officially reported to have been eradicated”) refers to requirements. Definitions should not make such requirements.
- It is proposed to delete the definition of *occurrence* and not to define *presence*, rather allowing the various grades and nuances of *presence* to be dealt with only in the revised ISPM 8:1998.
- The proposal to delete *occurrence* includes a number of consequential changes to other glossary definitions are needed (see section 2.6).

Proposed deletion

occurrence	The presence in an area of a pest officially recognized to be indigenous or introduced and not officially reported to have been eradicated [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 17; formerly occur]
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3.2 ORGANISM (2010-021), NATURALLY OCCURRING (2010-023)

Background

The terms *organism* and *naturally occurring* were added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2010 based on a TPG proposal to review the definitions and use in ISPMs of *pest*, *organism* and *naturally occurring*. Deletion of *organism* and *naturally occurring* was proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013 (it was proposed that the definition of *pest* remains as it is). The following explanatory points may be considered:

- The term *naturally occurring* is used only in the glossary definition of *organism*. Variants are used in ISPMs, with different meanings (e.g. the place where an organism naturally occurs (i.e. its place of origin); a place where the natural occurrence of a pest is low). The glossary definition of *naturally occurring* has no meaning or relevance in these contexts.
- *Organism* is a common term, and it is not used in ISPMs with any specific meaning for IPPC purposes. It was originally defined as an individual term for the purpose of ISPM 3:2005, but is also used in other contexts.

Proposed deletions

naturally occurring	A component of an ecosystem or a selection from a wild population, not altered by artificial means [ISPM 3:1995]
organism	Any biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication in its naturally occurring state [ISPM 3:1995; revised ISPM 3:2005]

3.3 RESTRICTION (2010-027)*Background*

The term *restriction* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2010 based on a TPG proposal to review its inconsistent use in ISPMs. Deletion of *restriction* was proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. The following point may be considered:

- *Restriction* is used according to its definition in some cases, but not in others. When it is used according to its definition, it will always be possible and more correct to reword (as a matter of consistency) the text by referring to *phytosanitary import requirements*. The definition of *restriction* is therefore not needed. Indeed, most ISPMs already refer to the establishment of *phytosanitary import requirements* rather than to *restrictions*.

Proposed deletion

restriction	A phytosanitary regulation allowing the importation or movement of specified commodities subject to specific requirements [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
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3.4 PROTECTED AREA (2012-003), CONTROLLED AREA*Background*

The terms *endangered area* and *protected area* were added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2012 based on a TPG proposal. Deletion of *protected area* was proposed by the TPG in October 2012 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013. Deletion of *controlled area* was also proposed as a consequence. No change is considered necessary for the definition of *endangered area*. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- *Protected area* and *controlled area* are redundant, making the collection of area-related definitions overly complicated. Both terms are defined as particular cases of *regulated area*, applied in one case for *endangered area* (protected) and in the other for *quarantine area* (controlled).
- *Controlled area* has not been used in ISPMs.
- *Protected area* is used in ISPMs to a very limited extent, in one case (ISPM 11:2004) with a different meaning to its definition (referring to the protection of nature). Where referring in ISPMs to a *regulated area*, that term could be used instead for consistency.
- The term *protected area* was meant to apply to an *endangered area* (i.e. in the context of pest risk analysis). However, the revised ISPM 2:2007 already uses the term *regulated area*.
- Where *protected area* is used in ISPMs, it is described as being subject to constraints other than what the definition covers (i.e. technical justification and non-discrimination, not as the minimum area).

Proposed deletions

controlled area	A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a quarantine area [CEPM, 1996]
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protected area	A regulated area that an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary for the effective protection of an endangered area [FAO, 1990; omitted from FAO, 1995; new concept from CEPM, 1996]
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3.5 CONTAMINATING PEST (2012-001)

Background

The term *contaminating pest* was added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the SC in April 2012 based on a TPG proposal. Deletion of *contaminating pest* was proposed by the TPG in February 2013. The following explanatory points may be considered:

- The definition of *contaminating pest* is limited to pests carried by a commodity, and does not cover pests carried by other means; for example, conveyances.
- There is a definition of *contamination* that covers appropriately all cases of contamination by pests or regulated articles (Contamination: Presence in a **commodity**, storage place, conveyance or container, of **pests** or other **regulated articles**, not constituting an **infestation** (see **infestation**) [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM, 1999]).
- Deletion of *contaminating pest* is proposed rather than revising the definition because the wording *contaminating pest* can still be used as a derived form of *contamination*, which is defined appropriately. It is preferable to avoid duplicating definitions.

- *Proposed deletion*

contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest those plants or plant products [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]
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4. UNDERSTANDING OF “PLANTS” IN THE IPPC AND ITS ISPMs AND CONSEQUENTIAL REVISION OF THE SCOPE OF ISPM 5

Background

In 2012, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) raised the issue of whether the IPPC covered algae, bryophytes and fungi. It was noted that, when the IPPC was developed, living organisms were divided into only two kingdoms – plants and animals – and that these other organisms would have been covered under the term “plants”. At the request of the IPPC Secretariat, the TPG had preliminary discussions on this issue in October 2012. In November 2012, the SC requested the TPG to produce a document on the taxonomic classification of organisms such as algae, bryophytes and fungi and the IPPC coverage of plants. The proposal below was developed by the TPG in February 2013 and reviewed by the SC in May 2013.

What are “plants” for the IPPC?

There has never been a clear definition of what is to be understood by “plants” in the IPPC. Originally, the emphasis was on plants that are exploited for economic reasons by humans and that need to be protected from pests carried to new areas by international trade. In practice, this meant angiosperms, gymnosperms and pteridophytes (broadly “higher” or “vascular” plants). Yet the concept of plants for the botanical community at that time extended to bryophytes, algae, fungi and even bacteria; indeed, everything that was not animal. This was reflected in the fact that the same code of botanical nomenclature applied to all these organisms. The direct economic importance of these various other “plants” was not actually very great, and they did not need to be protected against the introduction and spread of pests. However, at that time, certain algae and fungi were exploited for economic reasons, and would presumably have qualified to be considered under the IPPC (though in fact no cases can be recalled).

Article IV.2.b of the revised IPPC (1997) makes it clear that the IPPC is also concerned with pests affecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants (“wild flora”) and with environmental effects and their consequences on plants, as reflected in various Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) decisions and in ISPM 11:2004 [*year to be adjusted after CPM-8*] (including its Annex 1). The scope of the IPPC now overlaps with that of the CBD, for plants. In practice, the CBD aims to protect species of all kinds of higher plants, including bryophytes. Algae and fungi are also covered by the CBD (whether they are considered to be plants or not).

Modern classification of plants

In the 21st century, the classification of organisms into kingdoms has greatly changed. There are no longer just the two kingdoms, Animalia and Plantae, but at least seven (Archaea, Bacteria, Animalia, Protozoa, Chromista, Fungi, Plantae). A fuller account of the changes is presented in Appendix 1. In modern terms, fungi and many algae are not plants. This leads to an apparent restriction in the scope of the IPPC, and it is accordingly proposed to make a specific declaration that restores the former implicit scope and asserts it explicitly. It is clear that certain algae and certain fungi are open to protection under the IPPC because of their economic exploitation, while others are important components of biodiversity.

Proposal for the understanding of “plants” in the IPPC and its ISPMs

At the recent International Botanical Congress in Melbourne, Australia (July 2011), the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature was renamed to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN). **The TPG suggests the IPPC should state that its scope extends to algae and fungi, as well as plants, consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.**

Means of formal inclusion of this understanding into IPPC documentation

It is suggested that this understanding is included formally into IPPC documentation by amending the scope of ISPM 5. This is preferred over amending the current definition of “plants” (which relates to plants as a commodity) or of developing an agreed interpretation of “plants”.

Proposed revision of the scope of ISPM 5

This reference standard is a listing of terms and definitions with specific meaning for phytosanitary systems worldwide. It has been developed to provide a harmonized internationally agreed vocabulary associated with the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

Within the context of the IPPC and its ISPMs, all references to plants should be understood to extend to algae and fungi, consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.

Questions arising from this proposal

- (127) The proposal is made in relatively simple terms because its expression in greater detail would make it much more complex (see Appendix 1). In scientific terminology, the proposed scope would be Plantae, Chromista and Fungi, but these categories do not correspond exactly to the English-language equivalents.
- (128) Some plants, and many algae and fungi, are micro-organisms. For this reason, it is much less likely that they would be actively considered for protection under the IPPC. However, the dividing line between macro-organisms and micro-organisms is not clear, and it does not seem appropriate to draw a line to exclude the latter.
- (129) The kingdoms Bacteria and Archaea are not included in the proposal. The organisms within these kingdoms were at one time covered by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature but now have their own code. They are all micro-organisms. It has been suggested that they should be included in the IPPC’s understanding of “plants”, but there is little immediate prospect that they would require protection either for their economic importance or as components of biodiversity.

Appendix 1. Present kingdoms and their former classifications

New kingdom	Groups included*	Former classification
Archaea	Primitive bacteria	Bacteria
Bacteria	Bacteria	Bacteria
	Cyanobacteria	Algae, and previously plants
Animalia	Animals	Animals
Protozoa	Protozoa	Animals
	Myxomycetes	Fungi, and previously plants
	Euglenozoa	Plants
Chromista	Phaeophyta (brown algae)	Plants
	Diatoms (microalgae)	Plants
	Dinoflagellates (microalgae)	Plants
	Oomycetes	Fungi, and previously plants
Fungi	Fungi and lichens	Fungi, and previously plants
Plantae	Higher plants and ferns	Plants
	Bryophytes	Plants
	Chlorophyta (green algae)	Plants
	Charophyta (stoneworts)	Plants
Plantae (or possibly another kingdom)	Rhodophyta (red algae)	Plants

* There are other small groups of Algae (previously plants), now in Chromista or Plantae, which have been omitted for simplicity.

APPENDIX 11: Action points arising from the SC May 2013 meeting

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
1.	Refine the survey design and assist the Secretariat in setting up a data collection mechanism, and develop survey instructions to accompany the survey request	3.1	Small group (Ms ALIAGA (lead), Mr FERRO, Mr HEDLEY, Mr MOREIRA PALMA and Mr NORDBO)	2013-07-15
2.	Develop a draft paper on the future development of a Framework for standards, and to produce a concept note on the nature of a standard	3.1	Small group (Mr HEDLEY (lead), Ms CHARD, Ms FOREST, Mr SAKAMURA)	2013-07-31
3.	Help the development of guidance materials to develop the capacities of new SC members (help review a draft SC training manual) and help establish a mentoring programme	3.1	Small group: Ms ALIAGA (lead), Ms FOREST and Mr NORDBO	2013-10-04
4.	Establish an editorial team to work virtually with the stewards and IPPC Secretariat: reconsider the issue based on input from the editor	3.1	SC	May 2014
5.	Development of a set of questions for expert drafting groups to provide guidance on biodiversity and environmental considerations and ensure concerns are addressed.	3.1	Ms ALIAGA	2013-10-04
6.	Send comments to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) on the proposed <i>Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)</i> .	3.1	SC members	2013-06-30
7.	Revise the <i>Guidelines on the role of lead and assistant steward(s)</i> , and when revised to resubmit them to the SC	3.1	Mr MOREIRA PALMA (lead), Ms CHARD & Secretariat	2013-10-04
8.	IRSS: send conceptual comments on document SC_2013_May_39 to the SC Chair (jane.chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk) and the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) by.	3.3	SC members	2013-05-31
9.	Send a revised questionnaire on Engaging Experts in Standard Setting to the TC-RPPOs for further discussion, prior to using the questionnaire	4.1	Secretariat	TC-RPPO meeting
10.	Report to the CPM that the brief guidance on the use of <i>should, shall, must</i> and <i>may</i> was developed and has been included into the IPPC Style Guide for standards and meeting documents for use by expert drafting groups	4.1	Chair	CPM-9 (2014)
11.	Send comments on <i>Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols</i> to the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org)	4.1	SC members	2013-05-31
12.	Present the <i>Study on the utility of IPPC diagnostic protocols</i> to the TPDP at its next meeting for further elaboration	4.1	Secretariat	2013-06-24
13.	Send for MC Draft ISPM Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1	5.1	Secretariat	2013-07-01
14.	Send for MC Preliminary Draft ISPM Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), Priority 1	5.2	Secretariat	2013-07-01
15.	Send for MC Draft ISPM Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004), Priority 1	5.3	Secretariat	2013-07-01

	Action	Item	Responsible	Deadline
16.	Send for MC Draft ISPM Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010) as an annex to ISPM 26:2006, Priority 2	5.4	Secretariat	2013-07-01
17.	Produce a concept note on the nature of an ISPM Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010)	5.4	Small group on the Framework for standards (Mr HEDLEY (lead), Ms CHARD, Ms FOREST, Mr SAKAMURA)	2013-07-31
18.	Send for MC Draft ISPM Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)	5.6	Secretariat	2013-07-01
19.	Open an SC forum on the concepts linked to draft <i>Phytosanitary pre-import clearance</i> (2005-003) and to report to the SC.	5.5	Steward, assistant stewards and Secretariat	2013-08-15
20.	Arrange for the participation of experts with expertise in strategic matters to the SC November meeting	7.1	Secretariat	SC November 2013
21.	Submit written comments regarding Draft Specification for Revision of ISPM 6:1997 Guidelines for surveillance to the steward Mr Hedley (john.hedley@mpi.govt.nz) and the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org).	8.1	SC members	2013-05-31
22.	The steward will redraft the specification based on the comments, and resubmit it to the Secretariat.	8.1	Mr HEDLEY	2013-09-01
23.	The specification will be presented to the SC by e-decision.	8.1	Mr HEDLEY and Secretariat	
24.	Submit written comments regarding use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20:2004 Guidelines for a phytosanitary <i>import regulatory system</i> to the steward Mr Wlodarczyk (p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl) and the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org).	8.2	SC members	2013-05-31
25.	The steward will redraft the specification based on the comments, and resubmit it to the Secretariat.	8.2	Mr WLODARCZYK	2013-09-01
26.	Secretariat to issue a call for experts (TPPT, TPG)	9.3	Secretariat	July 2013
27.	Secretariat to consider the issues linked with a database for treatments, including IPPC adopted treatments and others, and report back to the SC.	9.3	Secretariat	SC November 2013
28.	Provide presentations on draft ISPMs approved for member consultation for the IPPC regional workshops	12	Stewards	2013-06-15