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1. Opening of the Meeting

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [1] The IPPC Secretary, Mr Jingyuan XIA, opened the meeting and welcomed all participants to the Standards Committee (SC) meeting. He welcomed the five new SC members: Mr Xiaodong FENG (China), Mr Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ (Costa Rica), Ms Ouroba Alzitani ABOALBORGHOL (Syria), Mr Abdelmoneim Ismail ADRA ABDETAM (Sudan) and Mr Nicholas EID (Lebanon). He thanked the SC members for their valuable contributions during meetings and between sessions, including the outgoing members.
- [2] He noted the progress since the last meeting in a number of areas including:
- *Governance and strategy*, particularly further development of the draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. More than 850 comments were received from Contracting Parties (CPs), Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and international organizations and, following support from the Strategic Planning Group (SPG), a revised draft will be presented to CPM-14 (2019) for endorsement.
 - *Standards and implementation*, particularly on the joint Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation, and on Commodity and Pathway Standards. Meetings of the Task Force for Topics (TFT) and on Commodity and Pathway Standards were held in October 2018. Three technical panel meetings and seven IPPC Regional Workshops have been organized.
 - *Trade facilitation*. A draft action plan for trade facilitation will be presented for adoption at CPM-14 (2019). The IPPC ePhyto hub has been opened for business, and the IPPC ePhyto Generic National Systems (GeNs) is in process for finalization. A project-based proposal on e-commerce was put forward.
 - *Communication and partnership*. It is expected that the UN General Assembly will endorse the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020 in mid-December 2018. Also, the co-operation agreement between the IPPC and World Customs Organization has been signed, followed by the development of a joint work programme (2019-2021).
 - *Secretariat reorganization* has resulted in the creation of three teams. The Secretary stressed that standard setting is a core part of the Secretariat, with a new P2 post and two in-kind contributions of staff members foreseen for 2019.
- [3] For the future, the Secretary called on the SC to undertake strategic thinking for standard setting, particularly related to safe trade facilitation and globalization, taking into account climate change. He suggested brainstorming sessions could be held to determine how standard setting could support the activities in the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030.
- [4] He also stressed the importance of effective cooperation of the SC with the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) and noted that there had been progress within the Secretariat on joint working. Holding back-to-back meetings and the joint call for topics were elements in increasing cooperation.
- [5] Finally, he noted the continued need for high quality work and pointed out the need to increase capacity in standard setting at the national level, particularly for the preparation of high quality proposals for topics.
- [6] The Secretary informed the SC that there was no interpretation into Arabic and Chinese due to resource limitations, but confirmed that the Secretariat would aim to provide interpretation resources for future SC meetings.
- [7] The Chairperson (Mr Ezequiel FERRO, Argentina) also welcomed the participants to the SC meeting.

2. Meeting Arrangements

2.1 Election of the Vice Chairperson

- [8] The SC elected Mr David KAMANGIRA (Malawi) as Vice Chairperson and thanked the former Vice Chairperson for the contributions to the work of the SC.

2.2 Election of the Rapporteur

- [9] The SC elected Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC (France) as Rapporteur.

2.3 Adoption of the Agenda

- [10] The SC deleted the item at 8.1 on “Revised discussion paper on proposed gaps to the framework for standards and Implementation (‘Pest-host status standards for commodities’ and ‘Sampling strategies for specific commodities’)” because the authors of the paper considered that the issues will be addressed by the development of commodity and pathway standards.
- [11] The SC adopted the revised Agenda (Appendix 1).

3. Administrative Matters

- [12] The IPPC Secretariat (hereafter “Secretariat”) introduced the Documents list (Appendix 2) and the Participants list (Appendix 3). The Secretariat noted the absence of Mr Nicholas EID (Lebanon), Mr HERMAWAN (Indonesia) and Mr Abdulqader Khudhair ABBAS (Iraq). Nine observers attended the meeting (see Participants list).
- [13] The Secretariat provided a document on **local information**¹ and invited participants to notify the Secretariat of any information that required updating or was missing.
- [14] The Standard Setting Unit (SSU) lead introduced the **SSU staff**² and thanked the FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) joint division, France and UK for their in-kind contributions during 2018. He thanked the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), Italy, Malta and China for hosting and supporting meetings in 2018.

4. Draft ISPMs for recommendation to Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) for adoption (from second consultation)

4.1 Draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001)

- [15] The Steward introduced the draft ISPM, the Steward’s notes and responses to the compiled comments from the second consultation³. There were 85 comments and 14 proposals for further changes. The SC reviewed the draft and discussed the following issues.
- [16] **“Growing period” (revision).** One CP proposed to change the definition to refer to “a plant within a species” to clarify an issue associated with growing plants in indoor production units with year-round production facilities. The CP noted that a requirement for foliar treatments at set intervals “throughout the growing period” could lead to a need for treatment of the whole facility at set intervals throughout the year regardless of the stage of development of the individual plants in the facility.
- [17] The SC considered that phytosanitary import requirements only relate to the plants for export and that requirements would usually be specific and limited. It was not deemed necessary to add additional wording and therefore the SC agreed not to make a change.

¹ Link to local information for meeting participants: Rome, Italy: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/1034/>

² Link to Standard Setting Unit staff (2018-10-31): <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/2463/>

³ 1994-001, 04 _SC_2018_Nov, 05 _SC_2018_Nov

- [18] One SC member questioned whether the definition applied to fruit production. The Steward pointed out that the word growing is quite broad and takes into account the development of fruit. Sometimes treatments need to be applied at a precise stage of fruit development.
- [19] **“Survey” (revision).** One CP considered that “boundaries” usually refer to “pests” rather than to “pest populations” and proposed to move the term “pests” to after “boundaries”.
- [20] The SC considered that referring to “boundaries of pests” could cause confusion and noted that the Glossary definition of “delimiting survey” uses the expression “the boundaries of an *area* considered to be infested or free from a pest”. Therefore, it is not a boundary of a “pest”. The SC felt that the full explanation in the definition of “delimiting survey” could not be cited in the definition of “survey” and considered that the meaning could be captured well and briefly with “the boundaries of a pest population”.
- [21] To further improve clarity, the SC inserted a comma in the definition after the first mention of “pests”.
- [22] The SC:
- (1) *thanked* the previous and current Stewards and the Technical Panel on the Glossary (TPG) for their efforts in developing this draft standard.
 - (2) *recommended* the draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001) as modified in this meeting for submission to CPM-14 (2019) for adoption (Appendix 4).

4.2 *Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-004), Priority 1

- [23] The Steward introduced the draft ISPM, the Steward’s notes and responses to the compiled comments from the second consultation⁴. There were 607 comments, and many had been incorporated.
- [24] The SC discussed the following issues.
- [25] **General issues: Hierarchy of treatment standards.** In the first consultation, some CPs suggested to move specific phytosanitary treatments (PTs, Annexes to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*)) to the relevant standards on treatment requirements. For example, adopted PTs on fumigation could be moved to become annexes to the draft ISPM on *Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-004) once adopted. The SC considered that the PTs should be maintained together under ISPM 28 because there could be requests in the future for treatments to be moved to relevant commodity standards.
- [26] **Definition of fumigation.** The SC-7 had considered that the current Glossary definition of “fumigation” could cause confusion because it could be understood to include modified atmosphere treatments and therefore recommended the definition be revised. The SC considered that this was not needed, but that it may be appropriate to consider a definition of modified atmosphere treatments in the future in relation with the draft standard on *Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure*.
- [27] **Cool conditions.** There had been concerns during the first consultation about the definition and temperature range of “cool conditions”. In most cases fumigation should not be undertaken below 5 °C, and even temperatures above 5 °C might require additional provisions, e.g. equipment to help to vaporize the fumigant. However, the use of a vaporizer is dependent on the fumigant type rather than on the temperature. The SC therefore agreed with the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) recommendation to avoid using the term “cool conditions” in the draft.
- [28] **Treatment providers and treatment facilities.** “Treatment entities” was replaced throughout the text by treatment providers and/or facilities in order to clarify the different requirements.

⁴ 2014-004, 06 _SC_2018_Nov, 07 _SC_2018_Nov

- [29] **Scope.** The scope was amended to clarify that modified atmospheres when used alone (i.e. not in combination with fumigation treatments) are not covered by the standard.
- [30] **Background: purpose.** The purpose of the standard is to provide generic requirements for treatments for regulated pests. There had been a comment to add a reference to treatments for other regulated articles, but the SC considered that this should not be added because it could be confusing.
- [31] **Safety issues.** Some CPs commented during the 2nd round of consultation on the need for further reference to health and safety issues and thus a new paragraph based on ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*) had been added to the background. The SC noted that the responsibility for health and safety is beyond the scope of the Convention, should not be included in ISPMs, and noted that there is reference to the need for National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) to cooperate with other regulatory authorities involved with the safety of fumigation in Section 8: “Responsibilities”.
- [32] Some SC members, however, considered that it is important for fumigation providers and the NPPO to consider health and safety issues when undertaking fumigation. They felt it might be appropriate to include some guidance in the background section. They noted that in some countries, NPPOs are responsible for health and safety of fumigation. The SC agreed not to add the wording from ISPM 18 to the background and proposed that guidance could be provided in implementation materials developed for this standard.
- [33] **Requirements: Pesticide labeling procedure.** One CP requested the inclusion of an additional section on pesticide labeling procedures for fumigations. The SC considered that this related to national regulatory procedures and was not a phytosanitary requirement. It was also noted that the scope of ISPM 28 states that the standard does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. However, the SC agreed it was not necessary to make reference to the scope of ISPM 28 and kept the text unchanged.
- [34] **Critical parameters for fumigation.** There was a suggestion to create a new section called “Critical parameters for fumigation” from parts of the sections on “Fumigation Application” and “Fumigation Procedures”. One SC member proposed that this could form an introduction to the Requirements section. The SC, however, considered it more logical to address the critical parameters for application separately from procedures such as commodity loading, packaging and sorption and agreed not reorganize the paragraphs.
- [35] **Single fumigation treatments.** Some SC members noted that methyl bromide had been added as an example of a general use fumigant and questioned whether it was appropriate to include it when countries are encouraged to use alternatives to methyl bromide. The SC decided to avoid using methyl bromide as an example in the standard and removed all examples of general fumigants from the sentence.
- [36] **Site selection.** One CP proposed to add text on “site selection” in order to provide practical guidance on the suitability of sites used for fumigation. The SC did not include this because the site location characteristics should be considered only to ensure critical parameters can be reached and maintained. Also, some guidance is already provided in the draft.
- [37] **Gas circulation equipment.** It was noted that it may not be possible to use fans for bulk commodities, for example grain consignments. A sentence on bulk consignments was therefore added.
- [38] **Determination of fumigation temperature.** Several CPs comments had proposed removal of the requirement that fumigation should not proceed if the temperature within the enclosure or commodity falls to within 3-5° C of the fumigant boiling point. Instead, a reference to methyl bromide had been added because the requirement relates mainly to methyl bromide. Some SC members felt that methyl bromide should not be referred to and suggested guidance could be provided in implementation materials. Others noted that the requirement is important for effective fumigation with methyl bromide. The SC considered simplifying the sentence to remove reference to methyl bromide but to include a

requirement for heating if the temperature of the commodity or the enclosure falls below the minimum required for effective fumigation using the specific fumigant. However, in order to prevent any confusion that might arise from the revision, the SC agreed to delete the requirement.

- [39] **Measuring and recording.** This section had been simplified based on comments, and a phrase added on measuring and recording “at least at the start and end of the fumigation”. Some SC members felt that this could be confusing and could conflict with the rest of the paragraph and with other standards e.g. ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging in international trade*), where schedules containing several measurements were provided. The SC deleted reference to “at least at the start and end of the fumigation” for measuring and recording.
- [40] **Completion of the fumigation – addition of extra fumigant.** Some comments had proposed that extra fumigant could be added at the end of fumigation if the minimum CT product had not been achieved. The SC noted that this is not allowed, for example for methyl bromide in ISPM 15 and sulfuryl fluoride in PT 23, but may be permitted for some other fumigants. The SC therefore clarified the text to prevent conflict with adopted standards.
- [41] **Aeration after completion of the treatment.** It was proposed to add guidance on aeration after fumigation, but some SC members felt this was inappropriate because it related to health and safety. The SC noted that the need for aeration related to inspector safety and this could be relevant for NPPOs to consider in their procedures. The SC therefore decided to refer to aeration but did not provide any specific guidance.
- [42] **Authorization or licensing of treatment providers by other government departments or agencies.** One CP suggested to add the possibility of treatment providers being authorized/licensed by other government department or agencies. The SC agreed but noted that the NPPO is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met. The SC adjusted the text to clarify the NPPO’s responsibility for authorizing treatment providers.
- [43] **Prevention of infestation, (re-infestation) and contamination after treatment.** One CP proposed to add “re-infestation” in addition to “infestation”. This was not added to retain consistency with ISPM 42 (*Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures*).
- [44] A number of comments pointed out that the requirements to “prevent” infestation may not be possible for large consignments such as logs and suggested to change the requirement to “minimize” infestation. The SC noted that the Convention refers to preventing the spread of pests. One SC member indicated that some trading partners took the meaning literally, but agreed that the intent was that all reasonable efforts should be made to prevent infestation. The SC retained the text as drafted.
- [45] **Record keeping – regulated pest.** For consistency with ISPM 42, “target pest” was replaced with “target regulated pest” after consultation but this was challenged by some SC members because it was deemed unnecessary. Moreover, treatments work against pests and there could be confusion when pests are regulated in one country and not in another. In addition, this section refers to a record of the fumigation and in some cases, for example on grain, fumigation may have been applied before knowing the specific phytosanitary import requirements. However, many SC members felt that reference to the regulated pest should be kept because phytosanitary measures are directed at regulated pests and the fumigation would be directed at a pest regulated in the importing country. Also, a treatment schedule will be applied against a specific pest based on efficacy data. The SC decided to retain reference to regulated pests for consistency with ISPM 42.
- [46] **Inspection on documentation and records for treatments during transport.** A paragraph had been added for consistency with ISPM 42. Some SC members questioned whether it was needed. However, the new paragraph specifically covered treatments during transport. The SC therefore slightly adjusted the text for clarity and noted that specific guidance could be provided in implementation resources.

- [47] The SC noted that there may be a need for further strategic discussions on the content of ISPMs, because there are now more options for providing guidance in implementation resources. Standards should be focused on requirements.
- [48] It was also noted that it may be beneficial to have the assistance of the technical co-stewards or assistant stewards at these late stage discussions of technical ISPMs.
- [49] **Potential implementation issues.** The following issues were raised as being important for regulators and fumigators to achieve a high standard of fumigation performance and compliance with phytosanitary import requirements:
- capacity-building assistance to regulatory officers in respect to registering, monitoring and auditing fumigation providers
 - providing best practice fumigation training
 - improve the technical expertise of fumigators and regulatory officers.
- [50] The SC:
- (3) *thanked* the previous and current Stewards and the TPPT for their efforts in developing this draft standard.
 - (4) *decided* that specific phytosanitary treatments (PTs) should remain as Annexes to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*).
 - (5) *recommended* the draft ISPM: *Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-004) as modified in this meeting for submission to CPM-14 (2019) for adoption (Appendix 5).
 - (6) *requested* the Secretariat to forward implementation issues identified for this draft standard to the Implementation Facilitation Unit (IFU) of the Secretariat for consideration by the IC.

5. Draft ISPMs for approval for the first consultation

5.1 Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2

- [51] The Steward introduced the draft ISPM and supporting documentation⁵. The expert working group (EWG) met in Malta in March 2018.
- [52] The Steward noted that pest risk management forms the third stage in pest risk analysis (PRA), following pest risk assessment. The conclusions from pest risk assessment are used to decide whether pest risk management is required and the strength of measures to be used. The EWG had identified potential implementation issues for this topic.
- [53] The SC noted that the scope of the draft was limited to pest risk management for quarantine pests (QPs) because having guidance on the management of QPs and regulated non-quarantine pests in the same standard would be difficult. The Steward indicated that two main issues had been whether phytosanitary certification should be included and the status of the standard (a stand-alone standard, an annex or a supplement to ISPM 11).
- [54] The SC considered the draft should include more requirements and guidance, and less background information or duplication with existing ISPMs. In particular, issues raised during the discussion included:
- The standard should consider processes relevant to multilateral and bilateral arrangements, with regards to consultation on pest risk management measures that may be required following commodity PRAs.
 - Processes for the selection of appropriate phytosanitary measures (Section 5), for example criteria for deciding on appropriate measures and guidance on when different risk management options

⁵ 2014-001, Link to Specification No. 63: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/81795/>, link to EWG report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86428/>, 08 _SC_2018_Nov.

might be appropriate. It was noted that inclusion of decision schemes or a matrix approach might be helpful for harmonization.

- Inclusion of the concept of listing in the phytosanitary import requirements the different optional measures that provide appropriate protection.
- Guidance on how to reduce uncertainty, and how to take uncertainty into account to make pest risk management decisions. It was noted that a table on uncertainty is also included in the draft revision of ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*), which went for first consultation in 2018. This should be considered when revising the draft.
- How to determine the effectiveness of measures. It was noted that it may be appropriate to include detailed requirements in an annex.
- Guidance on how to determine the feasibility of pest risk management options in exporting countries.

[55] The SC also recommended that new definitions for concepts should be avoided and Glossary definitions should not be repeated but referred to. Also, the SC recalled that there was a need to avoid duplication with other standards. The SC provided specific comments on different parts of the draft for consideration when the text is redrafted.

[56] The SC also noted that the EWG recommended that ISPM 11 be proposed for revision. The EWG had suggested that it may be worthwhile to revise or reorganize the ISPMs related to PRA (ISPM 2 (*Framework for pest risk analysis*), ISPM 11 and ISPM 21 (*Pest risk analysis for regulated non quarantine pests*)) at the same time.

[57] The SC agreed that there should be no duplication between the content of ISPM 11 and this draft because this would cause confusion.

[58] Regarding the structure of the draft, the SC noted that two options had been proposed by the EWG:

- focusing ISPM 11 on the pest risk assessment stage of the PRA (stage 2) and focusing the new ISPM on the pest risk management stage of the PRA (stage 3).
- integrating the new text into the core text of ISPM 11 (section 3 on stage 3 of the PRA).

[59] Some SC members preferred to incorporate the text into ISPM 11, although acknowledged that this would result in a large standard. Others recommended two separate standards because pest risk assessment and pest risk management are often now undertaken separately in NPPOs and are considered different disciplines.

[60] Several SC members pointed out that it was important to revise ISPM 11 as a whole because many risk analysts feel that there was not enough flexibility and can lead to a lengthy PRA process. The Secretariat reminded the SC that if there is an urgent need to revise an ISPM, the SC may propose it to CPM.

[61] Several SC members felt that it was important to continue with this text rather than calling a new EWG or revising the entire ISPM 11, which would lead to delays.

[62] The SC agreed that a small group of SC members should continue to develop the draft based on the SC discussions and with the aim of providing a revised draft for presentation to the next SC meeting. The development of the draft will also consider the stage 3 of ISPM 11. The group would explore whether the text could be a stand-alone ISPM, a supplement or annex to ISPM 11. The SC noted that possible consequential changes to ISPM 11 may be necessary. The SC also noted that a new EWG might be needed in the future and the structure could be considered further when the new draft is available.

[63] Some SC members noted that the revision of the pest risk assessment part of ISPM 11 would also be needed but this would be a new topic needing a new Specification. A review of all PRA standards has already been identified as a gap in the *Framework for Standards and Implementation*.

[64] The SC:

- (7) *agreed* that a small SC group (Steward/Lead: Mr Bruce HANCOCKS with Mr Sam BISHOP, Mr Stephen BUTCHER, Mr Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ, Ms Esther KIMANI, Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM, Mr Masahiro SAI, Ms Jayani Nimanthika WATHUKARAGE and Ms Marina ZLOTINA) will continue developing the draft ISPM on *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001) considering the stage 3 of ISPM 11 with an intent to present it back to the SC May 2019 meeting.
- (8) *invited* SC members to provide conceptual comments or general remarks on the draft ISPM on *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001) to be sent to the Steward, with copy to the small SC group and the Secretariat (ippc@fao.org), by the end of 2018.

6. Draft specifications for approval

6.1 Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (2015-004), Priority 2

[65] The Steward introduced the draft Specification and supporting documentation⁶. There had been 123 comments on the draft specification during consultation and many proposals had been incorporated.

[66] The SC discussed the following issues:

[67] **Annex or independent ISPM.** The SC decided that the topic should be developed as an annex of ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*).

[68] **Use of the term “wood” or “wood commodities”.** There were comments questioning whether “wood commodities” was a new term or whether it related to the term “wood” as used in ISPM 5 and ISPM 39. The SC decided that the term “wood” should be used as in ISPM 39, including in the title of the specification

[69] **Scope.** The text was adjusted to refer to wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms) and it was clarified that bamboo and rattan are not covered by the standard as stated in ISPM 39.

[70] **Different types of wood.** Some CPs and an RPPO proposed that the guidance should be as specific as possible and cover different wood species and types of wood (e.g. coniferous, tropical or temperate hardwoods). The SC decided to delete references to wood species and types of wood to prevent confusion with the Glossary definition of “wood (as a commodity class)” and also because it was felt that it would be very difficult to address all wood species. This aspect is covered by reference to the scope of ISPM 39.

[71] **Surveillance in infested and pest free areas.** Some CPs questioned why the EWG should “consider the relationship between infested areas and pest free areas and the general aspects (including the practical application) of surveillance within the systems approach”. It was noted that a pest free area is a stand-alone measure and need not be considered as part of systems approach. The SC deleted the reference to pest infested and pest free areas but kept the requirement for the EWG to consider surveillance within systems approaches.

[72] **Number of participants.** The number of EWG participants was increased from “five to seven” to “seven to ten” because of the number of tasks involved and the expertise needed to cover different types of wood commodities, following a CP comment. A requirement for expertise in “assessment of the effectiveness or efficiency of systems approaches” was also added.

[73] **Technical justification of the measures.** One CP was concerned about ensuring the effectiveness of the proposed measures and had proposed a new task to consider technical justification of the measures.

⁶ 2015-004, 09_SC_2018_Nov, 10_SC_2018_Nov.

The SC modified the task on the assessment of effectiveness or efficacy of individual measures as well as the overall systems approach to ensure they are based on scientific evidence.

[74] **Industry responsibilities.** In the task on responsibilities, the SC clarified that industry is an example of “third parties”.

[75] The SC:

(9) *approved* Specification 69: *Use of systems approaches in managing pest risks associated with the movement of wood* (2015-004) (Annex to ISPM 39: *International movement of wood*) as modified in this meeting (Appendix 6).

7. Topics

7.1 Task Force on Topics (TFT)

Briefing from the first meeting

[76] Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada), one of the SC representatives on the TFT, updated the SC on the joint Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation, the first meeting of the TFT and the recommendations for the SC and IC⁷. There were 36 submissions from ten CPs and four RPPOs, including 23 topics for standards.

[77] He outlined the process used by the TFT to evaluate the submissions. The TFT reviewed the topic submissions for their relevance to the draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. The need to balance available resources with the current SC and IC work programmes was also recognized.

[78] SC members were impressed by the high number of submissions for the first joint call and considered they had been evaluated thoroughly. The SC noted that several submissions did not provide enough information or clarity to enable the TFT to make a recommendation. The TFT had considered that some topics not recommended in their evaluation could be worked on as a regional standard and then, if appropriate, resubmitted as a topic for global relevance.

[79] One SC member requested that the deadline for the next call is scheduled after the IPPC Regional Workshops to allow sufficient discussion. The Secretariat noted that the deadline was set by the CPM. The Secretariat also indicated that there was a proposal to have a standing agenda item at Regional Workshops on the Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. Discussion at the 2019 Regional Workshops should therefore allow adequate time for preparation of high quality submissions for 2020.

[80] It was suggested that discussions at regional workshops should increase the understanding of the process and develop capacities of CPs. One SC member suggested the creation of a specific training package on how to identify gaps in standard setting and implementation resources. The SC agreed that it would be helpful for CPs to increase their capacity on this issue and proposed that a side session be held at CPM-14 (2019) on submission of topics.

[81] The SC also noted that the TFT requested a revision of the submission form. One SC member suggested that it would be helpful to have a template for implementation tools equivalent to the specification for a draft standard.

[82] The Secretariat noted that the joint Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation was intended to build a foundation for effective collaboration between the IPPC committees and within the IPPC Secretariat Units. It was suggested there could be one process that includes development of both elements – a standard with requirements and guidance on how to implement the standard. Some SC members agreed the work programme should focus on the most important issues for CPs and a package for a new standard/implementation resources should be developed together.

⁷ Link to the call for topics page: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>, link to the report of the TFT meeting <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86749/>, 11_SC_2018_Nov.

[83] Others, however, felt that this was not possible at the moment and considered that the committees should rather work collaboratively, because standards and implementation resources have different purposes and adoption processes. Standard setting works by consensus and therefore some elements are not included when there is no agreement, whereas there is more flexibility with implementation guidance because they do not contain requirements. Therefore they considered it is not appropriate to have implementation material as annexes to standards.

[84] The SC reviewed the recommendations made by the TFT:

Terms for the Glossary:

[85] **2018-005: “Harmful organism”.** The SC agreed with TFT not to propose this term to be defined in ISPM 5.

[86] **2018-010: Revision of term “Incidence”.** The SC noted that the terms “incidence” and “prevalence” had been discussed in depth previously and proposed deletion of the term “incidence” from the Glossary and to use the dictionary definition of incidence and prevalence in ISPMs. The SC therefore added “incidence” to the work programme and requested that the TPG consider deletion of the term from the Glossary.

Diagnostic protocols (DPs):

[87] **2018-006: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Mononychelus tanajoa* and 2018-025: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Citrus leprosis virus*.** These pests had already been identified as gaps in the Framework for Standards and Implementation. The SC agreed with TFT assessment to include them in the work programme with priority 1.

[88] **2018-030: ISPM 27 Annex DP: Psyllid vectors of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*.** The SC agreed that this should be added to the work programme with a priority 1 and that the Technical panel on diagnostic protocols (TPDP) evaluate whether the scope of the DP should be limited or not (genus or species level).

[89] **2018-031: ISPM 27 Annex DP: Pospiviroid species (except *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (DP 7)).** The SC agreed that this should be added to the work programme with a priority 2 and that the TPDP evaluate the feasibility of developing a DP for all species within the genus.

[90] **2018-032: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli*.** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation that this should be added to the work programme with a priority 2 and that the TPDP should do a technical analysis of the feasibility of developing a DP.

[91] **2018-019: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Meloidogyne mali*.** The TFT proposed that the TPDP should consider producing a DP at the genus level, but the SC considered that it might be best to develop it at species level. The SC agreed that this should be added to the work programme with priority 3 and requested that the TPDP make a recommendation on whether a DP could best be developed at genus or species level.

[92] **2018-015: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Cronartium comandrae*.** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation for a DP with priority 4, and that the TPDP should do a technical analysis of the feasibility of developing a DP.

[93] **2018-016: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Cernuella virgata* (Da Costa, 1778), 2018-018: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Hylotrupes bajulus*, and 2018-020: ISPM 27 Annex DP: Pathogenic fungus of Bull’s-eye rot on apple (*Neofabraea* spp.)** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendations that these should not be included on the work programme.

Submissions for standards or implementation material:

[94] **2018-007: Implementation of official control (ISPM 5; Supplement 1) and pest free areas (ISPM 4).** The SC agreed with the TFT that this topic should be evaluated further by the IC and that additional

information was needed. Any resubmission should clearly highlight the confusion between the two concepts and consider the existing guidance in supplement 1 of ISPM 5.

- [95] **2018-008: Development and implementation of regulations and legislation to manage phytosanitary risks on regulated articles for NPPOs.** The SC agreed with TFT analysis. The SC recommended that the IC consider the need to change the priority from 2 to 1 because one SC member pointed out that there is an urgent need for this implementation guide.
- [96] **2018-009: ISPM 38 International movement of seeds: Annex 1 - Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds.** The SC agreed with TFT's recommendation to include this in the work programme with priority 1.
- [97] **2018-036: Guidance on assessing the risk of introduction of pests with seeds.** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation that the IC consider adding this to the work programme with a priority 1. The SC noted that this would be a good opportunity to collaborate with the IC in development of the implementation guide. The links with the existing topic 2015-010 *Supplement on Guidance on the concept of probability of transfer to a suitable host and establishment as used in a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests to ISPM 11 (Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests)* and ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*) and the topic proposal 2018-009 on *ISPM 38 International movement of seeds: Annex 1 - Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds* should be taken into account.
- [98] **2018-011: Criteria for the determination of host status for fruit flies based on available information (Annex to ISPM 37).** The SC considered that this was important, but not an urgent issue. One SC member noted that this proposal could be of value when developing commodity standards. The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation to include this in the work programme with priority 3.
- [99] **2018-035: Revision of ISPM 26: Establishment of Pest Free Areas for Fruit Flies (Tephritidae).** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation not to include the topic in the work programme.
- [100] **2018-012: ISPM 15 implementation guidelines for non-compliance.** The TFT linked this submission with submission 2018-027. The SC noted, however, that different issues are addressed by the two proposals. Treatments in ISPM 15 are generic rather than specific (so there are no target pests). For treated consignments, non-compliances can be the result of the detection of live non-target pests and may indicate that a treatment (for a specific pest) has failed. The SC therefore suggested that the IC reconsider the two submissions because there are different issues.
- [101] The SC noted that the TFT had proposed that the International Forestry Quarantine Research Organization (IFQRG) be asked to consider the issue of ISPM 15 non-compliance. However, the SC recommended that the IC considers involving the TPFQ's expertise.
- [102] **2018-027: Managing non-compliant treated consignments.** The TFT considered whether there should be a standard or an annex to a standard in addition to implementation guidance. The SC recommended that implementation guidance is produced in the first instance. If the need for harmonization is subsequently identified, further discussion can take place on the process for the development of a standard or an annex.
- [103] This discussion highlighted that there is currently no process for changing topics from implementation guidance to harmonized requirements in standards and vice versa. However, the SC or IC can make a special recommendation to the CPM if an urgent need is identified.
- [104] **2018-028: Developing Phytosanitary Security Procedures.** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation that the IC considers developing it as an implementation guide.
- [105] **2018-013: Guidelines for designing of plant quarantine laboratories.** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation for the IC to consider developing this as implementation material.

- [106] **2018-014: Guidelines for Phytosanitary of International Mail Items.** The submission was for a pathway-specific standard, but no specification was provided. The SC agreed with the TFT that this topic should be considered in the context of the e-commerce work plan and that it was linked with topic 2018-021. The SC considered that this was an important issue and priority 4 might not be appropriate, and recommended that the priority is allocated after the CPM discussion.
- [107] **2018-017: Guidelines for the management of plants and plant products carried by entry passengers.** The submission was for a pathway-specific standard, but no specification was provided. The SC felt it was difficult to assess the purpose and tasks to be considered, and agreed with the TFT proposal to develop awareness material under the IYPH.
- [108] **2018-021: Requirement for phytosanitary certificate on cross-border online-shopping plants, plant products and other regulated articles.** This topic is linked to the discussion on 2018-014. The SC agreed with the TFT recommendation that the IC should consider the topic in the context of the e-commerce project.
- [109] **2018-022: Risk based inspection of imported consignments.** Some SC members considered that this is a national issue, and harmonization through a standard is not appropriate. It was noted that the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) was developing a manual on risk based sampling and it may be appropriate to produce IPPC guidance on risk based inspection once the NAPPO manual has been developed. The SC therefore only supported the production of implementation material on this topic.
- [110] **2018-023: Smart phone application to monitor *Xylella fastidiosa* for all relevant stakeholders and a mapping system to follow up on its global distribution.** The SC noted that tools are available for this and other pests, and NPPOs find them useful. The SC supported the TFT recommendations that the IC consider this topic in the context of the surveillance pilot and how such tools could be made available on the IPP.
- [111] **2018-024: Pest free olive plants (*Olea europaea*) for international trade.** This submission for a commodity standard was incomplete, but relates to an important pest. The SC decided not to recommend the topic, but considered it could be strengthened and resubmitted once the CPM has agreed a way forward for commodity and pathway standards.
- [112] **2018-037: Guidelines for surveillance of *Xylella fastidiosa* and 2018-038: Guidelines for inspection of consignments for *Xylella fastidiosa* at points of entry.** The SC agreed with the TFT recommendations to develop implementation material, and that the IC consider these topics in the context of the surveillance pilot project.
- [113] **2018-026: Safe Import of Food and Other Aid.** The SC considered that this is an important but challenging topic and noted the discussions on diversion from the intended use in relation with the draft grain standard. The SC agreed that the TFT recommendation to develop a CPM Recommendation for adoption during the ministerial-level CPM in 2020 would be a good way to address the issue.
- [114] **2018-029: Guidelines for field inspection.** The submission for a standard did not provide sufficient information and the SC agreed not to recommend the topic for inclusion in the work programme.
- [115] **2018-033: Symposium on implementation of the Convention and ISPMs.** The SC agreed with the TFT that the topic did not fall under the SC's mandate.
- [116] **2018-034: Advocacy materials on ePhyto.** The SC agreed with the TFT that the topic should be considered by the ePhyto Steering Group.
- [117] **2018-039: Amendment to ISPM 39 to address wooden logs with bark.** The SC noted that research is needed to develop treatments for wooden logs with bark before the proposal can be considered. The SC therefore agreed not to recommend adding the topic to the work programme and not to submit the proposal to IFQRG.

[118] **2018-040: IPPC Guide on the development and implementation of programmes for the authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions.** The SC agreed with the TFT that this was a challenging topic and guidance material would be valuable. Some SC members indicated that this proposal could provide an opportunity for the IC and SC to work together on a new topic. Others recalled that the SC had requested that implementation materials be developed only once a standard was at an advanced stage of development. However, it was noted that if this topic proposal is agreed and given high priority, there could be a call for resource materials so that they are in place when the ISPM is finalized.

[119] Some SC members, however, noted that the concept of authorized entities is controversial within their region. They suggested reviewing the comments from consultation on the draft ISPM before developing implementation guidance. One member suggested holding a side session at CPM to explore the issue. The SC recommended that the topic is added to the work programme, but the implementation material should be developed at a later stage.

[120] The SC noted that the TFT will discuss and prepare a paper taking into account the SC and IC discussions and decisions with the recommendations and priorities for CPM-14 (2019) for adoption.

[121] The SC discussed the process of operation of the TFT and considered that the normal standard setting procedures should still apply regarding the SC's responsibility for decisions on addition or amendment of subjects (Glossary terms, DPs and PTs) to the work programme.

[122] The SC:

- (10) *reviewed* the submissions to the Call for Topics 2018 and *discussed* the recommendations provided by the TFT.
- (11) *added* the term “incidence” to the *List of Topics for IPPC Standards* and requested the TPG to consider deletion of the term and use of the dictionary definitions of “incidence” and “prevalence” in ISPMs.
- (12) *added* the following DPs to the *List of Topics for IPPC Standards*:
 - 2018-006: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Mononychelus tanajoa*, priority 1
 - 2018-025: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Citrus leprosis virus*, priority 1
 - 2018-030: ISPM 27 Annex DP: Psyllid vectors of *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*, priority 1
 - 2018-031: ISPM 27 Annex DP: Pospiviroid species (except *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (DP 7)), priority 2
 - 2018-032: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli*, priority 2
 - 2018-019: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Meloidogyne mali*, priority 3
 - 2018-015: ISPM 27 Annex DP: *Cronartium comandrae*, priority 4.
- (13) *recommended* to add to the *List of Topics for IPPC Standards*:
 - 2018-009: ISPM 38 *International movement of seeds: Annex 1 - Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds*, priority 1.
 - 2018-011: *Criteria for the determination of host status for fruit flies based on available information* (Annex to ISPM 37), priority 3.
- (14) *recommended* to the Bureau that a side session be held at CPM-14 (2019) on how to submit topics.

Framework for Standards and Implementation.

[123] The Secretariat introduced the revised *Framework for Standards and Implementation*⁸ that was updated in 2018 by the SC and IC and presented to the SPG. This will be presented to CPM-14 (2019).

⁸ 12_SC_2018_Nov.

[124] The Secretariat noted that it will be further developed by Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada), the SC champion for the Framework, and Mr Yuji KITAHARA (Japan), the IC champion, for the next SC meeting, including revision of the layout.

[125] The SC:

(15) noted the updated *Framework for Standards and Implementation*.

7.2 List of Topics

Review and adjustments to the List of Topics for IPPC Standards.

[126] The Secretariat informed the SC of the changes to the *List of Topics for IPPC Standards* since the May 2018 SC meeting and proposals for further changes⁹.

Diagnostic protocols

[127] Five adopted DPs were removed from the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (*Xylella fastidiosa* (2004-024), *Austropuccinia psidii* (2006-018), *Ips* spp. (2006-020), *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (2013-002) and Revision of DP2: *Plum pox virus* (2016-007)).

[128] The Secretariat received an objection to the draft DP on the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex (2006-026)¹⁰ (See Agenda point 10.1). The SC noted the amendments suggested to address it, including the change in the title from “*Bactrocera dorsalis* complex” to “*Bactrocera dorsalis*”.

Phytosanitary treatments

[129] The TPPT at their 2018 June meeting¹¹ revised 14 draft PTs and recommended eight to the SC for approval for consultation, which will be presented to the SC in the up-coming e-decisions.

[130] The TPPT also reviewed 2 proposed topics for PTs for controlled atmosphere/temperature treatments (2017-037 and 2017-038) and recommended them for inclusion into the TPPT work programme. One SC member noted that the proposed titles did not refer to modified atmospheres, the term which is used in ISPMs, but the Secretariat confirmed that this will be addressed at the evaluation of proposed PTs.

[131] In May 2018, the SC agreed to add a PT on “Phytosanitary irradiation treatment of fresh commodities against *Liriomyza sativa*, *L. trifolii* and *L. huidobrensis* (2018-001)” to the TPPT work programme. However, the NPPO of the country the proposal came from did not wish to support it.

[132] One SC member noted that it was not clear why the NPPO would not support the treatment and felt that there was merit in considering it because the TPPT had made a first assessment of the data and it could have global relevance. Another SC member noted that there may be a specific reason for the lack of support and that the PT may be objected to at a later stage. Another SC member recalled that resources should be spent on supported drafts. The SC noted that only CPs and RPPOs can make submissions, but the SC can add subjects to the work programme. Because of the uncertainty about the reasons for the NPPO not supporting the PT, its potential value as a treatment for leaf miners, and its scientific basis, the SC agreed to maintain it on the work programme for the time being and consider the issue further at the May 2019 SC meeting.

[133] The TPPT proposed and the SC agreed that two treatments were removed from the work programme:

- “Heat treatment of wood chips (2017-024)” because supporting information with IFQRG is not available.
- “Generic irradiation treatment for Curculionidae (Coleoptera) (2017-016)” because there is insufficient research to support this generic treatment and there are already schedules for many important species.

⁹ 13_SC_2018_Nov.

¹⁰ <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/notification-period-dps/objection-to-adoption-of-dps/>

¹¹ June 2018 TPPT Report – not yet available and will be posted at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86619/>

[134] The objection to the adoption of the PT “Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (2007-114)” was reviewed by the TPPT and it was not considered possible to determine in the case reported by the NPPO if the treatment met the schedule. The SC therefore agreed to change the status of the PT to “pending” until further information is provided.

[135] The submitter provided further information for the PT on “Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tau* (2017-025)”, explaining the importance of this agricultural pest in Asia and as a QP for many importing countries. In view of the economic importance of the pest, the SC agreed to change the priority of the PT from 3 to 2.

Adjustment / assignment of stewards

[136] The SC assigned Mr Bruce HANCOCKS steward for *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001) on the *List of Topics for IPPC Standards*¹².

[137] The SC:

- (16) *noted* the revised *List of Topics for IPPC Standards*;
- (17) *agreed* to assign Mr Bruce HANCOCKS as steward for *Guidance on pest risk management* (2014-001);
- (18) *included* into the TPPT work programme the following treatments so that the TPPT can better assess the information from the submitter:
 - CATTS (Controlled Atmosphere/Temperature Treatment System) treatments against codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) and western cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis indifferens*) in cherry (2017-037) with priority 3 and strategic objectives A and C.
 - CATTS (Controlled Atmosphere/Temperature Treatment System) treatments against codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) and oriental fruit moth (*Grapholita molesta*) in apple (2017-038) with priority 3 and strategic objectives A and C.
- (19) *removed* from the TPPT work programme the following draft phytosanitary treatments:
 - Heat treatment of wood chips (2017-024)
 - Generic irradiation treatment for Curculionidae (Coleoptera) (2017-016).
- (20) *changed* the priority of the draft PT: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tau* (2017-025) from 3 to 2 due to the demonstrated economic importance of the treatment;
- (21) *assigned* pending status to the draft PT on Heat treatment of wood using dielectric heating (2007-114) until further information is provided.
- (22) *noted* the change in the title of the draft DP (2006-026) from “*Bactrocera dorsalis* complex” to “*Bactrocera dorsalis*”.

8. Standards Committee

8.1 Follow-up on actions from the SC May 2018

[138] There were no comments on the report¹³.

Standard Setting Procedure Updates

[139] **Impact on the Standard Setting procedure due to new procedure for call for topics.** Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE, one of the SC representatives on the TFT, summarized a paper on the potential impacts on Standard Setting Procedure (SSP) as a result of the joint Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation¹⁴.

¹² Link to List of Topics for IPPC Standards: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/list>.

¹³ Link to SC May 2018 report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85924/>

¹⁴ 14_SC_2018_Nov.

[140] The process of assessing submissions jointly was beneficial because different ways of approaching a topic were discussed and in some cases joint SC and IC work was proposed in order to coordinate the development of materials. For DPs, although technical evaluation should be done by the TPDP, it was valuable for the TFT to evaluate the global relevance of the submissions.

[141] The TFT had identified the possibility of creating a joint list of topics for the IPPC and development of an integrated IPPC work programme. However, there is currently a difference in the amount of detail in the two lists and a joint list/programme may only be possible in the future. The SC and IC would need to discuss whether and/or how the lists could be aligned and/or integrated.

[142] The SC considered it was premature to consider the potential impacts on the SSP because the TFT may propose changes to their Terms of Reference (ToR) and the process of the Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. The SC therefore decided to postpone revision of the SSP to a later stage.

[143] The SC:

(23) *postponed* the presentation of a revision of the Standard Setting Procedure to a later date.

Consider the suggested revision of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Standards Committee

[144] The SC reviewed the ToR and Rules of Procedure (RoP) of the SC as suggested at CPM-13¹⁵. The ToR and RoP of the SC had been adjusted for consistency with the ToR and RoP of the IC to allow an IC member to participate in SC meetings. A CP had considered that there was duplication and requested a review.

[145] Many SC members supported maintaining the reference in both the ToR and RoP. One SC member proposed moving the reference to IC participation in the RoP from Rule 7 (Observers) to Rule 1 (Membership). However, other SC members indicated that this was not appropriate because the IC representative does not need to follow the membership rules and it is up to the IC to determine who participates in the SC meeting.

[146] One SC member felt that having the IC representative as an observer does not convey the intention of the SC and IC working together, and it was pointed out that this applies to the RPPO representative also.

[147] The SC agreed that it is appropriate to include the reference to IC participation in both documents because they have separate purposes and agreed that it would be appropriate to consider the wording in the IC RoP and ToR regarding participation of “representatives” in meetings.

[148] The SC:

(24) *agreed* that a small SC group (Lead: Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE, Mr Sam BISHOP, Mr David KAMANGIRA, Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM and Mr Masahiro SAI) should send comments to the lead by the end of February 2019 for presentation of the issue at May 2019 SC meeting.

8.2 SC-7 May 2018

[149] There were no comments on the report¹⁶.

Selection or reconfirmation of SC-7 members

[150] The SC agreed that Mr Sam BISHOP (United Kingdom) and Mr Abdulqader Khudhair ABBAS (Iraq) would be the SC-7 members for the SC-7 for Europe and Near East respectively.

¹⁵ 15_SC_2018_Nov.

¹⁶ Link to SC-7 report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86148/>

[151] The SC also agreed that Mr Jesulindo Nery DE SOUZA JUNIOR (Brazil) would be the temporary replacement SC-7 member for Latin America and Caribbean for the May 2019 SC-7 meeting.

[152] The SC:

(25) agreed to the membership of the SC-7 as presented in the Participants list (Appendix 3).

8.3 SC representatives (and alternates)

[153] The SC nominated the members to represent the SC on the following committees:

[154] **Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC).** Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA was nominated as the SC representative and Mr David OPATOWSKI as SC alternate representative on the IC for 2019.

[155] **Task Force on Topics (TFT).** Mr Ezequiel FERRO, Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM and Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA were confirmed as SC representatives on the TFT and Ms Jayani Nimanthika WATHUKARAGE and Mr Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ were nominated as the SC alternate representatives on the TFT for 2019.

[156] **Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF).** Ms Marina ZLOTINA was nominated as the SC representative and Mr Jesulindo Nery DE SOUZA JUNIOR as alternate SC representative on the SCTF.

[157] **IYPH Steering Committee.** Mr David KAMANGIRA was nominated as the SC representative and Mr Jesulindo Nery DE SOUZA JUNIOR as alternate SC representative on the IYPH Steering Committee.

8.4 Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2018 to October 2018)

[158] The Secretariat presented a summary of polls and forums discussed on the SC e-decision site¹⁷.

[159] **Inspection.** The SC at its May 2018 meeting and on the e-forum discussed a revision of “inspection” (2017-005), which included the use of examination tools to assist visual inspection. However, the revised definition did not take into account the whole inspection procedures of examination of documents and verification of identity and integrity. The SC therefore considered that this should be discussed further by the TPG.

[160] The SC:

(26) *agreed* that the “Summary of Standard Committee e-decisions” reflects the outcome of the e-decisions (Appendix 7).

(27) *requested* the TPG to take into account the comments from the SC forum (2018_eSC_Nov_01) when revising the term “inspection” (2017-005).

9. Procedural Issues

9.1 Procedure Manual for Standard Setting Update

[161] The Secretariat introduced the IPPC Procedural Manual for Standard Setting 2018-19¹⁸ and a proposal for guidance on treatment research studies that had previously been appendices to the draft ISPMs on requirements for the use of treatments as phytosanitary measures.

[162] As the research protocols are not procedures relevant to standard setting, the SC agreed that the Secretariat should combine them into one document “*TPPT treatment research guidelines*” and post them on the Standard Setting page on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)¹⁹.

¹⁷ 16_SC_2018_Nov

¹⁸ Link to the IPPC Procedural Manual for Standard Setting 2018-2019: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85024/>, 17_SC_2018_Nov.

¹⁹ [Standard Setting landing page on the IPP](#)

[163] The SC:

- (28) *agreed* that the Secretariat should combine the research guidance material for the different treatment types and make them publicly available on the IPP.

9.2 Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs

[164] The Secretariat introduced a paper proposing a change to the frequency of presentation of ink amendments to CPM for noting²⁰.

[165] In order to make efficient use of Secretariat resources and to avoid frequent updating of adopted ISPMs, the frequency of presentation of ink amendments to the CPM will be reduced. This will not affect the discussions of the TPG and the SC on the general recommendations on consistency across ISPMs, which should still occur annually. The SC noted the change. It was pointed out that this should be reflected in the Secretariat work plan.

[166] The SC:

- (29) *noted* that after CPM-14 (2019) the Secretariat will present ink amendments to CPM for noting at a biennial basis, or when necessary or when resources are available.

10. Technical Panels – Urgent issues

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

[167] The Secretariat recalled that, as all fruit fly standards have been adopted and reorganized, the TPFF has completed all pending work²¹. The SC had agreed to propose to CPM-14 (2019) that the panel be disestablished, unless new topics related to fruit flies were added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* by the CPM.

[168] There was only one topic recommended to be added with a priority 3 to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*: 2018-011: Criteria for the determination of host status for fruit flies based on available information (Annex to ISPM 37 (*Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)) (see agenda item 7.1). The SC therefore decided to recommend to the CPM to disestablish the TPFF and call an EWG for the drafting of new fruit fly standards if needed. The SC thanked the panel for their extensive work.

[169] The SC:

- (30) *recommended* to the CPM to disestablish the TPFF in light of the topics submitted during the 2018 call for topics.
- (31) *thanked* the members of the TPFF for their contributions.

Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols - Objection on Bactrocera dorsalis complex.

[170] The TPDP steward introduced the document and informed the SC that during the July 2018 DP notification period, a CP submitted an objection to the adoption of the draft DP²². The DP drafting group provided responses to the objection and revised the draft DP for *Bactrocera dorsalis* (2006-026)²³. The TPDP also added an additional figure in response to a comment from New Zealand. The SC approved the revised draft DP for adoption.

[171] The SC:

- (32) *noted* the objection received to the adoption of the draft DP for *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex (2006-026) during the 01 July – 15 August 2018 DP notification period.

²⁰ 18_SC_2018_Nov.

²¹ 26_SC_2018_Nov.

²² 2018-08_Objection for Draft DP for *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex (2006-026) available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86238/>

²³ 2006-026, 19_SC_2018_Nov

- (33) *approved* the TPDP responses to the objection received to the adoption of the draft DP for *Bactrocera dorsalis* (2006-026).
- (34) *approved* the revised draft DP for *Bactrocera dorsalis* (2006-026) for adoption.

Invited Experts.

[172] The TPPT requested that Mr Guy HALLMAN be invited to the 2019 TPPT meetings because he had extensive expertise relevant to the work of the panel. The SC also agreed that Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada) should attend the TPG 2018 December meeting as an invited expert because his term on the TPG will start in 2019 and to ensure an overlap with the outgoing TPG member for the English language.

[173] The SC:

- (35) *agreed* that Mr Guy HALLMAN be invited as an expert to the 2019 TPPT meetings.
- (36) *agreed* that Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada) should be invited as an expert to the 2018 TPG meeting.

11. IC Interactions

11.1 Update from IC meeting

[174] Mr Chris DALE (Australia), the IC representative on the SC, provided an update on the May 2018 IC meeting²⁴ and noted that the participation from representatives of the SC and RPPOs was highly valuable.

[175] The focus of the May 2018 IC meeting was to establish the governance and organizational arrangements. This involved the drafting of ToR and RoP and setting up 4 official subgroups and 13 implementation topic teams based on the work plan and responsibilities of the IC, aiming to increase transparency and accountability. The subgroups had worked actively since May, preparing papers and reports and holding regular virtual meetings with members of the IFU team of the Secretariat. The November 2018 IC meeting will focus on operational aspects and projects, and will include a one day session with donors which will provide an opportunity to exchange information on IPPC-related projects.

11.2 Surveillance project review

[176] Mr Chris DALE (Australia) provided an update on the review. A five year *Strategic work plan for the implementation programme on surveillance* was adopted by CPM-10 (2015) for delivery of the *Implementation Programme on Surveillance*. CPM-13 (2018) requested that the IC and SC review the completed actions from the work plan and the implementation pilot on three priority pests and report back to CPM-14 (2019).

[177] Mr Chris DALE (Australia) and Mr Sam BISHOP (United Kingdom), SC representative on the IC, evaluated the programme and developed a review paper²⁵. The evaluation involved a comprehensive desktop review of all project planning and work plan documents, and relevant programmes and projects. Interviews were also conducted with representatives of RPPOs and NPPOs and the Secretariat.

[178] The review identified that a lack of resources (financial and personnel) and a lack of clear and structured project planning, coordination, reporting and management accountability had affected the success and effectiveness of the programme.

[179] The review team supported the continuation of the project for 2019-2020 because there was still a recognized global need and capacity for the IPPC to support and promote surveillance implementation activities and there was also support from CPs to contribute to the activities. The review team made recommendations on the scope, programme design, delivery and management evaluation. Activities

²⁴ Link to the IC May 2018 report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85934/>

²⁵ 20_SC_2018_Nov.

should be more focused and take into account the limited financial and technical resources available in the IFU of the Secretariat.

[180] The SC congratulated the team on the thorough review. It was noted that there were active surveillance initiatives in some regions and that the IPPC Surveillance Manual was widely used. The Secretariat noted that the extent of future involvement with the programme will depend on the priorities given by the IC to activities in their work programme and also on priority being given to funded projects. The SC invited the IC to present the outcome of the evaluation to CPM-14 (2019).

[181] The Secretariat and SC stressed that it was important that when CPM asks for activities to be undertaken, they should be properly resourced.

[182] The SC:

(37) *reviewed and agreed* with the evaluation.

(38) *recommended* that the CPM consider the findings and discuss and determine next steps.

11.3 Paper on possible areas for collaboration between the SC and IC for consideration

[183] Mr Chris DALE (Australia) introduced a paper on possible areas for collaboration between the SC and IC²⁶. The IC had discussed the proposals from the May 2018 SC meeting and developed them further.

[184] It was noted that many activities are undertaken at regional level including discussions on SC and IC activities at IPPC Regional Workshops. These issues raised are fed back to IC meetings and it was noted that the IC wished to be informed if the need for additional implementation material is identified in other regional discussions.

[185] The SC considered that the interactions between the SC and IC are progressing well and will evolve as the IC procedures and activities develop.

[186] One SC member proposed having more formal involvement in each other's activities, for example having designated SC members for IC projects, and an IC member to attend the EWG for a draft ISPM to help identify implementation issues. However, another SC member pointed out that draft ISPMs often change considerably after consultation and IC participation at this stage might be too early.

[187] One SC member was concerned about the number of projects being undertaken by the IC and the number of additional topics proposed in the recent call. It will be important to prioritize activities and manage expectations. Delivery of implementation material will require involvement of more than just the Secretariat and activities should only be taken on where there is sufficient support. It is important that the IC takes up the development of implementation material related to recently developed ISPMs.

[188] The Secretariat noted that the review of the surveillance programme (Agenda 11.2) also recommended that the IC and SC consider establishing a 'Surveillance Working Group', within the existing IC governance structures, to take the lead on the development of a short-term Surveillance Implementation Programme for the 2019-2020 period. This may be another area of collaboration.

[189] The Secretariat indicated that it was likely that the IC will request SC members to be involved in their subgroups and to take on tasks relating to the development of implementation material in the future. SC members were therefore urged to consider whether they could be involved in the groups.

[190] The SC:

(39) *noted* the discussions held and proposals made and *provided* feedback.

²⁶ 21_SC_2018_Nov

11.4 PCEs strategy developed by IC

[191] The Secretariat explained the draft Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) strategy developed by the IC²⁷. The objective of this strategy is the efficient conduct of PCEs leading to a better implementation of the IPPC, its ISPMs and recommendations of the CPM.

[192] The IC and Secretariat had identified weaknesses hindering the efficient implementation of the PCE tools. The draft strategy aims to identify goals, outcomes and outputs and means of verification of the achievement of the strategy through an action plan for 2020-2030. The IC will discuss the draft strategy further at the November 2018 IC meeting and the Secretariat sought input on the draft.

[193] The SC:

- (40) *agreed* that SC members provide any comments on the draft PCE strategy for 2020-2030 to the Secretariat (IFU) to be considered by the IC.

11.5 Draft Strategy and Process for the Development of Guides and Training Materials

[194] The Secretariat outlined the draft Strategy and Process for the Development of Guides and Training Materials²⁸ which will be presented to the IC in November 2018 for their approval.

[195] The Secretariat noted that there is increasing demand for implementation material and the aim of the policy is to develop a strategic approach and transparent and efficient processes for the development of guides and training materials. The draft Strategy and Process for the Development of Guides and Training Materials will also address financial considerations because it will not be possible to produce guidance if funding or in-kind resources are not available.

[196] Six stages of development are envisaged and two types of work plan (development of the material, and facilitation of implementation of the guidance). The draft strategy envisages involvement of at least one member of the EWG of the relevant ISPM in the development of the implementation material.

[197] The SC welcomed the paper and appreciated the opportunity to comment. The following issues were raised:

- How to prioritize the development of the materials because there are already many topics on the IC work programme.
- How to deal with topics not submitted to the call for topics, such as emerging pests and implementation issues arising from consultations on draft ISPMs.
- One SC member suggested that there may need to be a mechanism for some consultation in order to get global acceptance, but another SC member felt consultation on a draft manual was not be appropriate because there may be too many detailed comments. Moreover, implementation material should contain examples of good practices on how CPs implement the Convention or ISPMs instead of mandatory procedures.
- Peer review would be useful, but the process should not be too cumbersome.
- It is important to have as wide involvement as possible to get broad uptake and stakeholder engagement.
- There should be as much flexibility as possible in the process and it should be shorter than for standards to avoid unnecessary complexity because guides do not include requirements. It was noted that the proposed process could take 1-2 years from the call for topics and collection of resources to delivery.

²⁷ 28_SC_2018_Nov

²⁸ 29_SC_2018_Nov

[198] The SC:

- (41) *agreed* that SC members by the end of the week provide any comments on the draft Strategy and Process for the Development of IPPC Guides and Training materials to the Secretariat (IFU) to be considered by the IC.

12 Updates

12.1 Items arising from governance bodies

CPM Bureau: June and October 2018 meetings

[199] Mr Fuxiang WANG updated the SC on issues arising from the Bureau meetings²⁹, which included: minimum staffing requirements for the Secretariat and reallocation of staffing resources; draft Secretariat work plans and budgets for 2019 and 2020; strategies for increased funding for the Secretariat (including the proposed five year investment plan); the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030; planning for the IPPC annual theme activities for 2019 *Year of Plant Health and Capacity Development*; and IPPC Criteria for Emergency Issues.

[200] The Bureau also started planning for CPM-14 (2019) including the keynote speeches, side sessions (including a Q&A session on commodity and pathway standards) and associated meetings e.g. on the concept of emerging pests.

Update on CPM recommendation consultation on NGS

[201] The Secretariat noted that 158 comments were received from the consultation on the draft CPM Recommendation on “*Next Generation Sequencing technologies as a diagnostic tool for phytosanitary purposes*”³⁰, which are available on the IPP. The Bureau will revise the text for presentation to CPM-14 (2019).

SPG: October 2018 meeting

[202] The Chairperson updated the SC on the main items discussed at the October 2018 meeting of the SPG³¹. He highlighted that the SPG had addressed: the draft IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030; commodity and pathway standards; progress of IYPH proclamation; trade facilitation action plan; ePhyto five year plan; and sustainable funding.

[203] The SC noted that there was a consultation on the draft IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030³². A revised draft was presented to the SPG, which reaffirmed its commitment to develop commodity and pathway standards. The draft will be finalized and presented to CPM-14 (2019).

Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards

[204] The Chairperson updated on the meeting of the Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards³³. The outcomes were discussed by the SPG and included:

- Regulation of pests to remain firmly based on PRA, and existing international obligations and sovereign rights of CPs will remain unaffected. Obligations will not be imposed on importing countries.
- The standards should provide options for measures that CPs may use against regulated pests. The scope may be narrow or broad, but initial standards are likely to be narrowly focused.

²⁹ Link to Bureau reports: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/bureau/>

³⁰ Link to consultations on CPM Recommendations: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/current-consultations-for-cpm-recommendations/>

³¹ Link to October 2018 SPG: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/strategic-planning-group/spg-2018/>

³² Link to consultation on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/ippc-strategic-framework/>

³³ 22_SC_2018_Nov

- The development and maintenance of commodity/pathway standards must be supported by IPPC governance processes and will require resources.
- A new governance processes will be required to support the development of these standards, including:
 - A new Technical Panel for Phytosanitary Measures (TPPM) will support the development of commodity and pathway standards.
 - The current TPPT would become a subcommittee of the TPPM.
 - A permanent steward (part-time function) would be required to coordinate and support activities.
- A concept (over-arching) standard which would include annexes as is currently done for ISPMs 27 and 28 with DPs and PTs.
- Commodity and pathway standards would present lists of pests but their inclusion in the standard would not provide technical justification for their regulation and does not replace the role of PRAs.

[205] The SPG supported the recommendations and proposed that key decisions (a draft concept standard, an initial list of proposed topics for commodity standards, recommended governance arrangements and a proposal to allocate resources to establish the new approach) be presented to CPM-15 (2020). The SPG also recommended that the Bureau continue to advance the work as a priority and develop related information for CPM-14 (2019).

[206] Many SC members welcomed the proposals from the Focus Group and considered that they represented a great step forward. The SC noted that previous efforts to make progress with commodity and pathway standards had stalled because consensus could not be reached. It was important to try this new approach to develop these standards and make progress with the issue.

[207] Many SC members considered that the proposed commodity and pathway standards would be beneficial because they would provide options for measures that could be used to manage the pest risks of commodities. One SC member noted that the standards could help countries to develop their phytosanitary import requirements and could facilitate trade. One SC member noted that standards might provide a minimum level of protection. Countries would still need to do a PRA to regulate pests and technical justification for the strength of measures.

[208] Some SC members considered valuable the sharing of information on pests associated with commodities and pathways and the measures used by countries. One SC member pointed out that the process of development of the standards could result in the identification of gaps in knowledge on pests associated with pathways, which could be addressed by countries through research.

[209] One SC member who participated in the Focus Group noted that it was important for the SC to consider new ways of working and that this was an opportunity, if necessary, to adjust the processes. Initially it was proposed to start with regional standards, such as the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Organization's commodity standard for mangoes, and to determine if existing measures are globally applicable.

[210] One SC member asked about the proposed governance structure and whether the TPPM would draft the commodity or pathway standards instead of EWGs. The Chairperson indicated that the panel could oversee the production of the standards, in the same way as the TPDP, rather than drafting them. It was acknowledged that it would not be possible for a panel to have sufficient expertise to consider all commodities/pathways and it was suggested that there could be a core group with additional experts invited when needed.

[211] Some SC members queried whether it was appropriate for the TPPT to be a subcommittee of the TPPM because the process is different. PTs are developed after receiving data from CPs and evaluated in accordance with ISPM 28. It was noted that the TPPT would also need to work on draft PTs other than those being developed by the TPPM. It was answered that if treatments are an option for managing risks

for commodities, then the TPPT should evaluate them. However, it was also noted that the commodity and pathway standards would in part rely on measures used in existing trade, or treatments based on historical information, which may not include efficacy data. The SC recalled that the TPPT works with efficacy data required under ISPM 28. Some SC members therefore noted that the proposed TPPM may find a way of interpreting historical data.

[212] One SC member noted that there are not sufficient treatments available, particularly generic treatments, for commodity standards and considered that systems approaches might need to be included as options. Agreement on the systems approaches and other measures used by CPs for a commodity may be difficult.

[213] The SC noted that there are still issues to be addressed, but considered that it was important to test the new approach and see what the outcomes are.

[214] The Secretariat indicated that the Bureau has agreed to have a side session at CPM-14 (2019) on the issue and this will be a good opportunity to share experiences and clarify the main points. The Chairperson noted that this is the beginning of the process and it will be developed further.

[215] The SC:

- (42) *considered and discussed* the main outcomes of the Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards.

IYPH update

[216] Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile), an SC member of the IPPC IYPH Steering Committee, updated the SC on progress³⁴.

[217] In November 2018, the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) approved a draft resolution for the IYPH. This is expected to be tabled at the UNGA plenary on 20 December 2018 for adoption. The IYPH will then be proclaimed and FAO will set up an international IYPH 2020 steering committee.

[218] CPM-13 (2018) agreed to a skeleton list of IYPH global programme events and their associated estimated costs, including a ministerial-level CPM, an international conference in Finland and a closing event in Rome. The SC noted that FAO will not proclaim the IYPH unless full funding for the programme is confirmed, and currently there is a shortfall in funding for the events and Secretariat support.

[219] The Secretariat indicated that, in order to maximize the impact of the IYPH, CPs are encouraged to incorporate the topic of plant health into all relevant events and meetings in their country. CPs and RPPOs were encouraged to share their national and regional plans with the Secretariat.

[220] The SC:

- (43) *noted* the update on the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020.

[221] SC members were encouraged to:

- (44) *engage* within their countries and regions to advocate for the IYPH 2020 using the information package developed by the IPPC Secretariat, and the branding and the IYPH communications guidelines as they become available.
- (45) *consider* how their countries and regions could participate in the global IYPH activities and events, including:
 - supporting efforts such as: the setting-up of a national IYPH steering committee and participating in regional activities.

³⁴ 23_SC_2018_Nov

- encouraging the Secretariat to carry out the analysis of resources for the support of the IYPH global skeleton of events as proposed during CPM-13 (2018).

TC-RPPOs update

[222] The Secretariat updated the SC on the TC-RPPOs 2018 meeting which took place in Lima, Peru. Issues discussed by the TC-RPPOs included:

- Draft ToR and RoP, for presentation to CPM-14 (2019).
- Emerging Pests, with draft criteria for determining emerging pests. A presentation on emergency action was given by OIRSA and will be made available on the IPP.
- EPhyto.
- Regional updates.
- A statement on Authorization of entities by EPPO.
- Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) and role of RPPOs.
- IYPH, regional promotion, mobilization of resources for regional activities and coordination to avoid clashes in programmes.
- A clear workplan, including selection of RPPO representatives for all IPPC committees.
- Commodity standards, specifically sovereignty rights i.e. whether countries would need to regulate the listed pests and whether countries would still have the obligation to undertake PRAs to regulate pests.
- Unofficial reporting for consideration in the revision of ISPM 8.

12.2 Briefings from IPPC Secretariat

Standard setting unit (SSU)

[223] The SSU lead updated the SC on the tentative 2019 SSU work plan³⁵. Planned activities include: processing of draft ISPMs, DPs and a CPM Recommendation for CPM-14 (2019) for adoption and noting; support for consultations and DP notification periods; and organization of meetings of EWGs, TPs and the SC.

[224] The SC noted the proposed work programme and noted that the IPPC Calendar of planned meetings is available on the IPP.

Update on the IPPC Regional Workshops

[225] The Secretariat gave a summary of the 2018 programme of IPPC Regional Workshops³⁶. Workshops were held in seven regions with 222 participants from 141 countries. At least one SC member was present at each workshop.

[226] The Secretariat informed the SC that there are now standardized procedures and a regional organization committee for each workshop. The workshops are an opportunity to increase liaison with FAO regional offices.

[227] In 2018, the agenda was balanced to include time for discussion of draft ISPMs and presentations from the IPPC Secretariat on projects and activities, and issues of regional concern. One SC member expressed appreciation for the additional time for discussion of draft ISPMs. It was noted that funding issues had led to shorter time than normal for one workshop.

[228] Another SC member pointed out that further training on OCS may be necessary. The Secretariat explained that there are already training tools, including webinars, to which anyone can apply.

³⁵ 24_SC_2018_Nov

³⁶ 25_SC_2018_Nov

[229] It is anticipated the 2019 workshops will include discussions on draft ISPMs, preparation for the next call for topics, emerging pests (depending on progress) and IYPH. One SC member suggested that, in the light of the SC's discussions, pest risk management might be a valuable topic for discussion to gather information from countries. The Secretariat noted that this is a cross-cutting issue because it is also a topic on the IC work programme for development of an implementation guide.

[230] SC members agreed that they would aim to have at least one SC member participating in 2019 workshops.

[231] The SC:

(46) *noted* the report.

(47) *proposed* topics for the 2019 IPPC Regional Workshops.

13. SC recommendations for CPM-14 (2019) decisions and discussions

[232] The SC noted that the following will be recommended for CPM-14 (2019):

- Draft ISPMs for adoption: Draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001), Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004)).
- Draft DPs for noting: *Xylella fastidiosa* (2004-024), *Austropuccinia psidii* (2006-018), *Ips* spp. (2006-020), *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (2013-002) and Revision of DP2: *Plum pox virus* (2016-007).
- Approved ink amendments from the May 2018 SC meeting
- *List of Topics for IPPC Standards*
- Disestablishment of the TPFF.

14. Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings

[233] No agenda items were deferred.

15. Review of the standard setting calendar

[234] The Secretariat explained that the standard setting calendar is presented on the IPP³⁷. The SC was informed of planned standard setting activities during 2019.

[235] The following SC e-forums and e-decisions are tentatively planned between SC November 2018 and SC May 2019:

- 4 draft PTs on irradiation for approval for consultation
- Selection of experts: TPPT
- Selection of experts: EWG on Audits
- 4 draft PTs on cold treatments for approval for consultation.

16. Any other business

17. Date and venue of the next SC Meeting

[236] The next SC meeting is scheduled from 6-10 May 2019 in Rome, Italy.

[237] The next SC-7 meeting is scheduled from 13-17 May 2019 in Rome, Italy.

18. Evaluation of the meeting process

[238] The SC noted that during the meeting invitation of technical stewards or assistant stewards to facilitate discussions of technical standards would be beneficial for future SC meetings.

³⁷ Link to IPPC calendar: <https://www.ippc.int/en/year/calendar/>

[239] The Secretariat invited all SC members and observers to complete the evaluation of the meeting via this link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2Y88PBF> by Friday, 14 December 2018.

19. Review and Adoption of the Report

[240] The SC adopted the report.

20. Close of the meeting

[241] The IC representative thanked the SC for the cooperation and progress that had been made in SC/IC interactions.

[242] The SSU lead thanked the SC members and other participants for their active and effective work, including outside of the meetings. He thanked the SSU team for their dedication and noted that SSU is always ready to support the work of the SC.

[243] The SC thanked the Secretariat and Rapporteur for their support and the Chairperson for guiding the work of the SC so successfully.

[244] The Chairperson thanked everyone for their active participation, particularly for the high level of debate during the meeting. He wished all those that were leaving the SC every success for the future. He thanked the Secretariat for the enormous amount of excellent work they did to support the SC both before and during the meeting, which resulted in the smooth-running of meeting. He thanked the Rapporteur for her precision and attention to detail, and all others who had been involved the success of the meeting.

[245] The Chairperson closed the meeting.

APPENDIX 1: Agenda

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1.	Opening of the Meeting		
1.1	Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat	---	XIA NERSISYAN
2.	Meeting Arrangements		
2.1	Election of the Vice Chairperson	---	Chairperson
2.2	Election of the Rapporteur	---	Chairperson
2.3	Adoption of the Agenda	01_SC_2018_Nov	Chairperson
3.	Administrative Matters		
3.1	Documents List	02_SC_2018_Nov	CASSIN
3.2	Participants List	03_SC_2018_Nov	CASSIN
3.3	Local Information	Link to local information	CASSIN
3.4	Standard Setting Unit staff	Link to standard setting staff	NERSISYAN
4. 4	Draft ISPMs for recommendation to Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) for adoption (from second consultation)		
4.1	Draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>) (1994-001) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's notes ❖ SC-7 2018 meeting report 	1994-001 04_SC_2018_Nov 05_SC_2018_Nov Link SC-7 2018 meeting report	BOUHOT-DELDUC/ GORITSCHNIG
4.2	Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004), Priority 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Mr David OPATOWSKI ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's summary and potential implementation issues ❖ SC-7 2018 meeting report 	2014-004 06_SC_2018_Nov 07_SC_2018_Nov Link SC-7 2018 meeting report	OPATOWSKI / MOREIRA
5.	Draft ISPMs for approval for the first consultation		
5.1	Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001), Priority 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Mr Ezequiel FERRO ❖ Specification 63 (for information) 	2014-001 Link to Specification 63	FERRO / KISS

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Steward's notes and potential implementation issues ❖ EWG Guidance on pest risk management (2018-03) meeting report 	08_SC_2018_Nov Link EWG meeting report	
6.	Draft specifications for approval		
6.1	Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (2015-004), Priority 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steward: Mr Jesulindo Nery DE SOUZA JUNIOR ❖ Compiled comments (including Steward's response) ❖ Steward's summary 	2015-004 09_SC_2018_Nov 10_SC_2018_Nov	DE SOUZA JUNIOR / KISS
7.	Topics		
7.1	Task Force on Topics (TFT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Briefing from the first meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TFT recommendations to SC and IC for submissions for 2018 call for topics: Standards and Implementation - Framework for Standards and Implementation 	Link to Call for Topics page Link to TFT report 11_SC_2018_Nov 12_SC_2018_Nov	SEPULVEDA/ RAMARATHNAM/ FERRO/ GORITSCHNIG RAMARATHNAM
7.2	List of Topics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Review and adjustments to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> ❖ Adjustment / assignment of stewards 	13_SC_2018_Nov Link to List of Topics for IPPC standards	KISS
8.	Standards Committee		
8.1	Follow-up on actions from the SC May 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Standard Setting Procedure Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on the Standard Setting procedure due to new procedure for call for topics ❖ Consider the suggested revision of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Standards Committee 	Link to May 2018 SC report 14_SC_2018_Nov 15_SC_2018_Nov	Chairperson RAMARATHNAM/ SEPÚLVEDA/ FERRO FERRO/ MOREIRA
8.2	SC-7 May 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection or reconfirmation of SC-7 members 	Link to SC-7 May 2018 meeting report Link to SC membership list	HORN/ MOREIRA

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
8.3	SC representatives (and alternates) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) - Task Force on Topics (TFT) - Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF) 	Link to ToRs and RoPs for IC Link to ToRs and RoPs for TFT Link to ToRs for SCTF	MOREIRA
8.4	Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2018 to October 2018)	16_SC_2018_Nov	KISS
9.	Procedural Issues		
9.1	Procedure Manual for Standard Setting Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporation of removed appendices from ISPM 42 and draft ISPMs (TPPT) 	Link to Procedure Manual for Standard Setting 17_SC_2018_Nov	CASSIN
9.2	Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs	18_SC_2018_Nov	FERRO/ GORITSCHNIG
10.	Technical Panels – Urgent issues		
10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF) ❖ Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objection on <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> complex ❖ Invited Experts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) - Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) 	26_SC_2018_Nov 2006-026 19_SC_2018_Nov ---	MOREIRA WATHUKARAGE
11.	IC Interactions		
11.1	Update from IC meeting	Link to IC meeting report	DALE
11.2	Surveillance project review	20_SC_2018_Nov	DALE/ BRUNEL
11.3	Paper on possible areas for collaboration between the SC and IC for consideration	21_SC_2018_Nov	BISHOP/ DALE
11.4	PCEs strategy developed by IC	28_SC_2018_Nov	BRUNEL
11.5	Policy for the Development of Guides and Training Materials	29_SC_2018_Nov	LOMSADZE
12.	Updates		
12.1	Items arising from governance bodies		
	❖ CPM Bureau: June and October 2018 meetings	Link to Bureau meeting reports	WANG
	❖ Update on CPM recommendation consultation on NGS	Link to draft CPM recommendation - Consultation	MOREIRA
	❖ SPG: October 2018 meeting	Link to SPG meeting reports Link to SPG 2018 page	FERRO

AGENDA ITEM		DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
	- the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030	Link to the IPPC Strategic Framework	
	❖ Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards	22_SC_2018_Nov	FERRO/ MOREIRA
	❖ IYPH update	23_SC_2018_Nov	DE SOUZA JUNIOR / SEPÚLVEDA
	❖ TC-RPPOs update	---	BRUNEL
12.2	Briefings from IPPC Secretariat		
	❖ Standard setting unit (SSU) - Presentation of the 2019 SSU work plan	24_SC_2018_Nov	NERSISYAN / MOREIRA
	❖ Update on the IPPC Regional Workshops	25_SC_2018_Nov	BRUNEL
13.	SC recommendations for CPM-14 (2019) decisions and discussions (including proposals for discussions on concepts and implementation issues related to draft or adopted standards, special topics session and side-event)		Chairperson
14.	Agenda items deferred to future SC Meetings		Chairperson
15.	Review of the standard setting calendar	Link to the IPP calendar	NERSISYAN
16.	Any Other business		Chairperson
17.	Date and venue of the next SC Meeting		Chairperson
18.	Evaluation of the meeting process	Link to survey ³⁸	Chairperson
19.	Review and Adoption of the report		Chairperson
20.	Close of the meeting		Chairperson

³⁸ Link to survey on the evaluation of the meeting process: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2Y88PBF>

APPENDIX 2: Documents List

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Draft ISPMs			
1994-001	4.1	Draft 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)	2018-11-01
2014-004	4.2	Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004)	2018-11-01
2014-001	5.1	Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001)	2018-11-01
Draft Specifications			
2015-004	6.1	Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (2015-004)	2018-11-01
Draft Diagnostic Protocol			
2006-026	10.1	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> complex (2006-026)	2018-11-01
Other Documents			
01_SC_2018_Nov	2.3	Provisional Agenda	2018-09-10 2018-10-11 2018-11-02 2018-11-07 2018-11-12
02_SC_2018_Nov	3.1	Documents List	2018-11-02 2018-11-07 2018-11-12
03_SC_2018_Nov	3.2	Participants List	2018-11-01
04_SC_2018_Nov	4.1	Compiled comments with Steward's responses - Draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5	2018-11-01
05_SC_2018_Nov	4.1	Steward's notes on draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5	2018-11-01
06_SC_2018_Nov	4.2	Compiled comments with Steward's responses – Draft ISPM Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure	2018-11-01
07_SC_2018_Nov	4.2	Steward's notes on Draft ISPM Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure	2018-11-01
08_SC_2018_Nov	5.1	Steward's summary and potential implementation issues: Draft ISPM for pest risk management	2018-11-01
09_SC_2018_Nov	6.1	Compiled comments with Steward's response - Draft Spec on Use of systems approaches	2018-11-01
10_SC_2018_Nov	6.1	Steward's notes on Draft Spec on Use of systems approaches	2018-11-01
11_SC_2018_Nov	7.1	TFT recommendations to SC and IC for submissions for 2018 call for topics: Standards and Implementation	2018-11-02
12_SC_2018_Nov	7.1	Framework for Standards and Implementation	2018-11-01

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
13_SC_2018_Nov	7.2	Review and adjustments to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i>	2018-11-01
14_SC_2018_Nov	8.1	Impact on the Standard Setting procedure due to new procedure for call for topics	2018-11-07
15_SC_2018_Nov	8.1	Revision of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Standards Committee	2018-11-01
16_SC_2018_Nov	8.4	Summary on polls and forums discussed on e-decision site (from May 2018 to October 2018)	2018-11-01
17_SC_2018_Nov	9.1	Procedure Manual for Standard Setting Update	2018-11-01
18_SC_2018_Nov	9.2	Ink Amendments to adopted ISPMs	2018-11-01
19_SC_2018_Nov	10.1	Objection on <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> complex	2018-11-01
20_SC_2018_Nov	11.2	Surveillance project review	2018-11-02
21_SC_2018_Nov	11.3	Paper on possible areas for collaboration between the SC and IC for consideration	2018-11-02
22_SC_2018_Nov	12.1	Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards	2018-11-02
23_SC_2018_Nov	12.1	IYPH Update	2018-11-02
24_SC_2018_Nov	12.2	Standard setting unit (SSU) 2019 work plan	2018-11-02
25_SC_2018_Nov	12.2	Update on the IPPC Regional Workshops	2018-11-02
26_SC_2018_Nov	10.1	Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies	2018-11-02
28_SC_2018_Nov	11.4	PCEs strategy developed by IC	2018-11-07
29_SC_2018_Nov	11.5	Policy for the Development of Guides and Training Materials	2018-11-07

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
Link to local information	3.3
Link to standard setting staff	3.4
Link SC-7 2018 meeting report	4.1 / 4.2 / 8.2
Link to Specification 63	5.1
Link EWG meeting reports	5.1
Link to Call for Topics page	7.1
Link to TFT report	7.1
Link to List of Topics for IPPC standards	7.2
Link to May 2018 SC report	8.1
Link to SC membership list	8.2
Link to ToRs and RoPs for IC	8.3

IPP LINKS:	Agenda item
Link to ToRs and RoPs for TFT	8.3
Link to ToRs for SCTF	8.3
Link to Procedure Manual for Standard Setting	9.1
Link to IC meeting report	11.1
Link to Bureau meeting reports	12.1
Link to CPM recommendation Consultation	12.1
Link to SPG meeting reports	12.1
Link to SPG 2018 page	12.1
Link to the IPPC Strategic Framework	12.1
Link to the IPP calendar	15
Link to survey ³⁹	18

³⁹ Link to survey on the evaluation of the meeting process: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2Y88PBF>

APPENDIX 3: Participants List

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APPENDIX 4: Draft 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (1994-001)

Publication history

Date of this document	2018-12-05
Document category	Draft 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>) (1994-001)
Current document stage	From Standards Committee (SC) November 2018 to the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) for adoption
Major stages	<p>CEPM (1994) added topic: 1994-001, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms</p> <p>[2006-05 Standards Committee (SC) approved specification TP5</p> <p>2012-10 Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) revised specification</p> <p>2012-11 SC revised and approved revised specification, revoking Specification 1</p> <p>2016-12 TPG drafted text</p> <p>2017-05 SC approved for first consultation</p> <p>2017-07 Submitted to first consultation</p> <p>2017-12 TPG reviewed consultation comments and adjusted the draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5.</p> <p>2018-05 SC-7 reviewed and approved for second consultation</p> <p>2018-10 TPG assistant steward and steward reviewed consultation comments and adjusted the draft 2017 amendments to ISPM 5</p> <p>2018-11 SC reviewed and recommended the draft 2015 and 2016 Amendments to ISPM 5 to the CPM for adoption.</p>
Notes	<p>Note to Secretariat formatting this paper: formatting in definitions and explanations (strikethrough, bold, italics) needs to remain.</p> <p>NOTE: The explanations for each proposal are presented only in the version of the draft Amendments presented to consultation and to the SC. For CPM, only the proposals will be presented. For full details on the discussions related to the specific terms, please refer to the meeting reports on the IPP.</p>

1. REVISIONS

1.1 “growing period” (2016-004)

Current definition

growing period (of a plant species)	Time period of active growth during a growing season [ICPM, 2003]
--	--

Proposed revision

growing period (of a plant species)	Time p Period of active growth during a growing season when a plant species actively grows in an area, place of production or production site [ICPM, 2003]
--	--

1.2 “survey” (2013-015)

Current definition

survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species are present in an area [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CPM, 2015]
---------------	--

Proposed revision

survey <u>(of pests)</u>	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the presence or absence of pests , or the boundaries or characteristics of a pest population, or to determine which species are present in an area, place of production or production site [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CPM, 2015]
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2. DELETIONS

2.1 “confinement (of a regulated article)” (2016-002)

Proposed deletion

confinement (of a regulated article)	Application of phytosanitary measures to a regulated article to prevent the escape of pests [CPM, 2012]
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2.2 “growing season” (2016-004)

Proposed deletion

growing season	Period or periods of the year when plants actively grow in an area, place of production or production site [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2003]
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2.3 “mark” (2013-007)

Proposed deletion

mark	An official stamp or brand, internationally recognized, applied to a regulated article to attest its phytosanitary status [ISPM 15, 2002]
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APPENDIX 5: Draft ISPM: *Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-004)

Status box

This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
Date of this document	2018-11-27
Document category	Draft ISPM
Current document stage	<i>From SC November 2018 to CPM-14 (2019)</i>
Major stages	<p>2014-04 CPM-9 added the topic <i>Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure</i> (2014-004) to the work programme with priority 1.</p> <p>2014-05 Standing Committee (SC) revision of the draft specification.</p> <p>2015-05 SC approved Specification 62.</p> <p>2016-10 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) virtual meeting.</p> <p>2016-12 TPPT virtual meeting.</p> <p>2017-01 TPPT virtual meeting.</p> <p>2017-01 TPPT e-forum (2017_eTPPT_Jan_01).</p> <p>2017-05 SC revised.</p> <p>2017-07 Submitted for first consultation.</p> <p>2018-05 SC-7 revised.</p> <p>2018-07 Submitted for second consultation.</p> <p>2018-11 SC revised the draft and approved for adoption by CPM.</p>
Steward history	<p>2016-11 SC Mr David OPATOWSKI (IL, Lead Steward)</p> <p>2016-11 SC Mr Yuejin WANG (CN, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2014-05 SC Mr Michael ORMSBY (NZ, Assistant Steward)</p> <p>2014-05 SC Mr Yuejin WANG (CN, Steward)</p>
Secretariat notes	<p>2017-01 Edited</p> <p>2017-05 Edited</p> <p>2018-06 Edited</p> <p>2018-11 Edited</p>

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Adoption

[Text to this paragraph will be added following adoption.]

INTRODUCTION

Scope

- [246] This standard provides technical guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on the application of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure, encompassing treatments with chemicals that reach the commodity in a gaseous state. This standard also provides guidance for NPPOs on the authorization of treatment providers to conduct fumigation.
- [247] This standard does not provide details on specific treatments with specific fumigants. Application of modified atmosphere when not in combination with fumigation is not part of this standard.

References

- [248] The present standard refers to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm>.

CPM R-03. 2017. Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure. CPM Recommendation. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Available at <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84230/> (last accessed 27 November 2018).

Definitions

- [249] Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

Outline of Requirements

- [250] NPPOs should ensure that the fumigation application is carried out effectively so that critical parameters are at the required level throughout the commodity to achieve the stated efficacy.
- [251] The requirements for the application of fumigation, the use of fumigation equipment and the fumigation procedures should be met. Systems should be implemented to prevent the infestation or contamination of the fumigated commodity. Record keeping and documentation requirements should be met to enable auditing, verification or trace-back.
- [252] The roles and responsibilities of parties involved in fumigation are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on responsibilities for authorizing, monitoring and auditing treatment providers.

BACKGROUND

- [253] The purpose of this standard is to provide generic requirements for the application of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure, specifically for those treatments adopted under ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*).
- [254] ISPM 28 was adopted to harmonize effective phytosanitary treatments over a wide range of circumstances and to enhance the mutual recognition of treatment efficacy by NPPOs, which may facilitate trade. ISPM 28 provides requirements for submission and evaluation of efficacy data and other relevant information on phytosanitary treatments, and annexes with specific fumigations that have been evaluated and adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.
- [255] Fumigation is considered to be effective when the specific concentration of fumigant, at the minimum temperature and duration required for the stated efficacy, is achieved in the area of lowest concentration

of the fumigant within a fumigation enclosure. The effectiveness of the treatment process as a whole also includes measures applied to prevent infestation or contamination after fumigation.

IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[256] Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity. However, fumigant gases, such as methyl bromide and sulphuryl fluoride, may have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The CPM Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) encourages contracting parties to use alternatives, where possible. Environmental impacts of fumigants can be mitigated through the use of destruction (chemical breakdown) or recapture technology to reduce gas emissions.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Fumigation Objective

[257] The objective of using fumigation as a phytosanitary measure is to achieve pest mortality at a specified efficacy.

2. Fumigation Application

[258] Fumigation is undertaken by treatment providers or the NPPO either in a treatment facility or at other suitable locations (e.g. cargo ship holds, shipping containers, warehouses and under tarpaulin).

[259] Fumigation may be applied at any point along the supply chain, for example:

- as an integral part of production or packaging operations
- after packaging (e.g. once the commodity is packaged for dispatch)
- during storage
- just before dispatch (e.g. at centralized locations at a port)
- during transport
- upon arrival in the importing country (before or after unloading).

[260] The fumigation procedure should ensure that the critical parameters (e.g. concentration or dose, temperature, duration) are at the required level throughout the commodity, allowing the stated efficacy to be achieved.

[261] Fumigation efficacy may be affected by factors such as the moisture content of the commodity and, within the enclosure used for the fumigation, the humidity, pressure, and changes in the atmospheric gas composition created by the packaging or by the commodity. Other factors to consider during fumigation are the penetration of the fumigant, sorption of the fumigant by the packaging or the commodity, fumigant specific gravity, circulation of the fumigant and leakage from the fumigation enclosure. For circulation of fumigants, the size of the enclosure and differences in the loading configuration between commodities loaded in boxes with spacing and commodities loaded in bulk should be taken into account.

[262] Some fumigants react with certain commodities or materials and this needs to be taken into consideration before fumigation (e.g. phosphine reacts strongly with copper and other metals, and may affect electronics used in verification equipment or in fans).

[263] The procedures approved by the NPPO for the application of a treatment should be clearly documented. These procedures should be designed to ensure that the critical parameters stated in the treatment schedule are achieved. The procedures should include the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the required dose, where these processes are critical to the treatment in achieving the required efficacy against the target pests while preserving commodity quality. They should also include contingency

procedures and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures or problems with critical treatment parameters.

2.1 Single fumigant treatments

[264] The most common fumigations used are those that apply a single fumigant. General-use fumigants rely on a mode of action that is generally effective against all pest groups or against one particular group (e.g. arthropods, fungi, nematodes) and all or most life stages. Treatment schedules for single fumigants are generally simple, requiring a single application to achieve a required minimum concentration over a required duration to achieve the specified efficacy. A list of commonly used fumigants and their chemical properties is provided in Appendix 1.

2.2 Combination treatments

[265] Where a single fumigant may not achieve the required efficacy without rendering the commodity unmarketable, or for reasons of economy or logistics, another fumigant or treatment may be included in the treatment schedule.

[266] Another treatment may be applied sequentially immediately before or after fumigation to increase the effectiveness of the combination treatment. For example, fumigant and temperature treatments applied sequentially may be necessary where the commodity is vulnerable to damage from the increased severity required of either treatment alone, or where the most tolerant life stage of the target pest is different for the different treatments.

[267] Concurrent combinations of a fumigant with other fumigants or other type of treatments may also be beneficial in terms of effectiveness, commodity tolerance, economics, environmental impact or logistics, compared to treatment with a single fumigant alone.

2.3 Fumigation under special conditions

[268] Fumigation may also be conducted under the following special conditions.

2.3.1 Fumigation under modified atmosphere

[269] Increasing the atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration in the enclosure used for fumigation, either alone or in combination with increasing the nitrogen and decreasing or increasing the oxygen concentration, may be used to increase the efficacy of the fumigation. Changing the atmospheric gas concentrations in this way may directly enhance target pest mortality or may increase target pest respiration thereby increasing the efficacy of fumigants such as phosphine. Reducing the concentration of oxygen in the enclosure (e.g. by replacement with non-flammable gases such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen) may also be necessary where the fumigant is flammable, such as is the case with ethyl formate.

2.3.2 Fumigation under vacuum

[270] Applying a fumigant under lower atmospheric pressure can significantly increase the rate of fumigant penetration into a commodity, resulting in increased efficacy or the ability to reduce fumigant quantity or duration of treatment. Such treatments should be carried out in purpose-built vacuum chambers that can withstand the changes in pressure and ensure minimal vacuum loss during the fumigation, and using a vacuum pump capable of attaining the atmospheric pressure required within the time frame required.

3. Enclosures and Equipment used for Fumigation

[271] There are many types and designs for equipment and enclosures used in fumigation. These vary depending on the type of fumigant used, the nature of the commodity, and the conditions of the surrounding environment. The following enclosures and equipment may be necessary to ensure that a fumigation achieves the required efficacy.

3.1 Enclosures

- [272] The enclosure should be a space that can be enclosed in a manner that ensures that appropriate fumigation conditions are maintained throughout the duration of the fumigation. Examples of enclosures include purpose-built fumigation chambers, silos, freight containers, warehouses, ship's holds or tarpaulin "tents". The enclosure should be constructed from materials that maintain adequate fumigant concentrations over the fumigation period and prevent fumigant escape (e.g. materials that are not porous or absorbent to the fumigant). Openings should be sealed effectively. Porous surfaces such as sand, base rock, wood and paving (stones or blocks) are not a suitable floor for a tent enclosure.
- [273] All enclosures should allow adequate access for the equipment that is required to verify that the fumigation is conducted appropriately.

3.2 Fumigation equipment

- [274] All equipment used for measuring fumigation parameters should be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions and, where applicable, NPPO specifications.

3.2.1 Dosing equipment

- [275] Dosing equipment should enable the quantitative introduction of fumigant gas into an enclosure. Dosing equipment includes an appropriately safe and secure storage vessel for the fumigant, and lines that allow the fumigant to be delivered to the enclosure, and should include a device that can either measure the rate or volume of gas flow into the enclosure (e.g. a gas mass flow-meter) or measure the volume or weight loss from the gas containers supplying the enclosure (e.g. a scale or balance). In some cases, fumigant gas can be introduced into an enclosure as a solid (e.g. magnesium phosphide tablets), or from canisters of defined volume, that release a known volume of fumigant to achieve the required dose.

3.2.2 Gas vaporizer

- [276] Some fumigants are stored as a compressed liquid in a metal cylinder. Release and vaporization of a significant quantity of the liquid as required for fumigation absorbs a significant amount of energy. A vaporizer may be used to provide energy (as heat) during the vaporization of the liquid to a gas to ensure that the required amount of gas is provided to the enclosure. Depending on the fumigant, an appropriate pressure-resistant vaporizer should be used.

3.2.3 Heating equipment

- [277] When it is necessary to raise the temperature of the commodity and the air within the enclosure, exposed heating sources should not be used with flammable fumigants or fumigants that decompose at high temperatures (see Appendix 1 for fumigant chemical properties).

3.2.4 Gas circulation equipment

- [278] Even and quick distribution of fumigant gas introduced into the enclosure may be important for successful fumigation of a large quantity of commodity, especially with gases that diffuse relatively slowly. Rapid circulation of gas is required for the fumigation of perishable commodities or commodities that sustain damage on extended exposure to the fumigant. For such commodities, one or more fans suitable for use with a fumigant and capable of providing adequate gas circulation should be used. For bulk commodities (e.g. grain), however, it is not always possible to use fans.

3.2.5 Instruments to measure moisture content

- [279] For commodities where the moisture content affects the efficacy of the treatment, the moisture content should be measured. A moisture meter gives a reading of the approximate moisture content of the commodity. As moisture content usually varies within and between the commodities within the same lot, moisture meters need only measure within 5% of the actual moisture content. There are various instruments available for measuring moisture content. Their use should be consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.

- [280] To ensure that the fumigation achieves the required efficacy, it may also be necessary to use instruments that measure the environmental humidity.

3.2.6 Instruments to measure reduced pressure

- [281] When fumigation is performed under vacuum, a suitable vacuum gauge, of appropriate accuracy and sensitivity, should be used to measure and record the air pressure or vacuum drawn and maintained during the exposure or testing period. Suitable vacuum gauges may include a simple U-tube manometer or a Bourdon gauge, although specialized electronic measuring instruments are also available, and should measure within 1 kPa of the actual pressure.

3.2.7 Instruments to measure temperature

- [282] Calibrated thermometers should be used to measure at suitable intervals the temperature in the enclosure space and, as appropriate, the external surfaces and inside the commodity before and during fumigation. The number of temperature sensors required depends on the size of the enclosure.

3.2.8 Instruments to measure gas concentration

- [283] The equipment required to measure the fumigant concentration within the enclosure depends on the type of gas used. The equipment used should have an adequate accuracy (e.g. $\pm 5\%$ of the fumigant concentration to be achieved throughout the fumigation). The measuring equipment (e.g. sampling lines) exposed to the fumigant should be constructed from materials that do not absorb the fumigant. Fumigant sampling lines should be placed as far as possible from fumigant supply lines or dispensers, and in the area or areas of the enclosure likely to have the lowest concentration of fumigant.

4. Fumigation Procedures

- [284] Many factors may affect fumigation efficacy. These include fumigant concentration, exposure time, commodity characteristics that relate to penetration or sorption of the fumigant, commodity temperature and atmospheric temperature. Gas tightness of the enclosure, load configuration and load ratio (ratio of occupied space to the entire space) directly influence gas distribution and gas concentration during fumigation. The fumigant supply and circulation equipment (where required) should be arranged within the enclosure in a way that ensures that the fumigant concentrations required by the treatment schedule are achieved and maintained within the enclosure during fumigation.

4.1 Commodity loading

- [285] Before fumigation, the commodity should be loaded into the enclosure in a manner that ensures sufficient space for adequate circulation of the fumigant. In some cases, to ensure fumigant penetration into the commodity, separators should be used. For bulk loading, adequate circulation should be ensured, for instance by means of a recirculation system.

4.2 Packaging

- [286] When used, packaging should be of a composition and construction that does not preclude fumigant gas penetration to the commodity and prevent fumigant concentrations achieving required levels. If this is not the case, fumigant-impenetrable packing material or coatings should be removed or punctured to ensure adequate penetration of the fumigant. Perforated packaging should not be overlapped, as holes may become blocked.

4.3 Sorption

- [287] Sorption is the process of chemically or physically binding free fumigant on or within the fumigated commodity, packaging or enclosure. Sorption by packaging or enclosure may make the fumigant unavailable to kill pests but sorption by the commodity may be necessary to kill internal feeders such as fruit flies. The sorption rate is high at the start of the fumigation, then gradually reduces as fumigation progresses. Sorption increases the time required for aeration after fumigation.

[288] Oil, fats or porous or finely ground materials may be highly sorptive materials. Highly sorptive commodities or packaging should not be fumigated unless concentration readings can be taken to ensure that the required minimum concentration is achieved.

4.4 Determination of fumigation temperature

[289] Temperature is a factor in achieving the required efficacy of fumigation, in particular because it affects the respiration rate of the target pest. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the pest and the greater the dose of the fumigant or the duration of exposure needed to achieve the required efficacy.

[290] The temperatures of the commodity and the atmosphere within the enclosure should be measured and recorded. The lowest temperature recorded in the enclosure or the commodity should be taken as the temperature at which the fumigation is undertaken.

4.5 Gas tightness test

[291] The required gas tightness of an enclosure should be based on the fumigant being used. If necessary, before fumigation (preferably immediately before), a gas tightness test should be performed. However, if the enclosure is of sufficiently resistant construction and in regular use, the testing may only be necessary at intervals of, for example, 6 or 12 months, or after a number of treatments, as specified by the NPPO.

[292] Where the gas tightness of an enclosure may not be sufficient to ensure that adequate gas concentrations are maintained throughout the fumigation period, the gas tightness should be determined by measuring the pressure half time.

4.6 Introduction of the fumigant

[293] The minimum temperature that the enclosure or commodity (whichever is less) is expected to experience over the duration of the treatment should be used when determining the dosage.

[294] The total amount of fumigant to be applied is a product of the required dosage (dose rate) and the volume of the enclosure. Correct measurement of the enclosure volume is therefore important. Excess sorption or leakage from the fumigation enclosure should be taken into consideration.

[295] A sufficient amount of fumigant should be introduced into the enclosure to ensure that the required minimum concentration, as stated in the treatment schedule, is achieved. The required amount of fumigant should be calculated with an appropriate formula: for examples, see Appendix 2.

[296] The volume of the enclosure is the internal volume and should be calculated separately for each differently shaped enclosure (see Appendix 3 for examples of shapes and formulae for calculations). The volume of containers (e.g. drums or boxes) within the enclosure that are airtight and non-absorbent to the fumigant can be subtracted from the enclosure volume.

[297] If it is required that the fumigant is introduced into the enclosure in a gaseous state, the liquid fumigant may be applied through a vaporizer (see section 3.2.2). However, some fumigants can be introduced as solids that then turn into a gaseous state (see section 3.2.1).

4.7 Measuring and recording

[298] When fumigant concentration is measured and recorded, the measurements should be used to verify whether the concentration of fumigant in the enclosure is correct and that there has been no excessive leakage or sorption of the fumigant. Fumigant concentration should be measured and recorded with sufficient frequency to provide confidence that the required dose has been achieved and maintained and to allow adequate calculations of the concentration–time product (CT) to be made (if required). Concentration readings should also be taken according to the treatment schedule to ensure that the fumigant is evenly distributed in the enclosure over the duration of the treatment.

4.7.1 Measuring and recording the fumigant concentration

[299] Where possible, sampling lines should be positioned in the places that are expected to be the most difficult for the fumigant to reach. The number of sampling lines required to adequately measure the fumigant concentration throughout the enclosure depends on the volume and nature of the enclosure. Purpose-built fumigation chambers may require fewer sampling lines than tarpaulin tent enclosures.

[300] Depending on the commodity and the treatment schedule, it may be necessary to place further sampling lines within the commodities within the enclosure. For example, a minimum of three sampling lines may be used for the first 300 m³ of commodity, with additional lines for commodities that are tightly packed or difficult to penetrate.

4.7.2 Concentration–time product calculation

[301] The CT can be calculated in different ways (Appendix 4). The CT values obtained from a contiguous series of readings can be used to calculate the cumulative CT for the whole exposure period for that location, taking into account the interval in between the readings. The number of contiguous measurements required to obtain a suitable estimate of the CT depends on the shape of the dose curve over the duration of the treatment.

[302] If the sampling lines provide different readings of the fumigant concentration, the cumulative CT should be calculated using the lowest readings.

4.8 Completion of the fumigation

[303] Once the treatment time has been completed and the required CT, temperature and minimum concentration have been achieved, the fumigation should be considered as completed. In circumstances where a minimum CT is not initially achieved, an extension to the fumigation period or application of additional fumigant may be permitted for some fumigant types and fumigation conditions if the treatment schedule allows.

[304] Indications of fumigation success can be obtained by inspection or testing, after aeration, to verify target pest mortality. For many fumigations, an extended post-fumigation period may be required before pest mortality at the stated efficacy is achieved.

5. Adequate Systems for Treatment Facilities

[305] Confidence in the adequacy of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure is primarily based on assurance that the treatment is effective against the target pest under specific conditions and that the treatment has been properly applied. Systems for treatment delivery should be designed, used and monitored to ensure that treatments are properly conducted and commodities are protected from infestation and contamination after treatment.

[306] The NPPO of the country in which the treatments are conducted or initiated is responsible for ensuring that the system requirements are met.

5.1 Authorization of treatment providers

[307] The NPPO of the country in which the phytosanitary treatment is conducted or initiated (the latter when fumigation takes place during transport) is responsible for the authorization of treatment providers. This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers. The NPPO should set requirements for treatment provider authorization, including training of personnel, fumigation procedures, adequate equipment and storage conditions. Specific procedures appropriate for each facility, provider and commodity treatment should also be approved by the NPPO.

[308] NPPOs should maintain a list of authorized treatment providers capable of undertaking fumigation, including, where appropriate, approved facilities.

5.2 Monitoring and auditing

[309] The NPPO of the country in which the fumigation is conducted or initiated is responsible for the monitoring and auditing of treatment facilities and providers. The NPPO should maintain an audit schedule and ensure that such audits are performed by appropriately trained personnel. Continuous supervision of fumigations should not be necessary, provided treatment procedures are properly designed and can be verified to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The monitoring and auditing should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.

[310] Treatment providers should meet monitoring and auditing requirements set by the NPPO. These requirements may include:

- access for the NPPO for audit, including unannounced visits
- a system to maintain and archive treatment records and provide NPPOs with access to these
- corrective action to be taken in the event of nonconformity.

5.3 Prevention of infestation after fumigation

[311] The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after fumigation and may cooperate with the treatment provider on how to achieve this. Measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after fumigation. The following measures may be applied:

- keeping the commodity in a pest free enclosure
- packing the commodity immediately in pest-proof packaging
- segregating and identifying treated commodities
- dispatching the commodity as soon as possible.

5.4 Labelling

[312] Commodities may be labelled with fumigation lot numbers or other features of identification (e.g. locations of packing and the treatment facility, dates of packing and fumigation) allowing trace-back for non-compliant consignments. When used, labels should be easily identifiable and placed on visible locations.

6. Documentation

[313] The NPPO of the country in which the fumigation is conducted or initiated is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers use approved fumigants, document procedures and keep appropriate records, such as raw data on fumigant concentration and temperature recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability.

6.1 Documentation of procedures

[314] Procedures should be documented to ensure that commodities are fumigated consistently in accordance with the treatment schedule. Process controls and operational parameters should be established to provide the operational details necessary for the authorization of a treatment provider. Calibration and quality control procedures should be documented by the treatment provider. A written document on procedures should include the following:

- commodity handling procedures before, during and after fumigation
- critical process parameters and the means for measuring them
- temperature and gas sensor calibration and recording, and calibration and recording for humidity sensors or moisture meters
- contingency plans and corrective actions to be taken in the event of fumigation failure or problems with critical treatment processes
- procedures for handling rejected lots

- labelling (if required), record keeping and documentation requirements
- training of personnel.

6.2 Record keeping

[315] The treatment provider should keep appropriate records for each treatment application. These records should be made available to the NPPO of the country in which the fumigation is conducted or initiated for auditing and verification purposes or trace-back.

[316] Appropriate records for fumigation as a phytosanitary measure should be retained by the treatment provider for at least one year to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information on individual fumigation records may include data on:

- name of fumigant
- identification of enclosure and treatment provider
- enclosure leakage testing records
- equipment calibration records
- commodity fumigated and key characteristics (e.g. moisture content, presence of bark, type of packaging, etc.)
- target regulated pest
- packer, grower and place of production of the commodity
- fumigation lot number and other identifying markings or characteristics
- lot size and volume, including number of articles or packages
- date and duration of fumigation and name of individual performing the fumigation
- position and number of gas sample lines within enclosure
- any observed deviation from the treatment schedule
- the lowest air and commodity temperature
- humidity levels
- fumigant dosage and concentration records, including time of reading
- fumigant volumes (dose rate) calculated and added throughout fumigation.

6.3 Documentation by the NPPO

[317] All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued, should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (*Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*).

7. Inspection

[318] Inspection should be carried out by the NPPO of the exporting country, and may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country, to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after fumigation, the NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a fumigation failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary.

[319] The NPPO of the importing country may also inspect documentation and records for treatments conducted during transport to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements.

8. Responsibilities

[320] The NPPO of the country in which the fumigation is conducted or initiated is responsible for the evaluation, approval and auditing of the application of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure, including fumigation performed by the NPPO itself and by other authorized treatment providers. However, when

fumigation is conducted or completed during transport, the NPPO of the exporting country is usually responsible for authorizing the treatment provider applying the fumigation during transport and the NPPO of the importing country is responsible for verifying if the fumigation schedule has been met.

- [321] To the extent necessary, the NPPO should cooperate with other national regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the fumigation, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the fumigation, the authorization of treatment providers and the approval of treatment facilities. The respective responsibilities of the NPPO and the other regulatory agencies should be identified to avoid requirements that are overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified.

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

APPENDIX 1: Chemical properties of some common fumigants (at 25 °C)

Fumigant active substance	Formula	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Boiling point (°C) (@ 1 atm)	Specific gravity (gas) (air = 1.0)	Flammability limits in air (v/v %)	Solubility in water	Conversion factor (mg/litre to ppm, v/v @ 1 atm)
Carbonyl sulphide	COS	60	-50.2	2.07	12–29	0.125 g/100 ml	408
Ethane dinitrile	C ₂ N ₂	52	-21.2	1.82	6–32	Highly soluble	470
Ethyl formate	CH ₃ .CH ₂ .COOH	74.08	54.5	2.55	2.7–13.5	11.8 g/100 ml	330
Hydrogen cyanide	HCN	27	26	0.9	5.6–40	Miscible	906
Methyl bromide	CH ₃ Br	95	3.6	3.3	10–15	3.4 v/v %	257
Methyl iodide	CH ₃ I	141.94	42.6	4.89	non	1.4 g/100 ml	172
Methyl isothiocyanate	C ₂ H ₃ NS	73.12	119	2.53	non	0.82 g/100 ml	334
Phosphine	PH ₃	34	-87.7	1.2	>1.7	0.26 v/v %	719
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	64.066	-10	2.26	non	9.4 g/100 ml	382
Sulphuryl fluoride	SO ₂ F ₂	102	-55.2	3.72	non	Slight	240

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

APPENDIX 2: Examples of formulae to calculate the amount of fumigant required

[322] Examples of formulae to calculate fumigants by weight and by volume are provided below.

By weight:

[323] Amount of fumigant (g) =
$$\frac{\text{Volume of Enclosure (m}^3\text{)} \times \text{Target Dosage (g/m}^3\text{)} \times 100}{\% \text{ Fumigant Purity}}$$

[324] The fumigant purity is the percentage of active substance in the chemical product as indicated on the label.

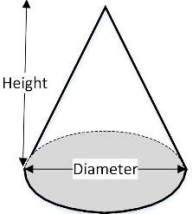
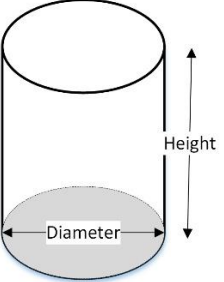
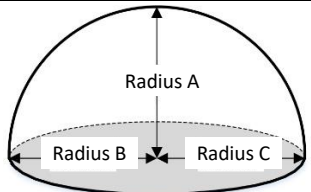
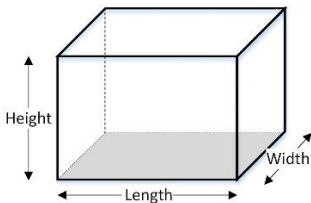
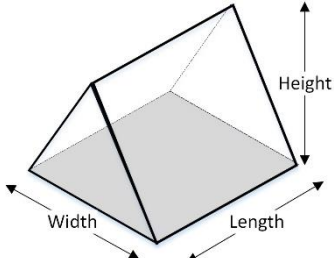
By volume:

[325] Amount of fumigant (ml) =
$$\left(273 (K) + \text{Temperature (}^{\circ}\text{C)} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{Gas Constant (R) (62.363 L.mmHg.K}^{-1}\text{.mol}^{-1}) \times \text{Volume of Enclosure (L)} \times \text{Target Dosage (mg/L)} \times 100}{\text{Atmospheric Pressure (mmHg)} \times \text{Molecular Weight of Fumigant (g/mol)} \times \% \text{ Fumigant Purity}} \right)$$

[326] The fumigant purity is the percentage of active substance in the chemical product as indicated on the label.

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

APPENDIX 3: Formulae for calculating volume of geometrical shapes

Type of geometrical shape	Geometrical structure	Formula for calculating volume
Cone		$Volume = \frac{\pi \times Radius^2 \times Height}{3}$
Cylinder		$Volume = \pi \times Radius^2 \times Height$
Dome†		$Volume = \frac{2 \times \pi \times Radius A \times Radius B \times Radius C}{3}$
Rectangular prism		$Volume = Length \times Width \times Height$
Triangular prism		$Volume = \frac{Length \times Width \times Height}{2}$

† The formula used provides an approximate volume only.

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

APPENDIX 4: Examples of formulae to calculate concentration–time product (CT)

[327] Examples of formulae to calculate the concentration–time product are provided below.

Example 1: $CT_{n,n+1} = (T_{n+1} - T_n) \times \sqrt{C_n \times C_{n+1}}$

Example 2: $CT_{n,n+1} = (T_{n+1} - T_n) \times (C_n + C_{n+1})/2$

where:

T_n is the time the first reading was taken, in hours

T_{n+1} is the time the second reading was taken, in hours

C_n is the concentration reading at T_n , in g/m³

C_{n+1} is the concentration reading at T_{n+1} , in g/m³

$CT_{n,n+1}$ is the calculated CT between T_n and T_{n+1} , in g·h/m³

APPENDIX 6: Approved specification for: *Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood (2015-004)*

Title

[328] Annex on Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood (2015-004) to ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*).

Reason for the standard

[329] Countries predominantly rely on treatments and processing to manage the pest risks associated with the movement of wood across their borders. In particular, heat treatment or methyl bromide fumigation are used widely to manage pest risks. The availability of methyl bromide is diminishing in response to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer and heat treatment is not always a practical means of managing pest risk. A systems approach may provide an effective option for managing pest risks in some instances, particularly where pest risks may not be adequately managed or are difficult to manage by a single phytosanitary measure. Integrated pest management within a systems approach may also provide additional options to facilitate or expand trade while effectively managing pest risks.

[330] Systems approaches provide, where appropriate, an equivalent alternative to procedures such as treatments or replace more restrictive measures like prohibition.

Scope and purpose

[331] Although the systems approach concept is described in ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*) and operationalized for wood in ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*), the existing standards do not provide specific technical guidance on the types of phytosanitary measures that may be used to address the pest risks associated with wood as described in ISPM 39. The proposed annex to ISPM 39 should cover wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons and some monocotyledons, such as palms), but not bamboo and rattan.

[332] The annex should provide guidance to NPPOs on the use, within the context of a systems approach, of specific phytosanitary measures that act independently but when applied together mitigate the quarantine pest risks associated with wood. This guidance should be as specific as possible for pest groups associated with wood, or pests of specific areas within the wood, or pests of specific types of wood. The annex should build upon guidance already established by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and should identify specific procedures and practices that may be practically applied from production to export of wood to meet phytosanitary import requirements. The annex should also provide detailed guidance on the requirements necessary to provide assurance that a specific pest or pest group is controlled by a combination of measures in a systems approach. The monitoring and oversight required to ensure the effectiveness of the systems approach should also be described. The annex should provide guidance on the respective responsibilities of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) in supervising the system and of industry in implementing the measures.

Tasks

[333] The expert working group (EWG) should undertake the following tasks:

- (1) Consider existing ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 14, ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*), ISPM 39) as well as any relevant regional standards, or accredited programmes based on systems approaches.
- (2) Describe the wood production practices and major pest groups associated with wood.
- (3) Consider the need for phytosanitary measures for pest groups associated with wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms or for pests of specific areas within the wood, that may be integrated into a systems approach.

- (4) Identify and provide specific guidance on phytosanitary measures for wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms that may be applied during production, harvest, transportation, storage, processing, or at export. Pest management options may include:
 - selection of wood in terms of silviculture, species and place of origin
 - inspection
 - pest monitoring
 - pest control measures
 - sorting of wood
 - physical (mechanical) production processes such as debarking, sawing, planing or chipping
 - sampling for testing and laboratory diagnostics
 - treatments
 - other applicable tools and options to manage pest risks identified by pest risk analysis.
- (5) Consider the general aspects (including the practical application) of surveillance within systems approaches.
- (6) Describe procedures required to assess the effectiveness or efficacy of the individual measures as well as of the overall systems approach based on scientific evidence.
- (7) Describe the specific responsibilities of the NPPO of the exporting country, the NPPO of the importing country, and third parties (e.g. industry).
- (8) Describe what constitutes a nonconformity and provide guidance on corrective action to be applied.
- (9) Consider whether the proposed annex could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment; if this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft annex.
- (10) Consider the implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendation on these issues to the Standards Committee.

Provision of resources

[334] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the *Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/>).

Collaborator

[335] To be determined.

Steward

[336] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the IPP (see <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards/>).

Expertise

[337] Seven to ten experts with collective expertise in the following areas:

- development or implementation of phytosanitary measures that can be integrated into a systems approach for managing pest risks associated with wood

- design, supervision and management of phytosanitary programmes related to the production of wood
- regulatory inspection related to forestry
- conduct and design of pest surveys and surveillance in silviculture
- pest risk analysis of pests associated with wood
- assessment of the effectiveness or efficacy of systems approaches
- understanding of temperate and tropical forestry silviculture and production systems.

Participants

[338] A member or former member of the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine with equivalent expertise as described above should be invited.

References

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

ISPM 14. 2017. *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 32. 2016. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 39. 2017. *International movement of wood*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme). 2016. *The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*, as adjusted and amended. UNEP Ozone Secretariat. Available at <http://ozone.unep.org/montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer/32506> (last accessed 27 November 2018).

Discussion papers

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

Publication history

This is not an official part of the specification

2016-11 Standards Committee (SC) recommended topic Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (2015-004) be added to the work programme.

2017-04 CPM-12 added topic Use of systems approaches in managing risks associated with the movement of wood commodities (2015-004), priority 3.

2017-05 SC decided to review the draft specification via online comment system (OCS).

2017-09 SC reviewed draft specification via OCS.

2017-09 Steward provided responses to the comments and revised the draft.

2018-01 SC approved draft specification for consultation via e-decision (2018_eSC_May_02).

2018-07 First consultation.

2018-11 SC approved the specification.

Specification 69. 2018: Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Publication history last updated: 2018-12

APPENDIX 7: Summary of Standards Committee e-decisions (May 2018 – November 2018)

Table 1: SC e-decisions between May 2018 and November 2018

E-decision number	SC decision	SC members commenting in the forum	Polls (yes/no) - SC members commenting in the poll
2018_eSC_Nov_01	Revision of “inspection” (2017-005) – Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001): approval for consultation	18	
2018_eSC_Nov_02 (Part 1 – Part 11)	Draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030	3	
2018_eSC_Nov_03	Draft specification for approval – Supplement on Guidance on the concept of the likelihood of establishment component of a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (2015-010) to ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>)	11	
2018_eSC_Nov_04	Proposals for the Implementation Review And Support System (IRSS)	3	
2018_eSC_Nov_05	Nominating a replacement member to attend the first Task Force on Topics (TFT) meeting	0	
2018_eSC_Nov_06	Selection of a member for the English language for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)	4	Yes - 7

2018_eSC_Nov_01: Revision of “inspection” (2017-005) – Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001): approval for consultation

- [341] During an SC e-forum (2018_eSC_Nov_01) the SC was *invited to discuss* the revision of “inspection” (2017-005) as proposed by the TPG and presented to 2018 May SC and to *approve* the revision of the term “inspection” (2017-005) for first consultation.
- [342] The SC e-forum was open from 05 June to 26 June 2018. 18 members provided comments, which are summarized below.
- [343] Some members agreed with the revised definition and thought that it should be submitted for first consultation.
- [344] One member commented that the proposed addition of specific tools to the definition may be too restrictive and suggested the definition be changed to "*Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles, which may be assisted by ... other examination tools, to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.*"
- [345] Another member suggested replacing ‘*assisted*’ with ‘*targeted*’ in the definition.
- [346] Several members, however, voiced concerns about the proposed revision, in particular concerning the inclusion of additional tools in the definition of the term and with regards to the distinction with the definition of “test”.
- [347] One member suggested that the term “inspection” needed clarification, as there are different understandings of the meaning of “inspection” in dictionaries and as outlined in ISPM 23 (*Guidelines for inspection*) or in the EPPO regional standard PM 3/72 (*Elements common to inspection of places*)

of production, area-wide surveillance, inspection of consignments and lot identification). She further stated that sensing technologies such as remote and automated visual inspections and photogrammetry have become common methods for inspection. Other members agreed with these comments and suggested considering the definition, taking into account the specific requirements outlined in ISPM 23.

[348] One member considered that some countries may not have access to novel technologies assisting in inspection and could therefore find the revised definition too complicated. However, he recognized that inspection involves additional tools in its implementation. Another member agreed with this statement and with the proposed revised definition as it provides guidance on what other tools may be used during inspection.

[349] The TPG Steward provided some additional background from previous TPG discussions: In their 2015 meeting, the TPG noted that ISPM 23 states that certain tools may be used in conjunction with the inspection process. In their 2016 meeting, the TPG noted that ISPM 23 would benefit from revision to include also "testing" (i.e. to help implementation by clarifying the relationship between the measures). She further explained that in a phytosanitary context the distinction between "inspection" as a "visual examination" and "test" is necessary, even though this is not always made in dictionary definitions. She noted that the addition of the possible use of other tools was necessary to reflect the current practice of inspectors. In addition, she suggested that ISPM 23 could be revised to better distinguish between inspection and testing in the process and to clarify what inspection of consignments involves. One member agreed that further clarification of the relation between "test" and "inspection" is needed in ISPM 23 and that the scope of the term "inspection" has to be clear in this context.

[350] Several members agreed with the notion that a clear distinction between the definitions of "test" and "inspection" is needed, as these are distinct but related issues. For example, inspection of a consignment or place of production may include or result in taking a sample for further testing, but never includes testing itself.

[351] Some members recognized the difficulties in revising the definition of "inspection" and recommended submitting the term for consultation in order to review contracting parties' comments on the revision, which should help in further discussions.

[352] One member was concerned that the proposed definition would result in more confusion and thought it premature to submit the term to first consultation. He suggested, and other members agreed, that it may be best to request the TPG to further consider the term, especially in relation to other related terms, such as "visual examination" and "test".

SC e-decision

[353] In summary, the SC did not reach a consensus on the proposed revision of the term "inspection" (2017-05). The SC agreed that the term will be considered further by the SC at their 2018-11 meeting and the TPG will prepare a discussion paper on the term to the SC. The TPG during their 2018-12 meeting will discuss the term "inspection" (2017-05) taking into consideration the comments of SC members on this e-decision forum and the discussion during 2018 November SC meeting.

2018_eSC_Nov_02: Draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

During an SC e-forum (2018_eSC_Nov_02) the SC was *invited to review and discuss* the revised draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and *provide* specific comments on the sections.

[354] The SC e-forum was open from 20 June to 15 July 2018. 3 members provided comments.

SC e-decision

[355] After the e-decision was closed, Mr Stephen BUTCHER compiled the SC comments and the Secretariat submitted them via the OCS on behalf of the SC.

2018_eSC_Nov_03: Draft specification for approval – Supplement on Guidance on the concept of the likelihood of establishment component of a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (2015-010) to ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*)

- [356] During an SC e-forum (2018_eSC_Nov_03) the SC was invited to discuss and approve the draft specification: Supplement on Guidance on the concept of the likelihood of establishment component of a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (2015-010) to ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*).
- [357] The SC e-forum was open from 10 July to 24 July 2018. 11 members provided comments, which are summarized below.
- [358] One member was concerned with expanding the scope to include “transfer to a suitable host” and also because he considered the topic to be an implementation issue.
- [359] The Steward of the draft Specification reminded the SC members of their previous discussions and decisions on this topic (explained in the Background section) and that this forum was intended to approve the revised specification based on the decisions the SC had already made.
- [360] Another member felt that in the Purpose section “are not technically justified” are too strong words as the purpose of the supplement is to enhance harmonized evaluation process of PRA, especially probability of transfer to a suitable host and establishment. He propose new wording: "The benefits will include the reduction of trade barriers by the establishment of phytosanitary measures based on harmonized evaluation process of pest risk analysis."
- [361] Another member explained that he agrees with the addition of “transfer to a suitable host” as the main reason for this topic was that often measures are based on entry data only, whereas transfer to a suitable host and establishment should also be considered. Initially only establishment was mentioned but the other aspect is equally important and needs to be addressed. Another member also thought that the inclusion of "probability of transfer to a suitable host" will enhance pest risk analysis for quarantine pests.
- [362] The SC member also felt that a harmonized evaluation process is not achievable and not necessary as long as measures are technically justified in one or another way. Thus he proposed to keep the wording of the Purpose section as it is.
- [363] The members agreed that there are more than one way to achieve technical justification and that the purpose of the supplement is to explain better the concept of “transfer to a suitable host” and to conduct appropriate evaluation for this point. The SC member still felt that “not technically justified” is strong, but agreed to keep the present words.
- [364] Another member considered that all the necessary issues on this draft specification have been discussed in order to have harmonized international phytosanitary guidance for implementing the existing ISPMs and to clarify the subjects of the specification.

SC e-decision

- [365] Based on the forum discussion, the SC approved the draft Specification: Supplement on Guidance on the concept of probability of transfer to a suitable host and establishment as used in a pest risk analysis for quarantine pests (2015-010) to ISPM 11 (*Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests*).

2018_eSC_Nov_04: Proposals for the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)

- [366] During an SC e-forum (2018_eSC_Nov_04) the SC was invited to discuss the previous proposals for the IRSS and propose ideas for activities that the IRSS should undertake.
- [367] The SC e-forum was open from 10 July to 24 July 2018. Three members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[368] One member agreed with the previous proposals. Another member suggested that they should be reviewed as some concepts might be outdated. Another member suggested to remove "compliance certification" as during CPM-12 the use of a certificate of conformity was discussed and the CPM decided to not approve further work on the concept on the use of certificates of compliance in ISPMs.

[369] As a result the following topics were approved as potential topics for the IRSS:

- (1) Support for the prioritization and development of future phytosanitary treatments
- (2) Implementation of ISPM 24: *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*
- (3) Guidance for the implementation of fruit fly standards
- (4) Potential implementation issues for draft ISPMs

SC e-decision

[370] The topics will be forwarded to the IC's IRSS subgroup as presented in the modified Appendix 1 of the Forum Summary document.

2018_eSC_Nov_05: Nominating a replacement member to attend the first TFT meeting

[371] During an SC e-forum (2018_eSC_Nov_05) the SC was invited to delegate a Task Force on Topics (TFT) replacement member to replace the SC representative for the TFT meeting in 01-03 October 2018

[372] The SC e-forum was open from 30 July to the 13 August 2018. No SC members commented.

SC e-decision

[373] Based on the forum, the SC did not select a replacement member for the TFT. The issue is deferred to the next SC meeting.

2018_eSC_Nov_06: Selection of a member for the English language for the TPG

[374] During an SC e-decision (2018-eSC-Nov-06), the SC was invited to consider the nominations and select a member for the English language for a 5-year term for the TPG, starting 2019.

[375] The SC e-forum was open from 09 August to 23 August 2018. 4 members provided comments, which are summarized below.

[376] Three SC members supported the nomination of Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM, stating his critical analysis of ISPMs during SC meetings and his demonstrated understanding of the importance of terms in international standards as reasons. They also mentioned that as an SC member he would be able to facilitate communication between the SC and TPG on issues concerning terms in the English language, however, they also acknowledged that the TPG already has several members (for French and Arabic) that are also in the SC.

[377] One SC member supported the nomination of Ms Christina DEVORSHAK, citing her publication and teaching record, phytosanitary expertise and her experience within NPPO, RPPO and the IPPC Secretariat as a strong asset. The SC member also stated that it would be advantageous to open opportunities to a person who is an outsider to the SC but very familiar with standard setting from her career, saying that Ms Devorshak could bring a new perspective and do extremely well without being a member of the SC. Finally it was reminded that Ms DEVORSHAK recently chaired the EWG on the revision of ISPM 8 (Pest Status), showing great leadership, creativity, and a wealth of knowledge related to the IPPC Glossary terms. The SC member asked the other members to carefully examine both application packages and consider the contributions of each applicant to the TPG and standard setting before making a decision.

[378] Two SC member agreed that both candidates have strong qualifications for the TP. However, since only one member can be selected and no consensus was reached a poll was opened by the IPPC Secretariat to facilitate the decision. As one of the candidates is himself a member of the selecting body, this poll was held anonymously.

[379] The poll was open from 27 August to 2 September 2018 through “survey monkey” in an anonymous way.

[380] Seven SC members responded to the poll.

SC e-decision

[381] Based on the outcome of the poll, the SC selected Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM as the new expert for the English Language in the TPG, for a five-year term starting 2019.

APPENDIX 8: Action points arising from the SC November 2018 meeting

Action	Section / Paragraph / Decision point	Responsible	Deadline
1. Forward implementation issues identified for draft ISPM: <i>Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure</i> (2014-004) to IFU for consideration by the IC	4.2 [50] (6)	Secretariat	
2. Continue developing the draft ISPM: <i>Guidance on pest risk management</i> (2014-001) considering the stage 3 of ISPM 11	5.1 [64] (7)	Mr Bruce HANCOCKS, Mr Sam BISHOP, Mr Stephen BUTCHER, Mr Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ, Ms Esther KIMANI, Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM, Mr Masahiro SAI, Ms Jayani Nimanthika WATHUKARAGE and Ms Marina ZLOTINA	Next SC meeting
3. Provide conceptual comments or general remarks on the draft ISPM on <i>Guidance on pest risk management</i> (2014-001) to be sent to the Steward, with copy to the small SC group and the Secretariat	5.1 [64] (8)	SC members	Dec 2018
4. Update the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> based on decisions taken at the SC November 2018	7.1 [125] (11, 12, 13), 7.2 [140]	Secretariat	Dec 2018
5. Forward recommendation to the Bureau to hold a side session at CPM-14 (2019 on how to submit topics	7.1 [125] (14)	Secretariat	Dec 2018
6. Further develop the <i>Framework for Standards and Implementation</i> including revision of the layout	7.1 [127]	Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM, Mr Yuji KITAHARA	Next SC meeting
7. Send comments to the lead on the suggested revisions to the ToRs and RoPs of the Standards Committee to be presented to the SC in May 2019	8.1 [151] (24)	Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE, Mr Sam BISHOP, Mr David KAMANGIRA, Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM and Mr Masahiro SAI	28 Feb 2019
8. Combine the research guidance materials that had previously been appendices to the draft ISPMs on requirements for the use of treatments as phytosanitary measures into one document “ <i>TPPT treatments research guidelines</i> ” and post to the IPP	9.1 [166] (28)	Secretariat	Dec 2018
9. Forward the recommendation to the CPM to disestablish the TPFF	10 [172] (30)	Secretariat	
10. Engage within countries and regions to advocate for the IYPH 2020 and consider how to participate	12.1 [223] (43), [224] (44, 45)	SC members	2019

Action	Section / Paragraph / Decision point	Responsible	Deadline
at a country and regional level in global IYPH activities and events			