PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIONAL IPPC WORKSHOP FOR THE REVIEW OF DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTODSANITARY MEASURES (ISPMs)

Meeting Report - September 2016

Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji
12-14 September 2016

CONTENTS

1.0 OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

1.1 Welcome and Prayer

Josua Wainiqolo, Pacific Community (SPC) Land Resources Division (LRD) Co-ordinator for Biosecurity & Trade, and PPPO Exec Secretary, welcomed invited guests and workshop participants. The workshop's special guests were presented with garlands of welcome: IPPC Secretariat Dr Jingyuan Xia, Chair for Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) Timothy Tumukon, and SPC LRD Deputy Director Agribusiness and Trade Dr. Ken Cokanasiga. This was followed by an opening prayer where Mr Wainiqolo gave thanks for the safe arrival of participants and guests, and shared blessings that the event be successful.

1.2 Welcome remarks

Timothy Tumukon, Director of Biosecurity Vanuatu and Chair of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO), welcomed all guests especially those who travelled great distances, highlighting that it is essential to gather as technicians for the region to ensure we have a say in the global standards that will impact upon our region.

1.3 Opening Address

Dr. Ken Cokanasiga, SPC LRD Deputy Director Agribusiness and Trade, welcomed distinguished guests, heads of quarantine, member delegates, and especially the IPPC Secretary, Dr Jingyuan Xia who came all the way from FAO-Rome to attend the workshop. Dr Cokanasiga stated that with the challenges of rising sea level and global warming, and increases in international travel and trade, organisms that present risks to our unique Pacific flora and fauna are becoming common interceptions at our borders. New pest incursions and pest outbreaks continue to cost governments, farmers and consumers billions of dollars every year. Furthermore, once pest species are established their eradication is often impossible, and trying to control them takes up a significant percentage of our national budgets.

Dr Cokanasiga said the IPPC, through the Standards Committee and Expert Working Group, has over the years developed ISPMs to address global issues that are of particular interest to the PPPO region. He added that the regional workshop on ISPMs is a way for PPPO members to provide further inputs to standards, as well as receive capacity development and contribute to funding solutions to extend PPPO operations beyond July 2017.

He closed by thanking DFAT, through the PHAMA project, for funding this important regional event so PPPO members can meet to discuss vital issues affecting the region such as biosecurity and quarantine, pests and disease incursions, trade and other relevant matters.

1.4 Message from the Secretary of the IPPC

The IPPC Secretariat Dr Jingyuan Xia welcomed participants and expressed how excited he was to be here for the first time, and that his first impression was that the workshop was very well organised. He also expressed his sincere thanks and gratitude to the supporters and organisers of the event, and not least the participants.

Dr Jingyuan Xia explained how the region is very important to the IPPC, which has a focus on four key points: IPPC annual themes, IPPC network, IPPC Communications and IPPC priorities.

For the IPPC annual themes, there are five key themes approved from 2016 to 2020, namely: 2016 plant health and food security; 2017 plant health and environmental protection; 2019 plant health and capacity development; then 2020 is the International Year of Plant Health in 2020 (IYPH 2020). This year's focus on food security enables the IPPC to highlight its role in supporting improved food security, such as assisting with 'food accessibility' through improved trade, or enabling better 'food affordability' through improved plant quarantine and trade processes to reduce farmers' losses, with part of the savings passed to consumers.

Dr Jingyuan Xia explained that also critical was improved IPPC networking, such as through better linkages between its 182 member countries via workshop connections and other NPPO and RPPO networking, and to assist with this process from this year the IPPC Secretariat is offering more support for regional workshops. Linking with networking, was the need to also improve IPPC communications for much needed strengthening of IPPC visibility. To assist with communications, he made a plea to member delegates to contribute news from their country to the IPPC website – even short news stories are valuable and encouraged.

On closing, Dr Jingyuan Xia highlighted the IPPC priorities of standard implementation, biosecurity, safe and efficient trade, and emerging pest issues, then encouraged participants to be active and contribute to discussions for a fruitful and productive workshop. *(For more details of the presentation by Dr Jingyuan Xia, refer to Annex 7)*

1.5 Introductions

Participants and guests representing 18 countries introduced themselves to the workshop forum (See Annex 1 – Participants List). The Chairman also welcomed the Rapporteur to the meeting, Jacqui Berrell, and asked that presenters and participants speak clearly during the workshop so their comments may be noted.

2.0 WORKSHOP PROCEDURE

2.1 Logistical Information and Arrangements

Chairman Timothy Tumukon, PPPO Chair, presented on logistical information and arrangements.

2.2 Adoption of the Agenda

Josua Wainiqolo, PPPO Exec Secretary, outlined some minor changes to the meeting's Agenda with the Day one FAO regional updated shifted to later timeslots, while the remainder of the Agenda is the same. He also thanked the IPPC Secretariat for contributing their inputs, in particular for the provision of an IPPC template for use at such regional workshops. The Agenda was adopted, without any amendments (See Annex 1).

2.3 Election of Chair and Rapporteur

Timothy Tumukon, PPPO Chair, asked participants to consider who to elect as Meeting Chair. Participants (See Annex 2 – Participants List) engaged in the process of election of chair and endorsement of the Rapporteur for the meeting. By consensus, Mr Dr Viliami Kami, Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division for the Tonga Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries, was nominated as Meeting Chair and seconded by the representative

from Tuvalu. Participants were also asked to endorse the SPC nominated rapporteur, Jacqui Berrell.

3.0 WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES AND UPDATES

3.1 Objectives of the Workshop

Meeting Chair Dr Viliami Kami outlined the meeting Agenda to include entry of delegates' regional comments focussing on three draft ISPMs into the IPPC Online Commenting System (OCS) during the workshop (Annex 3 to 6). Dr Kami also outlined the three key objectives of the regional IPPC workshop, and how the Agenda links with the objectives, as follows:

3.1.1 Objective 1: Learn how to analyse draft ISPMs and to formulate productive comments

- Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2016) Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms
- Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems
- Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures.

3.1.2 Objective 2: To build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all activities related to the IPPC

- New IPPC website; new OCS; IRSS Helpdesk; IRSS studies; Phytosanitary Resources Page and IPPC technical resources; Import verification – the IPPC manual; Guide for Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services (IPPC guide, CPM-11 recommendation, available diagnostic/detection tools, diagnostic protocols).

3.1.3 Objective 3: Exchange experiences at the regional level

- FAO projects or any other capacity development activities, FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health, 2020 International Year of Plant Health: setting a work plan for the region, IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: toward concrete actions.

3.2 Updates from CPM-11

Meeting Chair Dr Viliami Kami, then presented an update from the Eleventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-11), April 2016, and current projects (e-phyto).

3.2.1 The CPM Bureau is the executive body of the CPM that provides guidance to the IPPC Secretariat and CPM on strategic direction, cooperation, financial and operational management. It has seven members, including the Chair Lois Ransom (Australia) while Vice Chair is Javier Trujillo Arriaga (Mexico), who meet three times annually plus one virtual meeting.

3.2.2 The CPM is the governing body of the IPPC with 182 contracting parties who meet annually, most recently for CPM-11 from 4-8 April 2016 in Rome (FAO) where the five IPPC annual themes were approved and nine standards adopted by consensus. CPM-11 adopted the Framework for Standards and Implementation as a working document to record standards and other tools and to assist with identification of gaps. Many other topics were also addressed at CPM-11.

3.2.3 Events after CPM-11 include, but are not limited to, the FAO-IPPC-CIHEAM workshop on *Xylella fastidiosa* (Bari, April 2016); IPPC Seminar on Plant Health Standards and Food Security (FAO, May 2016); Meetings of the Standards Committee (SC) and CDC in May; Bureau meeting in June in Beijing (including discussions on sea containers, financial and operational strategies, preparation of Strategic Planning Group and

CPM-12); Meeting of the Focus Group on oversight body for implementation facilitation and capacity development (Paris, July 2018)

3.3 Questions and comments

Lois Ransom, CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), commented that there was chance for representative on the Steering Group for the International Year of Plant Health, with her as the current contact. There is a process for planning, so it is important for participating countries to be connected to shepherd plans through the FAO process to seek required approvals. Once approvals are received, then it is likely there will be an expanded committee for planning purposes.

3.4 Update on RPPO activities

An update on RPPO activity was provided by Josua Wainiqolo, PPPO Exec Secretary, with a focus on the 27th Technical Consultation (TC) for RPPOs held in Memphis, Tennessee, USA, 2-6 November 2015 - it was the first TC to have 100% representation from all nine RPPOs. The RPPOs discussed key issues including workshops, regional standards, guidelines, regional workshops, information exchange including pest reporting, improvement of phytosanitary capacity, development of contingency plans, RPPO website information, and major pest issues (e.g. the Pacific RPPO raised the issue of *Xylella fastidiosa* for which Australia is strengthening quarantine measures to combat more than 200 host genera. This follows recent detections in France and Italy).

Mr Wainiqolo explain how, by raising *Xylella fastidiosa* as a priority issue for the region, it set an example of the importance and opportunities of RPPOs working together to ensure that as a region the Pacific is heard by the IPPC Secretariat. Further, to help control the spread of Xylella there are some things IPPC could do such as: facilitate global action to reduce the spread of the disease; issue a global alert – immediately; report the spread of Xylella; establish an expert advisory committee to assist CPs with risk assessment (there is a recent one out of Europe), changes in host status, surveillance, diagnostics, phytosanitary risk measures and management; provide useful resource materials/references to assist CPs reduce the risk of spread and disease impact

3.5 Group Photo

A group photo was taken prior to morning tea, and is available electronically to participants.

SECTION 1 – REINFORCE THE CAPACITY OF CONTRACTING PARIES TO FORMULATE PRODUCTIVE COMMENTS ON DRAFT STANDARDS

4 ONLINE COMMENT SYSTEM (OCS) AND CONSULTATIONS

4.2 Online Comment System (OCS) and revised standard setting procedure for 2016; at a glance what you should remember.

4.2.1 Dr. Jan Bart Rossel, Chairperson of the IPPC Standards Committee and Director of the International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), commented on the importance of countries providing their comments to the IPPC Standards Committee (SC), which reviews ongoing work on International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). He said member countries need to consider these standards very carefully, and ensure the region's voice is heard. This is why the OCS is so important, to record each region's comments for consideration by the Standards Committee and to help define standards. He also provided additional context about the three draft standards, and explained the changes in the process that aim to ensure improved consultations.

4.2.2 A presentation was provided by Dr Bart Rossel, Australia DAWR, about the OCS, which aims to provide a simple, efficient, user-friendly online system to share, collect and compile comments on documents. Using the OCS, IPPC can upload documents; invite organizations to comment; and compile comments. A report can be generated for download in Word, which compiles all the comments received. The system was established in 2011, then revamped in 2014-15. User data showed how the OCS has grown in popularity from just above 3,000 comments in 2011 to almost 8,000 comments in 2014. There was a drop in 2015 and the reason is not confirmed, but it is likely to be that topics discussed on the OCS were of less topical or popular among participating countries.

4.2.3 In the presentation by Dr Bart Rossel, Australia DAWR, it was clarified how IPPC Regional Workshops incorporate the OCS. Participating contracting parties are provided with an IPPC OCS login so that before the workshop they can begin to review the draft IPSMs. Comments are automatically shared with all the other organizations so that, during the workshop, all substantial and technical comments can be discussed then the final workshop comments shared with both participating workshop countries and other RPPOs.

4.2.4 Dr Bart Rossel, Australia DAWR provided an explanation about the various approaches to 'system inviting and sharing'. For example, the most common case being that countries are invited to review documents. Countries may do an internal review outside of the system, whereby the author inserts comments, then publishes the comments to the Secretariat. Countries can also share comments with each other. This is the way all user accounts will be set-up unless otherwise requested.

4.2.5 There was discussion among participants about the new system for the OCS, with some participants indicating they had not yet used the new system. Changes include,

but are not limited to, a simplified and easier to use layout as well as improved compatibility with all major browsers and mobile devices.

4.2.6 A discussion and impromptu OCS user-session was prompted by participant Sally Jennings, Senior Policy Analyst, NZ Ministry for Primary Industries, who asked other participants who is using the system and who has a login. Not all participants indicated they were using the OCS and, in direct response, workshop organisers took time to play a training video and allow participants some capacity development time to login and use the OCS.

4.2.7 A capacity development session on the use of OCS was conducted during the workshop.

4.3 Overview of the 2016 consultations on ISPMs

The presentation on the *Changes to the Standard Setting Process* was delivered by Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, who highlighted that the IPPC Secretariat makes a call for topics every two years, most recently in 2015, with it anticipated that early 2017 there will be a call from IPPC for treatments topics. He encouraged member countries to start considering any inputs now and be prepared to put up treatment topics as a region, e.g. it could be about a vapour treatment for mango such as the one used recently to kill fruit fly from papaya.

Dr Rossel stressed the importance of all countries playing a role in the specification process, from which standards are created: Draft specifications (60 days), First Consultations (90 days) then, after the Standards Committee has looked at the standards and addressed the comments, the Second Consultation (90 days) for further inputs from NPPOs or RPPOs. In the Second Consultation there may be an objection on draft ISPMs being proposed, which has happened in the past though objections must be technically justified. Otherwise, if there are no objections then standards get adopted at the next Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). There is a manual that explains all the process and details, on the IPPC website.

5 DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO ISPM 5: GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (1994 – 001)

5.1 A presentation was displayed, with commentary from Dr John Hedley, Principal Adviser for International Organisations for New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, and also a member of the Technical Panel, that assesses the Glossary of terms to ensure ease of understanding and conformity. He explained that the Technical Panel meets annually in Rome, and that the meeting is not so much on a regional meeting but a language based meeting to ensure each IPPC definitions fits each language and best avoids confusion. In addition to the Glossary terms, each completed standard also has its languages checked by various language groups. Member countries should ensure they have a current version of the Glossary which is constantly updated, so it is very much a 'live' document.

5.2 The presentation explained each of the proposed additions (one), revisions (six) and deletions (two).

5.2.1 **Addition "exclusion (of a pest)**

- Amendment: "Application of **phytosanitary measures** to prevent the **introduction** of a **pest** into an **area**"

- It is useful to add this term to the existing collection of "control" related terms, which includes "containment", "control (of a pest)", "eradication" and "suppression".

5.2.2 **Revision "contaminating pest" / Revision "contamination"**

- *Amendment for "contaminating pest": "A **pest** that is ~~carried by~~ present in or on a **commodity**, storage place, conveyance or container, and that, in the case of **plants** and **plant products**, does not **infest** them ~~those **plants** or **plant products**~~.'*

- *Amendment for "contamination: "Presence of a **contaminating pest** or unintended presence of a **regulated article** in or on a **commodity**, storage place, conveyance or container~~, of **pests** or other **regulated articles**, not constituting an **infestation** (see **infestation**).~~"*

- Duplication or considerable overlap between definitions should normally be avoided.

- If the definition of "contamination" was deleted, the symmetry between the definitions of "infestation" and "contamination" would be lost, whereas the wording "infestation or contamination" is often used in ISPMs.

- Therefore, it is proposed to maintain both definitions, but to revise them for a better alignment and cross-referring.

5.2.3 **Revision "endangered area"**

- *Amendment: "~~An~~ Part or all of the **PRA area** where ~~ecological factors~~ abiotic and biotic conditions favour the **establishment** of a **pest** whose presence in ~~the~~ that **area** will result in economically important loss."*
- Some countries misunderstood the term "endangered area" to mean an environmentally protected area in the ecological conservation sense.
- In the IPPC context, "endangered area" is only used in relation to PRA. The definition now clearly states that the term refers to a PRA area.

5.2.4 **Revision "Quarantine"**

- *Amendment: "**Official confinement** of **regulated articles** for ~~observation and research or for further~~ **inspection, testing** or **treatment**, or of **pests** or beneficial organisms for observation or research."*
- The main purpose of quarantine should appear first.
- Pests and beneficial organisms may be kept in quarantine for the purpose of observation or research (e.g. ISPM 3)
- It is proposed to remove "further" in the definition because there may be cases where initial inspection, testing or treatment has not been carried out before the regulated article is placed in quarantine.

5.2.5 **Revision "Test"**

- *Amendment: "**Official** examination of **plants, plant products**, or other **regulated articles**, other than visual, to determine if **pests** are present or to identify **pests**."*
- The definition of "test" clearly separates such methods from "visual examination". However, the definition does not exclude that "visual examination" may be done before or after testing.
- The mention "of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles" is added to clearly indicate that "inspection" and "testing" are two different methods on the same hierarchical level.

5.2.6 **Revision "visual examination"**

- *Amendment: "The physical examination of **plants, plant products**, or other **regulated articles** using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope ~~to detect **pests** or **contaminants** without **testing** or processing.~~"*
- This definition of "visual examination" should describe the process of visual examination, but not its purpose which is covered in the definition of "inspection".
- Although "processing" is often necessary and more elaborate prior to "testing", some simple processing (e.g. dying) may also be carried out prior to visual examination. The contrast to "testing" is already well covered under the definition of "test".

5.2.7 **Deletion "kiln-drying"**

- *Amendment: "A process in which **wood** is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content."*
- "kiln drying" is an industrial process without a specific IPPC meaning. It is used to meet quality requirements.
- When the process is used as a phytosanitary measure, it is a heat treatment method which should conform with a required heating schedule (e.g. see ISPM 15)
- In that case, it will be referred to as a "heat treatment" and not as "kiln drying".

5.2.8 **Deletion "Pre-clearance"**

- *Amendment: "**Phytosanitary certification** and/or **clearance** in the **country of origin**, performed by or under the regular supervision of the **national plant protection organisation of the country of destination**."*
- The current definition is not in accordance with the Convention as it indicates that phytosanitary certification can be performed by or under the regular supervision of the NPPO of the country of destination which is incorrect.
- "pre clearance" is currently used in many different countries with very different meanings, not allowing for international harmonisation and agreement on a revised definition.

5.3 OCS 'Live' Review by Participants of: ISPM 5 Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms

Participants were asked to provide any inputs to Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001). Discussion and comments follow.

5.3.1 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, commented that it would be ideal for countries to go online onto the OCS and "agree". This indicates use of the OCS and also confirmation of agreement of the draft standards. The Meeting Chair seconded the idea, encouraging participating country representatives to go online onto the OCS submit their approvals.

5.3.2 Several comments were made and issues noted during the discussion of this draft standard and are as follows:

5.3.2.1 Addition "exclusion (of a pest)

- Participants agreed on proposed revision.

5.3.2.2 Revision "contaminating pest" and "contamination"

- For "contamination" Lois Ransom, Australian DAWR, checked which parts should be highlighted, and "regulated article" was subsequently highlighted.

- Timothy Tumukon, PPPO Chair, raised a question about the "contamination" definition, and that the term "unintended" was not explained and may be misinterpreted. Suggested that perhaps an explanation of "unintended" be added. Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, commented that the Technical Panel would have considered misinterpretation by people speaking other languages. He added that the use of this term avoids the use of "hitch hiker pest" which, while John likes it, other countries do not. Mr Tumukon thanked John for the insights and assurance.

5.3.2.3 Revision "Endangered Area"

- Participants agreed on proposed revision.

5.3.2.4 Revision "Quarantine"

- Participants agreed on proposed revision.

5.3.2.5 Revision "Test"

- Lois Ransom, Australian DAWR, asked why does it include "plant and plant products" when these are included in the definition of "regulated articles"? Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, responded, suggesting that it is a generally used concept for what we are dealing with.

5.3.2.6 Revision "visual examination"

- Francis Tsatsia, Director, Biosecurity Solomon Islands, asked about clarification about the lens, and equipment that may be available for officers at the border to aid them with this examination. Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, suggested the word lens may simply mean an ordinary magnifying glass, but this is not specified.
- Discussion about how there are many types of lens, e.g. large or handheld. There was an initial proposal to insert "handheld" lens but then concerns that this may exclude other types of lens.
- Agreed to not suggest an amendment, and to retain current version.

5.3.2.7 Deletion "kiln drying"

- Participants agreed on proposed revision.

5.3.2.8 Deletion "pre-clearance"

- Participants agreed on proposed revision.

6 Review and Discussion of 2nd Draft Standard) 2016 First Consultation on revision of ISPM 6 National Surveillance Systems (2009 – 004)

6.1 A summary presentation on this draft was made by Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, about the revision of ISPM 6, which included a change in its title from 'Guidelines for surveillance' to 'National surveillance systems, and a focus on the sections: Surveillance design (general and specific), National Surveillance System and Information management systems. The revision took into account key factors such as changing surveillance methodologies and technology. The revision aims to provide more information on surveillance of pests that have environmental consequences plus guidance on the surveillance technologies available for different purposes and the levels of confidence associated with them. The revision process dealt with both 'general' and 'specific' surveillance aspects of the standard. (General surveillance is where NPPOs may use information sources such as: national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, trade journals, etc), whereas specific surveillance focusses on NPPOs using surveys and surveillance protocols to actively gathering pest distribution information in

structured programmes.) Dr Hedley explained that proposed tasks for the Expert Working Group (EWG) meeting held in Auckland last year, included consideration of: guidance on surveillance methodologies used for different purposes (e.g. early detection, delimiting surveys), and providing more detail on general surveillance procedures (e.g. application and scope of general surveillance to specific surveillance; how to reliably use general surveillance to indicate pest absence or presence).

6.2 Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, led participants into a review and discussion on the revision of ISPM 6 National Surveillance Systems (2009 – 004) (2nd Draft Standard; 2016 First Consultation), which addresses the components of surveillance and monitoring systems for the purpose of pest detection and the supply of information for use in pest risk analysis (ISPM 6 can be used for the establishment of pest free areas and, where appropriate, provides the basis for the preparation of pest lists).

6.2.1 Josua Wainiqolo, PPPO Exec Secretary, suggested that this analysis is best done as a Group Exercise, with participants to divide into groups then return to suggest their ideas – this also ensures feedback from all countries. Participants divided into three groups: Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia for a 30-minute group discussion, then present their findings.

6.2.2 As a result of the Group Exercise, information was shared and several comments were made and issues noted relating to this draft standard and are as follows.

6.2.3 Components of National Surveillance Systems

6.2.3.1 Paragraph [56] states "A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy…"

- Dr Bart Rossel, Australia DAWR, raised the discussion point that perhaps a Country Plant Health Strategy may be a considerable commitment, and agreeing to the amends means countries agree to committing to a strategy.
- Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, concurred that perhaps it could be called Plant Protection Systems instead of a strategy.
- Another group also suggested Plant Protection System, and this was agreed to be a recommendation to forward to the IPPC.

6.2.4 Approaches to general surveillance (2.1.1)

There was considerable discussion about the use of the word "passive" used in parts of the section of the draft ISPM.

6.2.4.1 Paragraph [120] states "NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance… from passive data…"

- The Melanesian group commented on the use of the word "passive" explaining that it gives a different meaning, such as for the Pacific, and infers a lack of "priority". It would be good to solidify its importance and replace this with "priority" or alternative wording.
- Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, said that some people do not like the use of the word "passive" but it just means you don't have to have people jumping around. By using the different terms passive and active, it tries to imply which tasks are more necessary to enforce.

- Timothy Tumukon, PPPO Chair, further explained that active surveillance is quite expensive, and so maybe the implication of the Paragraph may be correct in its context but we should also recognise the word “passive” is not ideal for use in the region.
- Dr John Hedley, NZ MPI, also commented that the APPPC was not keen on the word “passive”. There is also the use of “minimal involvement” instead of passive.
- Lois Ransom, Australian DAWR, suggested that it would be worthwhile to review and think about this in more detail, given that the Pacific and perhaps Asia may have comments about the use of the word “passive” and that may restrict the revision being approved.

6.2.4.2 Paragraph [127] states “When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the passive end of the range…”
- Participants agreed on deleted the word “passive” and replacing it with “minimal involvement”.

6.2.4.3 Paragraph [134] states “In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive… “
- Participants agreed on deleted the word “passive” and replacing it with “minimal” (thus “…approaches from minimal to substantial involvement…”.

6.3 There was general discussion about the format of the workshop, such as including more group work to encourage more countries to contribute directly to meeting inputs, though this would require providing countries (or groups of countries) with more time to perform reviews to enable valuable inputs. Suggestion that perhaps continue group work in small groups, but then share all the comments with the group as a whole.

6.4 Josua Wainiqolo, PPPO Exec Secretary, raised some housekeeping matters including the availability of per diems, or DSAs, and thanked all participants for a good first day.

6.5 Nominated Meeting Chair Dr Viliami Kami also thanked participants and announced that a representative from Micronesia will be chairing Day Two.

DAY TWO – PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIONAL IPPC WORKSHOP FOR THE REVIEW OF DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTODSANITARY MEASURES (ISPMs), 12-14 September 2016 workshop in Nadi, Fiji.

7 2016 FIRST CONSULTATION ON DRAFT ISPM ON REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF TEMPERATURE TREATMENTS AS A PHYTOSANITARY MEASURE (2014-005); *Review on 3rd draft standard*

7.1 Day Two began with the introduction of Dr Lalith Kumarasinghe, Manager (PHEL), NZ Ministry for Primary Industries, Plant Health and Environment Laboratory Auckland, who joined the workshop on Day Two.

7.2 A new Meeting Chair was nominated Day Two, representing Micronesia, was John Wichep, Plant & Animal Quarantine Specialist, FSM Department of Resource & Development. He welcomed participants to the second day of the workshop and introduced the first speaker.

7.3 Dr Bart Rossel, Australia DAWR, presented. In 2013 this topic was proposed. He highlighted the need for harmonised requirements for temperature treatment application, given there are many temperature treatments used in international trade to prevent the introduction and spread of pests of plants. Temperature treatments adopted under ISPM 28 only state the treatment schedule, but there is a need for technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests.

7.4 One point of contention was the inclusion of the statement that under some circumstances, **live but unviable** target pests may be found after a temperature treatment. Dr Rossel explained there are arguments on both sides as the statement is scientifically correct, but there are no examples of countries accepting this.

7.4.1 Question from John Wichep about vapour heat treatment which Dr Bart Rossel explained is in its own category.

7.5 For the 30-minute Group Exercise the Day Two Meeting Chair John Wichep asked participants to divide into three groups (Micronesia, Polynesia, and Melanesia) to discuss the Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of temperature treatments.

7.6 As a result of the Group Exercise, information was shared and several comments were made and issues noted relating to this draft standard and are as follows:

7.6.1 Paragraph [28] states “some temperature treatments are recognised but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating”.

7.6.1.1 The Melanesian group represented by Nilesh Chand, Acting Chief Plant Protection Officer, Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, expressed concerns about steam and deep freezing, and that ‘steam’ has been recognised but not addressed.

7.6.1.2 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, suggested steam was not included as it relates to the use of steam and steam wands to clean machinery, so was not considered in this standard. Perhaps ask further clarification on why steam is excluded.

7.6.1.3 Participants agreed on the recommendation, to ask for clarification regarding steam.

7.6.2 Paragraph [76] states "It should be accurate to 0.5^0C of the target treatment temperature".

7.6.2.1 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, indicated that 0.5^0C may be difficult to meet, for some Pacific Islands, though also to consider is that requesting an amendment could be difficult and not well received.

7.6.2.2 Nilesh Chand, Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, commented that perhaps 0.5^0C will be difficult, based on current standards.

7.6.2.3 No amends were requested.

7.6.3 Paragraph [95] states "Self-refrigerated containers for in-transit cold treatment require at least three probes.."

7.6.3.1 Nilesh Chand, Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, commented that three probes instead of the usual one probe typically used in the Pacific may be restrictive for exporters.

7.6.3.2 Dr Rossel indicated this is a key requirement but suspects there will be quite a few comments on this internationally. Further, Paragraph [93] indicates five probes for facility-based pre-shipment and post-shipment.

7.6.4 Paragraph [184] states "NPPO should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live pests are found…'

7.6.4.1 Polynesian group, represented by Dr Viliami Kami, Tonga MAFFF, suggested that the word 'live' was removed then the rest would make more sense. Also Paragraph [185] deals with this issue. It seems very confusing.

7.6.4.2 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, provided background details in that after a treatment there may still be a live pest, e.g. a grasshopper that is a pest but not a pest such as fruit fly for which the treatment has been applied. Perhaps with further clarification this may become clearer. Agreed it is contradictory.

7.6.4.3 Dr Bart Rossel suggested that perhaps the PPPO request further clarification, not about 'live' pests, but about what would constitute whether a treatment has been effective or the treatment has been a failure.

7.6.4.4 Dr Viliami Kami, Tonga MAFFF, noted Dr Bart Rossel's suggestions but believed this is still confusing and requested that the word 'live' be removed. This impacts and helps create clarity for other subsequent sentences where 'live' is mentioned, such as Paragraph 193.The meeting agreed to remove reference to the word "live".

7.6.4.5 Participants made a general comment to request that additional guidance be provided to explain or outline what would constitute effective treatment or treatment failure as determined through inspection and verification as in sections 7.3 and 7.4 (e.g. when a live pest is found).

7.1.1 Paragraph [193] states "In some circumstance pest mortality may not be achieved… "

7.1.1.1 Nilesh Chand, Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, said the Melanesian group would like clarification on 'live and nonviable' target pests, or exclude it.

7.1.1.2 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, said that when you apply a temperature treatment you may still find a live pest, which may be in the process of dying but it is still alive. The SC could see both sides of this argument, and the Pacific Islands may well like to make a comment about this. There is detail about the timing of the inspection, when pests may still be dying. Dr Rossel suggested an alternative that, rather than exclude now, ask for further clarification and then perhaps when participants return to countries and suggest removing the Paragraph. (Refer also to this report's comment 7.6.4.3 by Dr Bart Rossel where he said perhaps the issue is the need to clarify what constitutes a successful treatment).

7.1.1.3 Polynesia group supported the exclusion of that paragraph, and noted Dr Bart Rossel's suggestion but believed this is still confusing and requested that the Paragraph be removed.

7.1.1.4 Participants endorsed the removal of whole paragraph.

7.1.2 Paragraph [196] states "The NPPO of the exporting country should have the ability and resources… "

7.1.2.1 PPPO Exec Secretary, noted and raised discussion around this Paragraph relating to capacity.

7.1.2.2 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, suggested that perhaps this is not for Standards Committee but perhaps more for the Capacity Development Committee. The standards document that if there are any potential implementation issues then these should be noted for potential referral to the Capacity Development Committee.

7.1.3 Paragraph [243] & [244] Potential implementation issues

7.1.3.1 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, said perhaps add to Paragraph [196] that 'additional guidance material be provided to assist NPPOs in evaluating, monitoring and authorising treatments" to address concerns with para. [243].

7.1.4 Dr Bart Rossel, Australian DAWR, reminded participants there are three (3) SC representatives in the region: Australia, PNG and New Zealand and participants should not hesitate to contact any of the representatives if they have further questions.

7.1.5 Sally Jennings, Senior Policy Analyst, NZ Ministry for Primary Industries, reminded participants that said she is the Chair of the Capacity Development Committee, and the regional representative, and that she suggested participants think about the additional tools that would be useful to implement the standards.

7.1.6 PPPO Exec Secretary, supported the comments by Dr Bart Rossel and Sally Jennings that delegate members of the PPPO should, as contracting parties, make use of these human resources here in the region while they are still holding office in IPPC; send an email to them with any questions.

8 FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PICS ON PLANT PROTECCTION AND BIOSECURITY SUPPORT

8.1 A presentation by Dr Viliami Fakava, Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer for FAO SAPA in Samoa, provided an update on FAO current assistance to member countries under CPF (2013-17) and regional assistance to PPPO to review harmonised Biosecurity Model Legislation.

8.2 FAO current assistance to member countries under CPF (2013-17) includes:

- 8.2.1 TCP/RMI/3502 - Enhancing food and nutrition security in the Marshall Islands through an integrated (US$394,000)
- 8.2.2 TCP/NAU/3501 - Strengthening Household Capacity for Integrated Agro-forestry and Food Crops Production and Utilization in Nauru, (US$259,000)
- 8.2.3 TCP/FIJ/3502 - First Season-Long Training of Trainers (ToT) on Integrated Rice Crop Management, (US$333,000)
- 8.2.4 TCP/NIU/ 3601- Niue Household Fruit and Nut Trees Integrated Replanting Project (US$98,000)
- 8.2.5 TCP/SOL/3502 - Assistance to control and management of recent outbreak of coconut rhinoceros beetle (US$98,000)
- 8.2.6 TCP/SAM/3303 - Review of Biosecurity Legislation
- 8.2.7 TCP/MIC/3601 - Strengthening the capacity of Farmers Associations to increase production and marketing of root crops, fruits and vegetables in FSM (US$248,500)
- 8.2.8 TCP/PLW/3602 - Enhanced Capability in Tropical Fruit Production and Integrated Pest Management for Palau (US$250,000)
- 8.2.9 TCP/KIR/ - Enhancing food and nutrition security in the Kiribati through an integrated agriculture development approach (US$500,000)
- 8.2.10 TCP/TOK - Strengthening capacity in home gardening, healthy food awareness and effective biosecurity for Tokelau (US$200,000)
- 8.2.11 TCP/TON - Tonga Horticulture Competitiveness Project – focus on priority export commodities trade facilitation

8.3 Context about FAO's regional assistance to PPPO to review harmonised Biosecurity Model Legislation, was provided by Dr Miles Young, Consultant for Legal Review, FAO-SAPA, Apia. He explained that in 2007 the SPC finalised a Biosecurity Model Law (BML) to help Pacific Island nations' national biosecurity legislation – part of a strategy to harmonise a regional approach to managing plant and animal health. Cook Islands, Fiji & Solomon Islands have based their national biosecurity legislation on the BML – other countries (FMS, Niue, Palau, Tonga) have prepared biosecurity bills which are based on the BML and are in the process of passing them into law. The FAO and IPPC were not consulted during the drafting of the BML and both agencies have since raised some concerns about the BML, such as it not being sufficiently aligned with the standards developed under the IPPC & the OIE. As a result, SPC invited assistance from FAO and IPPC to address these concerns.

8.4 Dr Young further explained that an initial report was drafted and last year it was circulated, which included elements that FAO and partners recommend be incorporated into the Model Law. The report outlines three different legislative approaches to managing Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) - the third approach is being implemented in a current FAO project in Samoa. Responses to the report were received from Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Palau and Tonga.

8.5 A presentation was then provided by Emmanuelle Bourgois, International Legal Consultant for Food, Trade, Capacity Building, who explained the 'three sisters' (3 pillars of the SPS legal framework); sectors of plant health, animal health and food safety. Ms Bourgois explained the three different legislative approaches being considered, including the third option being addressed in Samoa where FAO is looking at *three separated but mutually reinforced legislations* (Plant Protection Bill; Animal Health & Production; and Quarantine/Biosecurity Bill (Food Safety is regulated under a separate Act). Furthermore, FAO also considered inter-related legislation such as fisheries, Codex, Food Safety (separate bill), environment, customs and health. Much of this work was conducted via consultations through three workshops in Samoa. The project in Samoa also addresses implementation, including collaboration between ministries.

8.6 Ms Bourgois added that, for Samoa, it was very useful to have strong stakeholder engagement coupled with a solid legal review, to determine that the best approach for Samoa would be three separated but mutually reinforced legislations.

8.7 Dr Young added that the work is very technical, and so there is a reliance on local technical expertise, so it has been a collaborative and iterative process and one that ultimately results in local ownership of the project.

8.7.1 Comments by Meeting Chair for Day Two, John Wichep, from FSM, talked about 2013 and 2016 consultations that took place, and how states needed to be consulted before any decision may be made about a national law. Adding that processes take time, including working with relevant stakeholders.

8.7.2 Dr Young supported FSM's comments, and added it would be interesting to see the revisions of the bill and the extent to which they address the issues raised.

8.7.3 Dr Viliami Fakava, FAO SAPA, reiterated to participants that the presentation and discussion all relate to the Biosecurity legislation review. It was initially expected that the review would result in one model that could then be provided to each country, but instead the review resulted in three different legislative approaches for member countries to consider. There is the option for member countries to request FAO assistance. For example, Fiji has made a request directly to the FAO head in Rome, and that is why Fiji will be one of the first countries to be assisted while FAO also received an official request from Palau.

8.7.4 PPPO Exec Secretary, thanked the presenters and reminded participants that the onus is on the member delegates of the PPPO to request assistance to address biosecurity legislation assistance. Only Fiji and Cook Islands responded, plus Samoa is the first country being assisted by the FAO.

9 IMPORT VERIFICATION

9.1 A presentation was provided by Lois Ransom, Assistant Secretary for Plant Import Operations, Australian DAWR, to introduce participants to the IPPC Import Verification Manual, which is part of a series of manuals to assist member delegates to meet their obligations. The IPPC Secretariat is keen to promote manual usage, but also to gather delegate feedback on the manuals. ISPM 20 - Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system: The objective of a phytosanitary import regulatory system is to prevent or control the entry of regulated pests with imported commodities and other regulated articles.

9.2 Import pathway group exercise, started by Lois Ransom asking delegates "what is the start of the import pathway?". Following are the steps to establish import requirements, in order, discussed by delegates:

9.2.1 Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) – details risk assessment, risk management and risk communication, e.g. get a pest list to provide an indication of measures or mitigation that may be required.

9.2.2 Conduct pest risk analysis (PRA) - As a result you get PRA conditions.

9.2.3 Determine pests to be regulated.

9.2.4 Set import requirements e.g. Import Permit

9.2.5 Specify the appropriate point of entry for consignments for the purpose of document verification and the required degree/level of inspection that may be necessary.

9.2.6 (Verification occurs throughout the import pathway.)

9.3 Lois Ransom highlighted that legislation is important as it allows countries to conduct their work – member delegates could not inspect or conduct other activities if such actions are not supported by law. Inspectors should be authorized to: detain imported consignments or other regulated articles when non-compliant to import conditions; treat or require treatment of regulated articles (including conveyances); refuse entry of consignments and order their reshipment or destruction. In addition to legislation, an NPPO should also have systems in place for effective import verification such as: information sharing to aid decision-making at points of entry and at headquarters; databases and datasheets on pests to be regulated; and employ or authorize personnel who have the appropriate qualifications and skills.

9.4 Group exercise feedback on challenges to implementing the import system and possible solutions was summarised by Lois Ransom including:

- The capacity to undertake pest risk analysis was a limitation for some countries, which could be addressed through liaison with other organisations, or with assistance of SPC, and with better access to information – from the SPC pest list, exporting countries or updated pest lists
- Difficulties setting Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP)
- The ability to publish import conditions, where there was no website or limited resources to upload them
- Dealing with fraudulent documents
- Difficulties with inspections, as a result of staff turnover and competency and proper inspection facilities and equipment. This could be improved through training workshops, diagnostic and identification training, building facilities at points of entry
- Applying treatments, where there were no facilities or it was not clear what treatment is required.
- Treatment pre-export, pre-export quarantine and funding from donors to establish treatment facilities was suggested.

10 IRSS HELPDESK AND STUDIES, THE PHYTOSANITARY RESOURCES WEBPAGE AND IPPC TECHNICAL RESOURCES

10.1 A presentation was provided by Sally Jennings, Senior Policy Analyst, NZ Ministry for Primary Industries about the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) that provides: strategic and analytical support to the IPPC Secretariat; manuals; templates; case studies on emerging plant health issues; future implementation priorities; support and assistance to contracting parties implementing the Convention and ISPMs via the IRSS website and IRSS Helpdesk (www.ippc.int/en/irss/) that also moderates 'Question and Answer' forums.

11 DELIVERING PHYTOSANITARY DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

11.1 A presentation was provided by Dr Lalith Kumarasinghe, Manager of Plant Health and Environment Laboratory (PHEL), NZ Ministry for Primary Industries, emphasised the importance of pest diagnostics as it underpins: Pest Risk Analysis (PRA), Export certification, Import verification, application of phytosanitary treatments, pest surveillance, eradication programs and pest free areas.

11.2 Dr Kumarasinghe said that sustainability has proven to be a major issue for operating a diagnostic laboratory in the Pacific given staff retention issues, capacity development, access to expertise, etc. He identified the key problems of plant diagnostic systems including a lack of:

- hard infrastructure,
- financial resources,
- and expertise in core scientific disciplines,
- the taxonomy of pests and classical diagnostic skills,
- plus also a lack of access to: reference collections, scientific publications, and pest databases.

11.3 He highlighted the PHEL role in the development of the IPPC Guide to Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services, which provides information to support the establishment, operation and maintenance of diagnostic laboratories and services in order to support national phytosanitary systems (http://www.phytosanitary.info/information/plant-diagnostics-manual).

11.4 There is also assistance available from the IPPC Secretariat for the development of pest diagnostic capacities of contracting parties, according to Dr Kumarasinghe. For example, IPPC facilitates evaluation of the current pest diagnostic capacities and capabilities of contracting parties (CPs) through the application of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool, plus it encourages use of the IPPC Guide to delivering phytosanitary diagnostic services (http://www.phytosanitary.info/information/plant-diagnostics-manual) as a basis for national standard operational procedures and guidelines for phytosanitary labs.

11.5 The Group Exercise required participants to divide into three groups and discuss what members from each group consider to be the five (5) most important elements affecting local sustainability of pest diagnostics services.

11.5.1 Melanesian group: funding (prioritising of funding), facility (maintenance of facility), staff (experience and skills, and how to maintain staff to run the laboratory), capacity building (training staff to acquire new techniques and maintain interest in laboratory work), staff retention.

11.5.2 Micronesian group: expertise (mostly rely on regional institutions like the University of Guam, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, USDA APHIS, SPC, etc), training and capacity building.

11.5.3 Day Two Chair added that most countries are really limited in the area of diagnostics.

11.5.4 Polynesian group: funding (limited budgets and it being a low national priority), facilities (lack of facilities or accreditation), personnel (lack of qualified personnel), standard of operating procedures (absent or countries sometimes unaware of procedures), changing governments.

11.6 Dr Kumarasinghe added a comment after the Group Exercise, that Pacific Island countries should have sustainable funding sources, perhaps this may mean increasing the sector's importance in the national government's priorities. Laboratories can start small, plus there is some access to capacity development assistance.

11.7 In closing the day's proceedings, PPPO Exec Secretary, supported the comments of Dr Kumarasinghe that funding seems to be a key issue and central to addressing that is encouraging governments to raise the priority.

11.8 PPPO Exec Secretary, reminded all attending delegate members that they had been sent questionnaires before the workshop for completion prior to the event. Responses are still pending from some countries, with the following having provided the required information: Palau, PNG, FSM, Tuvalu, Samoa, Cook Islands and Guam. The PPPO Exec Secretary asked attending delegates who had not yet submitted their responses, to do so immediately, so they may be forwarded to the IPPC Secretariat in Rome.

11.9 Chair of the meeting for Day Two John Wichep, reminded participants to submit their questionnaires, ready for a discussion tomorrow.

DAY THREE – PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIONAL IPPC WORKSHOP FOR THE REVIEW OF DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTODSANITARY MEASURES (ISPMs), 12-14 September 2016 workshop in Nadi, Fiji.

12 FORESIGHT: ENHANCING EARLY WARNING CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES FOR PLANT HEALTH

12.1 A welcome to the third and final day of the workshop was provided by nominated Day Three Meeting Chair representing Melanesia, Francis Tsatsia who is Director of Biosecurity Solomon Islands. Mr Tsatsia then outlined the sessions planned for the day.

12.2 The day's first presentation was provided by PPPO Exec Secretary, who started by defining foresight as "the systematic examination of potential hazards, opportunities and likely future developments which are at the margins of current thinking and planning." Delegates were informed how foresight helps to identify 'critical issues' that can have negative impacts to plant health if left unmanaged, e.g climate change, and also 'emerging issues' that are new or unexpected but can cause a negative change to plant health.

12.3 The PPPO Exec Secretary said foresight techniques complement early warning systems such as surveillance systems, non-compliance reporting and intelligence gathering. The use of foresight can assist to develop improved preparedness and pro-active plant health strategies e.g. contingency plans, and also help decision-makers with future policy or risk management strategies. However, delegates were reminded to be mindful that while the use of foresight is essential, it does not provide an accurate depiction of the future and nor does it replace traditional scientific evidence. Examples of issues identified by foresight may include, but is not limited to: a newly identified plant pest for which a significant probability of introduction or spread may occur; an unexpected, new or increased significant probability of introduction or spread of an already known plant pest; a change in agriculture or forestry practice.

12.4 A comment was made by Lois Ransom, Australian DAWR, about the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) of IPPC, and that a key focus area for the group is emerging issues. Lois Ransom explained how the CPM prompted the IPPC Bureau to think about better defining the IPPC role in dealing with emerging issues – firstly to identify emerging issues and then to take action. In June the Bureau had a discussion about this issue and how, given limited funding, in the short term the best approach is to encourage more information sharing, e.g. upload and share information on the IPPC website resources page, and addressing issues in the medium term such as the recent paper by NZ on sea containers. By facilitating improved sharing of information across countries and regions it will assist people, particularly when dealing with emerging pests. That is the short term approach, but what is most essential is to look at the medium and longer term approach. She added that the other element of the SPG and its consideration of emerging issues, is to ensure short, medium and long term approaches link with the 2020 strategic framework. Her final comment was to encourage member delegates at this PPPO workshop to use this opportunity to define key emerging issues for the region and submit these to the SPG, as such specific, regional inputs are critical for the global discussion.

12.5 The Day Three Meeting Chair Francis Tsatsia, thanked Lois Ransom for her comments and ideas, and added that the next Group Exercise it is an ideal opportunity for delegates to define regional emerging issues and ensure these are provided to the IPPC for consideration.

12.6 PPPO Exec Secretary then initiated the Group Exercise by asking delegates: "What emerging plant health issues have you identified that are of concern to your country and region?". This reflected the questionnaire that was sent to all the delegate countries to provide their insights on this topic prior to the workshop.

12.7 The Group Exercise finished with representatives from each of the three groups presenting their findings.

Refer to the Appendices for a summarised list of Emerging Issues raised by participants (*Annex 8: PPPO Emerging Issues on Plant Health*).

12.8 The Polynesian group represented by Dr Viliami Kami, Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division, Tonga Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFFF) outlined key emerging issues and general issues listed by the group, as follows.

12.8.1 Emerging issues include: both American Samoa and Samoa raised concerns about the possible introduction of citrus greening disease; Tahiti mentioned a new citrus disease and other issues with regards to RIFA being a threat, and especially the Little Fire Ants which are quickly spreading through the islands. The Yellow Crazy Ant is still spreading and in the last few years it has become a major issue and impacts can be seen. The Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB) and especially the new CRB biotypes are a concern given they are not responding to the pheromones that are currently being used, coupled with the issue of the biotypes spreading to other countries. Tonga has papaya crown rot, and is still the only country on record that has it and it is really causing problems

12.8.2 Key issues include how to prepare for accidental or intended Genetically Modified Organism (GMOs). Also of concern is staff capacity development in each of the Polynesian countries. Another issue is the concern raised by NZ which is the lack of updates of scientific data generally due to a lack of recent publications, and a lack of more regular surveillance surveys. Lastly, was technology as there is an increase in traffic coming to the islands and not just tourists but also shipping, but many border teams do not have the appropriate equipment, e.g. Tonga lacks technology and this a concern as its trade is primarily agriculture based for exports.

12.8.3 Dr Kumarasinghe asked Samoa and American Samoa about citrus greening disease given they do not have it, and if the suggested 2-3 yearly surveys had been followed. Dr Maclean Vaqalo, SPC Senior Entomologist, said the surveillance done for Samoa and American Samoa demonstrated absence of the disease. American Samoa said it only has the vector and not the disease. Dr Kumarasinghe said it was good to hear the good news, and added that it is important that the countries follow the survey processes.

12.9 The Micronesian group was represented by John Wichep, FSM DRD, who presented on emerging issues as follows.

12.9.1 Key issues include the lack of technical capacity; accessing the Pest List Database (PLD) and the need for ongoing and updated training to use this portal; increasing movement of people within the region especially with the increase of flights, e.g. FSM

flights from PNG and Nauru are increasing and this increases risk; agricultural practices, e.g. the use of mechanised practices and fertilisers impacts the soil; food security is an issue due to climate change and plant pests and other issues, e.g. fruit fly presence is very serious as is taro beetles and ship rats which is a major concern in the atoll islands; papaya mealy bug was introduced about 3 years ago and SPC is assisting to deal with the pest. FAO added it is assisting the Marshall Islands with the Giant African Snail.

12.10 The Melanesian group represented by Aurélie Chan, Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP), Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR), Nouméa said there are many shared, common issues.

12.10.1 Issues include: emerging pests and new incursions such as CRB (two strains: CRB Guam, CRB Pacific), GAS, Cocoa Pod Borer, FF, RIFA; limited staff capabilities of analysis and diagnostic expertise; increases in international trade including the number of tourists and yachts visiting the region; Decrease of plant protection Chemicals available (eg MeBr); increase of GMO imports (difficult to acquire Certificate and traceability); increase in imports of organic products (fertiliser, seed etc); difficult to find the right balance between organics and biosecurity requirements; insufficient staff at country borders especially due to the increase in visitor arrivals.

12.11 A table was prepared by SPC detailing the key emerging issues. Australia suggested, in relation to the table, to prioritise these issues at the upcoming PPPO ExCo meet and discuss further. This was noted by the Executive Chair of the PPPO.

PPPO Emerging Issues on Plant Health

Emerging Pest and New Incursions as trade increases	1
Lack of Pest Surveillance / Lack of Practitioners at the border	2
Lack of Staff Capacity Development	3

13 IPPC IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAMME ON SURVEILLANCE: TOWARD CONCRETE ACTIONS

13.1 A presentation was provided by PPPO Exec Secretary, giving an overview of the IPPC surveillance survey and subsequent pilot programme that is working towards concrete outcomes. PPPO Exec Secretary began by highlighting the importance of PPPO member delegates in always getting involved in IPPC and other surveys, to ensure that the region's voice is heard, such as it was in the ISPM 6 Surveillance survey.

13.2 The review of the implementation of ISPM 6 involved an initial IRSS study in 2011, which involved a survey administered to 177 contact points in the 7 FAO regions that received a 60% response rate (feedback received from 107 countries to-date). The questionnaire was also sent

to Regional Plant Protection Organizations and shared with staff of FAO. The IRSS survey concluded the need for an increased focus on implementation to better prevent the spread and introduction of plant pests.

13.3 A follow-up questionnaire was completed by participants of the 2015 IPPC Regional workshops with information was collected on: surveillance activities; current or upcoming surveillance projects; available resources and suggestions to help countries to implement surveillance activities. Survey information gathered including inputs used by IPPC, from New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Tuvalu, Guam and French Polynesia. Subsequently a surveillance pilot workplan was created and the project presented in the plenary of CPM 11, where contracting parties, RPPOs and other relevant organizations urged to contribute resources to allow the implementation pilot project on surveillance to formally commence and stand a success with expected impacts.

13.4 In response to the presentation, Lois Ransom, Australian DAWR, said it may be useful to use the surveillance pilot format to share information on CRB. Dr Maclean Vaqalo, SPC Senior Entomologist, said the Guam CRB biotype is resistant and has made its way to Solomon Islands He said that new strain was discovered about 2007 in Guam, and is known as the Guam biotype, and is different to the biotype in Samoa, Tokelau, Fiji, Wallis & Futuna, and other countries, are susceptible to a virus that was introduced in the 1960s and 1970s. There was a recommendation last year by the PPPO and partners to seek funding to work on research to develop control measures, with a Concept Note now ready to circulate to donors. There is also a new EU project coordinated that may assist.

13.5 Dr Kumarasinghe asked if there are any new studies on the biotype, and Dr Maclean Vaqalo, SPC Senior Entomologist, indicated there has been research on the two biotypes by Dr Sean Marshall.

14 2020: THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH

14.1 A presentation by Lois Ransom, Australian DAWR, outlined the detailed process of approving the 2020 International Year of Plant Health (IYPH), with the timeline involving the FAO in 2017 then the UN in 2018 then hopefully the IYPH in 2020. The main objective of the IYPH 2020 is to raise awareness of the importance and impacts of plant health in addressing issues of global importance, including hunger, poverty, threats to the environment and economic development. Essentially the aim is to encourage countries to control their plant health and plant pests if they want to achieve food security and other national priorities, plus it would be valuable to have an international year to support strong, consistent and global messaging about why plant health is so important.

14.1.1 Preliminary Outcomes for the IYPH 2020 planning process include the planned establishment of the 6th December 2021 as an international day of plant health, increased public awareness about plant health (numbers of popular publications, articles, etc.), or political support to NPPOs, strengthened RPPOs, and other outcomes.

14.1.2 A Steering Committee has been established, to coordinate the planning process, and any countries with permanent representatives in Europe may like to consider nominating them to the Steering Committee.

14.1.3 Preliminary programme considerations for the IYPH 2020 involves people considering what may be done at the global, regional and national levels to support the year such as: international conference topics that may be selected, e.g. International Conference: Plant Health and Trade; and to brainstorm on regional events that could include IYPH components; to identify possible national activities, e.g. national postal stamp or celebratory coin.

14.2 Comments were made by Dr Viliami Kami, Tonga MAFFF, about what role plant health plays and how that applies to our region. It is an important topic and we should start looking at this.

14.3 Dr Bart Rossel, Australia DAWR, talked about timelines and that from a regional perspective we need to ask "what is plant health to us?" and "how can we engage the people who matter" and get priority messages communicated more broadly.

14.4 FAO and SPC working on compiling documents for the Minister's Agriculture Meeting next year in Vanuatu, so we can showcase some of the work we have done. That week will also link with a Pacific week. A substantive discussion followed about how the PPPO may have an item included in the draft agenda, and one way is via the Heads of Agriculture meeting. It would also be useful to ensure each country ensures its own ministers are aware of and support the IYPH. Assurance that FAO and SPC would work with PPPO to ensure a paper would be included in the Agenda.

14.5 An additional consideration raised by Lois Ransom, Australian DAWR, is that asking Ministers to use the Agenda to share information about the IYPH is unlikely, and it will be necessary for Ministers to decide on action, and this is something that the PPPO ExCo meeting may address. For example, it could be as simple as encouraging the Ministers to "support" the IYPH and therefore recognise the important contribution that plant health makes to the SDGs around food security, trade facilitation and plant protection.

15 CLOSE OF THE MEETING

15.1 Participants reviewed, amended and approved the draft report.

15.2 The meeting close at 4.30pm on Wednesday 14 September 2016.

APPENDICES

(Refer to the separate 'Appendices' document)

Annex 1: Agenda for the Regional IPPC Workshop 2016

Annex 2: List of Participants

Annex 3: About the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

Annex 4: OCS -Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms
Report for review 2016 First consultation on 2016 Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of terms

Annex 5: OCS – National Surveillance Systems
Report for review 2016 First consultation on Revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems

Annex 6: OCS – Temperature Treatments as Phytosanitary Measures
Report for review 2016 First consultation on Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures

Annex 7: Message from the Secretary of the IPPC

Annex 8: PPPO Emerging Issues on Plant Health

Annex 1: Agenda for the Regional IPPC Workshop 2016

AGENDA - Regional IPPC Workshop

12 - 14 September 2016
Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji

DAY 1: Monday 12th September		Facilitator
08.00 – 09.00	**Registration of participants**	PPPO Secretariat
09:00 – 9:40	**Official Opening of the workshop by PPPO Secretariat** Prayer Welcome remarks of the organiser by PPPO Chairman Opening address (SPC) by Deputy Director SO4-LRD Message from the Secretary of the IPPC (Focus on Food security) Introductions	 Mr. Josua Wainiqolo Mr. Timothy Tumukon Dr. Kenneth Cokanasiga Dr Jingyuan Xia Participants
9.40 – 9.50	Logistical information and arrangements by PPPO Chairman (Vanuatu) Adoption of the agenda Election of chair and rapporteur	Mr. Timothy Tumukon
9.50 - 10.50	Objectives of the workshop by Workshop Chair Updates from CPM 11 (2016) and current projects (e-phyto) Update on RPPO activities by PPPO Secretary	Dr. Viliami Kami Dr. Bart Rossel Mr. Josua Wainiqolo
10.50 – 11.10	Group Photo Morning Tea	
Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of contracting parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards		

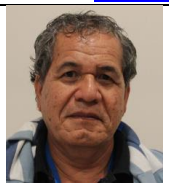
11.20 – 11.40	Online Comment System (OCS) and Revised standard setting procedures for 2016: at a glance, what you should remember	Dr. Bart Rossel
11:40 – 13:00	Overview of the 2016 consultations on ISPMs	Dr. Bart Rossel
	Online Commenting Session on Draft 2015 amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)	Ms. Luisa Korodrau
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break	
2.30- 2.40	Presentation on NOTES on the draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 6: National Surveillance Systems	Dr. John Hedley
2.40 – 3.00	Sub regional group discussions on comments to Draft revision of ISPM 6: National Surveillance Systems	Participants
15.30 – 15.45	**Afternoon Tea**	
15.45 – 17.00	Online commenting to Draft Revision of ISPM 6: National Surveillance Systems through the IPPC OCS.	Ms. Luisa Korodrau
End of Day 1		
DAY 2: Tuesday 13th September		
09:00 - 9:10	Day 2 Session on IPPC Workshop	
09:00 – 9.20	Presentation on Draft ISPM on the Requirements for the Use of Temperature Treatments as Phytosanitary Measures (2014 – 005)	Dr. Bart Rossel
9.20 – 10.00	Sub-regional group discussion on draft standard	Participants
	MORNING TEA	
11:30 – 13:00	Online commenting to Draft Standard for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures	Ms. Luisa Korodrau
13:00 – 14:00	**LUNCH**	
Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the frame work of the IPPC/FAO		
14.00 – 15.00	FAO projects or any other capacity development activities Update on FAO regional activities	Dr. Viliami Fakava Mr. Myles Young Ms. Emmanuelle Bourgois

15.00-15.40	Import verification - The IPPC manual (facilitated exercise) Sub-regional group exercise	Ms. Lois Ransom
15.40 – 15.55	**Afternoon Tea**	
15.55 – 16.50	Facilitated exercise on the IRSS Helpdesk, the IRSS studies, the Phytosanitary Resources Page and IPPC technical resources	Ms. Sally Jennings
16.50 – 17.30	Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services (IPPC guide, CPM 11 recommendation, available diagnostic/detection tools, diagnostic protocols) – Facilitated exercise	Dr. Lalith Kumaransinghe
	End of Day 2	
DAY 3: Wednesday 14th September		
Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (facilitated sessions)		
09:00 –10:00	FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health: discussion and conclusions for the region	Mr. Josua Wainiqolo
	Sub-regional group discussions on emerging issues in plant health	Participants
	Prioritisation of emerging issues	Participants
11.00 – 10.30	**Morning Tea**	
11.30 - 12.30	2020 International Year of Plant Health: setting a work plan for the region Discussions on awareness programmes	Ms. Lois Ransom
13.00 – 14.00	**Lunch**	
	Presentation of Draft Report by Workshop Rapporteur	Ms. Jacqui Berrell
	Adoption of meeting report Close of regional IPPC workshop on ISPM	

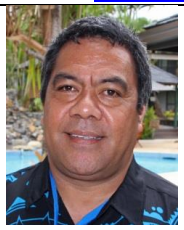
Annex 2: List of Participants – IPPC 2016

Following is the participant list for IPPC meeting.

COUNTRY		
AMERICAN SAMOA	 Ms Elisapeta L. Sualevai Head of Quarantine Division /CQO & CAPs Coordinator for American Samoa Plant & Animal Quarantine Service Department of Agriculture American Samoa Government Tel: +684 6999272/6991290 Email: elsualevai@yahoo.com	
AUSTRALIA	 Ms Lois Ransom Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) Tel: 612 6272 3241 Email: lois.ransom@agriculture.gov.au	 Dr Bart Rossel Director of the International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) Tel: 612 2 6272 5056 Email: Bart.Rossel@agriculture.gov.au
COOK ISLANDS	 Mr Pavai Taramai Deputy Director Biosecurity Service Ministry of Agriculture Arorangi, Rarotonga Tel: 28711 Fax: 28710 Email : ptaramai@agriculture@agriculture.gov.ck	
FAO	 Ms Emmanuelle Bourgois International Legal Consultant Food - Trade - Capacity Building Tel: 66 818294146 Email: emabourgois@gmail.com	 Dr Miles Young Consultant, Legal Review FAO-SAPA Private Mail Bag Apia Email: milespatrickyoung@gmail.com

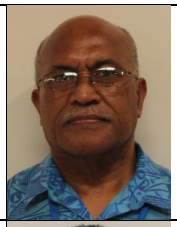
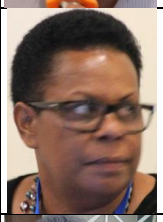
	 Dr Viliami Fakava Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer FAO SAPA Private Mail Bag Apia Tel: (685) 22127 Fax: (685) 22126 Viliami.Fakava@fao.org	
FSM	 Mr. John P. Wichep Plant & Animal Quarantine Specialist FSM Department of Resource & Development Pohnpei Tel: :69l -320-2646511 33 Email: jwichep@fsmrd.fm	
FIJI	 Mr Nilesh Ami Chand Acting Chief Plant Protection Officer, Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, P O Box 18360, Suva Tel: (679) 3312512 Fax: (679) 3305043 Email: nchand@biosecurity.com.fj	 Mr Ronak Sharma Biosecurity Officer Biosecurity Authority of Fiji GPO Box 18360 Tel: 679 948855 Email: rcsharma@baf.com.fj
FRENCH POLYNESIA	 Mr Rudolph PUTOA Head of the Quarantine and Plant Protection Department Service du développement rural BP 100 - 98713 Papeete -Tahiti - Polynésie française tél : +689 40 544 586 fax:+689 40 410 530 e-mail : rudolph.putoa@rural.gov.pf	
GUAM	 Mr. Jathan M. Barnes Department of Agriculture- Biosecurity Division 17-3306 Neptune Avenue Tiyan, Barrigada, GV 96913 Tel: (671) 475-1427 Email: jmunabarnes@yahoo.com	
IPPC	 Mr. Jingyuan Xia Secretary to the IPPC International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat (IPPC) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy Tel: +390657053388 Email: jingyuan.xia@faco.org	

KIRIBATI		Ms Teaaro Otiuea Principal Agriculture Officer Agriculture and Livestock Division Tarawa Tel:720 92875 Email: tatemairi@gmail.com
NAURU		Ms Amy Tsitsi Quarantine Officer Department of Justice & Border Government Buildings Tel: 674 556 4140 Email: tsitsi09@gmail.com
NEW CALEDONIA		Ms Aurélie CHAN Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP) Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) BP 256 - 98845 Nouméa Nouvelle-Calédonie Tel : (687) 24 37 45 Fax: (687) 25 11 12 Email : aurelie.chan@gouv.nc
NEW ZEALAND		Dr John Hedley Principal Adviser International Organisations Ministry for Primary Industries 25 The Terrace P O Box 2526 Wellington 6011 NEW ZEALAND Tel : (644) 894 0428 Fax: (644) 894 0742 Email: John.Hedley@mpi.govt.nz
		Ms Sally Jennings Policy Analyst Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 25 The Terrace P O Box 2526 Wellington 6011 Tel: (644) 894 0431 Fax: (644) 894 0733 Email: Sally.Jennings@maf.govt.nz
		Mr Nacanieli Waqa Senior Adviser Pacific Market Access Plant,Food & Environment Directorate Regulation and Assurance Branch Ministry for
		Dr Lalith Kumarasinghe Manager (PHEL) Ministry of Primary Industries Pastoral House 25 The Terrace

	Primary Industries Pastoral House 25 The Terrace PO Box 2526 Wellington 6140 Telephone: + 64 (4) 894 0479 Mob: 64 (0)29 894 0479 Email: Nacanieli.Waqa@mpi.govt.nz	Wellington Tel : 649 9095712 Fax: 649 9095739 Email: Lalith.Kumarasinghe@mpi.govt.nz
PALAU	 Ms. Akemi Kaleb Biosecurity Officer Bureau of Agriculture Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism PO Box 4080 Koror PN 96940 Tel:680 767-5435 /3125 Fax : 680 767-3380 Email: akemkaleb11@gmail.com	
SAMOA	 Ms Nafanua Malele Senior Quarantine Officer Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries-Quarantine Division PO Box 1874 Apia Tel:685 20924 Fax: 685 20103 Email: njelmalele@gmail.com Nafanua.Malele@maf.gov.ws	
SOLOMON ISLAND	 Mr Francis Tsatsia Director Biosecurity Solomon Islands NPPO CP for Solomon Islands Phone +677 28926 Bmobile: +677 7644554, 8780386 Email: ftsatsia@biosecurity.gov.sb	
TONGA	 Mr Viliami Kami Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Foresty and Fisheries PO Box 14 Nukualofa Tel: 676 24257 Email : maf-ento@kalianet.to pilakami@gmail.com	
TUVALU	 Mr Uatea Vave Head of Extension and Information Department of Agriculture Funafuti Tel:	

	Email: uateavave@gmail.com
VANUATU	 Mr Esra Tekon Tumukon Director Biosecurity Vanuatu PMB 9086 Port Vila Tel: 678 5499817 Email: ttumukon@vanuatu.gov.vu

SPC STAFF		
Land Resources Division. Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Private Mail Bag, Suva. Fiji. T:+679 3370733; F: +6793370021		
PPPO Secretariat		Mr Josua Wainiqolo Executive Secretariat PPPO Team Leader Biosecurity and Trade Support JosuaW@spc.int

LRD Directorate		Dr. Ken Cokanasiga LRD Deputy Director, SO4 KenC@spc.int
Biosecurity & Trade		Dr. Maclean Vagalo Senior Entomologist MacleanV@spc.int
Biosecurity & Trade		Mr Lesio Saurara Market Access Specialist LesioS@spc.int
Biosecurity & Trade		Ms Luisa Korodrau Information Technician LuisaK@spc.int
Biosecurity & Trade		Ms Radilaite Nawalowalo Project Assistant RadilaiteN@spc.int
Plant Health		Mr Fereti Atumurirava Coordinator FeretiA@spc.int
Information		Mr. Joeli Uluinayau Information Assistant
Rapporteur		Ms. Jacqui Berrell Knowledge Sharing Specialist Inform Public Relations jacqui@inform-pr.com

Annex 3: IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

The following information is sourced from the IPPC website (downloaded 13/09/16):
https://www.ippc.int/en/online-comment-system/

IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

OCS MISSION
The Online Comment System (OCS) is a system for defined stakeholders to insert, share, and submit comments on documents; for secretariats to compile comments in an easy and efficient manner ("with the click of a button") and to provide data for analysis.

Its mission is to provide a simple, efficient, user-friendly online system to insert, share, submit and compile comments on documents.

Through the OCS, IPPC Official Contact Points can submit comments on draft documents, with the support of the following optional users: OCS Deputy (having the same role and functions as the Contact Point, without being able to publish comments); Reviewers (up to three per country, designated by the Contact Point or OCS Deputy to provide comments on the draft document).

Annex 4: SWP Regional comments to Draft Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms

Report for review 2016 First consultation on 2016 Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of terms

Report for review 2016 First consultation on 2016 Draft amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of terms

Report generated for IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 7:07 a.m. summary

Title	2016 First consultation on 2016 Draft amendments to ISPM 5 (Id 189)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2016 12:00 a.m.
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity

IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific	In Progress	Reviewer		11	12 Sep 2016 3:32 a.m.

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comme
2.1 "contaminating pest", "contamination" (2012-001)					
65	contamination	P	Proposed Change (104) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 2:36 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* ~~contamination~~contamination - the phrase "regulated article" should be in bold IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 2:36 a.m.) regulated article" to be in bold	O	
66	Presence of ~~pests~~ a contaminating pest or ~~other~~ unintended presence of a regulated article~~s~~ in or on a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container ~~not constituting an infestation~~	C	Comment (108) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 2:48 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 2:48 a.m.) it is a defined term	O	
		P	Proposed Change (107) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 2:48 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* Presence of ~~pests~~ a contaminating pest or ~~other~~ unintended presence of a ~~regulated article~~regulated article~~s~~ ~~s~~ in or on a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container ~~not constituting an infestation (see infestation)~~ IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 2:48 a.m.)	O	
		C	Comment (106) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 2:42 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 2:42 a.m.) this is a defined term	O	

2.2 "endangered area" (2014-009)

77	*Proposed revision*	P	Proposed Change (110) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 2:56 a.m. *Category :* *EDITORIAL Proposed revision* *PPPO agrees with the proposed revision to "quarantine"* IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 2:56 a.m.) PPPO agrees with the proposed revision to "quarantine" Proposed Change (109) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 2:52 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* *Proposed ~~revision~~revision - PPPO agrees to the proposed revision to endangered area* IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 2:52	O	

2.3 "quarantine" (2015-002)					
89	quarantine	P	Proposed Change (111) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 2:57 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* quarantine PPPO agrees with the proposed revision to "quarantine" IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 2:57 a.m.) PPPO agrees with the proposed revision to "quarantine"	O	
2.4 "test" (2015-003), "visual examination" (2013-010)					
106	test	P	Proposed Change (112) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 3:00 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* ~~test~~test - PPPO in agreement of with proposed revision IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 3:00 a.m.) PPPO in agreement with proposed revision on the term "test"	O	
108	visual examination	P	Proposed Change (113) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 3:11 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* visual examination PPPO agrees with the proposed revision for visual examination	O	

			IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 3:11 a.m.) PPPO agrees with the proposed revision for visual		
3.1 "kiln-drying" (2013-006)					
117	*Proposed deletion*	P	Proposed Change (114) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 3:13 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* *Proposed ~~deletion~~deletion - PPPO in agreement with proposed deletion to kiln-drying* IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 3:13 a.m.) PPPO in agreement to proposed deletion	O	
3.2. "pre-clearance" (2013-016)					
127	*Proposed deletion*	P	Proposed Change (115) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 3:15 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* *Proposed ~~deletion~~deletion - PPPO agrees with the proposed deletion to pre-clearance* IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 3:15 a.m.) PPPO in agreement with proposed deletion	O	

Annex 5: OCS – National Surveillance Systems

Report for review 2016 First consultation on Revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems

Report generated for IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 7:12 a.m. summary

Title	2016 First consultation on Revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems (Id 156)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2016 12:00 a.m.
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status		Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific	In Progress		Reviewer		4	12 Sep 2016

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author
1. Components of National Surveillance Systems					
56	A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant health strategy and may contribute to the facilitation of trade.	P	Proposed Change (346) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 4:54 a.m. *Category : EDITORIAL* A national surveillance system is an integral part of a country's plant ~~health strategy~~ protection system and may contribute to the facilitation of trade. IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 4:54 a.m.) replace plant health strategy with plant protection systems	O	
2.1.1 Approaches to general surveillance					

120	NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from passive data acceptance to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with the most passive:	P	Proposed Change (347) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 6:36 a.m. *Category : TECHNICAL* NPPOs may use a range of approaches to general surveillance with varying degrees of involvement by the NPPO – from ~~passive data acceptance~~ minimal involvement to increasingly structured and targeted programmes run entirely by the NPPO. Examples of general surveillance approaches are listed below, starting with ~~the most passive:~~least NPPO's involvement IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 6:36 a.m.) replace passive data acceptance with minimal involvement	O	

127	When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the passive end of the range:	P	Proposed Change (348) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 6:37 a.m. *Category : TECHNICAL* When developing approaches to general surveillance, NPPOs should take into account that at the ~~passive~~ minimal IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 6:37 a.m.) replace passive with minimal involvement	O	
134	In general, moving through the range of approaches from passive to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs.	P	Proposed Change (349) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 12 Sep 2016 6:41 a.m. *Category : TECHNICAL* In general, moving through the range of approaches from ~~passive~~ minimal to substantial involvement means increasing sensitivity and specificity, but this usually comes with increasing costs. When conducting general surveillance, NPPO should take into account the reliability of the information.	O	

			IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (12 Sep 2016 6:41 a.m.) replace passive with minimal to imply that a lot of good information on pest surveillance is also collected from minimal involvement activities of NPPOs.		

Annex 6: OCS – Temperature Treatments as Phytosanitary Measures

Report for review 2016 First consultation on Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures

Report generated for IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific 13 Sep 2016 5:11 a.m.

Title	2016 First consultation on Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (Id 154)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2016 12:00 a.m.
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific	In Progress	Reviewer		5	13 Sep 2016 2:19 a.m.

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comme
G	(General Comment)	C	Comment (360) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 13 Sep 2016 1:58 a.m. Category : TECHNICAL IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 1:58 a.m.) Request that additional guidance is provided to explain or outline what would constitute effective treatment or treatment failure as determined through inspection and verification. see sections 7.3 and 7.4 (e.g. when a live pest is found)	O	
Scope					

28	Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating.	P	Proposed Change (358) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 13 Sep 2016 12:32 a.m. Category : TECHNICAL Some temperature treatments are recognized but are not addressed in this standard. These include treatments using steam, quick freezing and Joule (ohmic) heating. There is a need to provide more clarification on why steam is out of scope while vapour is included. IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 12:32 a.m.) Require clarification on steam treatment.	O	
7.3 Import inspection					
184	NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if live pests are found, which may be as follows:	P	Proposed Change (361) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 13 Sep 2016 2:00 a.m. Category : TECHNICAL NPPOs should clearly identify contingency actions to be taken if pests are found, which may be as follows: IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 2:00 a.m.) remove reference to the word "live"	O	
7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy					
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but nonviable target pests may be detected on posttreatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but nonviable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred	c	Comment (359) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 13 Sep 2016 1:01 a.m. Category : TECHNICAL IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 1:01 a.m.) paragraph to be excluded		
7. References					

244	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	c	Comment (362) by IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific on 13 Sep 2016 2:14 a.m. Category : TECHNICAL IPPC Regional Workshop Pacific (13 Sep 2016 2:14 a.m.) Request that additional guidelines be provided to assist NPPOs in evaluating, monitoring and authorising treatments		

Annex 7: Message from the Secretary of the IPPC

The IPPC Secretariat Dr Jingyuan Xia welcomed participants and expressed how excited he was to be here for the first time, and that his first impression was that the workshop was very well organised. He also expressed his sincere thanks and gratitude to the supporters and organisers of the event, not least the participants.

Dr Jingyuan Xia explained how the region is very important to the IPPC, which has a focus on four key points: IPPC annual themes, IPPC network, IPPC Communications and IPPC priorities.

1. IPPC annual themes

IPPC has conducted significant strategic planning towards 2020, with five key themes now approved from 2016 to 2020, namely: 2016 plant health and food security; 2017 plant health and environmental protection; 2019 plant health and capacity development; then 2020 is the International Year of Plant Health in 2020 (IYPH 2020).

With the 2016 theme being plant health and food security, all IPPC-related activity during the year should be related to the theme, including the regional workshop. Specifically, he explained how plant health contributes to food security, with a focus on three categories:

a. Plant protection
b. Quarantine
c. Pesticide regulation and obligation

Based on the FAO definition, there are four dimensions of food security that are important to ensure people can access sufficient, safe and nutritional food, and for which IPPC may contribute at the national, regional and global levels:

a) Food availability – production related issues.
b) Food accessibility – enabling people to reach food. This is a trade related issue and in that way IPPC may assist.
c) Food affordability – if people have no money or not enough money they cannot buy food. IPPC can assist with affordability, such as through plant quarantine and by reducing famers' losses and increasing their profitability by promoting trade.
d) Food safety – food should be safe. Scientific management of pesticide is how IPPC can contribute to food safety.

2. IPPC network

1952 established, but in terms of impact we are young and we have a bigger role for important so this is the time for IPPC to raise up and we can do that with team work and with networking, so this workshop is an important opportunity for networking.

a) IPPC Secretariat - 182 member countries
b) RPPO - link the 182 members.
c) NPPO – regional workshops like this are important to link the NPPOs and RPPOs.

From this year, there is project support for regional workshops from IPPC Secretariat. National reporting obligations as effective communications is very important, so from this year looking at creating a regional workshop model, based on recent Beijing workshop, so we more efficiently address improved networking reporting.
This is the information century. IPPC is in bad need for increased communication, our impact and visibility is very weak and if no one knows you then who can support you?

3. IPPC Communications
The website is very important and has been renewed so please read and study it. Not the IPPC website but the whole community's website. Nowadays news is important and we have heightened the importance of news on our website, and looking for contributions from Pacific countries to provide some brief news.

4. IPPC priorities
IPPC has key priorities from 2020 to 2030 how to contribute to SDG Goals. Globalisation increases trade and tourists and this is a situation complicated by climate change and for us we have a lot of responsibility but at least I can say for IPPC:
a) Standard implementation – 37 standards and what is important is implementation
b) Biosecurity – How can IPPC best address biosecurity? It is a time for us to think it over.
c) Safe and efficient trade – e-phyto is an important aspect and this region is central to this.
d) Emerging pest issue – We need to work on emergency pest responses.

Dr Jingyuan Xia closed his presentation by encouraging participants to be active and contribute to discussions for a fruitful and productive workshop.

Annex 8: PPPO Emerging Issues on Plant Health

Introduction: Following is the list of key Emerging Issues impacting the Pacific Islands, as listed by participants during a Group Exercise on the final day of the workshop.

Emerging Pest
Lack Staff Capacity Development
Pest Surveillance
Lack of Practitioners at the boarder
Lack of Legislation especially GMO's
Lack of scientific data and regular surveillance work
Lack of appropriate technology with increase in Trade

Limited technical Capacity
Access to information such PLD
Increase in movement of people, cargo and conveyances
Agricultural practises
Climate Change
Food Security – (pests that impact on)

New Emerging Pest and New Incursions (CRB, GAS, Cocoa Pod Borer, FF, RIFA) as trade increases
Increase in number of tourists and yachts visiting the region
Limited Capabilities of analysis and diagnostic expertise
Decrease of plant protection Chemicals available (eg MBr)
Increase of GMO imports (difficult to acquire Certificate and traceability)
Increase in imports of organic products (fertiliser, seed etc) in relation with food consumption, farm practices and environmental awareness. Issue – difficult to find the right balance between requirement for organics and biosecurity
Lack of staff at the borders.

1. Lack of competent staff. Laboratories have been complaining about the lack of taxonomists of the various kinds required by diagnostic laboratories – but this lack of competence is much larger and extends to plant science trained personnel who can work in an NPPO. This includes risk analysts, regulation drafters, issue managers, policy developers etc.
2. The lack of systems to deal with the development of phytosanitary measures from risk analysis information. The uncertainties of risk analyses, the demands of importers, the risk aversion of domestic producers – all lead to great difficulties with the development of justifiable import requirements. This is linked to the development inappropriate phytosanitary import requirements – where the pest risk is small but very strong phytosanitary measures are required.

3. The difficulties associated with some pests. New technologies have given rise to the detection of pests which could not be detected previously. The impact of these pests and possible measures against them is of concern. The spread of pests such as Xylella with its subspecies and lack of symptom expression on some hosts makes pest exclusion very difficult. The spread of some species of Phytophthora is also of great concern.
4. The increased restrictions being imposed on the use of pesticides. More and more pesticides seem to being prohibited for use on plant produce. But no acceptable replacements are being developed.
5. Increased difficulty in promulgation of sound phytosanitary import requirements. As government agencies increase transparency of operation and work with stakeholders, so policy considerations are more and more influenced by the views of domestic producers and stakeholders.