

ICPM-98/REPORT

REPORT

OF THE

INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Rome, 3-6 November 1998

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1998

CONTENTS

Report of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

Appendix I Agenda

Appendix II Rules of Procedure

Appendix III International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures: Determination of Pest Status
in an Area

Appendix IV International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures: Guidelines for Pest
Eradication Programmes

Appendix V Contracting Parties to the IPPC Indicating Dates of Adherence

Appendix VI ICPM Informal Working Groups

Appendix VII List of Delegates and Observers

INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**Rome, 3-6 November 1998****REPORT****Opening of the Meeting**

1. Mr. Sawadogo, Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department, opened the meeting and chaired it until a Chairperson was agreed upon.

Opening Statement

2. Mr. Sawadogo characterized the meeting as an historic moment for international plant protection and the beginning of a new era for the IPPC. He highlighted the history of the IPPC and the strong support that FAO had provided for its implementation as well as its evolution. In particular, he noted the changes that had occurred in the past decade in response to globalization and the liberalization of trade. He emphasized that the IPPC had assumed a critical role as the international standard setting body for phytosanitary measures referred to by the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the WTO.

3. Mr. Sawadogo acknowledged the importance of the IPPC to food security as well as economic security. He noted the importance of the Commission in decision-making that affects these important objectives for both developed and developing countries. He restated FAO's commitment to support the IPPC in cooperation with the Interim Commission as the Members continue the important work ahead.

Approval of the Agenda

4. The meeting agreed that Mr. Mike Holtzhausen (South Africa), the Chairperson of the Technical Consultation on the Revision of the IPPC and subsequent negotiation sessions, would chair the meeting until the Rules of Procedure were provisionally adopted and a new Bureau was elected using the provisionally adopted Rules of Procedure. It was agreed by the meeting that points 3 and 4 of the agenda be reversed. The adopted agenda is attached as Appendix I.

Rules of Procedure

5. The Interim Commission provisionally adopted the Rules of Procedure as reproduced in Appendix II, pending the finalization, analysis and inclusion of an Annex concerning standard setting procedures at its second meeting.

6. The European Community and its Member States requested that the location of Rule X para 2 be reconsidered with a view to including it in the Annex or maintaining it in the text of the Rules of Procedure.

Election of the Chairperson, Vice Chairpersons and Rapporteur

7. The Meeting elected Mr. John Hedley (New Zealand) as Chairperson and Mr. Orlando Morales (Chile) and Mr. Radhey Shyam (India) as Vice Chairpersons. Mr. Mike Holtzhausen (South Africa) was elected as Rapporteur.

Adoption of International Standards

8. Determination of Pest Status in an Area: The Interim Commission considered the text of the proposed standard *Determination of Pest Status in an Area*. Amendments were suggested that were subsequently referred to an open-ended working group. The proposed standard, as amended by the working group, was endorsed by the Interim Commission and is attached as Appendix III. It was noted that definitions for the terms *official*, *official control*, *prevalence* and *transience* should be considered by the next meeting of the working group on the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (Glossary Group).

9. Guidelines for Pest Eradication Programmes: The Interim Commission considered the text of the proposed standard *Guidelines for Pest Eradication Programmes*. Amendments were suggested that were subsequently referred to an open-ended working group. The proposed standard, as amended by the working group, was endorsed by the Interim Commission and is attached as Appendix IV. It was noted that the use of the term *exclusion* in the standard was based on common usage, but that a definition for the term should be considered by the next meeting of the Glossary Group.

Standard Setting Procedures

10. The Interim Commission recalled that the Standard Setting Procedure and the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures (CEPM) were established by the FAO Conference in 1993 and amended in 1995. It also recalled that the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference in Resolution 12/97 had agreed “that the present Standard Setting Procedure shall continue until the amendments (of the IPPC) come into force or until the Interim Commission decides otherwise, except that Phytosanitary Standards will be considered and adopted by the Interim Commission instead of by the Committee on Agriculture, Council and/or the Conference”.

11. Some members wished to extend the period of government consultation. Some members indicated that membership of the CEPM did not reflect regional balance and should be improved. It was also stated that a larger number of experts should be involved at the early stages of standard development. A number of members supported the establishment of a Standards Committee.

12. The Interim Commission recognized that there were a number of options to be considered. It agreed that the present system be continued, while a study on options be made and a report prepared to be provided to members at least four months before the next meeting of the ICPM. It established a working group which, with the support of the Secretariat, would prepare a report and make recommendations to the Interim Commission (membership and Terms of Reference indicated in Appendix VI).

Work Programme for Harmonization

13. Status of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures: The Interim Commission considered the work programme and the priorities as recommended by the Ninth Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations in 1997. The Commission identified the following criteria for the establishment of priorities:

- level of trade affected by non-existence of a particular standard;
- frequency with which a particular issue emerges as a repeated source of trade disruption;
- feasibility of applying an international standard at a global level;
- feasibility of developing and implementing the ISPM within a reasonable time schedule;
- stage of development of the international standard;
- relevance and utility to developing countries;
- emergency need for the international standard;
- relevance and value to the total framework of standards;
- availability of expertise needed to develop the proposed international standard; and
- availability of external resources to support preparation of a standard.

14. Concerning future priority setting, the Interim Commission recommended that the Secretariat request Members and RPPOs to indicate their priorities for International Standards taking into consideration the above criteria. The Secretariat was requested to provide an analytical report comprising the results of this survey to the next session of the Interim Commission. The Commission would then establish, early in the session, a Committee which, based on the report of the Secretariat, would make a recommendation to the Interim Commission in the form of a proposed work programme, for review and eventual approval by the Interim Commission.

15. With regard to the international standards listed in document ICPM/98/5 under item 9 the Interim Commission recommended the following prioritization of the work of the Secretariat during the next year:

The Secretariat should focus on specific standards where work has already begun. Those items where work has not yet been started should be excluded from the Secretariat's work programme for the immediate year ahead, unless there are remaining resources. The Interim Commission also recommended that the Secretariat put aside, for the present time, certain proposals for standards or rules, including dispute settlement, procedures for preparation of a standard, procedures for post-entry quarantine and quarantine nomenclature for plants and plant products. These items were viewed by the Interim Commission as requiring further evaluation in terms of the importance given to other urgent international standard initiatives identified in document ICPM 98/5.

16. Information Sharing: The Interim Commission took note of the plans outlined by the Secretariat for information exchange and emphasized in particular its importance for developing countries.

17. Technical Assistance: Representatives of developing countries emphasized the difficulty in establishing the regulatory framework and infrastructure necessary to meet the phytosanitary requirements in relation to international trade. They stressed in particular the need for technical assistance and assistance with the establishment of infrastructures, documentation and access to electronic information. The majority of Members noted with concern the restriction on the Secretariat's ability to support such activities due to budgetary constraints. They noted the need for coordination of assistance and the role of FAO and Regional Organizations in such coordination. The Interim Commission therefore recommended an adequate flow of funds for technical assistance to developing countries to meet the phytosanitary requirements of importing countries and allow them to participate on an equal basis in world trade.

Status of the IPPC

18. Acceptance of the New Revised Text: The Interim Commission noted that only one acceptance (Barbados) had been received to date while a second was unofficially received. Furthermore, one country had submitted its instrument of adherence to the Commission bringing the total of contracting parties to 107. A list of contracting parties is given in Appendix V. The Interim Commission called on all Contracting Parties to deposit the instrument of acceptance for the revised IPPC as quickly as possible.

19. Implementation of Interim Measures: The Interim Commission noted that progress had been made on the implementation of interim measures. One of these was the establishment of the Interim Commission itself. Approximately forty countries had appointed official contact points. The work on the establishment of standards for Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests had started. Members were asked to report on the voluntary use of the amended phytosanitary certificate. From the replies, it was concluded that this was not yet in use.

20. Phytosanitary certification statement: The Interim Commission considered the issue of the phytosanitary certification statement. It recalled the interpretation as agreed by the Committee on Agriculture in its Fourteenth Session indicating the interim nature of the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate. The Interim Commission noted that changes in the phytosanitary certification statement could not be included in the annex to the new revised text of the IPPC, unless approved by FAO Conference or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures when the new revised text comes into force. It was agreed that it would be undesirable to propose changes at this time. Concerns remained on the interpretation of “*considered to be free*”, “*considered to be practically free*” and utilization of the optional clause. The Interim Commission recommended that the Secretariat give priority to the further development of the standard on *Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates*. The Interim Commission recommended that governments adopt the new certificate on a voluntary basis to gain experience as soon as possible.

Other Business

21. The Interim Commission took note of the summary provided by the Secretariat on the Expert Consultation on the Strength of Measures for Regulated Pests which have a Minor Biological Impact. The Interim Commission requested that the report of the expert consultation be reconsidered at the next session of the Interim Commission.

22. The Interim Commission took note of the scheduled revision of the Plant Protection Agreement for Asia and the Pacific.

23. The Interim Commission noted that Resolution 12/97 of the FAO Conference urged that high priority be given to pest reporting and the importance of establishing relevant procedures. Time had not been available for the Interim Commission to pursue the issue of pest reporting at this session. It agreed that this item would be included in the agenda of the Second Session. The Secretariat was requested to prepare a report and recommendations for Pest Reporting under the terms of the Convention, including the role the Secretariat should play in this process.

24. The Interim Commission recognized the importance of the establishment of appropriate measures for the implementation of Article XIII of the new revised text of the IPPC. To this end, the Interim Commission established an informal working group which, with the support of the Secretariat, would prepare a report and make recommendations to the Interim Commission (membership and Terms of Reference indicated in Appendix VI).

25. Agenda for the next meeting: The Interim Commission identified the following items for the Agenda of the second session:

- Rules of procedure: adoption of an annex containing the standard setting procedures;
- Adoption of additional international standards;
- Work programme, including priority setting;
- Consideration of the provision of reports on the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests;
- Status of the IPPC;
- Dispute settlement;

- Expert consultation on the strength of measures;
- Report on the activities of the Secretariat.

Date and place of the next meeting

26. The Interim Commission recommended that its second meeting be held from 4-8 October 1999 at FAO Headquarters.

INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Rome, 3-6 November 1998

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Rules of Procedure
4. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur
5. Adoption of Standards
 - Determination of Pest Status in an Area
 - Guidelines for Pest Eradication Programmes
6. Standard Setting Procedures
7. Work Programme for Harmonization
8. Status of the IPPC
 - Acceptance of the New Revised Text
 - Implementation of interim measures
9. Other business
10. Date and Venue of the Next Meeting
11. Adoption of the report

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule I

Membership

1. Membership in the Interim Commission is open to all Members of the Organization and to such non-member States as are Contracting Parties to the International Plant Protection Convention.
2. Membership shall comprise such eligible FAO Members and other States as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be considered as Members.
3. Each Member of the Interim Commission shall communicate to the Director-General of the Organization the name of its representative and, where possible, that of other Members of its delegation, before the opening of each session of the Interim Commission.


Rule II

Officers

1. The Interim Commission shall elect a Chairperson and not more than two Vice-Chairpersons (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Bureau”), and a rapporteur, from among the representatives, alternates, experts and advisers (hereinafter referred to as “delegates”) of the Members of the Interim Commission; it being understood that no delegate shall be eligible without the concurrence of the head of the delegate’s delegation.
2. The Bureau shall be elected at the end of a regular session and shall hold office for a term of two years.
3. The Chairperson, or in the absence of the Chairperson another member of the Bureau, shall preside at all meetings of the Interim Commission and shall exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate the work of the Interim Commission. A Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

Rule III

Secretary

1. The Director General of the Organization shall appoint a Secretary who shall perform such duties as the work of the Interim Commission may require.
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2. The Secretary shall be responsible for implementing the activities assigned to the Secretary in accordance with the policies of the Interim Commission. The Secretary shall report to the Interim Commission on the activities assigned to the Secretary.

Rule IV

Sessions

1. The Interim Commission shall in principle hold one regular session each year. Special sessions shall be held as considered necessary by the Interim Commission or at the written request of at least one third of the Members of the Interim Commission.

2. Sessions of the Interim Commission shall be convened by the Chairperson of the Interim Commission, after consultation with the Director-General of the Organization.

3. Notice of the date and place of each session of the Interim Commission shall be communicated to all Members of the Interim Commission at least two months before the session.

4. Each Member of the Interim Commission shall have one representative, who may be accompanied by one or more alternates, experts and advisers. An alternate, expert or adviser shall not have the right to vote except when substituting for the representative.

5. Meetings of the Interim Commission shall be held in public unless the Interim Commission decides otherwise.

6. A majority of the Members of the Interim Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule V

Agenda and documents

1. The Director-General, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Interim Commission, shall prepare a provisional agenda.

2. The first item on the provisional agenda shall be the adoption of the Agenda.

3. Any Member of the Interim Commission may request the Director-General of the Organization to include specific items in the Provisional Agenda.

4. The Provisional Agenda shall normally be circulated by the Director-General of the Organization at least two months in advance of the session to all Members of the Interim Commission and to other Members and Associate Members of the Organization and non-member

States eligible to become Members of the Interim Commission and to all international organizations invited to attend the session.

5. Any Member of the Interim Commission, and the Director-General of the Organization, may, after the despatch of the Provisional Agenda, propose the inclusion of specific items on the Agenda with respect to matters of an urgent nature. These items should be placed on a supplementary list, which, if time permits before the opening of the session, shall be despatched by the Director-General of the Organization to all Members of the Interim Commission, failing which the supplementary list shall be communicated to the Chairperson for submission to the Interim Commission.

6. After the Agenda has been adopted, the Interim Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Interim Commission present and voting, amend the Agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item. No matter referred to the Interim Commission by the Conference or Council of the Organization may be omitted from the Agenda.

7. Documents to be submitted to the Interim Commission at any Session shall be furnished by the Director-General of the Organization to the Members of the Interim Commission, the other Members and Associate Members of the Organization attending the Session, to any nonmember State eligible to become a member of the Interim Commission and to international organizations invited to the Session, at the time the Agenda is despatched or as soon as possible thereafter.

8. Formal proposals relating to items on the Agenda and amendments thereto introduced during a session of the Interim Commission shall be made in writing and handed to the Chairperson, who shall arrange for copies to be circulated to all representatives of Members of the Interim Commission.

Rule VI**Voting procedures**

1. Subject to the provisions of Article II.10 of the Constitution of the Organization, each Member of the Interim Commission shall have one vote.
2. The Interim Commission shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters by consensus. If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the decision shall, as the last resort be taken by a two-thirds majority of the Members of the Interim Commission present and voting.
3. For the purpose of these Rules, the phrase “Members present and voting” means Members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting or cast a defective ballot are considered as not voting.
4. Upon the request of any Member of the Interim Commission, voting shall be by roll-call vote, in which case the vote of each member shall be recorded.
5. When the Interim Commission so decides, voting shall be by secret ballot.
6. The provisions of Rule XII of the General Rules of the Organization shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all matters not specifically dealt with under this Rule.

Rule VII**Observers**

1. Any Member or Associate Member of the Organization, or non-member State referred to in Rule I.1, that is not a Member of the Interim Commission but which has a special interest in the work of the Interim Commission, may, upon request communicated to the Director-General of the Organization, attend sessions of the Interim Commission, its subsidiary bodies, as an observer. It may submit memoranda and participate in discussions without a vote.
2. States that are not Members of the Interim Commission or Members or Associate Members of the Organization, but which are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, may, upon their request and subject to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization, be invited to attend, in an observer capacity, sessions of the Interim Commission or of its subsidiary bodies. The status of nations invited to such sessions shall be governed by the relevant provisions adopted by the Conference of the Organization.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Rule, the Director-General of the Organization, taking into account guidance given by the Interim Commission, may invite international organizations to attend sessions of the Interim Commission in an observer capacity. Representatives of regional plant protection organizations shall be invited to attend all sessions of the Interim Commission as observers.

4. Participation of international organizations in the work of the Interim Commission and the relations between the Interim Commission and such organizations shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Organization and the General Rules of the Organization, as well as by other provisions of the Basic Texts of the Organization dealing with relations with international organizations. All such relations shall be dealt with by the Director-General of the Organization, taking into account guidance given by the Interim Commission.

Rule VIII

Records and Reports

1. At each session, the Interim Commission shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and conclusions, including, when requested, a statement of minority views. Such other records, for its own use, as the Interim Commission may on occasion decide, shall also be maintained.

2. The report of the Interim Commission shall be transmitted at the close of each session to the Director-General of the Organization who shall circulate it to all Members of the Interim Commission, to other nations and international organizations that were represented at the Session, for their information, and, upon request, to other Members and Associate Members of the Organization.

3. Recommendations of the Interim Commission having policy, programme or financial implications for the Organization shall be brought by the Director-General of the Organization to the attention of the Conference or Council of the Organization for appropriate action.

4. Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph the Director-General of the Organization may request Members of the Interim Commission to supply the Interim Commission with information on action taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Interim Commission.

Rule IX

Subsidiary Bodies

1. The Interim Commission may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its functions.

2. Membership in these subsidiary bodies shall comprise such Members of the Interim Commission as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be

considered as members of the subsidiary bodies, or shall consist of selected Members of the Interim Commission, as determined by the Interim Commission itself, or of individuals appointed in their personal capacity.

3. The representatives of subsidiary bodies shall, insofar as possible, serve in a continuing capacity and be specialists in the fields of activity of the respective subsidiary bodies.

4. The terms of reference and procedures of the subsidiary bodies shall be determined by the Interim Commission.

5. The establishment of subsidiary bodies shall be subject to the availability of the necessary funds in the relevant chapter of the approved budget of the Organization. Before taking any decision involving expenditure in connection with the establishment of subsidiary bodies, the Interim Commission shall have before it a report from the Director-General on the administrative and financial implications thereof.

6. Each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers, unless appointed by the Interim Commission.

Rule X

Development and Adoption of International Standards

1. The procedures for the development and adoption of international standards are set out in the Annex to these Rules and shall form an integral part thereof.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule VI.2, where consensus is not reached on a proposal for the adoption of a standard which has been introduced before the Interim Commission for the first time, the proposed standard shall, unless the Interim Commission otherwise decides, be referred back to the appropriate body of the Interim Commission, together with its comments thereon, for further consideration.

Rule XI

Expenses

1. Expenses incurred by representatives of Members of the Interim Commission and by their alternates and their advisers, when attending sessions of the Interim Commission or subsidiary bodies, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at sessions, shall be borne by their respective governments or organizations. Should experts be invited by the Director-General of the Organization to attend sessions of the Interim Commission and its subsidiary bodies in their individual capacity, their expenses, unless otherwise determined by the Interim Commission, shall be borne by the Organization.

2. Any financial operations of the Interim Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall be governed by the appropriate provisions of the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

Rule XII

Languages

1. The languages of the Interim Commission shall be the official languages of the Organization.
2. Any representative using a language other than one of the languages of the Interim Commission shall provide for interpretation into one of the languages of the Interim Commission.

Rule XIII

Amendment and Suspension of the Rules

1. Amendment of or additions to these Rules may be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Members of the Interim Commission present and voting, provided that not less than 24 hours notice of the proposal for the amendment or the addition has been given.
2. Any of the above Rules of the Interim Commission, other than Rule I.1, Rule III.1, Rule IV.2 and 6, Rule V.6, Rule VI.1 and 2, Rule VII, Rule VIII.3 and 4, Rule IX.4 and 5, Rule XI, Rule XIII.1 and Rule XIV may be suspended by a two thirds majority of the members of the Interim Commission present and voting, provided that not less than 24 hours notice of the proposal for suspension has been given. Such notice may be waived if no representative of the Members of the Interim Commission objects.

Rule XIV

Entry into Force

These Rules and any amendments or additions thereto shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General of the Organization.

ANNEX

To be completed,

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

**DETERMINATION OF PEST STATUS
IN AN AREA**



**Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, 1998**

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

REFERENCES

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF PEST STATUS**1. Purposes of Pest Status Determination****2. Pest Records**

2.1 Pest record

2.2 Reliability

• Table. Guidance for Evaluating the Reliability of a Pest Record**3. Pest Status in an Area**

3.1 Describing pest status in area

3.1.1 Presence

3.1.2 Absence

3.1.3 Transience

3.2 Determination of pest status in an area

4. Recommended Reporting Practices**• Appendix. Useful References**

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard describes the content of a pest record, and the use of pest records and other information in the determination of pest status in an area. Descriptions of pest status categories are provided as well as recommendations for good reporting practices.

REFERENCES

- Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, 1997. ISPM Pub. No. 5, FAO, Rome.
- Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*, FAO, Rome (in consultation).
- Guidelines for pest risk analysis*, 1996. ISPM Pub. No. 2, FAO, Rome.
- Guidelines for surveillance*, 1998. ISPM Pub. No. 6, FAO, Rome.
- Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*, ISPM Pub. No.4, FAO, Rome.
- International Plant Protection Convention*, 1992. FAO, Rome.
- New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention*, 1997. FAO, Rome.
- Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*, 1995. ISPM Pub. No. 1, FAO, Rome.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Area	An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries.
Delimiting survey	Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest.
Detection survey	Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present.
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry.

Interception (of a pest)

The detection of a pest during inspection of an imported consignment.

IPPC

The International Plant Protection Convention, a multilateral treaty for cooperation in plant protection, approved and deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome, having come into force in 1952 and amended in 1979 (the Revised Text) and 1997 (the New Revised Text).

Monitoring survey	Ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population.
National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO)	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.
Occurrence	The presence in an area of a pest officially reported to be indigenous or introduced and/or not officially reported to have been eradicated.
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization.
Outbreak	An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the immediate future.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal, or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products.
Pest free area (PFA)	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.
Pest record	A document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location at a certain time, within an area (usually a country) under described circumstances.
Pest status (in an area)	Presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area, including where appropriate its distribution as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information.
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests.

Phyosanitary regulation

Official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing schemes for phytosanitary certification.

Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPPO)	Intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the IPPC.
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest.
Surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures.
Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.
Transience	Presence of a pest that is not expected to lead to establishment.

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

Pest records are essential components of the information used to establish the status of a pest in an area. All importing and exporting countries need information concerning the status of pests for risk analyses, the establishment of and compliance with import regulations, and the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.

A *pest record* provides information concerning the presence or absence of a pest, the time and location of the observations, host(s) where appropriate, the damage observed, as well as references or other relevant information pertaining to a single observation. The reliability of pest records is based on consideration of the data in regard to the collector/identifier, the means of technical identification, the location and date of the record, and the recording/publication of the record.

The *determination of pest status* requires expert judgement concerning the information available on the present-day occurrence of a pest in an area. Pest status is determined using information from individual pest records, pest records from surveys, data on pest absence, findings of general surveillance, and scientific publications and databases.

Pest status is outlined in this standard in terms of three categories incorporating various final determinations:

- *presence* of the pest - leading to determinations such as “present in all parts of the country”, “present in some areas only”, etc.

- *absence* of the pest - leading to determinations such as “no pest records”, “pest eradicated”, “pest no longer present”, etc.

- *transience* of the pest - leading to determinations such as “non-actionable”, “actionable, under surveillance”, and “actionable, under eradication”.

To facilitate international cooperation among contracting parties in meeting their obligations in reporting the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests, the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), or other organizations or persons involved in recording the presence, absence, or transience of pests, should follow good reporting practices. These practices concern the use of accurate, reliable data for pest records, the sharing of pest status information in a timely manner, respecting the legitimate interests of all parties concerned, and taking into account the pest status determinations in this standard.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF PEST STATUS

1. Purposes of Pest Status Determination

A pest record is documented evidence¹ that indicates the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location and certain time, within an area, usually a country, under described circumstances. Pest records are used in conjunction with other information for the determination of the status of the given pest in the area.

In general, the provision of reliable pest records and the determination of pest status are vital components of a number of activities covered under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and by the principles noted in the ISPM: *Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade*, and the international standards for phytosanitary measures that have been developed from them.

Importing countries need pest status information to:

- conduct a pest risk analysis (PRA) on a pest in another country
- establish phytosanitary regulations to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest
- conduct a PRA on a non-quarantine pest in their own territory with a view to regulating it.

Exporting countries need pest status information to:

- comply with import regulations by not exporting consignments infested with the regulated pests of the importing country
- meet requests for information from other countries for the purpose of PRA on pests in their territory.

All countries may use pest status information for:

- PRA purposes
- planning national, regional or international pest management programmes

¹ Including electronic documentation

- establishing national pest lists
- establishing and maintaining pest free areas.

Information on the status of a pest in areas, countries and regions may be used to establish the global distribution of a pest.

2. Pest Records

2.1 Pest record

The ISPM: *Guidelines for surveillance* describes the elements of information from general surveillance and specific surveys that may be included in a pest record. The basic information needed in a pest record includes the following:

- current scientific name of the organism including, as appropriate, subspecific terms (strain, biotype, etc.)
- life stage or state
- taxonomic group
- identification method
- year, and month if known, recorded. Normally the day will only be required for specific circumstances (e.g. the first detection of a particular pest, pest monitoring)
- locality, e.g. location codes, addresses, geographical coordinates. Important conditions such as if under protected cultivation (e.g. greenhouses) should be indicated
- scientific name of host, as appropriate
- host damage, or circumstances of collection (e.g. trap or soil sample), as appropriate
- prevalence, indication of the level of pest presence or pest numbers
- bibliographical references, if any.

A list of references is noted in the Appendix to this standard for consultation in the preparation of a pest record.

2.2 Reliability

Pest record information is available from many sources and has varying levels of reliability. Some key components are identified in the following Table. Although the Table ranks the categories in descending order of relative reliability, it must be recognized that these are not rigid and are only designed to provide guidance in evaluating the record. In particular, it should be noted that pests differ in the level of expertise needed for their identification.

NPPOs have responsibility to provide accurate information on pest records upon request.

Table. Guidance for Evaluating the Reliability of a Pest Record (Sources listed from most reliable to least reliable).

1. Collectors / Identifiers	2. Technical identification	3. Location and date	4. Recording / Publication
a. Taxonomic specialist	a. Discriminating biochemical or molecular diagnosis (if available)	a. Delimiting or detection surveys	a. NPPO record/RPPO publication (where refereed)
b. Professional specialist, diagnostician	b. Specimen or culture maintained in official collection, taxonomic description by specialist	b. Other field or production surveys	b. Scientific or technical journal refereed
c. Scientist	c. Specimen in general collection	c. Casual or incidental field observation, possibly with no defined location/date	c. Official historical record
d. Technician	d. Description and photo	d. Observation with/in products or byproducts; interception	d. Scientific or technical journal non-refereed e. Specialist amateur publication

e. Expert amateur	e. Visual description only	e. Precise location and date not known	f. Unpublished scientific or technical document
f. Non-specialist			g. Non-technical publication; periodical/newspaper
g. Collector/identifier not known	f. Method of identification not known		h. Personal communication; unpublished

3. Pest Status in an Area

3.1 Describing pest status in an area

Determination of pest status requires expert judgement on the current distribution of a pest in an area. This judgement is based on a synthesis of pest records and information from other sources. Both current and historical records are used in assessing the present-day situation. Pest status can be described under the following categories:

3.1.1 Presence

A pest is present if records indicate that it is indigenous or introduced. If a pest is present and sufficient reliable records are available, then it may be possible to characterize its distribution using phrases, or a combinations of phrases, such as the following examples:

Present: in all parts of the area

Present: only in some areas²

Present: except in specified pest free areas

Present: in all parts of the area where host crop(s) are grown

Present: only in some areas where host crop(s) are grown³

Present: only in protected cultivation

Present: seasonally

Present: but managed⁴

Present: subject to official control

Present: under eradication

Present: at low prevalence.

Other similar descriptive phrases may be used, as appropriate. If few reliable records are available, it will be difficult to characterize the distribution.

As appropriate, it is useful to characterize the prevalence of the pest (e.g. common, occasional, rare), and the level of damage and/or losses caused by the pest on relevant hosts.

² specify where possible

³ specify where possible

⁴ According to: (details to be listed)

3.1.2 Absence

If there are no records of the presence of the pest in the general surveillance data of an area, it may be reasonable to conclude that a pest is or has always been absent. This may be supported by specific records of absence.

It is also possible to conclude that a pest is absent even if there are pest records suggesting the contrary. These different situations are described below. Absence may also be confirmed by specific surveys (see ISPM: *Guidelines for surveillance*) and, in that case, the phrase “**confirmed by survey**” should then be added. Similarly, when a pest free area is established according to the appropriate ISPM, (see ISPM: *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) the phrase “Pest free area declared” should be added.

Absent: no pest records

General surveillance indicates that the pest is absent now and has never been recorded.

Absent: pest eradicated

Pest records indicate that the pest was present in the past. A documented pest eradication programme was conducted and was successful (see ISPM: *Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*). Surveillance confirms continued absence.

Absent: pest no longer present

Pest records indicate that the pest was transient or established in the past, but general surveillance indicates the pest is no longer present. The reason(s) may include:

- climate or other natural limitation to pest perpetuation
- changes in hosts cultivated
- changes in cultivars
- changes in agricultural practices.

Absent: pest records invalid

Pest records indicate the presence of a pest, but the conclusion is reached that the records are invalid or no longer valid, as in the following officially declared cases:

- changes in taxonomy
- misidentification
- erroneous record

- changes in national borders where reinterpretation of the record may be needed.

Absent: pest records unreliable

Pest records indicate the presence of a pest, but the determination leads to the conclusion that the records are unreliable, as in the following officially declared cases:

- ambiguous nomenclature
- outdated identification or diagnostic methods
- records cannot be considered reliable (see Table).

Absent: intercepted only

The pest has only been reported on consignments at a point of entry or initial destination or while under detention before release, treatment or destruction. Surveillance confirms that the pest has not established.

3.1.3 Transience

Pest status is considered transient when a pest is present but establishment is not expected to occur based on technical evaluation. There are three types of transients:

Transient: non-actionable

The pest has only been detected as an individual occurrence or isolated population, not expected to survive and no phytosanitary measures have been applied.

Transient: actionable, under surveillance

The pest has been detected as an individual occurrence or an isolated population that may survive into the immediate future, but is not expected to establish. Appropriate phytosanitary measures, including surveillance are being applied.

Transient: actionable, under eradication

The pest has been detected as an isolated population which may survive into the immediate future and, without phytosanitary measures for eradication, may establish. Appropriate phytosanitary measures have been applied for its eradication.

3.2 Determination of pest status in an area

Determination of the status of a pest is provided by an NPPO. It results in deciding upon the most appropriate description of the pest status in an area (see Section 3.1) based on supporting information. This may include:

- individual pest records
- pest records from surveys
- records or other indication of pest absence
- results of general surveillance
- information from scientific publications and databases
- phytosanitary measures used to prevent introduction or spread
- other information relevant to assessing pest absence or presence.

The reliability and consistency of the information should be considered. In particular, careful judgement is needed when there is conflicting information.

4. Recommended Reporting Practices

Contracting parties have obligations under the IPPC (see New Revised Text: Article VIII 1a) to report “the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests”, of which, in the terms of this standard, information pertaining to “pest status in an area” is a part. This standard is not concerned with reporting obligations, but with the quality of the reported information. Accurate reports are an essential part of the international cooperation to facilitate trade. Failure to discover and report pests, or inaccurate, incomplete, untimely, or misinterpreted reports can lead to the establishment of unjustified trade barriers, or to the introduction and/or spread of pests.

Persons or organizations involved in collecting pest records should follow the recommendations in this standard, and provide the NPPO with accurate and complete details before reporting the information generally.

To observe good reporting practices, NPPOs should:

- base determinations of pest status in an area on the most reliable and timely information available
- take into account the categories and pest status determinations set out in this standard when exchanging pest status information between countries
- inform the NPPO of trading partners as soon as possible, and their Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) where appropriate, of relevant changes in pest status and especially reports of newly established pests
- report interceptions of regulated pests which suggest a change in pest status in the exporting country to other countries only after consultation with the exporting country
- when becoming aware of an otherwise unreported record of a pest in another country, the NPPO may report it to other countries or RPPOs only after informing and where possible consulting with the NPPO concerned
- exchange pest status information in conformity with Articles VII (2j) and VIII (1a and 1c) of the IPPC to the extent practicable, and in a medium and language acceptable to both parties.
- correct erroneous records as soon as possible.

Appendix. Useful References.

This listing is for reference purposes only. The references here are widely available, easily accessible and generally recognized as authoritative. The list is not comprehensive or static, nor is it endorsed as a standard under this ISPM.

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**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

**GUIDELINES FOR
PEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES**



**Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, 1998**

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE	1
REFERENCES	1
DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS	1
OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS	4

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES

1. General Information and Planning Processes	5
1.1 Evaluation of pest reports	5
1.2 Contingency plans	5
1.3 Reporting requirements and information sharing	5
2. Decision to Undertake an Eradication Programme	6
2.1 Initiation	6
2.2 Identification	6
2.3 Estimating present and potential pest distribution	6
2.3.1 Initial investigation	6
2.3.1.1 Data gathered at the site of detection or occurrence	7
2.3.1.2 Geographical origin	7
2.3.1.3 Pathways of the pest	7
2.3.2 Distribution	7
2.3.3 Predicting spread	7
2.4 Feasibility of undertaking an eradication programme	8
2.4.1 Biological and economic information	8
2.4.2 Conducting cost-benefit analysis for eradication programmes	8
3. Eradication Process	8
3.1 Establishment of a management team	9

3.2	Conducting the eradication programme	9
3.2.1	Surveillance	9
3.2.2	Containment	9
3.2.3	Treatment and/or control measures	10
3.3	Verification of pest eradication	10
3.4	Documentation	11
3.5	Declaration of eradication	11
4.	Programme Review	11

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This standard describes the components of a pest eradication programme which can lead to the establishment or re-establishment of pest absence in an area.

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DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Area	An officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries.
Containment	The application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest.
Control (of a pest)	Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population.
Delimiting survey	Survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest.
Detection survey	Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present.
Endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of

a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss.

Entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
Eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area.
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry.
Introduction	Entry of a pest resulting in its establishment.
IPPC	The International Plant Protection Convention, a multilateral treaty for cooperation in plant protection, approved and deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome, having come into force in 1952 and amended in 1979 (the Revised Text) and 1997 (the New Revised Text).
National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO)	Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.
Occurrence	The presence in an area of a pest officially reported to be indigenous or introduced and/or not officially reported to have been eradicated.
Outbreak	An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the immediate future.
Pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products.
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained.

Phytosanitary legislation	Basic laws granting legal authority to a National Plant Protection Organization from which phytosanitary regulations may be drafted.
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests.
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

Regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, deemed to require phytosanitary measures, particularly where international transportation is involved.
Spread	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area.
Suppression	The application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations and thereby limit spread.
Surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures.
Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.
Treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests.

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

A programme for pest eradication may be developed by a National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) as:

- an emergency measure to prevent establishment and/or spread of a pest following its recent entry (re-establish a pest free area), or
- a measure to eliminate an established pest (establish a pest free area).

After a preliminary investigation that includes the consideration of data collected at the site(s) of detection or occurrence, the extent of the infestation, information on the biology and potential economic impact of the pest, current technology and available resources for eradication, a cost-benefit analysis of the pest eradication programme should be undertaken. Whenever possible, it is also useful to gather information concerning the geographical origin of the pest, and pathways for its reintroduction. Pest risk analysis (PRA) provides a scientific basis for informed decision-making (see ISPM *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*). From these studies, one or more options should be made available to decision-makers. However, in an emergency situation, the benefits of speed of action in preventing spread may outweigh the benefits normally achieved through a more structured approach.

The eradication process involves three main activities: surveillance, containment, and treatment and/or control measures.

When an eradication programme is completed, the absence of the pest must be verified. The verification procedure should use criteria established at the beginning of the programme and should be supported by adequate documentation of programme activities and results. The verification stage is integral to the programme, and should involve independent analysis if trading partners require this reassurance. Successful programmes result in a declaration of eradication by the NPPO. When unsuccessful, all aspects of the programme should be reviewed, including the biology of the pest to determine if new information is available, and the cost-benefit of the programme.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES

This standard provides guidance on the development of a pest eradication programme and for reviewing the procedures of an existing eradication programme. In most instances, the pests considered for these programmes have newly entered the area where eradication is undertaken, and emergency eradication measures may be needed. However, eradication programmes may also be directed toward established exotic pests or indigenous pests in defined areas.

1. General Information and Planning Processes

1.1 Evaluation of pest reports

NPPOs should systematically evaluate pest reports and the impact of these pests to determine if eradication is required. This evaluation will involve reporting to an official contact point and assessment by experts capable of considering the importance of the pest report and of recommending a course of action.

1.2 Contingency plans

It is desirable to have contingency plans to address specific pests or pest groups that have a high potential for introduction, and for which an eradication plan is deemed to be both feasible and necessary, before the pest is found in an area. The development of such plans is advantageous because it provides additional time for deliberation, evaluation and research necessary to ensure that an eradication programme is well designed and can be executed quickly and effectively. Such plans are particularly important where cooperative programmes are anticipated, as they allow for the actions of cooperating parties to be specified and agreed upon prior to implementing the programme. Knowledge gained from previous successful eradication programmes can be extremely useful for developing contingency plans or judging the feasibility of eradication programmes under consideration. A general contingency plan is also particularly useful for ensuring rapid action in the case of emergency eradication measures.

It should be recognized that the biology of pests varies considerably as do the technologies available for eradication. Therefore, not all the factors listed in this standard for consideration will be of value in planning every eradication programme.

1.3 Reporting requirements and information sharing

Verification of the occurrence of a new pest of immediate or potential danger initiates the process that leads to reporting requirements for the NPPO under the International Plant Protection Convention (see New Revised Text: Article VII 2j and Article VIII 1a and 1c) and is described in the ISPM: *Determination of pest status in an area*.

Prior to the implementation of a pest eradication programme, public information programmes or other means for sharing information with broader audiences such as growers, residents, and local governments, should be considered for raising the level of awareness and understanding of the programme.

2. Decision to Undertake an Eradication Programme

The decision to undertake an eradication programme results from an evaluation of the circumstances of detection of a pest, its identification, the risk identified by a pest-initiated PRA, estimation of the present and potential distribution of the pest, and assessment of the feasibility of conducting an eradication programme. It is normally good practice to give due consideration to all the elements recommended. However, this approach may be limited in practice by the availability of data and resources. Particularly in cases where emergency eradication measures seem necessary (e.g. recent entry of a pest capable of rapid dispersal), the need to take action rapidly should be carefully balanced and may outweigh the benefits of more detailed analyses and planning.

2.1 Initiation

The eradication programme may be initiated by detection of a new pest arising from general surveillance or specific surveys (see ISPM: *Guidelines for surveillance*). In the case of established pests, the eradication programme will be initiated by policy considerations (e.g. a decision taken to establish a pest free area).

2.2 Identification

Accurate identification of the pest is essential so that the appropriate means of eradication can be selected. NPPOs should proceed with the identification process recognizing that it may have to withstand scientific or legal challenge. Therefore, it may be appropriate to have the identification confirmed by acknowledged independent experts.

Identification may be immediate when the pest is easily and confidently recognized by the NPPO.

Identification methods may range from recognition based only on morphological characteristics to more sophisticated bioassay, chemical or genetic analyses. The method ultimately adopted by the NPPO will depend on the organism in question and the most widely accepted and practical means to confirm identification.

In cases where a conclusive identification is not immediately possible, the actions to be taken may be justified by other factors such as the extent of damage to host plants. In these circumstances it is important to conserve specimens for possible future analysis.

2.3 Estimating present and potential pest distribution

An estimate of the present distribution of the pest is necessary for both new and established pests. The potential distribution is usually of greater importance for new pests, but may have relevance as well in evaluating established pests. The data elements identified for initial investigation include a level of detail not necessarily required for a programme directed toward established pests.

2.3.1 Initial investigation

Data associated with the detection of a new pest, the geographical origin of the pest, and the pathway, should be compiled and reviewed. This information is not only useful for decision-

making related to eradication, but is also helpful for identifying and correcting weaknesses in pest exclusion systems that may have contributed to the entry of the pest.

2.3.1.1 Data gathered at the site of detection or occurrence

Information should be gathered concerning the pest and conditions at the site of detection or occurrence, including:

- geographical location
- hosts infested at the site
- extent and impact of damage and level of pest prevalence
- how the pest was detected and identified
- recent imports of plants or plant products
- history of the pest on the property or in the area
- movement of people, products, equipment, conveyances
- mechanism of spread within the area
- climatic and soil conditions
- condition of infested plants
- cultivation practices.

2.3.1.2 Geographical origin

To the extent possible, information should be obtained on the country or area most likely to be the origin of the pest. Information concerning countries of re-export or transit may also be considered when attempting to determine the source and pathway.

2.3.1.3 Pathways of the pest

To the extent possible, the NPPO should determine the pathways by which the pest may have entered or spread, to ensure that eradication programmes are not jeopardized by new pest entries, and to help identify potential exclusion options. Pathway information includes identifying the commodities or items that may have carried the pest as well as the possible mode of movement. Where there is a possible association with newly imported plants or plant products, similar material should be located and examined.

2.3.2 Survey for Distribution

The preliminary processes should provide sufficient information to determine if a survey is required.

Surveys may be of various types:

- delimiting survey at each outbreak

- survey based on pathway studies.
- other targeted surveys

These surveys should be designed and executed to provide the level of statistical confidence necessary for the results to be meaningful for regulatory purposes.

In cases where survey data are to provide the basis for establishing a pest free area for export purposes, it may be desirable to consult trading partners in advance to determine the quantity and quality of data necessary to meet their phytosanitary requirements.

2.3.3 Predicting spread

Data collected during a preliminary investigation should be used to estimate the potential for spread and the anticipated rate of spread, and to identify endangered areas.

2.4 Feasibility of undertaking an eradication programme

An estimate of the impact and extent of the infestation, the potential for spread, and the anticipated rate of spread is necessary to judge the feasibility of an eradication programme. PRA provides a scientific basis for this estimate (see ISPM: *Guidelines for pest risk analysis*). Possible eradication options and cost-benefit factors should also be considered.

2.4.1 Biological and economic information

Information needs to be obtained on:

- pest biology
- potential hosts
- potential spread and anticipated rate of spread
- possible eradication strategies:
 - financial and resource costs
 - availability of the technology
 - logistical and operational limitations
- impact on industry and the environment:
 - without eradication
 - with each eradication option identified.

2.4.2 Conducting cost-benefit analysis for eradication programmes

One of the first actions to be taken is the preparation of a list of the most feasible eradication techniques. The total cost and the cost-benefit ratio for each strategy should be estimated over the short and long term. The option to take no action, or to take a pest management approach, should be considered as well as eradication options.

All feasible options should be described or discussed with decision-makers. Anticipated advantages and disadvantages, including cost-benefit should be outlined to the extent possible. One or more options should be recommended, recognizing that the ultimate decision requires consideration of the technical options, cost-benefit, the availability of resources, and political and socio-economic factors.

3. Eradication Process

The eradication process involves the establishment of a management team followed by the conduct of the eradication programme, which should, where possible, follow an established plan. Three main activities are included in the programme:

- surveillance: to fully investigate the distribution of the pest
- containment: to prevent the spread of the pest
- treatment: to eradicate the pest when it is found.

Direction and coordination should be provided by a management authority (normally the NPPO), ensuring that criteria are established to determine when eradication has been achieved and that appropriate documentation and process controls exist to provide sufficient confidence in the results. It may be necessary to consult with trading partners over some aspects of the eradication process.

3.1 Establishment of a management team

A management team is established to provide direction and coordination to eradication activities once it has been decided to undertake an eradication programme. The size of the management team will vary depending on the scope of the programme and the resources available to the NPPO. Large programmes may require a steering committee or an advisory group including the various interest groups that may be affected. Where a programme includes several countries, a regional steering committee should be considered.

The management team should have responsibility for:

- ensuring that the eradication programme meets the agreed criteria for successful eradication
- formulating, implementing, and modifying as necessary an eradication plan
- ensuring programme operators have appropriate authority and training to undertake their duties
- financial and resource management
- appointing and defining duties of operators, ensuring operators understand their responsibilities, and documenting their activities
- managing communication, including a public relations programme

- communicating with affected parties, e.g. growers, traders, other government departments and non-governmental organizations
- implementing an information management system, including programme documentation and appropriate record-keeping
- daily management of the programme
- continuous monitoring and evaluation of critical elements
- periodic overall programme review.

3.2 Conducting the eradication programme

3.2.1 Surveillance

A delimiting survey should be completed either initially or to confirm earlier surveys. Monitoring surveys should then continue in accordance with the eradication plan to check the distribution of the pest and assess the effectiveness of the eradication programme (see ISPM: *Guidelines for surveillance*). Surveillance may include a pathway analysis to identify the source of the pest and its possible spread, the inspection of clonally and/or contact-linked material, inspection, trapping, and aerial observation. This may also include targeted inquiries to growers, those responsible for storage and handling facilities, and the public.

3.2.2 Containment

The NPPO should define a quarantine area using surveillance information. The initial investigations will provide information that is used to identify plants, plant products, or other articles whose movement out of the quarantine area needs to be regulated to prevent the spread of the pest. Owners of affected plants, plant products and other regulated articles should be notified of the regulations. Others interested or affected by regulations should also be provided with adequate information. It may be appropriate to verify compliance using methods described in the eradication plan.

Arrangements should be made for the release of plants, plant products or other regulated articles from the quarantine area, by clearance following verification of compliance with phytosanitary measures such as inspection, treatment or destruction. Provision should be made for the withdrawal of regulations when an eradication programme has been declared to be successful.

3.2.3 Treatment and/or control measures

Methods to eradicate pests may include:

- host destruction
- disinfestation of equipment and facilities
- chemical or biological pesticide treatment
- soil sterilants
- leaving land fallow

- host-free periods
- the use of cultivars that suppress or eliminate pest populations
- restriction of subsequent cropping
- trapping, lures or other physical control methods
- inundative release of biological control agents
- use of sterile insect technique
- processing or consumption of infested crop.

In most cases, eradication will involve the use of more than one treatment option. The selection of treatment and/or control options may be limited by legislative restrictions or other factors. In such situations, exceptions for emergency or limited use may be available to the NPPO.

3.3 Verification of pest eradication

This involves verification by the management authority (normally the NPPO) that the criteria for successful pest eradication established at the beginning of the programme have been achieved. The criteria may specify the intensity of the detection method and how long the survey must continue to verify the absence of the pest. The minimum period of time of pest freedom to verify eradication will vary according to the biology of the pest, but should take into consideration factors such as:

- sensitivity of detection technology
- ease of detection
- life cycle of the pest
- climatic effects
- efficacy of treatment.

The eradication plan should specify the criteria for a declaration of eradication and steps for the withdrawal of regulations.

3.4 Documentation

NPPOs should ensure that records are kept of information supporting all stages of the eradication process. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation in case trading partners request information to support claims of pest freedom.

3.5 Declaration of eradication

A declaration of eradication by the NPPO follows the completion of a successful eradication programme. The status of the pest in the area is then '**absent : pest eradicated**' (see ISPM: *Determination of pest status in an area*). It involves communication with affected and interested parties, as well as appropriate authorities concerning the fulfilment of programme objectives. Programme documentation and other relevant evidence supporting the declaration should be made available to other NPPOs upon request.

4. Programme Review

Throughout the eradication, the programme should be subject to periodic review to analyse and assess information gathered, to check that objectives are being achieved, and/or to determine if changes are required. Reviews should take place at:

- any time when unforeseen circumstances are encountered that could affect the programme
- pre-set intervals
- the termination of the programme.

Where the criteria for eradication are not met, the eradication plan should be reviewed. This review should take into account any newly gained knowledge that might have contributed to that result. Cost-benefit factors and operational details should be reviewed to identify inconsistencies with initial predictions. Depending on the outcome, a new eradication plan may be developed or altered to become a pest suppression or pest management programme.

 Contracting parties to the IPPC indicating dates of adherence

Algeria (1 Oct 95)	Guatemala (28 Apr 52)	Pakistan (10 Nov 54)
Argentina (23 Sep 54)	Guinea, Rep. of (22 May 91)	Panama (14 Feb 68)
Australia (30 Apr 52)	Guyana (31 Aug 70)	Papua New Guinea (1 Jun 76)
Austria (6 Dec 57)	Haiti (6 Nov 70)	Paraguay (5 Apr 68)
Bahamas (19 Sep 97)	Hungary (17 May 60)	Peru (1 Jul 75)
Bahrain (29 Mar 71)	India (30 Apr 52)	Philippines (12 Jun 51)
Bangladesh (1 Sep 78)	Indonesia (6 Dec 57)	Poland (29 May 96)
Barbados (6 Dec 51)	Iran (18 Sep 72)	Portugal (6 Dec 51)
Belgium (6 Dec 51)	Iraq (1 Jul 54)	Romania (17 Nov 71)
Belize (14 May 87)	Ireland (9 Dec 51)	Russian Federation (24 Apr 56)
Bhutan (20 Jun 94)	Israel (6 Dec 51)	St. Kitts and Nevis (17 Apr 90)
Bolivia (27 Oct 60)	Italy (2 Jan 51)	Senegal (3 Mar 75)
Brazil (6 Dec 51)	Jamaica (24 Nov 69)	Seychelles (31 Oct 96)
Bulgaria (8 Nov 91)	Japan (6 Dec 51)	Sierra Leone (23 Jun 81)
Burkina Faso (8 Jun 95)	Jordan (24 Apr 70)	Slovenia (27 May 98)
Cambodia (10 Jun 52)	Kenya (7 May 74)	Solomon Islands (18 Oct 78)
Canada (6 Dec 51)	Korea, Rep. of (8 Dec 53)	South Africa (21 Sep 56)
Cape Verde (19 Mar 80)	Laos (28 Feb 59)	Spain (18 Feb 52)
Chile (3 Apr 52)	Lebanon (18 Sep 70)	Sri Lanka (12 Feb 52)
Colombia (29 Apr 52)	Liberia (2 Jul 86)	Sudan (16 Jul 71)
Costa Rica (28 Apr 52)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (9 Jul 70)	Suriname (28 Nov 54)
Cuba (6 Dec 51)	Luxembourg (16 Jan 52)	Sweden (30 May 52)
Czech Republic (5 Aug 83)	Malawi (21 May 74)	Switzerland (6 Dec 51)
Denmark (6 Dec 51)	Malaysia (17 May 91)	Thailand (6 Dec 51)
Dominican Republic (20 Jun 52)	Mali (31 Aug 87)	Togo (2 Apr 86)
Ecuador (12 Mar 52)	Malta (13 May 75)	Trinidad and Tobago (30 Jun 70)
Egypt (6 Dec 51)	Mauritius (11 Jun 71)	Tunisia (22 Jul 71)
El Salvador (6 Dec 51)	Mexico (26 May 76)	Turkey (29 Jul 88)
Equatorial Guinea (27 Aug 91)	Morocco (12 Oct 72)	United Kingdom (6 Dec 51)
Ethiopia (20 Jun 77)	Netherlands (29 Oct 54)	United States of America (6 Dec 51)
Finland (22 Jun 60)	New Zealand (6 Dec 51)	Uruguay (30 Apr 52)
France (6 Dec 51)	Nicaragua (2 Aug 56)	Venezuela (12 May 96)
Germany (30 Apr 52)	Niger (4 Jun 85)	Yemen (20 Dec 90)
Ghana (22 Feb 91)	Nigeria (17 Aug 93)	Yugoslavia (11 Feb 55)
Greece (9 Dec 54)	Norway (23 Apr 56)	Zambia (24 Jun 86)
Grenada (27 Nov 85)	Oman (23 Jan 89)	

Countries that have accepted the 1997 amendments or adhered to the IPPC:

Barbados (accepted,)

Bangladesh (accepted, unofficially received)

Slovenia (adhered)

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Ms. Reinouw Bast-Tjeerde (Canada)

Radhey Shyam (India)

Yukio Yukoi (Japan)

Marc Vereecke (European Community)

Ian Smith (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization)

Chagemu Kedera (Kenya)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Examine current mechanisms.
2. Review the processes of other standard setting organizations (with the assistance of the Secretariat).

3. Provide recommendations for the Interim Commission to consider:
 - standard setting procedures;
 - subsidiary bodies including structure and membership;
 - financial considerations;
 - role of regional plant protection organizations
 - transparency.

4. Submit report to the Secretariat at least 120 days before the meeting of the Second Interim Commission.

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John Greifer (United States)

Ms. Mitzi Gurgel Valente da Costa (Brazil)

Humberto Bermudez (Panama)

To be identified (Canada)

Ms. Diana Maria Guillén (Argentina)

Mike Holtzhausen (South Africa) – to be confirmed

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To analyze the possibility of implementation of dispute resolution under IPPC.
2. Determine relationship with other mechanisms of dispute resolution.
3. Proposal to the Interim Commission for a procedure to complement the existing mechanisms.

4. Prepare a report to ICPM by June 1999.

Meeting: April 13-16 1999, Rome, Italy.

**APPENDIX VII
ANNEXE VII
APPENDICE VII**

**LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS
LISTE DES DELEGUES ET OBSERVATEURS
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Président : (New Zealand)
Presidenta :

Vice-Chairpersons : Orlando MORALES VALENCIA
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