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Convention

COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES RECOMMENDATION R-02

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2017

ENG

Recommendation on: Threats to biodiversity posed by alien species: actions within the framework of the IPPC

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Publication history

This is not an official part of the CPM Recommendation.

2005-04 presented at ICPM-7.

2005-04 ICPM-7 adopted the Recommendation on *Threats to biodiversity posed by alien species: actions within the framework of the IPPC (R-02)*.

2016-12 CPM Bureau reviewed and agreed with IPPC Secretariat proposed ink amendments.

2017-04 CPM-12 agreed with the reformatting and incorporating of ink amendments.

Publication history last modified: 2017-04

BACKGROUND

This recommendation provides guidelines on the role of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (hereafter “Commission”) as to possible actions in relation to invasive alien species (IAS), including plants that are IAS.

ADDRESSED TO

Contracting parties, national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission:

- (a) *noting* that IAS that are pests of plants have significant adverse effects on wild as well as cultivated plants world-wide.
- (b) *noting* the important current and potential role of the IPPC to address the problem of IAS that harm plants, in light of the mandate of the IPPC to protect wild as well as cultivated plants, and the well-developed structures to guard against pests of plants (including plants that are IAS) established under the framework of the IPPC over a period of several decades.
- (c) *noting* that action in this regard may be an important contribution to the conservation of biodiversity, through the protection of wild flora and their habitats and ecosystems, and of agricultural biodiversity.
- (d) *welcoming* the publication of the Proceedings¹ of the Workshop on IAS held in Braunschweig, Germany in September 2003.
- (e) *desiring* to enhance cooperation between the IPPC and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on matters relating to, inter alia, IASs, and to further strengthen activities in this area within the framework of the IPPC, in a manner that complements work under the CBD and other instruments.
- (f) *desiring* to build upon the recommendations made at the workshop in Braunschweig, as reflected in the proceedings of the workshop, and to strengthen international momentum to address this important issue.
- (g) *recommend* that contracting parties and NPPOs, as appropriate:
 - enhance plant protection laws and policies, where needed, to include the protection of wild flora and biodiversity from pests of plants (including plants that are IAS).
 - promote the IPPC and participate in broader national strategies to address threats to biodiversity posed by IAS, so that maximum advantage can be taken of existing structures and capacities under the IPPC.
 - reinforce efforts to apply and utilize relevant ISPMs and related phytosanitary measures to address threats to biodiversity posed by IAS that are pests of plants (including plants that are IAS).
 - give particular attention, when carrying out pest risk analysis, to the possibility that introduced plants could act as IAS, taking into consideration available information on the types of plants for which this has already occurred.
 - enhance linkages between environmental, plant protection and agricultural authorities and related ministries, in order to articulate and achieve common goals in work involving the protection of plants and biodiversity from, IAS

¹ Proceedings from the Workshop on Identification of risks and management of invasive alien species using the IPPC framework, Braunschweig, Germany: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/008/y5968e/y5968e00.pdf>

- improve communication between national CBD focal points and national IPPC contact points.
 - establish or adapt existing pest alert systems to include all pests of plants (including plants that are IAS) that threaten the environment and biological diversity, including those affecting uncultivated/unmanaged plants, wild flora, habitats and ecosystems, and ensure that relevant agencies and officials have access to lists of plants, plant products, other regulated articles and trade pathways that may carry such pests report to the IPPC Secretariat on actions and progress on the above recommendations.
- (h) *supported*, within the framework of the IPPC, actions to:
- further clarify opportunities to address issues of IAS that are pests of plants (including plants that are IAS) and the benefits of doing so.
 - address concerns relating to threats to biodiversity and the environment from pests of plants (including plants that are IAS) and their pathways in the development of new or revised ISPMs and related phytosanitary measures.
 - include potential pathways of IAS that are pests of plants (including plants that are IAS) as a criterion for the selection of topics and priorities for future standards.
 - in the context of technical assistance initiatives under the IPPC, enhance the capacity of developing countries to address pests of plants (including plants that are IAS) that threaten the environment and biological diversity.
- (i) *welcomed* the collaboration between the governing bodies of the IPPC and the CBD in developing mechanisms to address the threats posed by IAS.
- (j) *invited* the Conference of the parties to the CBD, in addressing the threats posed by IAS, to continue to take into account work under the framework of the IPPC for the protection of plants and its contribution to the conservation of biodiversity.

RECOMMENDATION(S) SUPERSEDED BY THE ABOVE

CPM Recommendation ICPM-3/1 is partially superseded by this recommendation.

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IPPC

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. International travel and trade are greater than ever before. As people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them.

Organization

- ◆ There are over 180 contracting parties to the IPPC.
- ◆ Each contracting party has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) and an Official IPPC contact point.
- ◆ Nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) work to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC in countries.
- ◆ IPPC liaises with relevant international organizations to help build regional and national capacities.
- ◆ The Secretariat is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

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