



International Plant
Protection Convention



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

**2019 IPPC-PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION (PPPO) REGIONAL
WORKSHOP ON THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF
PHYTOSANITARY STANDARDS (ISPMs)**

2019 THEME: PLANT HEALTH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



26-28 AUGUST 2019
NOVOTEL HOTEL, NADI, FIJI

Key Speakers

1. **Dr. Stephen Butcher.** South West Pacific (SWP) Bureau Representative to the Commission of Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)
2. **Ms. Masumi Yamamoto.** International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Rome, Italy
3. **Dr. Sophie Peterson.** Department of Agriculture, Canberra, Australia, SC member for South West Pacific (SWP) Region.
4. **Ms Sally Jennings.** IPPC Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) member for Southwest Pacific (SWP) region. Policy Analyst. Ministry of Primary Industries. Wellington, New Zealand
5. **Mr Ngatoko Ngatoko.** Official Contact point for Cook Islands NPPO. Director Biosecurity. Ministry of Agriculture. Cook Islands. IC Member for SWP region.
6. **Dr. Viliami Kami,** Head of the NPPO, Nuku'alofa Tonga.
7. **Dr. Visoni Timote** Executive Secretary of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO), Plant Pathologist Adviser & Coordinator Biosecurity and Trade Support. Pacific Community (SPC) Land Resources Division (LRD). Suva, Fiji.
8. **Ms. Ana Tunabuna.** Technician. PPPO Secretariat. SPC LRD. Suva, Fiji.
9. **Mr. Nilesh Chand,** Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, Suva, Fiji.

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) member countries convened in Nadi, Fiji on the 26-28 August 2019 to review 2 International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), 2 draft standards and a draft Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation. Participants from 18 member countries and territories were represented. The meeting, which was officially opened by the Fiji Minister for Agriculture, Honorable Dr. Mahendra Reddy, reiterated the importance of these standards to ensure that trade in agricultural products is created rather than diverted. PPPO members were specifically reminded that it is important to effectively use platforms such as this to raise issues that are important to the region.

The meeting opened with updates on International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) activities including updates from the Standards Committee (SC), Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC), IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and IPPC Online Commenting System (OCS).

The PPPO made comments on the revision and amendment of the following ISPMs:

- i) Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*- (1994-001).
- ii) Draft Revision of ISPM 8: *Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005).
- iii) Draft ISPM Requirement for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006).
- iv) Draft ISPM Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)

A draft CPM recommendation: *Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation* (2018-026) was also discussed and comments submitted on the Online Comment System (OCS) of the IPPC. The proposal of this recommendation was submitted to the IPPC Secretariat by the PPPO through the Call for Topics last year.

The meeting was also briefed on the new funding provision by the European Union Development Fund (EDF11) which brought with it optimism for the provision of biosecurity and plant protection services in the region.

Furthermore, the meeting discussed the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH), Plant Health and Capacity Development, National Reporting Obligations and Call for Topics. In preparation for the next Call for Topics schedule, the forum identified some relevant regional issues that will be made ready for the next PPPO meeting and submission of concept standards for draft ISPMs.

Two working groups were created to each look into the regional preparation for the IYPH and preparing the concept standards for draft ISPM.

Finally, NZMPI presented an update on the new NZ Import Health Standard and outline its impact on trade in the region.

The next venue of the meeting will be Guam and Cook Island is the back up venue.

Recommendations for Action:

The forum raised the following:

- i) The Secretariat is to ensure that the Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) is updated to a new version rather than trying to revive the old version. The Secretariat is to reach out to Australia and New Zealand for a similar system /database assistance and advice.
- ii) The Secretariat is requested to renew the CABI subscription so that the members could utilize that facility while carrying out pest risk analysis.
- iii) The draft CPM recommendation is sufficient for now with the opportunity to be endorsed in the next ministerial conference during the CPM-15 next year (2020). The Secretariat is to be part of the working group while Dr. Stephen Butcher and Dr. Sophie Peterson has willingly offered assistance whenever required. The working group will develop the proposal and progress it further into future Call of Topics for an ISPM.
- iv) The PPPO identified the following important regional issues and is requested to provide information so they can be developed in to draft call for topic submissions by next year. These can then be consulted and developed into finalised submissions and to wait the next Call for Topics(2021):
 - a) Pest distribution research and prediction tools in relation to climate change.
 - b) Impact of climate change on biosecurity in the Pacific.
 - c) ISPM for food and other aid.
 - d) Treatments for containers of mixed commodities.
 - e) Methods of identification and stakeholder collaboration with regards to e-Commerce

The topic below will be addressed in the region by PPPO:

- a) Laboratory Networking
- v) The Secretariat is requested to identify all research work conducted in the region and have them published so they can be available as source of reference and information.
- vi) NPPO Papua New Guinea has offered to share information on the management/surveillance of Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB) and Coffee Berry Borer (CBB). This information will be passed to members through the Secretariat.
- vii) NPPO Fiji has agreed to host and assist member countries in Capacity Building. This arrangement was organized through the Secretariat.
- viii) The Secretariat is to provide some light in terms of how the member countries deal with treatment at the border in regards to interception of regulated and non-regulated pest.

- ix) It was recommended that the SC and CPM Bureau members consider adding a line in the draft standards that make references to NPPOs being able to inform counterparts during bilateral negotiations the use of authorised entities to meet import requirements.

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Agenda 2: Opening of the Meeting

2.1 Short Welcome-Secretariat, PPPO-Dr. Visoni Timote.

The Secretariat welcomed all participants to the workshop and invited the head of the NPPO-Tonga to open the workshop with a prayer.

2.2 Welcome Remarks from PPPO- Vice Chairperson -Mr. Nacanieli Waqa.

On behalf of the PPPO, the Vice Chairperson welcomed all participants and guests to the 2019 IPPC-PPPO Workshop on Draft ISPM. In acknowledging the presence of the special guests, the PPPO anticipated that the discussions and deliberations on draft standards for the next three days would be meaningful. As it is tradition in the PPPO, the forum observed a 2 minutes of silence in remembrance of the PPPO colleagues who have passed on since the last meeting.

2.3 Opening Statement by host country- Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development, Waterways and Environment- Hon. Dr. Mahendra Reddy.

On behalf of the government of Fiji, the Minister welcomed the participants of the workshop and deliberated on the importance of trade towards the growth of the economy and development in a nation. The Minister discussed the significance of having international standards in international trade of plant and plant products. These standards, guidelines and recommendations help achieve international harmonization of phytosanitary measures, with the aim to protect our unique flora and fauna. At the same time facilitate trade and avoid the use of unjustifiable measures as barriers to trade. It is important that trade partners do not use phytosanitary measures to block exports. The forum is encouraged to promote trade creation rather than trade diversion.

The Minister further deliberated on the impacts of climate change which the region is currently experiencing. There is clear evidence that climate change is altering the distribution of animal and plant pests and diseases, but the full effects are difficult to predict and need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Full text of speech is attached at Appendix: 1

2.4 Opening Statement by organisers- Deputy Director, LRD,SPC- Ms. Karen Mapusua.

The Deputy Director welcomed the special guests and participants to the workshop on behalf of LRD, SPC and stressed the significance of having this regional platform as it provides a forum to discuss pressing Phytosanitary issues and contribute to outcomes that will benefit each individual country and the Pacific region as a whole.

. In acknowledging the support of the donors, the Deputy Director pledged that the LRD, SPC will to continue to serve in this role, to provide support to the member countries and also continue to provide technical advice and expertise in biosecurity, SPS, Plant Health and Research.

Full text of speech is attached at Appendix: 2

2.5 Opening statement - South West Pacific (SWP) Bureau Representative to the IPPC –Dr. Stephen Butcher.

The SWP representative to the Commission of Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau acknowledged the presence of the chief guest and other special guests. PPPO members were informed on the functions of the IPPC through the CPM and its important connection to each National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO). In deliberating on the focus of the workshop, the participants were reminded of the importance of the discussions that will be conducted in the next three days in relation to globalization, concern on the movement of pests and diseases through trade and the responsibilities of each NPPO towards the changes that are happening in the world. The forum is encouraged to actively contribute to the discussion as this is the platform where Contracting Parties(CP) can be heard.

Full text of speech is attached at Appendix:3

2.6 Objectives of the workshop-IPPC Secretariat Delegate- Ms. Masumi Yamamoto.

The IPPC Secretariat delegate outlined the work conducted in the IPPC community and the functions of the different committees. PPPO members also considered the objectives of the workshop that included analysing and preparing comments on the draft ISPMs, building phytosanitary capacity, raising awareness on the various activities with the IPPC community and providing a forum to exchange experiences and ideas at the regional level. PPPO members were urged that the discussions would focus on what is significant for the region and what the priority phytosanitary issues for region are.

Full ppt. is attached at Appendix:4

Agenda 3 : Meeting Arrangements & Administrative Matter

3.1 Review of Agenda/meeting Rapporteur.

Palau moved to adopt the Agenda and was seconded by Cook Islands.

Full Agenda is attached as Appendix : 5

3.2 Participants List.

Participants List is attached as Appendix: 6

Agenda 4: Updates on Governance and Strategic issues.

4.1 Update from CPM-14 (2019)-Dr. Stephen Butcher.

Key Points:

- **IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030** : was progressed in CPM 14. Participants are encouraged to look through the framework. An updated work will be presented during CPM 15 (2020) in Rome next year for adoption.
- **Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards** : this is a development agenda of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and CPM recognised that this is a new direction for the IPPC- Commodity and Pathway Standards. CPM also confirmed that the Commodity and Pathway Standards should not alter the sovereign rights and fundamental obligations of a country under the IPPC and WTO SPS Agreement.
- **ePhyto**-Implementation plan for ePhyto has been agreed transition from to business as usual.
- **CPM of Recommendations**- CPM-14 adopted recommendation on “High-throughput sequencing (HTS) technologies as a diagnostic tool for phytosanitary purposes (CPM-R8),
“Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation” was proposed and is circulated for country consultation in 2019 and “Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods” will be developed further in 2019.
- **Task Force on Topics**: A new arrangement takes place when a topic is received. Task Force and Topics together with the IC and SC firstly discuss the best way to address the issues indicated by the submitting Contracting Party in the proposed topic then the topic is progressed through the work plan of the most suitable committee after adoption by the CPM.
- **IPPC Secretariat Work plan and budget**: CPM-14 adopted the five-year investment plan for the IPPC Secretariat 2020-2024 in relation to the implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

The PPPO was advised that the IPPC Strategic Framework 2030-2030 is aimed to provide guidance on how to promote the work of the IPPC community in a way that can be viewed as important and would be able to attract the confidence of donor agencies.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 7

4.2 Standards Committee (SC) and Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) Updates.

a) SC Standards Committee (SC)- Dr. Stephen Butcher.

i) Draft ISPM for First Consultation

- First consultation for draft 2019 amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of Terms* has been deferred to 2020. Only one term needs to be revised: *detection survey*.
- There is continuous work on the proposal to have Pest Risk management as a stand-alone ISPM but to be retitled as *Pest Risk Management for quarantine pests*. Pest Risk Management is one of the three subsections of ISPM 11: *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pest*. There are still ongoing discussions on this proposal and feedback is welcomed during consultation period.

ii) Standards Committee (SC) Strategic Discussion

- Excellent inputs were received for the Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards (FGCP) around the Concept Standard on what it would look like, the creation of a new panel and the establishment of a permanent Steward.
- There are further discussions on the draft ISPM *Authorisation of entities to perform phytosanitary actions*.
- There was a proposal that the activities of the SC/IC be reduced next year as the IPPC community is focused on the IYPH. SC considered its activities should not be reduced and strongly argued that IYPH supports the important work that the IPPC community does which is the SC/IC. If the work of the SC/IC is to be reduced it means that the work of the IPPC community is reducing therefore reduce the relevance or significance of the IYPH.
- There has been discussion on the term 'emerging pest' and the Technical Panel of Glossary (TPG) are having further discussion on whether to have a special definition or otherwise.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 8

b) The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) Activities update- Mr. Ngatoka Ngatoka

PPPO members were briefed on the scope of work of the IC, the membership, the IC sub groups, the main activities and current activities

The IC establishes sub-groups to address specific implementation and capacity development issues. The IC also determines in their terms of reference the tasks, duration, membership and reporting duties of these sub-groups. The IC has activated the following sub-groups:

- Dispute Avoidance and Settlement (DAS)
- Implementation, Review and Support System (IRSS)
- Sea Container Task Force (SCTF)

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 9

4.3 IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: what are your regional priorities - Dr. Stephen Butcher

There have been a number of reviews done on the Strategic Framework and this would be presented to CPM15 for adoption. The Strategic Framework has a mission, vision and a goal out of which three objectives were formulated. Three objectives are as follows:

- Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity.
- Protect the environment from the impact of plant pest and
- Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth.

The core activities of the IPPC that fulfills the objective of the Strategic Framework are as follows:

- Standard Setting.
- Implementation and Capacity Development.
- Communication and International Cooperation

In the reviews of the Strategic Framework, new concepts have emerged and have been adopted that all contributes to the facilitation of safe trade. Traditionally the focus of the IPPC to facilitate safe trade has been directed at the point of export inspections and import inspections to determine that the product is safe. The focus has now changed to include the whole supply chain to ensure the facilitation of safe trade.

The Strategic Framework has also incorporated current issues in its key result areas. One such issue is the emphasis on adaptation strategies for responding to impacts of climate change. Participants identified the following development agenda items as high priorities for the region:

- Assessment and management of climate impacts on plant health.
- Management of e-commerce and postal and courier mail pathway
- Diagnostic laboratory networking.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 10

Agenda 5: Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on drafts standards and recommendations.

5.1 The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) update- Ms. Ana Tunabuna-Buli.

The system is actually guided by the three major systems:

- Simplicity,
- Efficiency and
- User friendliness

Benefits of OCS:

- It's an easy and accessible system
- Confidential submission of comments submitted by the official contact point,
- Efficient and timesaving
- Simplifies and avoid human error in the compilation process of comments

Two main roles:

- Author: is the IPPC contact point and is the only one who is able to publish the final comment to the secretary on behalf of his or her organization
- Reviewer: Reviewers can actually add comments and propose changes to the documents.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 11

5.2 Review of General and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation

5.2.1 Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of Pest Status In An Area (2009-005)- Dr. Sophie Peterson

The general points for consultation in the review of this ISPM includes:

- Retaining original tables 1 and 2 for pests status
- Creation of new category where NPPO is not able to determine pest status
- Restructure of the main text to clearly describe NPPO responsibility
- Editing of outline requirements and closer alignment with the actual requirements set in the draft ISPM.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 12

SUB-REGIONAL GROUPS COMMENTS

Polynesia Sub-Regional Group

- (i) Para 96: Addition to read...The pest is present in a part or parts of the area '*and not subject to official control*' in accordance with...

Reason: this is related to the first part (Pest Status) in para 95.

- (ii) Para 105: The suggestion was to retain the 3 categories of Pest Status (Presence, Absence and Unable to determine pest status) but to add another table and category for *Transient* pest.

Reason: A pest being labeled as transient is considered different from pests that are present because it is not present for a long time. This is based on the action taken by trading partners to pests that are there in transit and has been eradicated. The description would be the same as in Para: 106 but only placed in separate table.

- (□ii) Para 146: Reliability of Information Sources. The group was not able to decide whether to retain the appendix or have it removed.

Micronesia Sub-Regional Group

- (□) The group agreed that the appendix be removed as it is aligned with ISPM 6 : Surveillance

Melanesia Sub-Regional Group

(□) Para 108,109,110: As a general comment, clarity was sought whether the pest status of a country changes if a pest exists in a contained area or maybe under official control.

(ii) Para 138: As a general comment, clarity was sought on the repeated use of the term “*surveillance*” in the same paragraph.

It was proposed that the first use of the term “*surveillance*” to be preceded by terms such as “*historical, past or previous*” to identify that surveillance has already taken place. Similarly, it was proposed that the second use of the term “*surveillance*” to be preceded by terms such as “*new, added or another*” to identify that this is a different surveillance from the one previously mentioned.

(□ii) Para 229: It was suggested that Appendix 1 is to move to implementation material

Reason: this is a cross cutting appendix and is also applicable to other ISPMs and therefore can be moved rather than be retained.

General Comments: the information that is provided as appendix of the standards is valuable as guidance documentation and would encourage the IC to look at developing that as a priority.

5.2.2 Draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) - Dr. Sophie Peterson.

The general points for consultation in the review of this ISPM includes:

- Glossary is constantly being updated which involves addition, revision, and deletion
- NPPOs are advised to always use the latest version of the ISPM 5

The 2018 amendment to ISPM 5 includes 5 deletions and 4 revisions. The following are proposed for amendment:

i) Deletions:

- Commodity Class, Bulbs and Tubers, Cut flowers and Branches, Fruits and Vegetables as a Commodity Class and In-Vitro.

ii) Revisions:

- Seed as Commodity Class, Grain as Commodity Class, Wood and Treatment

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix : 13

SUB-REGIONAL GROUPS COMMENTS

Polynesia Sub-Regional Group

(□) The group agreed with the general comment but seek more clarity on the definition of treatment with regards to rendering the pest infertile when the pest is still alive.

Micronesia Sub-Regional Group

(□) The group accepts deletions and revisions.

Melanesia Sub-Regional Group

(□) The group agreed with the terms however there was a suggestion that the term “*regulated*” be removed from the term “*pest*” so that the definition of the term “*treatment*” should cover all pests and not only regulated pests.

Reason:- Having the term “*regulated*” restricts the scope of treatment to certain pests only. In the Pacific, it is not possible to conduct pest identification on the spot and it normally takes a much longer time to do so. The officers on the ground would not be able to determine if the intercepted pest is regulated or otherwise but would still order “*treatment*” to be conducted. The suggestion therefore to remove the term “*regulated*” is to enable “*treatment*” to be done on whatever insect pest is intercepted at the border either regulated or non regulated.

COMMENTS:

a) Treatment

The common definition and idea of treatment is to kill the insect pest however to have the pest infertile but is still alive creates confusion as to whether it is really infertile as there is no way of knowing if the pest is really infertile.

The forum was informed that from the insect perspective, irradiation would render the insect infertile while in the plant sense devitalizing would be the treatment for commodity such cut flowers.

b) Grains

The Micronesia sub-region is requesting clarification and classification on the definition of the term “*grains*”. In regards to commodity such as coffee beans, clarification is needed to determine the appropriate category.

c) Regulated Pest

In highlighting practical reasons from the region, the forum was informed that officers on the ground conduct treatment on any pests that is intercepted at the border as there is no way to determine straightaway whether it is regulated or non-regulated pest. The suggestion raised to remove the term ‘*regulated*’ from the definition of ‘*treatment*’ is to meet this reality on the ground. This definition would cause complexities when it comes to dispute settlement, dispute avoidance and also inspections at operation level, as this would be a very hard definition to use.

It was clarified to the PPPO members that the term ‘*treatment*’ in the IPPC context only refers to the phytosanitary measure conducted on regulated pests. While the definition of the term ‘*treatment*’ in any general dictionary could refer to any application of pest control methods for any kind of pests at any location, the term has been given a special definition by the IPPC because it is an official procedure of the NPPO and different from other forms of pest control.

The IPPC is concerned about the movement of pest between countries. Action is taken when the pest is present in one and absent in another and considered a risk in that country therefore it is considered a regulated pest. It is only in this context that the phytosanitary measure fits the definition of the term '*treatment*' as stated by the IPPC.

Any other determination to verify the effectiveness of the treatment or any aspect of the treatment is outside the scope of the IPPC definition of the term '*treatment*' but could be considered under commodity standards.

The forum was informed that when the commodity standards are developed there will be measures that can be applied to commodities provided that the application of such measures are justified. The measures can be applied to commodities, as they will be based on risk assessment and identification of pests.

Consensus: It was proposed by Tonga, seconded by Fiji that the comment to remove the word "*regulated*" from the definition of '*treatment*' could still be submitted on OCS by individual countries. It was also recommended that the Secretariat to provide some light in terms of how the members countries deal with treatment at the border.

5.2.3 Draft ISPM: Requirements for the Use of Modified Atmosphere Treatments as Phytosanitary Measure (2014-006)- Dr. Sophie Peterson.

The general points for consultation in the review of this draft ISPM includes:

- Similar to fumigation except that no toxic in introduce.
- There is a change in the concentration of ambient air/gasses.
- This is used for phytosanitary measure and could become an alternative to fumigant (chemical).

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 14

SUB-REGIONAL GROUPS COMMENTS

Polynesia Sub-Regional Group

- (□) Agreed to the standard and are interested in the concept of Modifies Atmosphere Treatments.

Micronesia Sub-Regional Group

- (i) Para 52 : Addition to read- While an atmosphere with a high "*N₂*" or CO₂ or a low O₂ concentration may be.....
- (ii) Para 63: Clarity is sought on the appearance that the draft ISPM is suited for single commodity treatment. The question therefore is raised on how treatment of mixed loading consignment can be carried out.

Melanesia Sub-Regional Group

- (i) Para 49, 3rd line- addition to read...to create an atmosphere lethal to target pests "*without the introduction of additional toxic agents such as fumigants*".

Reason: The change in the concentration of CO₂ in itself is considered toxic because it would kill insect pests. The addition would clearly identify that no other toxic agent such as fumigants is introduced except for the changes in the concentration of CO₂

(ii) Para 53: Under the heading of Requirements, it was suggested that another paragraph is added to mention the safety aspect of treatment.

Reason: The aspect of safety is not mentioned in the draft standard at all.

(□ii) Para 76: Another feature for addition is '*pressure testing*.'

Reason: This is highlighted as it is considered important especially for treatment chambers that are approved for use. For example with methyl bromide fumigation and container converted chambers that could have leaks in them hence reduce the pressure.

(□v) Para 94: Addition to read : Temperature mapping of the enclosure should be performed "*by approved or authorized personnel*" to identify.....

(v) Para 99 : Addition to read: Authorisation of treatment "*facilities*", providers and "*operators*"

Reason: All of the areas identified in the line above mean different functions. Different entities could be performing the functions at different levels therefore all operators at the different levels need to be authorised.

(□i) Para 102 : Additional paragraph to consider where the NPPO is the treatment provider and operators and the NPPO is also responsible for monitoring and auditing. There has to be an independent section within the NPPO that would undertake the monitoring and auditing or to specify the engagement of external auditors.

Reason: The issue of conflict of interest arises if the NPPO is responsible for conducting the treatment and also monitoring and auditing itself.

(□vii) Para 106: Addition to read:....and archive treatment, "*facility, maintenance and equipment*" records.....

COMMENTS:

a) Mixed Loading Consignment

Although it appears that the draft ISPM is suited for treating single commodity consignments, it was clarified that the draft standard as it is does not include any commodity, concentration or treatment time to align the standard to treatment of single commodity consignments. When treating mix load consignment, the commodity that has the highest treatment requirement will be used as the rate for

treatment to ensure that the whole consignment meets the different treatment requirements.

b) Health and Safety Requirement

The inclusion of the of health and safety requirement have been discussed multiple times by the SC and have always been excluded because it is not relevant to the requirement of the standard. If the requirements of health and safety were to be included then so would the building requirements for construction of buildings and other such standards.

c) Pressure Testing of Treatment Chambers

It was clarified to the forum that treatment could also be conducted in sealed containers where pressure testing is not significant but may require temperature testing, gas control testing or humidity control to achieve treatment requirement. It was also highlighted in Para 89 that pressure does not affect the efficacy of the treatment but if it is important to achieve the required treatment conditions then it should be measured and recorded similar with the other parameters.

In addition, it was clarified to the forum that pressure testing is done to ensure that the requirement of the treatment can be achieved and the requirement of the treatment is that the pressure is maintained. Pressure testing in this case is not the requirement of the treatment but an action taken to achieve the requirement of the treatment. There is a distinction between what standard has to be met and the manual that shows how to meet that standard. That could include pressure testing. As it is, some of these are considered requirements and some of these are guidance or manual.

d) Treatment Provided by NPPO

Para 57 was highlighted to the forum stating “*Modified atmosphere treatments are undertaken by treatment providers or the NPPO*”. The mention of NPPO as a treatment provider could be sufficient however it still does not incorporate the audit component of the treatment where audit is usually conducted by the NPPO. It was also brought to the attention of the forum that the wording of this draft ISPM closely resembles the wording of ISPM 43: ‘*Requirement for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*’. The forum was guided to note that the wording for ISPM 43 has been accepted and questioned whether this is acceptable to be adopted in the draft ISPM.

The forum was reminded that this is a relevant issue in the region where the NPPO is the treatment provider and also the auditor. The inclusion of another paragraph would avoid conflict of interest of the NPPO and provide a clear demarcation of the action required.

Consensus: The Melanesia Sub-Regional Group has agreed to withdraw the recommendations on pressure testing and health and safety but would still submit to the SC the recommendation of another paragraph in relation to instances when treatment and audit is both provided by the NPPO.

6.0 Draft ISPM: Requirement for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)- Dr. Sophie Peterson.

The general points for consultation in the review of this draft ISPM includes:

- Concern that the delegation of phytosanitary actions to private entities would compromise phytosanitary security and also feared to weaken the position of the NPPO and the relevance of its work.
- There is support for this standard and it is seen as necessary as it provides guidance to NPPOs particularly in light of the increased volume of trade and the often limited resources of the NPPO while managing phytosanitary integrity.
- This draft has been discussed at Strategic Planning Group, CPM 14 and the SC. FAO Legal has confirmed that activities such as auditing can be authorized.
- The title of the draft ISPM clearly indicated that there is no obligation for the NPPO to authorise entities to perform phytosanitary actions but the standard is available if the NPPO opted to do so.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix : 15

SUB-REGIONAL GROUPS COMMENTS

Polynesia Sub-Regional Group

- ☐ Only Australia and New Zealand members of this sub-region has authorised entity.
- ☐i) It is difficult for other members to give authorisation since the legislation is in place and does not give the NPPO authority to do that.
- ☐ii) There is fear that authorizing entities would result in job losses for NPPO personnel.
- ☐v) The authorised entities may not uphold the level of confidence that is expected to safe guard the borders or the quality of the export system.
- ☐ There is a lot of discussion in the draft about communication between the authorised entity and the NPPO but the draft does not mention about the NPPO letting other NPPOs know that they are using authorized entity during trade negotiations discussion.
- ☐i) Part 4.1 : *Basic Understanding of Authorisation* should include a clause that mentions transparency and the NPPOs is required to inform trading partners that it is using authorised entity to meet import requirements.

Micronesia Sub- Regional Group

- ☐ The group agreed to the document.
- ☐i) Para 132: Deletion of the word : “normally” and sentence is to read, ‘*The NPPO should grant authorisation, if the system.....*’

Reason: The word ‘normally’ gave some unnecessary gray area. If the entity meets all the requirement then the NPPO should or must give the authorisation.

Melanesia Sub-Regional Group

- ☐ The group agreed with the document.
- ☐i) Some of the countries in the region are already authorizing entities to conduct phytosanitary treatment such as fumigation after being accredited by the NPPOs. The concept therefore is not limited to Australia and New Zealand

COMMENT

a) Impacts of Authorising Entities

It was emphasized to that the NPPO is not required to authorise entities. It is only an option if and when it needs to. However, before the NPPO decides to authorise entities, it must first consider all the impacts that comes with the engagement. Job loss could result from it and it would be a real issue if the NPPO losses its capacity and that would greatly impact the ability of the NPPO to undertake all of its other activities. In addition, the NPPO has to have a contingency plan in place and in case the entity is no longer able to perform the activity then the NPPO will have to do it. It is different with bigger nations that have a much larger volume of phytosanitary activities and the NPPO is unable to perform all of them effectively and efficiently.

b) Informing Trade Partners.

Ensuring that the goods meet the import standard of the importing country is still the responsibility of the NPPO even if it has authorised entities. The forum was informed that the authorisation lies with the NPPO and any bilateral discussions would be with the NPPO.

If this becomes a requirement then the NPPO should inform the trading partner about it and meet the requirement or else the NPPO could focus on the other import requirements that they directly handle. However, in a bilateral discussion where there is an audit component conducted by the importing country, such questions could be asked.

Consensus: This is an important issue and it was agreed that this will be added as a general comment to remind countries that such enquiries could be raised during bilateral trade discussions when looking at meeting import conditions.

6.1 Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe Provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)- Dr. Sophie Peterson

Background:

- As a consequence of climate change, the number of extreme weather events is increasing. Food aid has rightly been credited with saving millions of lives in emergency situations. This puts NPPOs under intense pressure to allow the entry of relief aid even where there was a significant risk of introducing plant pests. Pests entering with donated goods, are more likely to result in pest establishment and long-term impact on the economy and environment in the affected area.
- There have been numerous examples where pests have become established in other countries as a result of food and other aid.
- This recommendation is to serve as a guide for donor agencies who would not be aware of phytosanitary risks associated with aid.
- The Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) proposed a concept standard on the issue in the 2018 *Call for topics*

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 16

The following questions were asked as the basis for discussion within the sub regional group:

- (i) Are the member countries satisfied that the CPM recommendation has met all the needs in the region?
- (ii) If not, what is the way forward?
- (iii) If the PPPO decides to progress the recommendation further into a draft ISPM, what is the recommendation with regards to the work that needs to be done?

SUB-REGIONAL GROUP COMMENTS

Polynesia Sub-Regional group

- ☐ The group agreed that the recommendation is sufficient.

General Comment:

With reference to planning and handling emergency situation, there should be considerations that some of the other government agencies would have already be doing similar planning work to ensure there is no duplicating of activities.

Micronesia Sub-Regional group

- ☐ The group agreed that the CPM recommendation is sufficient.
- ☐i) The group also agreed to progress the recommendation further with a Call for Topics into an ISPM.
- ☐ii) The group recommended the creation of a working group to work on the draft standard and recommended Dr. Stephen Butcher to head the working group.

Melanesia Sub-regional group

- (i) The group agreed that the CPM recommendation is sufficient as there is an opportunity to get the recommendation endorsed at the Ministerial CPM next year (2020)
- (ii) The group also agreed that the CPM recommendation is to be further progressed with a Call for Topic into an ISPM.
- (iii) Finally the group recommended that there should be regional working group to work on the draft ISPM.
- iv) Working group is to meet twice a year.

Recommendation:

The following were recommendations and amendments raised by PPPO members to be included in the Draft CPM Recommendation:

- Para 19 :In providing aid, donors should be aware that the provision of aid supplies, unless properly prepared can in itself cause long-standing damage to the recipient of the aid. There are a number of examples of long standing impact on the economy, environment and the communities from pest introduced with aid long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Donors shall communicate with the necessary authorities of the receiving country that

the intended aid meets the phytosanitary requirements of the NPPO prior to shipment.

- Para 25: addition to read,regional plant protection organisations, *'individuals, NGOs, Customs and Forwarding Agents, relevant government agencies and Defense agencies(Military)'*.
- Para 29: addition to read, *'Develop and maintain an emergency plan'* and preparedness activities..... The reason being that the focus is to be on the outcome rather the planning.
- Para 33: addition to read ,.....food, other aid *'and personnel'*...The reason being that people may also present a risk and should be cleared as well.

The following were recommendations and amendments raised by PPPO members to be included in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the Draft CPM Recommendation.

- Para 57: addition to read, Clean, *'new'* packaging.
- Para 67: addition to read, *'Clean poles, pegs and bags'*. The reason is for consistency.
- Para 102: addition to read, Soil, *'sand, gravel and boulder stones'*.
- Para 103: addition to read, Landfill or *'construction'*
- Para 104: new comment to read, *'Soil borne pests and disease'*. The reason is that these risks have been found in previous aid.
- Para 107:replacement to read, *'New and used vehicle, machinery and equipment'* with the reason that all of these presents a risk.
- Para 132: addition to read, Seeds *'and other propagative materials'*.
- Para 134: replacement to read, *'Pest associated with propagative material'*
- Para 135:addition to read, *'Treatment with pesticides'*
- Para 142: addition to read, *'Commodities and Materials'* that may..... The reason is that the definition of plant and plant product is too narrow.
- Para 143: addition to read, Human consumption or *'other uses'* with the reason that the scope is too narrow.
- Para 161:new comment: *'Conveyance'*
- Para 162: new comment, *'Transporting goods'* with the reason that this is
- Para 163: new comment, *'Additional Risk'*
- Para 166: new comment, *'Conveyance'*
- Para 167: new comment, *'Transportation of goods'*
- Para 168: new comment, *'Invasive species, plant pest'*
- Para 171: new comment, *'Furniture'*
- Para 172: new comment, *'Human Use'*
- Para 173: new comment, *'Invasive species'*

All comments raised for this review were submitted on the OCS

[37] This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the CPM recommendation.

[38] Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with quarantine pests

[39]COMMODITY	[40]END USE	[41]ASSOCIATED PHYTOSANITARY RISK	[42]RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK	[43]ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
[44]Bottled water	[45]Human consumption	[46]Nil – if fit for purpose	[47]Commercially prepared; sealed and pasteurized; clean; new packaging	[48]
[49]Medical supplies	[50]Medical use	[51]Nil – if fit for purpose	[52]Sterilized; clean; new packaging	[53]
[54]Cement components, except sand and gravel	[55]Construction	[56]Nil – if in clean packaging	[57]Clean, 'new' packaging	[58]
[59]Processed foods	[60]Human consumption	[61]Nil – if subject to processing methods that address phytosanitary risk	[62]Methods in Annex 1 of ISPM 32	[63]ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>)
[64]Tents	[65]Shelter	[66]Nil – if clean and new	[67] Clean poles, peg and bags	[68]
[69]ADD OTHERS	[70]	[71]	[72]	[73]
[74]	[75]	[76]	[77]	[78]
[79]	[80]	[81]	[82]	[83]
[84]	[85]	[86]	[87]	[88]

[89]

[90] This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the CPM recommendation.

[91] Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests

[92] COMMODITY	[93] END USE	[94] ASSOCIATED PHYTOSANITARY RISK	[95] RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK	[96] ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
[97] Fresh fruits and vegetables	[98] Human consumption	[99] Crop production pests	[100] Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)	[101] ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)
[102] Soil, 'sand, gravel and boulder stone'	[103] Landfill or 'construction'	[104] Soil borne pests and diseases	[105]	[106] CPM Recommendation 3 (<i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i>)
[107] New and use vehicle, machinery and equipment.	[108]	[109]	[110]	[111] ISPM 41 (<i>International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment</i>)
[112] Timber, lumber	[113] e.g. Construction	[114] Timber pests	[115] Kiln drying; application of effective fumigation or preservative treatment appropriate to use of the timber	[116] Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health
[117] Processed foods	[118] Human consumption	[119] Phytosanitary risk may remain if products can be reinfested (e.g. by storage pests) or	[120] Methods in Annex 2 of ISPM 32	[121] ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>)

		processing is insufficient to address all factors contributing to the risk		
[122]Dried food (e.g. rice, grains)	[123]Human consumption	[124]Stored product pests (e.g. <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts (khapra beetle))	[125]Fumigation; sourced from countries free from the pests	[126]
[127]Wood packaging material	[128]e.g. Secure transport of food and aid; animal crates; packaging for vehicles	[129]Timber pests	[130]Approved treatment or ISPM 15 compliant	[131]ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>)
[132]Seeds and 'other propagative materials'	[133]Planting material	[134]Pest associated with propagative material	[135]Treatment with pesticide	[136]ISPM 38 (<i>International movement of seeds</i>)
[137]	[138]	[139]	[140]	[140]
[142]Commodities and materials that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	[143]Human consumption	[144]Animal diseases	[145]Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled	[146]See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))
[147]Used clothing or used clothing material	[148]Human use	[149]Pest carrier (e.g. <i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (Roger) (little fire ant), beetles)	[150]Clean and fumigate	[151]
[152]All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin	[153]Human consumption	[154]Human health risks, storage pests	[155]Products are fit for purpose	[156]

[157]Regulated living modified organism products	[158]Human consumption	[159]Subject to the laws of the receiving country		[160]
[161]Conveyance	[162] Transporting Goods	[163] Additional Risk of invasive species	[164]	[165]
[166] Furniture	[167]Human Use	[168]These risk have been found on previous conveyances	[169]	[170]

Agenda 5 : Section 2

7.0 Implementing and raising awareness in the frame work of FAO/PPPOs

7.1 The IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) expired - Ms Sally Jennings.

The IC recognised that the IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy was developed in 2012-2017. The focus now is to review the adoption process of the strategy. It has to be determined if the strategy was helpful in anyway and the countries used it to develop their National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy or if they were not even aware that such a strategy existed.

The review would need to answer the following implementation questions:

- a) Who was the strategy aimed at, was it the national, regional or global level?
- b) Was the Strategy familiar enough for individuals to use as a reference or guide when developing their national strategy ?
- c) Was the strategy user friendly enough that people find it easy to adopt?

The forum was informed that ASEAN countries are developing some guidelines specifically around standards related to SPS Measures. The guideline will cover the implementation of basic principles of the SPS Agreement. This could be seen as very helpful as it applies to trade policies relevant to the PPPO members in relation to other international trade agreements such as the PACER PLUS.

The guideline will also contain information on the implementation of risk analysis and risk management. This resource will be available for everyone and countries are encouraged to use it when it becomes available.

Similarly, New Zealand is creating an e-learning training course that is also going to be available to everyone. This training material can be used to train other stakeholders or industry on the requirements of SPS.

Full ppt.is attached as Appendix:17

7.2 Pacific Plant Protection Organisation Activities – Dr. Visoni Timote, PPPO Secretariat

The Secretariat provided a brief report on the new funding opportunities under the European Union Development Fund (EDF11) known as the Pacific Regional Integration Support Program (PRISE). Total funding of 9 million Euro will be used for Sanitary and Phytosanitary activities in 15 member countries. There are a total of 12 outputs and the Secretariat is confident that this funding will enable capacity building for the team in order to meet the requirement of the PPPO member countries.

The Secretariat also states that the team is still facilitating request from PPPO members on the following areas:

- Pest and Disease surveillance-New Caledonia.
- Addressing Risk pathways – imports through Fiji to other PPPO member countries.

- Research & Development – Non-compliance issues.
- Early Detection & Rapid Response – CRB.
- Stock piling of FF & CRB traps and lures.
- Technical Advice – Biosecurity & Plant health issues.
- Secretariat role – dialogue with PPPO members on IPPC issues. Initiating contact between interested countries on Capacity building. Rep to the RPPO.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 18

Discussions:

The following issues were raised during this discussion.

□) SPC Biosecurity Position in Northern Pacific.

The Biosecurity Position in the Northern Pacific has been vacant for a while and discussions are taking place to have the position filled. The position will still be based in Pohnpei.

□) IYPH Funding

The Secretariat confirmed that there will be funding for IYPH at the regional level but may not be the case with national preparations. SPC LRD is currently making arrangements for the HOAFS, MOAFS and trade launch of the Pacific Week of Agriculture (PWA). There is also discussion to fund a regional Plant Protection symposium.

□) Stock piling of Emergency Supplies.

Member countries are finding drawback with the airlines for the transporting of insect lures and this would cause unnecessary delay if there were a pest outbreak. The Secretariat has confirmed that the stockpile would be decentralized to ensure that it is accessible if there is an emergency. The appointment of the SPC biosecurity position and office in the Northern Pacific will enable emergency supplies to be stockpiled closer to the member countries in the North.

□) Requesting of Assistance

The Secretariat will invite member countries to submit request for assistance when funding becomes available. Currently the Secretariat has not begun delegating or distributing any funds or programs under the EDF11.

□) Biosecurity Information Facilities (BIF)

With funding allocation for this program becoming available, the forum agreed that an updated version of this system is to be used in the region and ideally a system that can be used long term. This program is seen as important in the region and time lines are required to be in place so that progress can be seen. The members would need to be updated as well on its development. The Secretariat is urged to ensure that the transition between the old system and the new system is managed well to avoid information loss and may have to engage an IT consultant to work on the BIF project. New Zealand and Australia has offered assistance to look into similar systems.

□) **Research and Development**

The forum was informed that there could be a lot of unpublished research in region and the Secretariat is encourage to identify them for publishing. Such research is useful when engaging in market access discussions when the data is current and verified. The Secretariat is also urged to revive the Research component in the region so that it could drive market access related activities.

□) **Capacity Building**

NPPO PNG has offered to share information on the surveillance of CRB-G, Coffee Berry Borer and Phytoplasma (BWAP) on banana to members through the Secretariat. The forum greatly welcomes this gesture. Similarly, through the Secretariat, NPPO Fiji has agreed to host member countries that have requested work attachments.

□) **Addressing Risk Pathways.**

To assist member countries in addressing risk pathways, the forum requested the Secretariat to renew the subscription at CABI. This is also identified as important by the Secretariat and has concur with the request.

Agenda 5 : Section 3

8.0 Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated session)

8.1 International Year of Plant Health: moving forward- Dr. Viliami Kami

The forum was briefed on the overall objective of the IYPH. It is about creating awareness at the public and political decision makers level in relation to the contribution of Plant Health towards achieving the UN sustainable development goals. This includes ending hunger, reducing poverty, protecting the environment and boosting safe trade and economic development.

The forum was also informed on the current activities taking place on the global scale and ideas on how to contribute towards the IYPH at the regional and national levels. Member countries are encouraged to come up with suggestions on how to make the IYPH a success at the regional and national level.

New Zealand proposed that the PPPO is to drive the IYPH preparation at the regional level and to create a working group to work with the Secretariat to coordinate with the NPPOs the activities taking place in each country. Palau seconded this proposition.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 19

The question below provided the basis for discussion:

How will you take action to make IYPH a success at national and regional level?

SUB REGIONAL GROUP COMMENTS

Only two sub-regional groups provided the comments below.

Micronesia Sub-regional Group

The group stated that funding would determine the actions taken however the Regional Invasive Species Council will be held in November and IYPH will be re-addressed then.

Kiribati will be the representative of the group to the IYPH Working group with Republic of the Marshall Islands as the back up rep.

Melanesia Sub-regional Group

i) National Level

- a) All the NPPOs will promote IYPH on their websites
- b) All the countries have Agriculture shows and each have made the suggestion that the theme for the 2020 Agriculture Show should be the IYPH. There are plans to host school completion on essays or posters competition
- c) Each country is to host in-country Plant Protection Conference with major focus on IYPH
- d) Mass Media- there are plans to use radio and newspaper as compared to TV, which has proved to be expensive
- e) Plant Health Clinics- should be a great platform to create awareness on IYPH.

ii) Regional Level

- a) To host a Regional Plant Protection Symposium.

8.2 Plant Health and Capacity Development- Mr. Ngatoka Ngatoka.

Capacity Development is a keystone for the proper functioning of biosecurity and plant health at national, regional and global levels. Only with sufficiently robust institutional capacity can biosecurity and plant health policies have a positive impact on food security, trade facilitation and environment protection. Capacity Development has to be owned by the country and its leadership is the responsibility of the NPPO. The forum was briefed on the principles of capacity development stressing the significance of national capacity development in achieving national, regional and the IPPC Strategic Objectives.

To support national capacity development initiatives, the IPPC developed tools such as the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE), Capacity Development Projects, Web based technical resources and collaborated with educational institution, NPPOs and other international organisation. In addition the IPPC has developed guides and training materials that are freely available on the IPPC website for use.

The forum was invited to share experiences about Capacity Development Tools that have been used at the national level.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 20

SUB REGIONAL GROUP COMMENTS

Polynesia Sub-Regional Group

The group looked at what needs to be done in order to have a National Capacity Development Framework. On a global level, a template needs to be developed that the regional level can use. The template would allow the region the ability to have options on priority areas for that particular region. The region would then develop a regional strategy out of which each country could then have confirmation and guidance to develop its own capacity development strategy. The national strategy would then capture trainings, work attachments, supporting documents and other relevant programs.

Micronesia Sub-regional Group

Capacity Development Tool:

PCE- each sub region should have an update PCE to gauge the capacity of the NPPO and identify the gap that needs to be filled.

Capacity Development Strategy: The group has not seen the strategy and request that it is provided

Melanesia Sub-regional Group

1. Within NPPOs: -Train the Trainers Program e.g AFAS.
 - In house training related to Plant Health.
 - Stakeholders training-exporters, treatment operators, treatment providers, Airline Operators (Cabin Crew), Vehicle Importers, Tourist Operators, Shipping Agents.
2. Partner Projects with other NPPOs- MFAT Funded Projects through NZMPI/PHEL, Fiji, Cook Islands and Niue.

Challenges:

1. Funding: for country attachments or placements
2. Resource Personnel in specified areas: Diagnostic, entomology
3. Staff Turnover: Trained personnel leave or training not relevant.

8.3 National Reporting Obligations: needs from the region- Ms. Sally Jennings

The IPPC established several reporting obligations and it is the responsibility of the Contracting Parties to at least report and update the following through the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) NRO:

- Official Contact Point
- Description of the NPPO.
- Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions that are currently in place.
- Points of entry
- List of regulated pests.
- Pest reporting of occurrences, outbreak or spread.
- Report of emergency actions.

The following can also be reported either on the IPP or bilaterally if Contracting Parties requires:

- Description of organizational arrangement of Plant Protection
- Rationale for prohibition, restrictions
- Reporting of non-compliance
- Report the result of investigation regarding significant non-compliance
- Description and update information on pest status and make it.

A guide has been developed by IPPC to help nations on NRO.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 21

The question below provided the basis for discussions.

When was the last time you updated the IPP and why it is important?

SUB-REGIONAL GROUPS COMMENTS.

Polynesia Sub-Regional Group

The group recognised that this is a weakness in the sub region and that reporting is not consistent. However they have identified that updating information on the IPP ensures that an updated Pest List is available for market access submission

Challenges

- Lack of training
- The NPPOs are involved in so many other areas as there is low human resource availability.

Micronesia Sub-regional Group

More refresher training on the IPP is required.

Melanesia Sub-regional Group

- Fiji- Updated ports of entry and changed in information- 2018
- New Caledonia-Updated Phytosanitary Certificate template -2019
- Vanuatu-Updated change in Contact Point-2019
- PNG- Updated change in Pest List and Contact Point-2018

Updating information on the IPP ensures that information is up to date such as Contact Points and provided platform for information exchange in general information and also specific information that deals with trade and market access assessment.

8.4 IPPC call for topics- Dr. Sophie Peterson.

Desired output for the session:

A prioritized list of significant regional phytosanitary issues and associated information on the appropriate solution and how it fits within in the IPPC framework and strategy.

Purpose of the Call for Topic:

- To identify phytosanitary problems of global relevance
- To address gaps in phytosanitary systems with the development of standards or implementation guidance

Process

The Call is made every two years where Contracting Parties or RPPOs are invited to submit proposals to the IPPC Secretariat. The Task Force on Topics, SC and IC reviews the proposals and final recommendation is submitted to CPM for adoption.

Successful Proposal:

To enable a successful proposal, the following areas need to be considered:

- The identified problem has to be of global significance.
- Proposed solution is applicable to the mandate of the IPPC.
- Aligns with Strategic Objective and Key Result Areas of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.
- Properly addresses the Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics.
- Contains sufficient background information and reference to other documentation that may be useful for evaluation and future steps.
- Contains draft specification or draft outline as appropriate.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 22

The forum identified the following issues as significant Regional Phytosanitary issues under three Development Agenda of IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and identified them as priority for this region.

Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impact on Plant Health:

- Emergency Preparedness (transboundary pests)
- Awareness to embassies on NPPO requirement
- Treatment of Mixed Consignment
- Pest Assessment App
- Pest Distribution
- Basic Research and Prediction Tools
- Pest Surveillance
- Research into Bio-Control of CRB-G
- Research on the impact of climate change on biosecurity in the Pacific
- ISPM for Food and Other Aid during emergency situations

Management of E-Commerce, Postal and Courier Mail Pathways.

- Method of identifying what is in the package
- Shipment not declared
- Stakeholder involvement

Diagnostic Laboratory Networking

- Contacts for accredited laboratory
- Access to Molecular diagnostics
- Remote microscopy- setting up, training.

PPPO members further selected the following topics to be prepared for the next PPPO workshop and to be developed and submitted at the next Call for Topics schedule:

- a) Pest distribution research and prediction tools in relation to climate change.
- b) Impact of climate change on biosecurity in the Pacific.
- c) ISPM for food and other aid during emergency situations
- d) Treatments for containers of mixed commodities.
- e) Methods of identification and stakeholder collaboration with regards to e-Commerce.

In addition, the forum also agreed that all topics under Diagnostic Laboratory Networking would be handled within the region.

8.5 Recent Development in the ePhyto Solution- Mr. Nilesh Chand, Fiji.

Samoa and Fiji are the two countries in the region that have started work on the adoption of the ePhyto Solution. While thankful for being the second country in the region to be part of the system, Fiji provided an update on the development of ePhyto solution in the country and outlined the three main elements of the solution, the benefits of ePhyto system and the infrastructure requirements. The update ended with the discussion on the way forward for the system.

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 23

8.6 New Zealand Biosecurity Plan- Dr. Stephen Butcher, NZ.

NZ provided an update to the Import Requirement System. There will be changes in the following areas

1. Import Health Standards (IHS) and Guidance Documents (GD): import requirements and guidance information have been separated into separate documents – IHS and GD.
2. Categorising risk
3. Pest lists
4. Bilateral arrangements

Reasons for the change has been identified as

- Streamlining and simplifying the process for future IHS developments
- Speed up MPI's process of reviewing and adding new market access requests
- Aligning phytosanitary measures and additional declarations with the relevant ISPMs. For example, the new additional declarations in the commodity IHS are in line with ISPM 12.

Previously, MPI developed import health standards on a country: commodity basis. The new Commodity IHSs will contain the import requirements for all countries with approved market access for a particular commodity.

The existing IHS will not be affected by the transition into the new format however the existing IHS will be revoked once the new Commodity IHSs are issued

Full ppt. is attached as Appendix: 24

9.0 Working Groups

Two working groups were created during the meeting to lead the activities in the following areas:

1. To develop the proposal(*Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe Provision of food and other aid to prevent the prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation(2018-026)*) and progress it further into future Call for Topic for an ISPM.

Chairperson : New Zealand.

Melanesia Sub-regional group: Fiji, New Caledonia (back-up).

Micronesia Sub-regional group: Federated States of Micronesia, Guam (back up).

Polynesia Sub-regional group: French Polynesia, Tuvalu (back up).

2. To drive the regional preparation towards the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH).

Chairperson: Dr. Viliami Kami, Head of NPPO, Tonga.

Melanesia Sub-regional group: Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu (back-up).

Micronesia Sub-regional group: Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands (back up).

Polynesia Sub-regional group: Tonga, Tokelau (back up).

9.1 Next Meeting Venue

- Guam volunteered to host the next ISPM Meeting and is seeking the support of the Micronesia sub-region to send in support letters that would be submitted to funding agencies for funding approval. Any other support letters from the other sub-regional groups is welcomed.
- Cook Islands is prepared to host the next meeting in the event that Guam is unable to host.

END OF WORKSHOP.

**Appendix: 1 Host Country - Opening and Welcome Speech by the Minister for Agriculture,
Honourable Dr Mahendra Reddy**

The IPPC Bureau Member for South West Pacific	-	Dr Stephen Butcher
Deputy Director. LRD,SPC	-	Ms Karen Mapusua
Members of the IPPC Standing Committee		
Representative of the IPPC Secretariat	-	Ms Masumi Yamamoto - Phytosanitary consultant

Chairman, Deputy Chair and members of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation Executive Committee,

Distinguished country participants,

Director and Operations Manager SPC Land Resources Division and staff of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation.

Ladies & Gentlemen.

Bula Vinaka to you all and welcome to FIJI!!

I am very pleased to be invited to officiate in this very important regional meeting in line with our obligations to the International Plant Protection Convention. Fiji as host country, we are grateful that you are able to grace us with your presence today; leaving behind your families and national commitments to engage in this regional forum that will ensure the protection of our people and safe trade from biosecurity risks that surround us. On behalf of the President, the Honorable Prime Minister, and members of cabinet in Fiji, please convey our heartfelt gratitude to your respective government and leaders, including your families.

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) provides an international framework for plant protection that includes developing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (known is short as ISPMs) for safeguarding plant resources. ISPMs are prepared by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention as part of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's global programme of policy and technical assistance in plant quarantine. They are the standards, guidelines and recommendations recognized as the basis for phytosanitary measures applied by Members of the World Trade Organization under the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

These standards, guidelines and recommendations help achieve international harmonization of phytosanitary measures, with the aim to protect our unique flora and fauna and at the same time facilitate trade and avoid the use of unjustifiable measures as barriers to trade.

Fiji has an open economy and our growth and development is to be led by trade. At the early stage the trade cap was not in or favour but it important to improve trade in those commodities where we have competitive advantage. It is important that our trade partners do not use phytosanitary measures to block our exports. We must promote trade creation rather than trade diversion. In this regard it is not only important to have international standard for phytosanitary measures but more so its application by larger and more developed countries. There exists a lot of research that demonstrates how developed countries have used documented SPS measures to limit agriculture imports from less developed countries where technical standards are counted law. Again it should not be used as a tool for trade

diversion. As Minister for agriculture, I'm worried that larger and developed nations with better resources and technology are able to do this. On the part of the region, we have done extremely well with regards to compliance with international standards of international conventions. We congratulate ourselves for those achievements, however, sustaining produce quality and mitigation of phytosanitary issues continue to be our on-going battle. Out dated laws, lack of knowledge in sharing coordination between organisations, funding for the little research institution we have in the Pacific region or lack of funding for the little research institution we have in the Pacific, lack of awareness in participatory and coordinate effectively in key international meeting are some of the key challenges facing some of the regional countries. As a region must continue to work together and protect our region from biosecurity risks that outside the region and give assurance for the level of phytosanitary and biosecurity compliance work in agriculture produce in the same time effectively report to the IPPC .

In this day and age, international travel and trade is greater than ever before – and as people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them. This risk is not only to plants but to communities and infrastructures of the countries. New pest incursions and pest outbreaks cost governments, farmers and consumers billions every year. Once pest species are established, eradication is often impossible, and controlling them takes up a significant percentage of the cost of producing food and of course the national budget

That leads me to highlight the impact of climate change which is something quite significant and real to our region. The Fiji Government is proud to be the champion for the region when our Honourable Prime Minister was the President for Conference of Parties- COP 23, and that commitment has not diminished, but we will continue the fight together with your country leaders to ensure we are safe and supported.

There is clear evidence that climate change is altering the distribution of animal and plant pests and diseases, but the full effects are difficult to predict and need to be assessed on a case by case basis.

In our agriculture context, Climate change:

- allows some pest species to appear earlier in the season and to have greater impacts, and others not at all;
- allows the establishment of pests in areas where they could so far not establish;
- also threatens the survival of insects critical to sustaining plants themselves;
- will cause reduction of crops tolerance and resistance to pests and diseases;
- will cause the loss of some wild relatives of crops that could be used to introduce desired traits in classical and modern crop resistance breeding programs
- will cause a decrease in soil fertility.
- Cause reduction of beneficial organisms for pests and disease control that sometimes be introduced for biological control tools; and
- Cause reduction in the effectiveness of safe pesticides and herbicides.

So, overall, sometimes we only look at the effect on the agriculture sector but the cost of pests and disaster is a major national issue because of its cost in the volume of agriculture produce, budgetary cost of deployment and also its impact on the infrastructure.

From a world perspective, each year, an estimated 10-16% of global harvest is lost to plant pests. The population in the world is currently growing at a rate of around 1.14% each year; therefore emergency situations will be increasingly faced. Global food production must increase by 50% to meet the

projected demand of the world's population by 2050. However, while we are making efforts to meet this demand, the devastations from plant diseases can be far reaching and alter the course of society and political history.

This reinforces the importance of international cooperation through the IPPC. That is why this 3 days workshop is important for our respective countries and the region as a whole.

I also understand that the IPPC is actively trying to make a difference for issues related to climate change, through:

- improved exchange of information.
- capacity development assistance to developing countries
- increased and harmonized surveillance activities, and
- widened circle of cooperation in mitigating the effects of climate change .

And that is why there was support, after the initiative by Finland by the IPPC's governing body to support the launch of an effort to establish 2020 as the International Year of Plant health. This is a significant recognition and acknowledgement of the value of plant agriculture to all our livelihood and survival. The Fiji government and especially our ministry will definitely organise activities and engagements to make this celebration achieve its purpose.

The ability to prevent invasive exotic pests and diseases from entering our shores is critical to maintaining both our trade and fragile eco-systems of the Pacific, and by extension, the livelihoods of the people who depend upon them. The mechanics of having competent and accredited biosecurity systems which would, at all times uphold the standard and requirements stipulated therein, is extremely critical if we wish to see our Sanitary and Phytosanitary exports continue unaffected.

We recognise that as a region, the biosecurity of one Pacific nation is dependent on the strength and effectiveness of biosecurity of all of the other Pacific nations. We do not have to look far from our own backyard to see the example of the Coconut Rhinoceros beetle (CRB) that continues to be a threat to our regions coconut industry as well as the well-being of our Pacific people's livelihoods. Also the outbreak of the Asian Subterranean Termite (AST) in Fiji since 2009 threatening our agriculture sector and sugarcane and we have a major impact on the forest department and forest production Our Pacific communities are heavily reliant on natural resources and significant climate changes to our fragile eco-systems, can threaten the viability of those natural resources leaving our Pacific people and communities which depend on them more vulnerable. I stand here today, and reiterate the call by our leaders in the region that we need to work together as a region and in the context of this workshop, we need to share and see how best we can learn from each other on these ISPMs, leading to resilience in nation building and other benefits that it renders.

We must at all times avoid the unilateral changes to important country regulations which at times are used as a disguise to block imports from small developing nations. To take us back to this issue of unilateral changes, that is where IPPC plays a very important role in ensuring that unilateral change are not allowed and avoided

I also take this opportunity to thank The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) for their continued support to the region directly to member countries and also through the Pacific Plant

Protection Organisation (PPPO). While we are small isolated islands, there always lies a distinct advantage in our ability to control our borders. We are just separated by oceans and we must utilise this unique geographical feature to our advantage fully.

On the same note, I respectfully thank all the National Plant Protection Organisations present and represented here in this IPPC regional meeting. Last but not least I also thank the Pacific Community (SPC) for their continued support to the PPPO region and for housing the PPPO secretariat since its inception.

I believe that this regional workshop will see everyone making an effort to share and discuss the standards while being mindful of their own country's biosecurity status. We must not lose this opportunity to attract and pull funds to help our small island countries building their capacity, infrastructure and technology for biosecurity otherwise the standards may not mean anything for them and they will not be able to comply thus contributing more to trade diversion rather than trade creation. I trust and know that you will all progress these discussions further and ultimately contribute to a goal of a protected Pacific Island plant resources and preservation of biodiversity and environment whilst promoting trade. I do hope that you understand that while discussing this that disparity in the resource endowment with respect to biosecurity measures amongst the various Pacific islands countries. I do hope that you don't take for granted that every country have the same level of technology, infrastructure and skillset otherwise it will defeat the whole purpose of agreeing with IPPC when reality is that different countries in the region do not have the resources or are not in the same level of support.

I wish you all a safe time while here in Fiji for this meeting, and safe travels back at home and I wish you well in your discussions and deliberations.

Thank you.

Vinaka.

Appendix: 2 Opening Statement Organisers: Deputy Director, LRD,SPC- Ms Karen Mapusua

Our Distinguished Chief Guest, The Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development, Waterways and Environment, Hon. Dr Mahendra Reddy. Thank you Sir, for opening our workshop and for your kind words of encouragement. On behalf of the Pacific Community, I truly appreciate your being able to make time in your busy schedule to join us today.

Ms. Masumi Yamamoto. The IPPC delegate who has travelled furthest from FAO Rome to join us. Thank you and we look forward to working closely with you on the next three days.

Dr. Stephen Butcher, our fellow South West Pacific (SWP) Bureau Representative to the IPPC in Rome.

Dr. Glenn Dulla. The National Plant Protection Contact Point for Guam and the Chairman of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization and also our PPPO Vice Chairman Mr. Nacanieli Waqa from New Zealand.

Invited guests, NPPOs and Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen.

This morning it is indeed an honor on behalf of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Land Resources Division (LRD) to welcome you here and I'd like to thank you all for availing your time. Time away from your desk as we know cost you and we do appreciate the inputs that you bring to this meeting. This meeting brings together heads of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in the Pacific region to discuss and provide technical inputs into the various draft International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMS) that have been approved by the Convention of Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), in Rome.

This regional platform is critical for our member countries, in that as technical experts in your various fields in agriculture and biosecurity it provides a forum to discuss pressing Phytosanitary issues and contribute to outcomes that will benefit our individual countries and the Pacific region as a whole. These various International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMS) set standards that we can tailor make to suit our requirements to protect our biodiversity, environment and human health and at the same time gives the level of assurance on our Phytosanitary standards that importing countries require.

Transboundary plant pests and diseases are a big concern to the region. The next 3 days we will advance the important work of regional Biosecurity and review how the ISPMS will help our National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO's) work and collaborate better to achieve the best outcomes from the limited resources that we have.

In SPC Land Resources Division we are developing integrated programmes to best deliver our core roles and functions to all member PICTS. This is to ensure that we continue to address priority issues like regional Biosecurity, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS), Climate Change, Genetic exchange and safe keeping of various crops, Plant Health, Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture, Protecting Peoples livelihoods and safe trade.

We are working towards support from EU EDF 11 funding to ensure that SPC LRD has a strong Biosecurity and PPPO secretariat team that will be able to help deliver various activities and aspects of Biosecurity and SPS to our members. We hope that this will be signed by the end of this year and allow us to really start activating that program early in 2020. We would like to acknowledge and thank the European Union for their interest in working with us in this area.

In this meeting we will also be working with the PPPO member countries to prioritise areas of collaboration on the major upcoming IPPC events like the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020 which was mentioned by the honourable minister. This is crucial for South West Pacific Region to raise awareness and keep this issue at the top of their development agenda. Also the importance of our various National Reporting Obligations (NROs) to the International body the IPPC, the call for topics and recent developments in the electronic phytosanitary space.

I also see that our colleagues from NZ MPI will be discussing their Biosecurity Plan which will greatly benefit the PPPO member countries. It will strengthen and give the level of assurance needed on phytosanitary protection as well as safe trade.

In closing let me assure you that LRD as the executive secretariat of the PPPO, we will continue to serve in this role, to provide support to the member countries and also continue to provide technical advice and expertise in biosecurity, SPS, Plant Health and Research.

As Pacific community, we are not separate from our member countries; all of us are the Pacific community. As secretariat of the PPPO, we are here to serve the PPPO members. It would mean a couple of things: one is that we need your support and full engagement. It might also mean that every now and then we might need a gentle prod and we encourage all of the members to do that gentle prod if you feel the secretariat needs it at any point in time. We are here to serve you and we are determine to improve our level of service to the members of the PPPO.

Finally, on behalf of SPC, I would like to sincerely thank you all for coming to the table with your technical expertise for this week and I wish you all the very best in the workshop and your time here in Fiji.

Thank you.

Appendix : 3 Opening Speech by Dr. Stephen Butcher, South West Pacific representative to the Committee of Phytosanitary Measure (CPM) Bureau.

The Minister for Agriculture, the Honorable Dr, Mahendra Reddy. Thank you very much indeed for your opening discussion this morning demonstrating and recognizing the importance of this work and the importance of the PPPO and the IPPC. I think that has really set the ground work for the three day session.

Ms Masumi Yamamoto, konichwa and good morning. Thank you very much for your work and supporting this meeting as well and your travel. Chairman and members of the PPPO, distinguished country participants, the Acting director for the SPC land Resource Division, Ms Karen Mapusua, PPPO Executive and staff of the PPPO, ladies and gentlemen. I hope I have not left anybody out.

Bula vinaka, hullo tru, Talofa, bon jour, kia orana, g'day mate, konichwa and in the native language of New Zealand: Kia Ora koutou katoa, warm greetings and welcome to you all. I bring you greetings from the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries. As already been mentioned, I'm not here to represent NZMPI. That honor goes to my colleague Naca Waqa.

Today, I'm here as your representative of the CPM Bureau and I want to discuss that a little bit more. As most of you know, your IPPC is governed by the Commission of Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). As contracting parties(CP) to the IPPC, this is your organisation; you are the boss. The CP employs the Secretariat to carry out the work plan and decisions made by the CPM. And just as I said, I'm very pleased to have Masumi here from the secretariat here to help us with the workshop this week.

As you know the CPM meets once a year and so to make sure that business carries on during the year, the CPM set up the CPM bureau and as has been said I am the South West Pacific representative on the Bureau, I am your representative and for me, this is a great honor. But let me remind you that this is your organisation. So when we talk about the IPPC, we are talking about us. I m so pleased with the opportunity during the workshop to engage with you all distinguish members and I look forward to a successful week of deliberations and exchange.

I would also like to acknowledge the organizers for allowing me the opportunity to address you this morning in my capacity as the South West Pacific representative and that note, I also acknowledge the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and members of the PPPO ExCo (Executive Committee).

Now I will talk simply about this workshop and the aim of this workshop. It's almost certain now, it has become a routine that the IPPC draft ISPM review workshops will always happen, almost every year. There is one glitch perhaps in 2020 because of the International Year of Plant Health.(IYPH) but well see how that goes. So there is always a dedicated time every year where we will be involved the review of technical standards and technical discussions.

This is what globalization has brought about and because of globalization it is very highly likely that no country can stand alone with it own rules and standards and expect to survive in this world. It is really important that we agree on the rules that has been mentioned by the Honorable Minister already that we agree that there are technical standards by which we conduct fair trade. We are no exception to this and this is right down to our region the PPPO. That is why we considered it important in the region when engaging in the early 2000s on European Funded Biosecurity Information Facility(BIF) Project, few of you recall that, through the PPPO Secretariat to review and update country biosecurity legislations

so we could have regionally harmonized biosecurity legislation and operation systems that are compatible with international standards and practices.

The time for our own restrictive legislations that existed and work ages ago no longer can stand tall at this time but only the legislations that facilitate the decisions made on the basis of risk analysis. That's the fundamental underpinning of the works that we do in the risk assessment process. Eye scans are now being developed to provide a level playing field for the trade of plant and plant products and the harmonized legislations and practices will provided the suitable environment to support effective and safe trade facilitation. Again a point so strongly made by the honourable minister. The ISPMs are your documents. As contracting parties, it is important for you to take ownership and to make sure that this standards meet your needs and not someone else's needs.

The world has changed and as secretary to the PPPO and the IPPC, and as regulatory to our respective countries we have immense responsibilities for ensuring that we show our commitment and our engagement with support from our national countries advocated so that when international standards are adopted we can hold our heads high knowing that we do encompass our weakened conditions and realities. It is up to us to make sure they work for our regions.

I will leave the region today with a few suggestions that I feel is critical for the countries in the region the PPPO and the proposed way forward.

Involvement and commitment to engage in reviewing ISPMs to be elevated to another new level with dedicated resources rendered to drive and manage the secretariat especially at the country level. It is important for you that you come to these meeting and be fully involved. It is always great to hear PPPOs colleague speaking out in the CPM and having their voice heard. I ask that all participants engage fully in this review workshop especially this week. Please show commitment and use the opportunities to ask questions and seek clarifications from those experts in attendance. Remember that no question is a silly question but we a lot to loose when those questions are not asked.

While we all respect that the week's agenda has been and will always be prepared by the IPPC secretariat on our behalf, I would encourage the PPPO to be proactive and develop a training program if possible around the ISPM review workshop. This will use the workshop as a springboard also for enhancing capacity especially those attending for the first time and capacity for the region. I say with a lot of respect that no one enjoy sitting in here ISPM review workshop for the first time and feeling lost and frustrated because of the lack of confidence and knowledge on the subject matter review processes. Its taken up as a region to another level and help prepare our own people systematically so that we remain competently engaged and with the rest of the world for the benefit of our people and our region.

Thank you again for your faith in me to be your representative for the CPM Bureau. I will continue as expected of my dedication working on your behalf. As a final reminder, the IPPC is not something that happen over there in Rome. The IPPC is all of us and its up to us to make a successful organisation.

With those few words, I thank you all for your time this morning and I wish us all a successful workshop.



Vinaka Vakalevu.

Appendix 4: Objectives of the workshop – IPPC delegate : Ms Masumi Yamamoto

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests



Objectives of the IPPC Regional Workshops

IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC Regional Workshop



Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

What are the objectives of the IPPC Regional Workshops?

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests



1. Analyze and prepare comments on draft ISPMs
2. Build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on various activities of the IPPC Community
3. Provide a forum to exchanging experiences and ideas at the regional level

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Theme for 2019



Plant Health and Capacity Development

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

1. Analyze and prepare comments on draft ISPMs



- Training session on the Online Commenting System
- Review of substantive comments on the draft standards in second consultation:
 - Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)
 - Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measure (2014-006)
 - Draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)
 - Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)
- Discussion on draft CPM Recommendation sent for consultation "Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests" (2018-026)

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

2. Build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on various activities of the IPPC Community



- **Annual theme: Plant health and capacity development**
- Update from CPM-14 (2019)
- SC and IC updates
- IPPC call for topics: how to develop submissions?
- Recent developments in ePhyto - the ePhyto Solution

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

3. Provide a forum to exchanging experiences and ideas at the regional level



- **IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: how to implement it globally, regionally and nationally?**
- **How to promote IYPH globally, regionally and nationally?**
- FAO and RPPO share phytosanitary capacity development activities
- National Reporting Obligations: what are the needs from the region?

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Standards Committee (SC)

- Functioned as a committee of experts for decades and was established as the SC by the 1st session of the [Commission on Phytosanitary Measures](#) (CPM-1, 2006)
- 25 members from the 7 FAO regions
- Oversees the [IPPC Standard Setting Process](#)
- Manages the development of [International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures \(ISPMs\)](#)
- Provides guidance and oversight to the work of [Technical Panels \(TPs\)](#) and [Expert Working Groups \(EWGs\)](#)
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee/>

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Standards Committee (SC)

25 members from 7 FAO regions

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

SC Members by region

Region	Name of the SC Member
Africa	Ms Alphonsine LOUHOUARI TOKOZABA, Ms Esther KWAMI (SC-7), Mr David KANANGIRA, Mr Moses Adegboyega ADEWUMI
Asia	Ms Chonticha RAKKHA, Ms Jayani WATHUKARAGE, Mr Masahiro SAI (SC-7), Mr Xiaodong FENG
Europe	Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELOUC, Ms Mariangela CIAMPITI, Mr Samuel BISHOP (SC-7), Mr David OPATOWSKI
Latin America and Caribbean	Mr André da SILVA, Mr Hernando GONZALEZ, Mr Ezequiel FERRO, Mr Alvaro SEPULVEDA LUQUE
Near East	Mr Nicholas EID, Ms Duroba ALZITANABADBOGHIOI, Mr Nader ELBADRY, Mr Abdelmonem ADRA ABDETAM
North America	Ms Marina ZLOTINA, Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (SC-7)
Southwest Pacific	Ms Joanne WILSON, Ms Sophie PETERSON, Mr Lupeomanu Pelenato FONOTI

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

SC Members for Southwest Pacific Region

- Ms Sophie PETERSON (Australia)
- Ms Joanne WILSON (New Zealand)
- Mr Lupeomanu Pelenato FONOTI (Samoa)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

- IC established by CPM-12 (2017) which replaces the Capacity Development Committee (CDC) itself established in 2012.
- Composed of 12 members composed of the 7 regional representatives, 5 experts plus a representative from the SC and RPPOs
- Hold 4 meetings
- Develops, monitors and oversees an integrated programme to strengthen the phytosanitary capacity of contracting parties to implement the IPPC and meet the strategic objectives as agreed by the CPM.

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/capacity-development-committee/>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

12 members: 7 representatives from FAO regions and 5 experts. A representative from the SC and RPPOs also attends

➤ Experts (5)
➤ SC (1)
➤ RPPOs (1)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Composition of the IC

Region	Name of IC Members
Africa	Ms Faith NDUNGE, Mr Philip NUORGE
Asia	Mr Yuj KITAHARA, Ms Dilli Ram SHARMA
Caribbean and Latin America	Mr Francisco GUTIERREZ, Ms Magda GONZALEZ ARROYO
Europe	Ms Olga LAVRENTJEVA
Near East	Mr Mamoun ALBAKRI
North America	Mr Dominique PELLETIER
South West Pacific	Mr Ngatoko NGATOKO, Mr Chris DALE, Ms Sally JENNINGS

Mr Alvaro SEPULVEDA LUQUE is the representative from the SC
Ms Stephanie BLOEM is the representative from RPPOs.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

IC Members in Southwest Pacific Region

- Mr Ngatoko NGATOKO (Cook Islands)
- Ms Sally JENNINGS (New Zealand)
- Mr Chris DALE (Australia)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

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www.fao.org/plant-health-2020

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

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Appendix: 5

**AGENDA FOR THE 2019 IPPC – PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION (PPPO)
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF
PHYTOSANITARY STANDARDS (ISPMS)**

2019 THEME: PLANT HEALTH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

26-28 August 2019,

Novotel Nadi

Nadi, Fiji

FINAL AGENDA

No s:	Time	Agenda Item	Docum ent No.	Presenter / facilitator
Day One - General Information and Meeting Logistics				
1.	8:00-9:00	Participants registration		PPPO Secretariat – Caress Whippy
2.	9:00-10:00	Opening of the PPPO / IPPC Draft ISPMS Meeting		
2.1		Short welcome, Introduction remarks by organizer, Garlanding of Guests & Opening Prayer – PPPO Secretary		Visoni Timote
2.3		Welcome remarks from PPPO Vice Chairman		Nacanieli Waqa
2.4		Opening of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation/ International Plant Protection Organization Draft ISPM Workshop by The Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development, Waterways and Environment		Honourable Dr. Mahendra Reddy
2.5		Opening statement by organizer(s) – SPC Delegate		Karen Mapusua
2.6		Opening statement - South West Pacific (SWP) Bureau Representative to the IPPC		Stephen Butcher
2.7		Objectives of the workshop – IPPC delegate	1	Masumi Yamamoto
2.8		Video message highlighting the 2019 Annual Theme from the IPPC Secretary		IPPC/PPPO Secretariat
2.9		Group Photo		ICKM Team
	10:00-10:20	Coffee break		
3.	10:20-10:40	Meeting Arrangements & Administrative Matters		
3.1		Review of the Agenda/ meeting rapporteur		PPPO Chairperson/ Vice Chairman
3.2		Participants lists		PPPO Secretariat team
3.3		Local information		PPPO Secretariat team
4.	10:40 -11:20	Updates on governance and strategic issues		Last Name
4.1		Update from CPM-14 (2019)	2	Stephen Butcher

No s:	Time	Agenda Item	Docum ent No.	Presenter / facilitator
4.2		SC and IC updates	3 & 4	Sophie Peterson/ Stephen Butcher/ Ngatoko Ngatoko
4.3	11:20-12:00	IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: what are your regional priorities?	5	Stephen Butcher
5.	Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards and recommendations <i>This session includes time for discussion, questions and answers on draft standards and recommendations</i>			
5.1	12:00-12:20	The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS): update	6.	OCS contact point for the RW
5.2	12:20-13:00	Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) - Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006) - Draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) - Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) 	7, 8, 9 & 10	Sophie Peterson/ Stephen Butcher
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break		
5.3	14:00-15:30	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Sophie Peterson/ Stephen Butcher
	15:30-15:50	Coffee break		
5.4	15:50-17:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Sophie Peterson/ Stephen Butcher
	18:30 – 20:30	Participant Dinner at Novotel Hotel		
Day 2 – Continuation of Section 1				
6.1	9:00-11:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Sophie Peterson/ Stephen Butcher
	11:00-11:20	Coffee break		
6.2	11:20-13:00	Facilitated discussion on requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions	10	Sophie Peterson/ Stephen Butcher
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break		
6.3	14:00-15:40	Discussion on draft CPM Recommendations sent for consultation (review of general and substantive comments): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests” (2018-026) 	11	SC member of the region
	15:40-16:00	Coffee break		
7.	Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>			

No s:	Time	Agenda Item	Docum ent No.	Presenter / facilitator
7.1	16:00-16:30	Continue discussions on the “Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests” (2018-026)		
7.2	16:30-17:00	RPPO activities – PPT by the PPPO Secretariat		PPPO Secretariat
Day 3 – Section 3				
8.	Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated session) <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>			
8.1	9:00-10:00	International Year of Plant Health: moving forward	12	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants/
8.2	10:00-10:30	Plant Health and Capacity Development	13	Ngatoko Ngatoko
	10:30- 10:50	Coffee break		
8.3	10.50-12:00	National Reporting Obligations: needs from the region	14	Sally Jennings
8.4	12:00-13:00	IPPC call for topics: what is needed?	15	Sophie Peterson/ Stephen Butcher
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break		Last Name
8.5	14:00-14:45	Recent developments in the ePhyto Solution	16	ePhyto lead members in the SWP- Samoa and Fiji /IC members/IPPC Secretariat
8.6	14:45 – 15:45	New Zealand Biosecurity Plan	17	NZ MPI
	15:45 -16:00	Coffee break		
9	16:00 -16:15	Conclusion of the workshop / Date and Venue of the Next Meeting		PPPO Chair
10.	16:15-16:30	Online survey of the workshop		All participants
11.	16:30 -16:55	Review and Adoption of the Report (if applicable)		All participants
12.	16:55-17:00	Close of the Meeting		PPPO Chair
Fourth Day (An additional day may be planned to deal with regional issues depending on workshop co-organizers resources available) – To be determine				
13.	Section 4: Regional issues organized by RPPOs and/or FAO regional offices: this day to be developed by the regional counterparts for the workshops on the region			
13.1	9:00-17:00	Region specific issues – for instance and for example: other e-Phyto issues, e-commerce, emerging pests might be an agenda item on CPs request for the additional day dedicated to regional issues		FAO/RPPO(s)



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

Regional Draft International Standards & Phytosanitary

Measures (ISPM) workshop

26 –28 August 2019, Novotel Hotel, Nadi, FIJI

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Appendix: 7- Update from CPM-14 (2019)

<p>Update from CPM-14 (2019)</p> <p>IPPC Secretariat 2019 IPPC Regional Workshop</p>	<p>IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The content of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 was endorsed in advance of the formal adoption during CPM-15 (2020) (presented as a specific agenda point). No more consultation and final adoption by Ministerial segment of CPM-15 (2020) 	<p>Focus group on Commodity and Pathway Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPM-14 noted this work is a development goal in the Strategic Framework which has strategic value; Noted that such standards shall not alter the sovereign rights and fundamental obligations under the IPPC and WTO SPS Agreement (i.e. regulation based on PRA, obligations not imposed on importing countries); Agreed that commodity standards under development should remain "pending" until the new concept commodity standard has been adopted; Agreed on the governance processes by the Focus Group on Commodity and Pathways Standards and a second meeting was held in June, see https://www.ippc.int/en/news/making-progress-on-international-commodity-standards-for-phytosanitary-measures/ 	<p>Five year Strategic Plan for ePhyto</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation plan of the five year Strategic Plan for ePhyto to transition from a project to "business-as-usual" operations was agreed by CPM-14.
<p>E-Commerce activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A project work plan on e-Commerce with budget was presented and endorsed by CPM-14 No extra-budgetary resources were made available and the IPPC Secretariat will not continue work on e-Commerce until it was fully resourced, with the exception of liaison with World Customs Organization. Canada provided in-kind contribution to work partly on e-Commerce 	<p>Pest outbreak and alert system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates on emerging pests situations to be added to the CPM agenda as a standing item. Countries may donate extra-budgetary funds through the multi-donor trust fund to support Secretariat activities and agreed an emergency trust fund is to be established CPM-14 requested the Bureau to draft an action plan on an IPPC emergency system to be submitted to CPM-15 The Plant Health Conference to be held in Finland in 2020 should discuss emerging pests and emergency situations. 	<p>Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in relation to plant health aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPM-14 noted and conveyed appreciation for the discussion on the use of Antimicrobials and Antimicrobial Resistance in respect of plant health as an important topic to monitor. CPM-14 supported the IPPC Secretariat should monitor on going work on the contribution of plant health actions on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) through the FAO task force, subject to CPM and Secretariat priorities and resources. 	<p>CPM recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPM-14 adopted the CPM Recommendation on "High-throughput sequencing (HTS) technologies as a diagnostic tool for phytosanitary purposes (CPM-R8). A recommendation on "Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation" was proposed and is circulated for country consultation in 2019. A recommendation on "Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods" will be developed further in 2019.
<p>Cooperation of Standards and Implementation (1/3)</p> <p>Framework for Standards and Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for standards and implementation: 2019 version endorsed, with responsibility for review and amendments resting with the SC and the IC and the SPG. A reformatted user friendly version will be presented to SPG 2019. 	<p>Cooperation of Standards and Implementation (2/3)</p> <p>Task Force on Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2018 Joint Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. CPM-14 adopted recommended topics and priorities and encouraged CPs and RPPOs to provide support and resources. CPM-14 acknowledged the benefits of the new process which has increased cooperation between standards and implementation. 	<p>Cooperation of Standards and Implementation (3/3)</p> <p>Surveillance pilot project analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPM-14 requested the CPM Bureau should consider what this project should achieve, to be reviewed by the SPG and the IC and further presented to CPM-15 for approval and request of funds. IPPC Guide on surveillance will be updated as a priority and a landing page on surveillance on the IPP will be created a priority. 	<p>Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report from the SC, a summary of 2018 activities and the adoption of 6 diagnostic protocols (DP 2 revision: Plum pox virus, DP 25: Xylella fastidiosa, DP 26: Austropuccinia psidii, DP 27: Ips spp., DP 28: Conotrachelus nenuphar, DP 29: Bactrocera dorsalis) CPM-14 adopted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISPM 43: Requirements for the use of Fumigation as a phytosanitary measure 2017 amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)
<p>Implementation and Capacity Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report from the IC, a summary of activities was presented highlighting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispute Avoidance and Settlement, Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS), National Reporting Obligations and Sea Container Task Force are now under the oversight of the IC. PCEs, Projects, Guides and training materials, workshops and web resources. 	<p>IPPC Secretariat Work plan and budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five year investment plan for the IPPC Secretariat 2020-2024 in relation to the implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 adopted by CPM-14. Work plan and budget of the IPPC Secretariat for 2020 approved by CPM-14. 	<p>Where on the web</p> <p>CPM-14 (2019): Full report: https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87271/ Working papers: https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/</p> <p>Next year, CPM-15 (2020), 30 March to 3 April 2020, with Ministerial segment on the 2nd of April in conjunction with International Year of Plant Health (IYPH)</p> <p>FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy.</p>	<p>Contact us</p> <p>IPPC Secretariat Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p>Tel.: +39 06 57054822 Email: ippc@fao.org</p> <p>Web: www.ippc.int www.ippc.int/en/news/making-progress-on-international-commodity-standards-for-phytosanitary-measures/</p> <p>f t in y</p>

Appendix 8: STANDARD COMMITTEE UPDATE

Standards Committee Update

IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC Regional Workshops

Draft ISPMs for First Consultation

- First consultation for the draft 2019 amendments to ISPM 5 is delayed until 2020 (only one term: *detection survey*)
- Guidance on pest risk management:
 - proposed retitled as *Pest risk management for quarantine pests*. Continue as a stand-alone standard (incorporating the relevant information from ISPM 11)
- The SC will continue working on:
 - A proposal to reorganize the PRA standards into a suite of standards
 - Discussions on the impact of such reorganization in the standard setting program

SC Strategic Discussions

- Commodity and Pathway Standards. Discussions for inputs to the FGCP5 on:
 - Concept standard
 - Creation of a new Panel and its work under the mandate of the SC
 - Establishment of a permanent Steward
 - Work on a specific example

CPM 2019/27 paper on focus group meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86357/>;
CPM 2019/C89/07 paper on statements from COSAVE: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86359/>;
Focus group meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86360/>;
SPC 2018-10 meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86373/>

SC Strategic Discussions cont.,

- Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (inputs for the SC-7) – See specific presentation
- Impact of IYPH on the SC/Secretariat budget
 - IYPH provides an important opportunity to raise awareness on the core work of the SC and IC
 - SC considered its activities should not be reduced in 2020.

SC Strategic Discussions cont.,

- Discussion on the term Emerging pests
 - The TPG proposed definition
 - Some SC members supported the need for a definition, but other SC members expressed the view that the definition still needs further work
- TPDP and TPPT will comment on possible ways to shorten the length of time it takes to develop technical standards, particularly in the case of emerging pests
- Bureau to consider the feedback on the term "emerging pest" from the May 2019 meeting of the SC, to provide further background for their discussions

Other issues

- Review and adjustments to the List of topics for IPPC standards in the TPG work programme:
 - Added:
 - "emergency action" (2018-044)
 - "clearance (of a consignment)" (2018-045)
 - "general surveillance" (2018-046)
 - "specific surveillance" (2018-047)
 - "modified atmosphere treatment" (2018-048)
 - Removed:
 - "commodity" (2018-092)
- is the TPPT work programme:
 - Added:
 - "irradiation treatment for *Omphice avasomacule* (2018-042)"

Other issues

- Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) interactions. Collaboration on:
 - Joint work on a revised surveillance project plan
 - Task Force on Topics
 - Update of the FSI
 - Organization of IPPC Regional Workshops

Other issues

- Review of the activities of Technical Panels (from May 2018 to April 2019)
 - Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)
 - Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)
 - Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)
 - Technical Panel for Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)

Link to the all reports and additional information

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee/>

Contact us

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Appendix 9: IMPLEMENTATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (IC) UPDATE

The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) Activities update

IC Chair and IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC/FAO Regional Workshop

OUTLINE

- IC Scope
- Membership
- IC Sub-Groups
- Main Activities
- Current Activities

IC SCOPE

The IC, under the guidance of the GPM:

- Identifies and reviews the baseline capacity and capability required by contracting parties to implement the IPPC.
- Develops and facilitates delivery of an implementation support programme.
- Monitors and evaluates the efficacy and impact of implementation activities and reports on progress.
- Oversees dispute avoidance and settlement processes.
- Oversees national reporting obligation processes.

¹ Link to ToR of IC: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/IRSS/2019>

Membership

The IC is composed¹ of:

- 12 members
- One RPPD representative
- One SC representative

The members of the IC were selected by the CPM Bureau from the nominations submitted by contracting parties and RPPDs based on their skills, experiences and geographical representation.

¹ Link to IC Membership 2017-2020: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/IRSS/2019>

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IC Sub-groups

- IC activated three IC Sub-groups¹:
 - Implementation, Review and Support System (IRSS)
 - Dispute Avoidance and Settlement
 - Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF)
- The general Rules of Procedure for these IC Sub-groups were developed as well as specific Terms of Reference for each of them.

¹ Link to IC Sub-groups page: <https://www.ippc.int/en/activities/capacity-development/implementation-support-system>

IRSS IC Sub-group

- The Implementation Review and Support System is an evaluation tool that focuses on identifying the challenges and opportunities for implementation of the Convention, ISPMs and CPM recommendations.
- The IRSS Sub group is comprised of representatives from the IC, SC, RPPDs and the Bureau

IRSS Topics

The highest priorities are given to topics that would assist in the evaluation of future work, for example:

- Consolidated analysis of two previous IRSS surveys.
- Review previously conducted IPPC surveys with the objective to design and develop a SOP for future surveys that are meaningful and encourage participation from CPs.
- The third IPPC general survey.
- Develop baseline measures to monitor the impacts and benefits of the Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

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Dispute Avoidance and Settlement – IC sub-group

- The sub-group is just forming and in March a call for experts was made.
- Once experts are selected by the IC, this subgroup will meet virtually and oversee the updating of the IPPC Dispute Settlement process and start to work on developing guidance for Dispute Avoidance.

Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF) - IC Sub-group

- The SCTF has proposed a number of actions to monitor the uptake and efficiency of the code of practice for packing of cargo transport units - CTU Code.
- The SCTF developed a questionnaire that is intended to ascertain which NPPDs can provide such data or which are currently undertaking such monitoring.
- The SCTF approved the Guidelines on Sea Containers Surveys for NPPDs.
- The SCTF developed the IPPC SCTF Work Plan for 2019, and reviewed and updated the IPPC SCTF Multi-Year Action plan.

Work Procedures: IC oversight for NRO

- IC agreed to the oversight mechanism¹ for National Reporting Obligations (NRO) including:
 - o IC agreed to NRO annual work plan to be reported to IC annually.

¹ Appendix B, Report 2018 May IC meeting

Main activities

- Set strategies and directions for implementation and capacity development activities:
 - o Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)
 - o Guides and Training materials
 - o Phytosanitary resources (web based information)
 - o IPPC Global Plant Health Surveillance Initiative
 - o Projects on implementation and capacity development

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Current activities: PCE

- IC set strategy and direction for PCE
 - o To improve the PCE tool.
 - o To promote the benefits of the application of PCEs.
 - o To have a long-term plan for training and maintaining sustainably PCE facilitators network.
 - o To organize further trainings for PCE facilitators.

Current activities: IPPC Global Plant Health Surveillance Initiative

The eight key surveillance products and activities planned in 2019-2020 include:

- IPPC Surveillance Manual Reviewed
- IPP Surveillance Landing Page
- e-Learning Surveillance Training Package developed by Australia
- International Pest Free Area (PFA) & Surveillance Symposium organized by the IPPC Secretariat to be made the best use of
- Global Plant Health Surveillance Information Portal to be further discussed at the SPG in 2019
- Global Surveillance Experts Register to be led by Australia
- Global Surveillance Projects Register

Current activities: Web

- IC oversees the phytosanitary resources related to implementation and capacity development on the IPPC.
 - o The IPPC Guides and Training materials are posted on the IPPC at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>
 - o Your feedback is always welcome. Please contact IC members for your region or the IPPC Secretariat.

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 2020

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Appendix 10: IPPC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2020-2030

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: how to implement it globally, regionally and nationally?

IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC Regional Workshops



Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Background on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

- 2014 – SPG “IPPC in 20 Years” identified challenges and opportunities
- 2016 – draft structure for the strategic framework was presented to SPG and potential future development initiatives identified.
- 2017 CPM-12 provided comments on proposed high level structure and content including Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives. A new draft was discussed and extensive feedback provided at SPG in October 2017.
- 2018 CPM-13 discussed and commented on the draft and forwarded for consultation (CPs, IC, SC, RPPOs, Intl Orgs) through OCS (15 June – 31 August 2018)
- 2019 CPM-14 discussed the draft recommended for endorsement by the Bureau for the formal adoption taking place at an anticipated Ministerial level session during CPM-15 (2020).



Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2020-2030

OUR MISSION
Protect global plant resources
and facilitate safe trade

OUR VISION
The spread of plant pests is minimised and their impacts within
countries are effectively managed

OUR GOAL
All countries have the capacity to implement harmonised measures to
prevent pest introductions and spread, and minimise the impacts of
pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment

The latest version of the IPPC Strategic framework 2020-2030 is available in the 6
FAO languages at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86997/>



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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Enhance global food security
& increase sustainable
agricultural productivity
- 2 Protect the environment
from the impacts of
plant pests
- 3 Facilitate safe trade
development &
economic growth

CORE ACTIVITIES


- 1 Standard setting
- 2 Implementation &
capacity development
- 3 Communication &
international cooperation



Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Comments from CPM-14 on the content of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

- Implementation and Capacity Development are core activities of the IPPC so should be more prominent in the document.
- The document should make clear that while the Development Agenda items present great opportunities to advance the Mission of the IPPC, progressing them is dependent on securing adequate resources.
- CPM can review and adapt the development agenda or other parts as often as needed. This could be done by the SPG with recommendations provided to CPM.



Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Strategic Objectives

A. Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity

2030 Key Result Areas

A1: Effective pest surveillance systems in place.
A2: Strong capacities to monitor, detect, report, and prepare rapid responses to
pest outbreaks.
A3: A phytosanitary emergency response system with emergency response
systems tools and knowledge.
A4: Sustainable pest management practices, such as 'systems approaches', are
implemented widely.
A5: Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) systems in place
A6: Pest risk prevention integrated throughout the production, processing and
trade chain of plants and plant products.



Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

B. Protect Forests and the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests

2030 Key Result Areas

B1: Management of environmental plant pests in recognized by CPs as part of their responsibilities in cooperation with national environmental sector agencies.

B2: CPs have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminant pests on non-plant trade pathways.

B3: Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.

B4: Environmental and natural forest agencies regularly access to the information and other resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.

B5: Contracting parties continue to improve their capacity to implement key IPPC standards which directly address the spread of forest and environmental pests.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

C. Facilitate Safe Trade Development and Economic Growth

2030 Key Result Areas

C1: Commodity specific standards with harmonized phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified trade.

C2: Detections of pests on trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more efforts on managing the pest risk and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.

C3: NPPOs are supported to establish export assurance and certification systems trusted by trading partners.

C4: The efficiency of administering certification systems has improved and fraudulent certificates are reduced through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.

C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.

C6: NPPOs meet regularly to deliberate on phytosanitary research, emerging issues and other matters.

C7: Member countries have legislation in place to enable the implementation of e-phyto.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Core Activities

1. Standard Setting

2030 Key Result Areas

SS1: Prioritized commodities and pathways are covered by commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being developed by the commission

SS2: NPPOs base their phytosanitary systems and import requirements on adopted ISPMs.

2. Implementation and Capacity Development

2030 Key Result Areas

ICD 1: The state of plant health in the world is understood, needs are known and mechanisms to facilitate action are functioning.

ICD 2: The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool has been widely used by member countries to understand strengths and weaknesses and develop plans to address capacity deficiencies.

ICD 3: The IPPC Secretariat is resourced to help countries access assistance to address phytosanitary capacity needs.

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3. Communication & International Cooperation

2030 Key Result Areas

CIC 1: The IPPC Secretariat is effectively communicating phytosanitary issues and the importance of plant health.

CIC 2: The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other international organizations and global forums to further increase the visibility of the Convention and its objectives in international policies.

CIC3: The IPPC Secretariat is effectively coordinating with FAO to ensure that national or regional FAO offices play an important role in the implementation of the IPPC and its standards.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

IPPC Development Agenda 2020–2030

IPPC DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030

1. Harmonization of Electronic Data Exchange
2. Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs
3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways
4. Developing Guidance on the Use of Third-Party Entities
5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems
6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health
7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination
8. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking

CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Among the 8 IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030, agree by consensus on the 3 most important for your region.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030

- 1. Harmonization of Electronic Data Exchange - IMPLEMENTATION**
Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information (ePhyto).
- 2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs - STANDARD**
ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.
- 3. Management of E-commerce and Postal and Courier Mail Pathways - STANDARD**
A coordinated international effort to address the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commerce and distributed through postal mail and courier pathways.
- 4. Developing Guidance on the Use of Third Party Entities - STANDARD**
Enabling use of third parties to perform phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, etc.

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- 5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems - IMPLEMENTATION**
A global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction, and to strengthen country and regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new incursions.
- 6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health - COMMUNICATION**
A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard to plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.
- 7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination - COMMUNICATION**
A strengthened and coordinated effort to identify and develop new sustainable phytosanitary treatments and alternative pest risk management approaches.
- 8. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking - IMPLEMENTATION**
A network of recognized diagnostic laboratory services to help support countries to identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner.

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IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030

Division by type of activity

Development agenda 2020-2030	IPPC Unit/Team in charge	Funding
1. Harmonization of Electronic Data Exchange	IMPLEMENTATION	Funded through the ePhyto project
2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPMs	STANDARD	Partially funded
3. Management of E-commerce and Postal and Courier Mail Pathways	STANDARD	Partially funded
4. Developing Guidance on the Use of Third Party Entities	STANDARD	Not funded
5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems	IMPLEMENTATION	Partially funded
6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health	COMMUNICATION	Not funded
7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination	COMMUNICATION	Not funded
8. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking	IMPLEMENTATION	Not funded

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Discussion on resource mobilization

- A 5 years investment plan was noted by CPM-14. The implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 is estimated to cost 2.3 millions every year.
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86993/>
- The lack of financial resources to implement the IPPC SF 2020-2030 will be raised during the Strategic Planning Group (SPG).
- Do you have ideas or suggestions to mobilize resources in your region for the IPPC Secretariat to implement the IPPC SF 2020-2030?**

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Appendix 11: IPPC ONLINE COMMENT SYSTEM (OCS)

The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

<https://ocs-new.ippc.int/>

2019 Short Guide

Why do we need an OCS? Mission and benefits

OCS mission: To provide a simple, efficient, user-friendly online system to share, collect and compile comments on documents.

OCS benefits:

- Easy to use and access
- Confidential and safe
- Implements a standard commenting format
- Faster and more accurate compilation process

Online Comment System (OCS)

URL: <https://ocs-new.ippc.int/>
Compatible with main browsers and devices

User types

Review Owner: IPPC Secretariat (OCS role: Admin-Author)
Author: IPPC Contact Point (OCS role: Admin-Author)
Deputy: user delegated by CP to perform all actions but not user creation and final publishing (OCS role: Author)
Reviewer: all other users, able to insert comments in the system within a workgroup if invited

OCS homepage

IPPC Workgroup

Visual indicator of your current reviews

Workgroup indicator

Checkboxes to filter your reviews

Link to review control panel

Link to enter review

Entering the review



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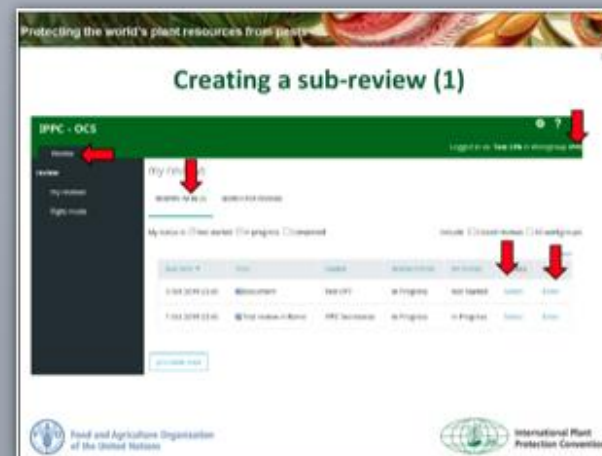
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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Creating a sub-review (2)

new review control panel - Step 1: Review details

Step review in Review (2) 2018

Information: 1-Programme Year 2018 (2018) Review Year 2018 (2018)

Participants:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Participants already included on this review:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Buttons: Add new participant, Remove participant, Add new participant, Remove participant

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Creating a sub-review (3)

new review step 1: specify review details

Step review in Review (2) 2018

Information: 1-Programme Year 2018 (2018) Review Year 2018 (2018)

Participants:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Participants already included on this review:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Buttons: Add new participant, Remove participant, Add new participant, Remove participant

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Creating a sub-review (4)

new review step 2: upload documents

Documents already attached to this review:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Buttons: Add new document, Remove document, Add new document, Remove document

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Creating a sub-review (5)

new review step 3: specify participants

Step review in Review (2) 2018

Information: 1-Programme Year 2018 (2018) Review Year 2018 (2018)

Participants:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Participants already included on this review:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Buttons: Add new participant, Remove participant, Add new participant, Remove participant

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Creating a sub-review (7)

new review step 7: specify review details

Step review in Review (2) 2018

Information: 1-Programme Year 2018 (2018) Review Year 2018 (2018)

Participants:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Participants already included on this review:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Buttons: Add new participant, Remove participant, Add new participant, Remove participant

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Publishing comments (for in-country reviews)

Step review in Review (2) 2018

Information: 1-Programme Year 2018 (2018) Review Year 2018 (2018)

Participants:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Participants already included on this review:

IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC
IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC	IPPC

Buttons: Add new participant, Remove participant, Add new participant, Remove participant

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The OCS and IPPC Regional Workshops

```

graph LR
    A[Before the Regional Workshop] --> B[During the Regional Workshop]
    B --> C[After the Regional Workshop]
  
```

Before the Regional Workshop

- **Step 1:** Ensure you have received your IPPC OCS login information.
- **Step 2:** Beginning 1 July, contact points review the draft ISPMs by consulting relevant subject matter experts and entering your comments in the "IPPC Regional Workshop" or "BPPD" workgroup.

During the Regional Workshop

- **Step 3:** The OCS lead/BPPD shows comments by countries in the region on the screen; only substantive and technical comments are discussed at the workshop.
- **Step 4:** Participants come to an agreement on comments, which are modified and published to the "IPPC" workgroup in live time.

After the Regional Workshop

- **Step 5:** Contact points review the final workshop comments and determine whether to accept them. In this case, they can provide a general comment on each draft: "I agree with comments submitted at the RW".
- **Step 6:** Contact Points can adjust/leave new comments on the draft ISPMs by 30 September.

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OCS contacts and resources

- Contact: IPPC-OCS@fao.org
- OCS resource page, with multi-lingual user manual and videos: <https://www.ippc.int/en/online-comment-system/>
- Face-to-face presentations and demonstrations at Regional Workshops
- Webinars (group or one-on-one) as requested

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Contact us

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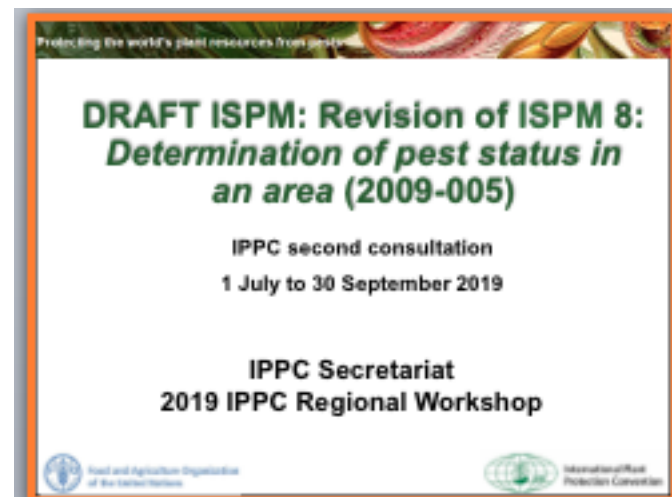
[Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [LinkedIn](#) [YouTube](#)

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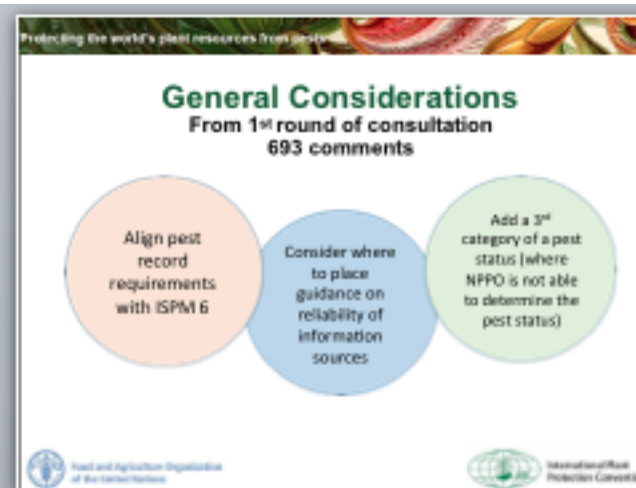
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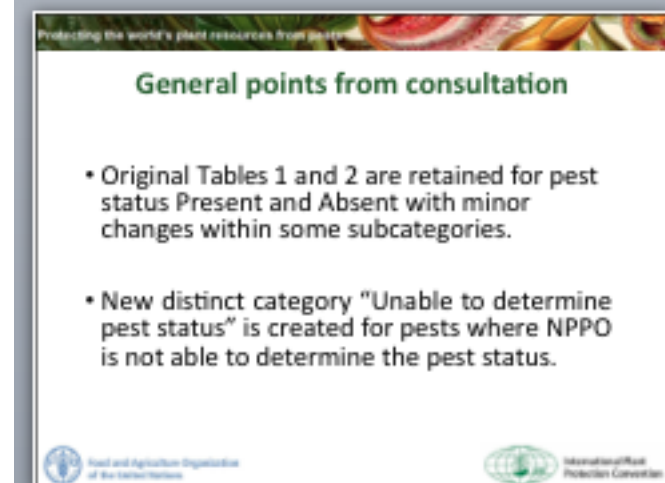
Appendix 12: DRAFT ISPM: REVISION OF ISPM 8 & DETERMINATION OF PEST STATUS IN AN AREA (2009-005)



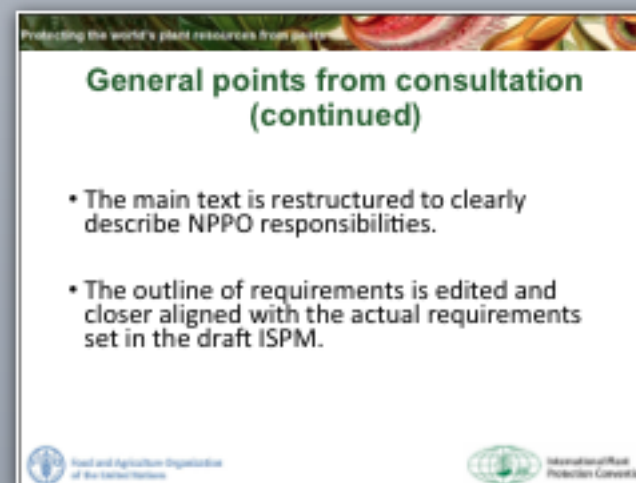
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Possible implementation considerations

- Contracting Parties, RPPOs, and other relevant organizations are invited to comment if the Appendix on reliability of information sources should remain in this ISPM or it would be better placed into implementation material when such is developed.

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Compiled comments from the first consultation on this draft ISPM are accessible here:

- https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2018/10/2009-005_CompiledComments_Rev_of_ISPM_8.pdf

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2018 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS (1994-001)

IPPC **second** consultation
1 July to 30 September 2019

IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC Regional Workshop

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Background

The Glossary is constantly being updated. This can involve: additions, revisions, deletions

Because of this, make sure you only use the latest version of the Glossary (available on www.ippc.int)!

In the 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5, the proposals are:

- 0 addition
- 5 deletions and
- 4 revisions

First consultation:
1 July to 30 September 2018

- TPG: December 2018
- SC-7: May 2019
- Second consultation:
1 July to 30 September 2019

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List of amendments

Additions

- [none]

Deletions

- "commodity class"
- "bulbs and tubers", "cut flowers and branches", "fruits and vegetables", "plants *in vitro*" (as commodity classes)

Revisions

- "seeds", "grain", "wood" (as commodity classes)
- "treatment"

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Deletions

"commodity class":
"A category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations"

- This definition can be misinterpreted and has caused confusion when developing commodity standards.
- Harmonization of product descriptions is needed for the ePhyto project, but the current Glossary terms related to commodity classes are not helpful for that work. The term "commodity class" is not used in Appendix 1 to ISPM 12.
- Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs could be easily applied, deleting "commodity class" or replacing it with "commodity".

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Deletions (cont.)

"bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)":
"Dormant underground parts of plants intended for planting (includes corms and rhizomes)"

- This term is used inconsistently in adopted ISPMs and not always according to its Glossary definition.
- "Bulbs and tubers" are defined as 'for planting' but some bulbs and tubers (in the botanical sense) can be used for consumption and not for planting. The definition is too artificial to be useful.
- The use of the words "bulbs" and "tubers" in their broad, common sense is appropriate and well understood.
- The deletion of the term would not require any ink amendments.

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Deletions (cont.)

"cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)":
"Fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting"

- The current Glossary term is not consistent with the scope of the draft ISPM on *International movement of cut flowers and foliage* (2008-005), which currently excludes woody foliage.
- This term does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context. The use of the words "cut flowers" or "cut flowers and branches" in their common sense is appropriate and well understood in all ISPM contexts.
- This deletion would not require any ink amendments.

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Deletions (cont.)

"fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)":
"Fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and not for planting"

- This Glossary term does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context.
- The use of the words "fruits" and "vegetables" in their common sense is appropriate and well understood in all ISPM contexts.
- The deletion of this term from the Glossary would not require any ink amendments.

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Deletions (cont.)

"plants *in vitro* (as a commodity class)":
"Plants growing in an aseptic medium in a closed container"

- This Glossary term does not have any specific meaning in the phytosanitary context.
- "Plants *in vitro*" is only used in ISPM 32 and ISPM 33, and the common understanding of "plants *in vitro*" is appropriate in those contexts.
- The deletion of this term from the Glossary would not require any ink amendments.

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Revisions

"seeds (as a commodity class)":
"Seeds (in the botanical sense) for planting"

"grain (as a commodity class)":
"Seeds (in the botanical sense) for processing or consumption, but not for planting"

- The Glossary terms "seeds" and "grain" are essential to explain the difference between these commodities in a phytosanitary context. Both are seeds (in the botanical sense), but their intended use differs.
- These terms are used consistently in ISPMs. The scopes of ISPM 38 and of the draft ISPM on *International movement of grain* (2008-007) are consistent with these definitions.
- The qualifier is needed to distinguish seeds (as a commodity) from seeds (in the botanical sense). The word "class" should be deleted.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Revisions (cont.)

"wood (as a commodity class)":
"Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material, and bamboo and rattan products"

- The Glossary definition of "wood" is useful because it clearly excludes wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products which would normally be considered as wood in its broad sense.
- "Rattan" should also be mentioned as an exception to the wood definition.
- The scope of ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*) is consistent with the proposed revised Glossary definition of "wood".
- The same qualifier should be used as for "seeds" and "grain".

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Revisions (cont.)

"treatment (as a phytosanitary measure)":
"Official procedure for the killing, inactivating, or removing of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalization regulated pests"

- The Glossary term "treatment" refers to treatments as official procedures, as opposed to non-official treatments applied by farmers to their crops.
- When used according to its Glossary definition, a treatment is a phytosanitary measure. The addition of the qualifier "as a phytosanitary measure" allows the word "treatment" still to be used in its non-official sense in other contexts.
- Phytosanitary measures only apply to regulated pests. Thus devitalization as a phytosanitary measure only applies to regulated plants as pests (e.g. quarantine weeds).

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For more information on the 2018 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5, please also refer to:

- The reports for the 2017 and 2018 December meetings of the **Technical Panel for the Glossary**
- The reports for the meetings of the 2018 May **Standards Committee** and the 2019 May **Standards Committee Working Group SC-7**

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Appendix 14: REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF MODIFIED ATMOSPHERE TREATMENTS

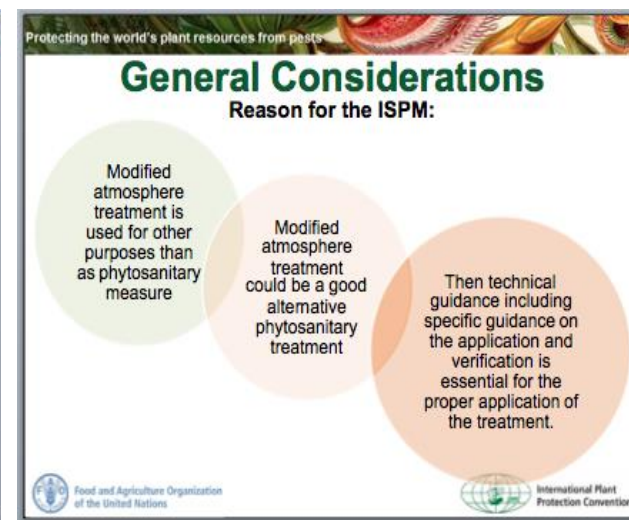
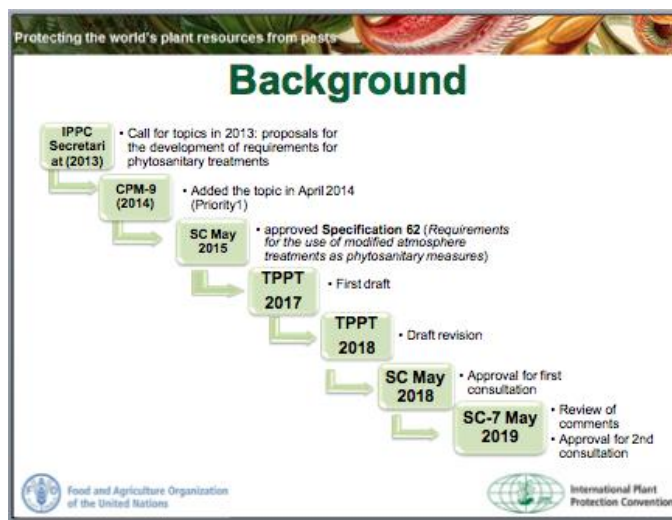
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Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006)

IPPC Second consultation
1 July to 30 September 2019

IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC Regional Workshop

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Modified Atmosphere Treatments

- Altering ambient atmospheric gas concentrations:
 - Increase in the carbon dioxide content
 - Reduction in the oxygen content,
 - Or both
- To create an atmosphere lethal to target pests, without the introduction of a toxic agent (fumigation).
- Lethal atmosphere should be maintained for the duration specified, e.g. by application in gas tight enclosure/packaging or by controlled addition of more gases during treatment.
- Treatment parameters are: gas concentration, temperature and humidity

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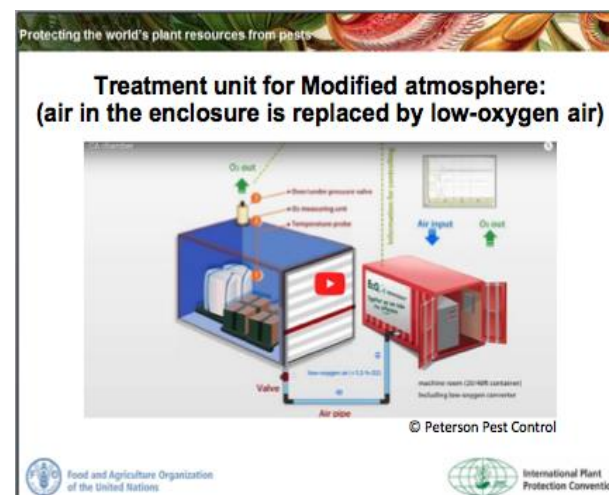
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

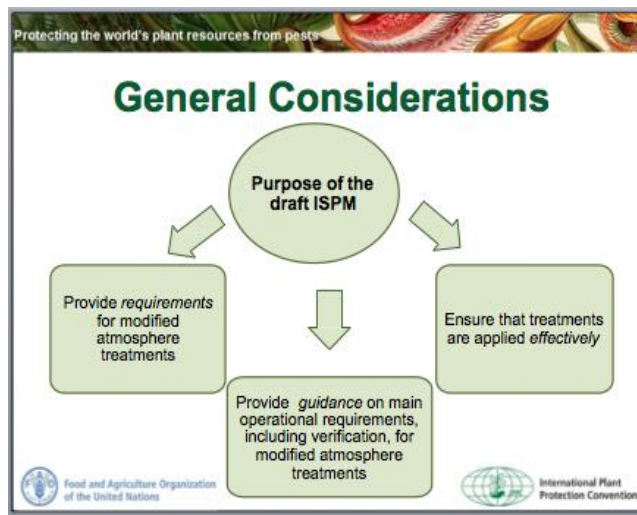
Methods for modifying atmospheres

Gas concentrations may be modified by:

- changing the proportion of O₂ and CO₂** by adding a gas (such as CO₂ or nitrogen) and maintaining this atmosphere
- converting O₂ to CO₂** by combustion of a hydrocarbon
- hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the **respiration** of the commodity and organisms infesting it deplete the level of O₂ and increase the level of CO₂
- partial vacuum**, which lowers concentrations of all atmospheric gases proportionally

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Major drafting issues

1. To explain in an understandable way what a modified atmosphere treatment is and how it may be applied.
2. Modified atmosphere treatment is undertaken by treatment providers or the NPPO in a treatment facility.
3. Treatment providers should be authorized by the NPPO in the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated. This authorization normally includes approval of both treatment facilities and treatment providers.

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Major drafting issues

4. Consistency issues with other draft ISPMs on treatment requirements: This is the third (out of 5) treatment requirement standards to go to consultation.
5. Relevant consultation comments from ISPM 42 (*Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures*) and ISPM 43 (*Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*) have already been incorporated.

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Implementation issues

- **Development of treatment schedules.** There are currently no approved modified atmosphere treatments, among the annexes to ISPM 28
- CPs are invited to submit proposals for modified atmosphere treatments in the ongoing call for phytosanitary treatments.

→ Call for Phytosanitary treatments:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/calls-treatments/>

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www.fao.org/plant-health-2020

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Appendix 15: DRAFT ISPM: REQUIREMENT FOR NPPOS IF AUTHORISING ENTITIES.

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DRAFT ISPM: Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)

IPPC second consultation
1 July to 30 September 2019

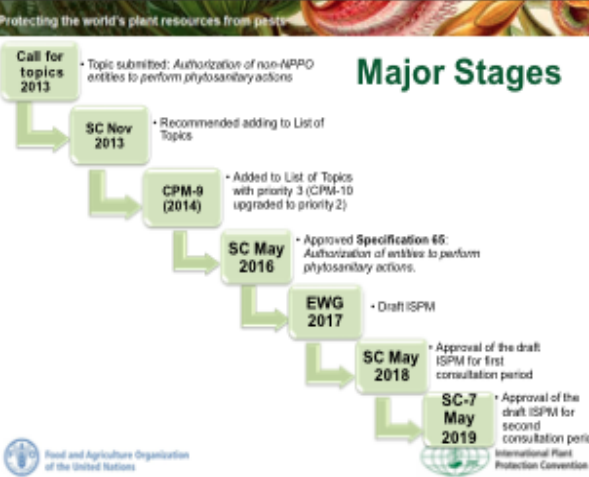
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Major Stages



Call for topics 2013
• Topic submitted: Authorization of non-NPPO entities to perform phytosanitary actions

SC Nov 2013
• Recommended adding to List of Topics


CPM-9 (2014)
• Added to List of Topics with priority 3 (CPM-10 upgraded to priority 2)

SC May 2016
• Approved Specification 66: Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions

EWG 2017
• Draft ISPM

SC May 2018
• Approval of the draft ISPM for first consultation period

SC-7 May 2019
• Approval of the draft ISPM for second consultation period



2

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General Considerations


During the first consultation period 977 comments were received

Concern: The delegation of phytosanitary actions to private entities would compromise phytosanitary security, and also feared to weaken the position of the NPPO and the relevance of its work.

Support: Standard is necessary as it provides guidance to NPPOs, particularly in light of the increased volume of trade and the often limited resources of the NPPO, while maintaining phytosanitary integrity.

The concept of the draft ISPM and the comments received were further discussed at: SPG, CPM and Standards Committee.

The SC-7 considered the discussions at various IPPC bodies, further reviewed the comments and the stewards response, revised the draft, and approved it for second consultation.




3

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Discussions at IPPC bodies

- SPG 2018:
 - Discussed the issue from the perspective of the Strategic Framework 2020-2030.
 - Development Agenda - "Developing Guidance on the Use of Third Party Entities": Was rewritten to clarify that the IPPC Strategic Framework is not promoting authorization, but highlighting that authorization is a viable alternative for NPPOs.
- CPM 14:
 - Support for and concerns on the draft ISPM were expressed.
 - FAO Legal Division confirmed that Article V.2 (a) of the IPPC provides for the possibility to NPPOs to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions with the exception of phytosanitary certificates, and indicated that the responsibility for the phytosanitary action remained with the NPPO.
- FAO Legal also confirmed that activities such as auditing can be authorized.




4

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Standards Committee

- Emphasized that it is clear that the standard is neither mandating nor endorsing authorization.
- Stressed that NPPOs should not authorize without an appropriate oversight system in place.
- Indicated that the list of phytosanitary actions in this standard is not exhaustive.
- Focus on import, domestic and export: Expressed the functions of an NPPO are clearly set out in the Convention, and the focus should be on those functions.
- Agreed that the section on auditing should be retained in the draft standard and would not overlap with the new draft ISPM to be developed on Audit.




5

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

SC-7: Revision of the draft

- Title:** *"Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions"* – Modified to clearly articulate that the NPPO decides whether to authorize, who to authorize and for which phytosanitary actions, and sets the requirements.
- Scope:** Simplified to emphasize that the requirements of the standard are applicable "only when" the NPPO chooses to authorize.
- Modified draft clearly highlights that **ONLY** the NPPO can decide to authorize, and to emphasizes that it is not mandatory to authorize.
- Basic understanding of Authorization:** A new sub-section is added to highlight that the NPPO responsible for any authorization, the actions that may be authorized and the ones that may not, as well as the need for oversight by the NPPO.



6

SC-7: Revision of the draft

- **Definition of entity:** TPG suggested that Glossary definition was not necessary and should be understood in the common sense of the term.
- **Phytosanitary actions that can be authorized:** As advised by SC, the SC-7 noted that using the wording "examples include" implies that the examples listed are not exhaustive. Also, in line with ISPM 5 definition.
- **Domestic, import and export systems:** As per SC discussions, the SC-7 agreed to delete from the draft reference to the specific systems.
- **Authorization system vs programme:** A new sub-section on "Authorization programme" added to provide clarity. Outlines hierarchy (similar to ISPM 6) to clarify that authorization programmes should be set up under an NPPO's phytosanitary regulatory system and allow the NPPO to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions. NPPOs should ensure their legal framework allows them to authorize.

SC-7: Revision of the draft

- **Private vs public entities:** NPPOs to decide whether to authorize and also to decide how to set requirements for private versus public entities. Reference to private and public entities removed from draft.
- **Development of authorization programme:** As per comments received, the indents were rearranged and *new indents* added regarding:
 - Procedure for receiving and maintaining information, and its confidentiality.
 - Duration of authorization
 - Identification of risk from authorization which need to be managed
 - Process to maintain list of authorized entities
- **Criteria for eligibility of entities:**
 - **Conflict of interest:** Considering comments, SC-7 modified the text to indicate, "entity is impartial and declares any possible conflicts of interest and identifies how these would be managed as regards the specific phytosanitary actions to be performed".
 - **QMS, quality manual, SOP:** Considering comments, the terms were removed and the draft simplified to indicate "documented procedures".
 - **Conflict resolution:** Considering comments, a process for escalation to the NPPO has been included.
 - **Statement of liability** of damages resulting from phytosanitary actions.

SC-7: Revision of the draft

- **Roles and responsibility of the NPPO:** As per comments received, the following indents were added:
 - Notify entities that did not meet the criteria of eligibility.
 - Implement process for an entity to voluntarily withdraw
 - NPPO personnel should maintain impartiality and should be free of any conflict of interest.
- **Roles and responsibility of the entity:** As per comments received, the following indents were added:
 - Notify NPPO regarding major changes (management, nonconformity)
 - Comply with requirements set by the NPPO
 - Maintain confidentiality of information
- **Audit vs supervise:** SC-7 considered that unlike audit, supervision requires that tasks are performed under direct oversight. However, the terms were not defined in the draft as suggested by TPG. SC-7 agreed that these terms could be considered as part of draft ISPM on audit and as implementation guidance.
- **Roles and responsibilities of entities** authorized to audit or supervise: As per comments, following indents were added:
 - Personnel have relevant training and experience
 - Undertake internal audits

SC-7: Revision of the draft

- **Audit:** As per comments received, the following changes were made:
 - Frequency of audit was made flexible by modifying to "minimum frequency" depending on complexity of phytosanitary actions, current performance and conformance of the entity.
 - Entire "system audit" reference removed as it would be covered by the draft ISPM on Audit.
- **Types of nonconformity:** In response to a comment, SC-7 indicated that authorization is a new concept and the information on the types of nonconformities in relation to authorization would be useful. Further to address comment, the following changes were made:
 - **Critical nonconformity:** The section was adjusted to clarify the concept and to align with the aspect of conflict of interest. Examples were provided to emphasize situations in which nonconformity would be considered as critical. The text highlights that critical nonconformity would lead to suspension.
 - **Other nonconformity:** The text was revised to clarify that situations or criteria that do not fit critical nonconformity would be considered "other". As per comment received, text was added to indicate that repeated other nonconformities may lead to suspension of authorization.

SC-7: Revision of the draft

- **Suspension and revocation:** To address concerns from consultation, provided clarity and modified the text to indicate:
 - **Suspension:** should be temporary for a specified time in order to implement corrective action and should allow for a simple process for reinstatement of the authorization after the corrective action is reviewed.
 - **Revocation:** should be a permanent withdrawal of authorization and reinstatement would require the entity to submit a new application for authorization.

Potential Implementation Issues

- **Legal framework:** Developing countries may not be able to establish the legal framework needed for the implementation of this standard or face difficulties in enacting the laws due to lack of resources.
- **Implementation guidance:** The Implementation and guidance material to supplement the ISPM will be critical for the development of systems with integrity. Such material should underscore the challenges of dealing with conflicts of interest and should also include a number of case studies to demonstrate how a delegated system and its elements can be established.
- **Capacity building:** There is need to consider the extent of implementation capacity and the availability of resources in developing countries.
- **Conflict of interest:** In implementing a system it will be important to define and articulate potential conflicts of interest and transparently explain how they are managed.

Potential Implementation Issues

- **Costs:** Some contracting parties were concerned that private entities may push for higher profits leading to high costs of authorized services, while an NPPO may only charge a minimal (or no) fee for the service as per the relevant regulations..
- **Other issues:** In some countries there may be a lack of entities authorized to conduct audit or a lack of technical capacity within the NPPO for evaluation and audit. The role of internal phytosanitary systems and entities (not for import/export) may need to be clarified.
- The SC-7 also recalled implementation issues that were raised during the discussion of the draft, including implementation of quality management systems, implementation of complaint and feedback systems, listing of examples for nonconformities and additional guidance on audit and supervision.

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Appendix 16: DRAFT CPM RECOMMENDATION - FOOD AND OTHER AID

Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

**Draft CPM Recommendation on:
safe provision of food and other aid to prevent
the introduction of plant pests during an
emergency situation (2018-026)**

**IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC Regional Workshop**

The challenge

- As a consequence of climate change, the number of extreme weather events is increasing.
- Food aid has rightly been credited with saving millions of lives in emergency situations.
- National plant protection organizations (NPPO) had come under intense pressure to allow the entry of relief aid even where there was a significant risk of introducing plant pests.
- Pests entering with donated goods, are more likely to result in pest establishment and long-term impact on the economy and environment in the affected area.

Background (1)

- The action to prevent the international movement of pests to countries requiring emergency aid aligns with all the IPPC strategic objectives concerning safe trade.
- The Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) proposed a concept standard on that issue in the 2018 *Call for topics*.
- The PPPO revised its proposal into a draft **CPM recommendation** which was accepted by CPM-14 (2019).
- The CPM-14 decided that draft CPM recommendation is submitted for **consultation** in 2019.

Background (2)

- Guidance is particularly necessary for the reason that :
 - aid providers are not involved in normal commercial trading pathways and are not aware of phytosanitary risk;
 - this would help aid providers plan to address the phytosanitary risk associated with aid before it is called on;
 - normal regulatory management operations in the affected area could be compromised by the situation;
 - aid providers can create efficiencies in their procurement, storage, treatment and shipping processes to integrate safe practices.
- Many countries have experience in this area and can help to formulate practical guidance

Example : sand for reconstruction following cyclone introduced invasive specie of weed "giant mimosa" (*Mimosa diplotrica*)




Author : Chalkoon #1 Malaysian Wikipedia

Examples : pests transmitted by seeds



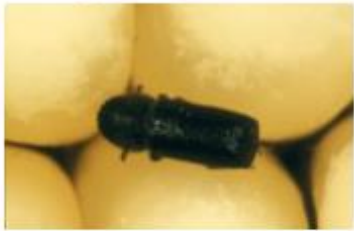
From EPPO : on maize, bacteria *Pantoea stewartii*



From EPPO : on tomato, bacteria *Clostridium michiganense* *Solys michiganensis*

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Example : the introduction of the great grain borer, *Prostephanus truncatus*, into Africa



From Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

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Draft CPM recommendation (1)

- The CPM encourages contracting parties and RPPOs to :
 - Undertake emergency responses planning;
 - Raise awareness to aid agencies and other stakeholders on the phytosanitary risk and the need to manage this risk ;
 - Use the guidance in Appendixes 1 and 2 attached to the recommendation;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

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Draft CPM recommendation (2)

- Partner with aid agencies to better plan for the safe operation of their programmes;
- Encourage the pre-treatment or pre-clearance of food or other aid;
- Provide information to aid agencies and other stakeholders to reduce the movement of goods posing a phytosanitary risk.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH 2020

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

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Appendix 17: NATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) expired




1

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) expired



It identifies 8 strategic areas:

1. National phytosanitary planning
2. Standard setting
3. Standards implementation
4. Coordination and communication
5. Pest information
6. Resource Mobilization (Fundraising)
7. Advocacy
8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) is available in English, Spanish and French at: <https://www.ippc.int/fr/publications/76/>




2

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Have you used the IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) in your country and/or in your region? If so, how?




3

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Further actions

- The IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) needs to be updated.
- The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee decided to update the Capacity Building Strategy and elaborate implementation plan with the aim to align the ICD activities with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030.
- The Capacity Building strategy intended to frame ICD activities and directions on the national, regional and international level.
- The IC wishes to collect CPs suggestions on what the IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) should include.




4

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Exchange of opinions

- Who is the target audience? Is it national, regional or global level?
- What are the strategic objectives and desired outcomes of the strategy?
- How do we link the strategy with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and develop an action plan?
- How do we make CPs aware of the new I&CD Strategy and how it can help them?




5

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6



Pacific Regional Integration Support Programme (PRISE)	
Aid modality and implementation modalities	<p>Project modality: Indirect management with international agencies:</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) - Specific Objective 1/ output 1.3,</p> <p>Pacific Community (SPC) – Specific Objectives 1 & 2/ Outputs 1.2 & 2.3</p> <p>Pillar Assessed Entity experienced in trade (PAE) (TBD)- Specific Objective 1/ Output 1.1 and</p> <p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Specific Objective 2/ Outputs 2.1 & 2.2 and Direct Management – procurement of services.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Action is to <i>contribute to improving the economic and social benefits for PACP states arising from stronger regional economic integration</i>. The programme's specific objectives are:</p> <p>(1) to increase intra-regional and international trade; and</p> <p>(2) to increase participation of the private sector in economic integration.</p> <p>Six main outputs are envisaged:</p> <p>Output 1.1 - Trade facilitation and border/customs procedures are improved;</p> <p>Output 1.2 - Sanitary and Phytosanitary services are improved - 9,000,000 EUR</p> <p>Output 1.3 - Capacity for regional aid-for-trade projects is strengthened;</p> <p>Output 2.1 - Measures to strengthen the business enabling environment & investment climate gender-responsively supported;</p> <p>Output 2.2 - Improved climate-smart business support services; and</p> <p>Output 2.3 - Strengthened competitiveness of strategic high-value agri-value chains - 3,000,000</p>

2

The Pacific Asian Caribbean Pacific (PACPs) countries are:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cook Islands 2. Fiji 3. Kiribati 4. Marshall Islands 5. Micronesia 6. Nauru 7. Niue 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Palau 9. Papua New Guinea (PNG) 10. Samoa 11. Solomon Islands 12. Timor-Leste 13. Tonga 14. Tuvalu 15. Vanuatu

3

OUTPUTS – FUNDING (9 million euro)		
	Output	Funding – 9 million euro
1	Biosecurity legislation and SOPs for PACPs conforms and updates to to international standards	\$400,000.00
2	Biosecurity staff skills upgraded to international standards - PACPs biosecurity staff knowledge of Biosecurity treatments, Sea Container Hygiene Standards and border inspection procedures improved	\$1,000,000.00
3	Regional Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) strengthened - Access of PACPs to up to date regional biosecurity information enhanced	\$300,000.00
4	Regional pesticide Registration Scheme established - Access of PACPs to up to date regional pesticide information	\$500,000.00
5	Early Warning Systems and response systems strengthened - Strengthened Capacity of PACPs to implement early warning systems (EWS) and Response	\$1,000,000.00
6	Strengthened systems approaches in the four selected commodities (kava, coffee, coconuts and tbc) related to output 2.3 (\$500,000)	\$500,000.00

4

	Output	Funding – 9 million euro
7	Animal health emergency preparedness and response plans developed and operationalized	\$600,000.00
8	ISO-accredited veterinary established and plant diagnostic lab enhanced	\$1,300,000.00
9	PACP biosecurity staff knowledge of Import Risk analysis (IRA) strengthened	\$700,000.00
10	Post-entry Quarantine Isolation Facilities and relevant SOP developed and operationalized	\$1,600,000.00
11	Freedom from OIE-listed diseases declared and Global Framework Transboundary Animal Diseases (GFTADS) - Access of PACPs to up to date regional animal health information enhanced OIE World Animal Health Information System	\$400,000.00
12	Regional Veterinary services improved - Paravet officers upskilled in all PACPs	\$700,000.00

Output 1.2 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) services are improved

Output 1.2 will be led by the Pacific Community (SPC)

1.2.1 Update, strengthen and operationalize Biosecurity legislation and Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for all PACP countries and align such to international SPS standards (IPPC, OIE & Codex Alimentarius). This will ensure that that relevant stakeholders work within the perimeters of Biosecurity laws and refrain from importing illegal materials that pose threats to a countries unique biodiversity, flora, fauna and human life. Strengthened SOPs will guide biosecurity officers, enabling them to better carry out their tasks at border and post-border, at the same time provide a greater level of assurance to importing countries of inspection techniques, treatments and certification on produce exported under SPS. By 2020 full alignment is expected for Fiji and the Cook Islands and by 2022 nine other countries are expected to adopt the Biosecurity harmonized model law and to use it effectively in daily operations. Actions will include procuring legal advice and training.

SPC

400,000

ALL PACP

1.2.2 Improve SPS human capacity. Strengthen the capacity of Biosecurity officers responsible for cross border inspection and clearance, sampling and treatments with the aim of a harmonized regional Single Window system between Biosecurity and Customs at the border to flag import biosecurity related items and carry out necessary inspections thus reducing port processing times for imports. Training will be provided in clearance and document checking; supervising biosecurity treatments; random sampling of imported cargo and clearance of foreign vessels; the proper disposal of foreign waste, and; Import Risk Assessments (IRAs). For exports, a BQA systems approach will be adopted for export inspections, treatments and certifications. Capacity building will be provided on E-Phyto and Customs ASYCUDA single window clearance system (aligned with activity 1.1.5). Local exporters will be supported to comply with SPS requirements.

SPC

1,000,000

ALL PACP

1.2.3 Strengthen the information and capacity building of PACPs to utilize the regional Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) as it replaces the traditional paper systems of import permit issuance and certificates for foreign vessels and aircraft clearance. Additionally, this will strengthen safe trade of both incoming and outgoing consignments as officers are empowered to track, inspect and certify release of consignments in accordance with international and national trade requirements, the continuous updating of the existing Pest & Disease information management system that will be used to assist PACPs biosecurity officers in making more informed decisions on procedures and conditions required for market access requests. Countries are more aware of existing pest and diseases present in their countries and those in anticipated trading countries. This Pest & Disease information management system helps biosecurity officers identify pest threats/risks when carrying out Import Risk Analysis (IRAs) for imports and Pest Risk Assessment (PRAs) for market access requests and the various systems, inspections, treatments and certifications that are needed to be done to eliminate these threats from the export pathways. Particular emphasis will be on WTO TFA Category C notifications.

SPC

300,000

ALL PACP

1.2.4 Establish a Pacific Regional Pesticide Registration Scheme (PRPRS) to the PACPs, ensuring that member countries are aware of the human carcinogenic effects of obsolete and dangerous synthetic chemicals and don't import these into the countries. Also strengthen capacity of PACPs in carrying out technical research on pesticide resistance, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), pesticide with-holding periods and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) that will complement safe exports of perishable fresh agricultural produce.

SPC

500,000

ALL PACP

1.2.5 Strengthen and Capacity building of Biosecurity Officers in the PACPs to implement early warning systems (EWS) at strategic areas within the countries and continuous monitoring & surveillance and servicing of these EWS and addressing threats accordingly; strengthen and undertake field simulation trials of the Animal & Plant Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (ERP) to mitigate both exotic animal diseases and plant diseases and pest threats – associated training for Paravets and others will accompany this activity

SPC

1,000,000

ALL PACP

1.2.6 Engage the private sector and relevant National Biosecurity focal points in the value adding activities to overcome barriers in the export pathways and implement and strengthen systems approaches in the four selected commodities (kava, coffee, coconuts and tbc).

SPC

500,000

Selected PACP
depending on
crop

1.2.7 Animal health emergency preparedness and response plans developed and operationalized. Early warning surveillance systems in the member countries are inadequate to capture exotic animal diseases, thus the need to install. To be effective, emergency response and management systems require the involvement of all stakeholders including non-agricultural sectors. The EWS and response plans must be tested and officially formalised and regulated to ensure resource capacity is guaranteed at all levels.

SPC

600,000

ALL PACP

1.2.8 ISO-accredited veterinary and plant diagnostic labs.

Coupled with Early Warning Systems (EWS) there needs to be accredited labs where member countries through SPC Biosecurity can access to send animal field samples as well as plant pathogens and insects for testing, identification, verification and authentication. This will involve working with experienced Animal Health field staff and biosecurity and research staff on the collection, storage and transportation of field sample materials. Personnel involved have to be well versed with Biosecurity SOP's/ protocols and also well trained in IATA (International Air Transport Association) protocols on the collection, storage and transportation of plant pests and diseases and infected animal field samples for testing in ISO-accredited veterinary and plant diagnostic labs. This is necessary because lab diagnostic results must come from recognised accredited facilities to be credible to support field investigations and to justify preventive and response management programmes. Currently accreditation schemes are in place in Fiji, PNG and New Caledonia.

SPC

1,300,000

ALL PACP

1.2.9 Import Risk analysis (IRA) capacity established. Currently import permits are not aligned to SPS standards and are out-dated.

This activity will build capacities within the Biosecurity/ Quarantine sector to carry out IRA's. Looking at the potential animal exotic risks, the various pathways of it entering a country and how to mitigate. These IRA's will involve pre-border assessments, border activities and post-border measures. It is necessary to identify priority diseases for regulatory control in individual countries and to develop sound import and export biosecurity risk mitigation control measures to ensure countries meet their requirement for Accepted Level of Protection (ALOP). IRA is an important tool for market access request.

SPC

700,000

ALL PACP

1.2.10 Freedom from OIE listed diseases declared. This will involve establishing an OIE-recognised surveillance and reporting system so that countries are able to officially declare freedom from OIE Listed diseases. Freedom from diseases status for countries is an important prerequisite for market access request and trade, contributing to SPS capacity.

SPC

400,000

ALL PACP

1.2.11 OIE PVS Evaluation (a global programme for the sustainable improvement of a country's Veterinary services) compliance with OIE standards. This is necessary to improve the delivery of veterinary services and in developing staff competencies in animal health. It will involve restructuring and improving operation management systems.

SPC

300,000

ALL PACP

1.2.12 EPA Implementation Support (SPS focus)

Support EPA members comply with SPS requirements contained in the EPA and thereby opening up new export pathways.

Familiarise PACP countries with EU tools, including the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), which is a tool to ensure the flow of information, thereby enabling swift reaction when risks to public health are detected in the food chain as well as the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES), which is an online management tool for all sanitary requirements on intra-EU trade and for the importation of animals, semen and embryo, food, feed and plants.

PAE/SPC

2,000,000

SELECTED PACPs

Component Total Cost

9,000,000

Output 2.3 Strengthened competitiveness of strategic high-value agri-value chains in the Pacific (goods)

Output 2.3 will be led by the Pacific Community (SPC)

2.3.1 Upgrade Sustainable production, value adding and marketing capacity of selected MSMEs. Development of selected high-value products (Kava, coconut, coffee, one to be determined). This is necessary because low production/supply is a major issue slowing market development and unsustainable practices are a risk to both environment and longer-term business growth. The Pacific cannot compete on the international commodity markets and therefore needs to improve, diversify and expand value-adding to reach higher value markets. International competitiveness will also depend on the ability to improve delivery to market – packaging, promotion etc. This output will involve training, technical assistance, support for participating in trade shows as well as the provision of equipment.

SPC

1,400,000

Selected PACP according to product.

2.3.2 Strengthen access to market certification (environmental, sustainable, organic etc). This is necessary because market certification is needed to access high value niche markets. It also promotes environmentally friendly production practices in a manner that can be effectively monitored. This will develop and sustain a network of locally based advisors and auditors for food safety and marketing certifications and assist businesses meet requirements for certifications. The action will involve training and TA.

SPC

800,000

Selected PACP based on demand

2.3.4 Strengthen product value chains. This is necessary because MSME's in the Pacific lack understanding of the value chain and disaster risk planning, which results in slow development and high risk of business failure. Activities will involve training and mentoring of MSME's and their suppliers to ensure supply volumes are met consistently both in volume and quality with a focus on environmentally sound and sustainable production practices. Practices/technologies that reduce emissions and disaster planning will be integrated. The action will involve training and capacity building at each step along the value chain.

SPC

800,000

Selected PACP based on demand

2.3.5 EPA Implementation Support (enterprise focus)

Competitiveness interventions: EU-Pacific States B2B, industry-learning visits, participation at trade shows, etc. Value chains capacity building (training in good practice in production and distribution chains, quality compliance, etc.) (in conjunction with outputs 1.1 and 1.2)

Component Total Cost

3,000,000

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)



- Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) are trade and development agreements negotiated between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partners engaged in regional economic integration processes.
- The Economic Partnership Agreements between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and regions aim at promoting ACP-EU trade – and ultimately contribute, through trade and investment, to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Other Areas of Collaboration



Facilitating requests from PPPO Members on:

- Pest and Disease surveillance
- Addressing Risk pathways – imports through Fiji to other PPPO member countries
- Research & Development – Non compliance issues
- Early Detection & Rapid Response – CRB
- Stock piling of FF & CRB traps and lures
- Technical Advice – Biosecurity & Plant health issues
- Secretariat role – dialogue with PPPO members on IPPC issues. Initiating contact between interested countries on Capacity building. Rep to the PPPO

Within SPC:

- LRD – Across pillars
- Inter divisional – Upcoming Council of Pacific Arts meeting to be held in Hawaii; One Health;

Appendix 19: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
PLANT HEALTH
2020

PROTECTING PLANTS,
PROTECTING LIFE

HOW TO PROMOTE THE IYPH
GLOBALLY, REGIONALLY
AND NATIONALLY

IPPC SECRETARIAT

IYPH@fao.org
www.fao.org/plant-health-2020

Overall objective of IYPH

The overall objective of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020 is to raise the awareness of the public and political decision makers at the global, regional and national levels about plant health's contribution to achieving the UN sustainable development goals, in particular:

- ending hunger
- reducing poverty
- protecting the environment
- boosting safe trade and economic development



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
PLANT HEALTH
2020

PROTECTING PLANTS,
PROTECTING LIFE

Background of IYPH proclamation

- 2015-04: At CPM-10 Finland proposed the establishment of an International Year of Plant Health.
- 2017-07: The 40th Session of the **FAO Conference** adopted the proposal by Finland.
- 2018-04: CPM-13 agreed to the **skeleton of IYPH programme events** and their associated estimated costs.
- 2018-12: The **UN General Assembly** adopted the UN Resolution A/RES/73/252, proclaiming 2020 the IYPH and calling upon FAO, in collaboration with the IPPC, to lead the implementation of the Year.



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
PLANT HEALTH
2020

PROTECTING PLANTS,
PROTECTING LIFE

Promotion of IYPH globally (activities)

- 2 December 2019: **IYPH launch event** in Rome
- December 2019: **IYPH launch event** in New York
- Dec. 2019 – Dec. 2020: **IYPH photo competition**
- 30 March – 3 April 2020: **CPM-15 in Rome** (Ministerial segment/declaration on 2 April 2020)
- 5–8 October 2020: **International Conference on Plant Health in Helsinki**
- 16 October 2020: **World Food Day** focused on Plant Health (tbc)
- January 2021: **IYPH closing event** in Rome

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
PLANT HEALTH
2020

PROTECTING PLANTS,
PROTECTING LIFE

Promotion of IYPH globally (organization)

- May 2019: FAO established an **International Year of Plant Health International Steering Committee (IYPH ISC)**.
- Composed of FAO members from 7 regions, IPPC community representatives, relevant partners, and supported by the IYPH Secretariat (FAO/IPPC).
- Main tasks: develop action plan, oversee IYPH activities, communications and resource mobilization.



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Promotion of IYPH globally (communications)

- **IYPH website** with access to information, resources, key facts.
- **Communications toolkit** and **get started guide** with ideas for taking action.
- **IYPH logo** in six languages and visual identity guidelines.
- **IYPH brochure**, flyer, factsheet and other publications.
- **Calendar of events** at the global, regional and national level.
- Files for creating **gadgets** such as IYPH mugs, bags, caps, etc.
- Ready to use **social media materials** – use the hash tag **#PlantHealth**.
- Children's **activity book** (if funded).

- All resources will be available on the IYPH website: www.fao.org/plant-health-2020
- If you have questions or need materials in other languages write to iypth@fao.org

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Promotion of IYPH globally (communications)



IYPH visual identity guidelines:
<https://bit.ly/2K50ePM>

For IYPH logos, write to:
yph@fao.org



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Promotion of IYPH globally (communications)



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Promotion of IYPH regionally (activities)

RPPOs will work closely with NPPOs and take the lead in regional level activities such as:

- Organizing regional **conferences** in 2020.
- Organizing regional **workshops** on plant health-related themes.
- Establishing regional **capacity development programmes** on emerging pests.
- Liaising with FAO Regional Offices to organize side events at **FAO Regional Conferences** in 2020.
- Liaising with **regional institutions** in relevant fields to include plant health in their agendas.
- Example: the **44th NAPPO Annual Meeting in 2020** will be hosted by Mexico and have a strong focus on IYPH.



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Promotion of IYPH regionally (organization)

RPPOs will work closely with NPPOs and coordinate activities at the regional level by:

- Setting up regional **IYPH coordination committees**.
- Establishing **communication experts groups** on IYPH.
- Coordinating regional **workshops and initiatives**.
- Example: **NAPPO Expert Group on IYPH**, composed of communication subject matter experts from Canada, Mexico and USA.



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Promotion of IYPH regionally (communications)

RPPOs will work closely with NPPOs and take the lead in regional level communications such as:

- Implementing **public information campaigns** – e.g. about the importance of considering risks when carrying plants and plant products across borders.
- Developing **regional videos and communication materials**.
- Coordinating regional **exhibitions and initiatives**.
- Example: funding a **"Plant health bus"** to carry IYPH-related messages and materials around the region.



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Promotion of IYPH nationally (activities)

NPPOs will take the lead in promoting the IYPH. Are you ready?

- Organize **launch events** to raise awareness and promote plant health.
- Organize a **national plant health day**.
- Organize **national IYPH conferences and events** such as **parades, marches, musical shows, fundraising events** such as **Telethon**.
- Organize **scientific meetings and congresses**.
- **Planting trees** and caring for them.
- Organize **open door days and stands** in gardens, nurseries and agricultural schools
- Invest in education (create an **educational dossier** on plant health for primary and secondary schools, plant health fellowships, citizen science).
- Be sure to tell us about your activities so we can add them to the IYPH calendar!
- Example: **National Plant Protection Conference and Open House of the Department of Agriculture in Thailand**.



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Promotion of IYPH nationally (organization)

NPPOs will take the lead in promoting the IYPH. Are you ready?

- Establish **national steering committees**.
- Conduct **Task force preparatory meetings** in preparation for the IYPH.
- Propose **Memoranda of Understanding** between relevant agencies such as Customs Department, Airports Authority, Port Authority, Post Offices, logistics providers and online suppliers, etc.
- Example: the NPPO of Belgium has established an ad-hoc **inter-ministerial working group** to coordinate IYPH 2020 initiatives but also to investigate new and improved collaboration between competent national authorities in plant health at all levels.

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Promotion of IYPH nationally (communications)

NPPOs will take the lead in promoting the IYPH. Are you ready?

- Set up a **national IYPH website**.
- Involve **national celebrities**.
- Produce **IYPH Banners** on metros, buses, taxis, and at airports and seaports.
- Produce **IYPH national stamp, coin, pin and jingle in local languages**.
- Develop and produce **IYPH communication materials in local languages** based on resource files provided by IYPH Secretariat (e.g. get started, brochure, poster, gadgets, videos).
- Create a **calendar** of national events and share it with the IYPH Secretariat.
- Organize **monthly campaigns** around **native plants**.
- Promote articles in **airline magazines** and include texts in **tickets** about the risks of bringing plants and plant products.
- Example: Belgium is developing a **two-euro coin** with the IYPH visual identity.

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Promotion of IYPH by other stakeholders

ACADEMIA	CIVIL SOCIETY	PRIVATE SECTOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt plant health curricula and establish fellowships. Organize conferences on emerging plant health topics. Open calls and awards for advanced students in the field or best essay on the subject. Invite IPPC and FAO experts to give lectures, training and lectures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take concrete actions to secure plant health daily. Be aware of plant health risks when travelling. Take part in IYPH initiatives and be active online to spread the IYPH messages. Support development of materials for children and teenagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use IYPH visual identity guidelines properly and actively. Produce and distribute IYPH gadget and comm materials. Integrate IYPH key messages in their communication strategies and organize activities to involve their communities. Promote environmental friendly products and practices in relation to the year.

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Work with Partners to be more effective

- Focus on IYPH at **partner initiatives and events** (including setting up booths and side events).
- Collaborate with **academia** and research programmes.
- Run **educational programmes** (with schools and theatres).
- Work with media partners to set up a **forum on plant protection**.
- Share IYPH information on partner **websites and newsletters**.
- Invite the IPPC Secretariat and partners** to participate in relevant meetings.
- Contribute to **funding** IYPH-related activities at all levels.

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Resources

- Planned expenses for global activities in 2020: **857 000 USD**
- Gap to be filled (considering all pledged contributions as granted): **562 000 USD**
- How to fill the gap?
 - Consider sending contributions (financial, programme, in-kind)
 - Mobilize resources nationally and regionally

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Keep us informed about your activities!

- On social media, use the hashtag **#PlantHealth**
- Add your event to the **IYPH Calendar**
 - Visit the IYPH calendar (<https://www.ippc.int/en/yph/chronology/list/2/>)
 - Submit your IYPH event
 - Or write us at IYPH@fao.org

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OPEN DISCUSSION:

How will you take action to make the IYPH a success at global, regional and national level?

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Appendix 20: PLANT HEALTH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Plant Health and Capacity Development

IPPC Secretariat
2019 IPPC Regional Workshop

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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1

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Principles for Capacity Development

Guiding Principles for Capacity Development in FAO¹

1. Country ownership and leadership
2. Alignment with national needs and priorities
3. Use of national systems and local expertise
4. No 'one size fits all' approach
5. Multiple-level approach
6. Mutual accountability
7. Harmonization of action and partnership

¹ Enhancing FAO's capacity to support capacity development in member countries: <https://www.fao.org/capacity-development/>

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Technical Assistance

Article XX of the IPPC:
Technical Assistance

The contracting parties agree to promote the provision of technical assistance to contracting parties, especially those that are developing contracting parties, either bilaterally or through the appropriate international organizations, with the objective of facilitating the implementation of this Convention.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

National Phytosanitary Capacity

"the ability of individuals, organizations and systems of a country to perform functions effectively and sustainably in order to protect plants and plant products from pests and to facilitate trade, in accordance with the IPPC"².

² See National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2022) available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/2022/01/2022-national-phytosanitary-capacity-development-strategy/>


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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Capacity Development and IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

- The goal of the IPPC is "All countries have the **capacity to implement harmonised measures** to prevent pest introductions and spread, and minimise the impacts of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment."
- **Implementation and Capacity Development** is identified as a Core Activity for the IPPC work



¹ Revised version of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 is available in the 9 languages at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/2022/01/2022-national-phytosanitary-capacity-development-strategy/>

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IPPC Secretariat's Activities on Capacity Development

IPPC Secretariat activities include:

- Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)
- Capacity Development Projects
- Web based technical resources
 - IPPC Guides and training materials³
 - Contributed resources⁴
- Collaboration with educational institutions, RPPOs and other international organizations



Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) provides oversight of relevant activities

³ Risk based technical resources available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/>

⁴ Contributed resources available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/>

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Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

The PCE is:

- a type of evaluation that helps contracting parties identify and develop the best legislative, technical and administrative measures to help them meet their IPPC obligations;
- uses a modular online software system consisting of 13 modules that use a questionnaire style to document the evaluation process; and
- a consensus-driven and confidential process involving all concerned stakeholders, both public and private.


Additional information available at:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/>

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Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)



Countries where Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations were conducted since 2000 under the IPPC Secretariat oversight (this map may not be exhaustive)

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IPPC Guides and training materials

All IPPC Guides and training materials are freely available at:
<https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/technical-development/technical-training-materials/>

- Market Access
- Trade
- Establishing a NPPQ
- Operation of a NPPQ
- Managing Relationships with Stakeholders
- Import Verification
- Export Certification
- Plant Pest Surveillance
- Guide to Defining Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services
- Manual of Good practices for participating in the CPM meeting
- Guides to Pest Risk Communication
- Preparing a National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy
- Guide to National Reporting Obligations
- Guide to Resource Mobilisation
- e-learning course "IPPC"
- e-learning on PFA
- e-learning: Trade in forest commodities and the role of phytosanitary measures
- Training materials on PRA
- NPPQ establishment training kit
- NPPQ operations training kit

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Symposium

- IPPC Secretariat has also organized symposiums, the next one planned is:
 - IPPC International Symposium for Pest Free Areas and Surveillance - 28 October to 1 November 2019 in Japan
 - Programme and other information are available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/symposia/symposium-on-pfas-and-surveillance/>

IPPC INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM FOR PEST FREE AREAS AND SURVEILLANCE

Host: JAPAN in October 2019
 Venue: The National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

The IPPC Secretariat has been invited to participate in the symposium and to provide information on the IPPC and its activities. The symposium will be held in Japanese and English. The IPPC Secretariat will provide information on the IPPC and its activities. The IPPC Secretariat will provide information on the IPPC and its activities.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Activities for 2019 theme

CPM-14 (2019) Keynote address

By Dr. Anne Bucher, the Director-General of the DG-SANTE of the European Commission (EC)

Dr. Bucher called capacity development "a keystone for the proper functioning of plant health at national, regional and global levels" and that "only with sufficiently robust institutional capacity can our plant health policies have a positive impact on food security, trade facilitation and environmental protection".

IPPC Secretariat has been invited to participate in the symposium and to provide information on the IPPC and its activities. The IPPC Secretariat will provide information on the IPPC and its activities. The IPPC Secretariat will provide information on the IPPC and its activities.

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Activities for 2019 theme

CPM-14 (2019) Special Topic session

Plant Health and Capacity Development

Presentations:

- Overview on Support of the Capacity Development to the Plant Health
- Contribution of IAD South-South Cooperation to Capacity Development in Agriculture
- Role of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) in Strengthening the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)
- Phytosanitary Risk-Based Sampling: Next Steps

Presentations are available at: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/capacity-development/symposia/symposium-on-pfas-and-surveillance/>

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Activities for 2019 theme

CPM-14 (2019) Side session

Plant Health and Capacity Development

Presentations:

- Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Programme PlantHealth: Education in system oriented science at six universities in Europe
- An approach using Guides, how IPPC Guides helped NPPOs
- Training method, how capacity was increased for the participation in the CPM meeting

Presentations are available at: <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/capacity-development/symposia/symposium-on-pfas-and-surveillance/>

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Planned activities for 2019 theme

- IPPC Seminar during SPG in October
 - Possible collaboration with partner organization(s)
- Promote IPPC Guides and Training materials
 - Good practices collected through [call](#) to be shared
- Publication of Factsheet
 - explains how the IPPC community develops capacity
- Update of [IPP thematic page](#)
- Exchange of views during IPPC Regional Workshops

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Discussion

- Share your experience about:
 - Which capacity development tools you used?
 - How you used them?
 - Which stakeholders are involved in the activities (e.g. NPPO, RPPQ, Any other stakeholders)
 - Challenges you faced - "Your phytosanitary problem" will also be discussed in Call for Topics session!

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

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Appendix 21: NATIONAL REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

The image displays a grid of 16 presentation slides from the 2015 IPPC Regional Workshop. The slides are organized into four rows and four columns. The first row (slides 1-4) covers 'National Reporting Obligations: needs from Regions'. The second row (slides 5-8) shows 'Statistics of reports in T regions for the past 7 years' for Africa, Asia, Europe, and South-East Asia. The third row (slides 9-12) shows 'Statistics of reports in T regions for the past 5 years' for Europe, Latin America, New South, and South-East Asia. The fourth row (slides 13-16) covers 'Post report', 'Emergency action', and 'Exercises'. Each slide includes the IPPC logo and a title bar.

8. Challenges

What challenges are you facing as you develop your MRO?

MRO Reporting system

International Procedures

Laterals are more complex than!

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7. MRO survey

- The MRO survey is a key tool for the MRO community to share the results of their MRO survey and to provide information for the MRO community to use in their MRO survey.
- The MRO survey is a key tool for the MRO community to share the results of their MRO survey and to provide information for the MRO community to use in their MRO survey.
- The MRO survey is a key tool for the MRO community to share the results of their MRO survey and to provide information for the MRO community to use in their MRO survey.

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7. MRO survey

Enter your name in the box and click the button to go.

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8. MRO materials and statistics

- MRO Guide: <http://www.mro.org.uk/mroguide.htm>
- MRO Guide: <http://www.mro.org.uk/mroguide.htm>
- Leaflets: <http://www.mro.org.uk/mroguide.htm>
- Leaflets: <http://www.mro.org.uk/mroguide.htm>
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- Leaflets: <http://www.mro.org.uk/mroguide.htm>
- Leaflets: <http://www.mro.org.uk/mroguide.htm>

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9. Discussion

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Appendix 22: IPPC CALL FOR TOPICS

IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation
How to submit a successful proposal
 IPPC Secretariat
 2019 IPPC Regional Workshops

1

Outcome of today's training session:

- We review the purpose and process of the Call for Topics
- We review what elements are needed for a successful proposal
- We capture the region's significant phytosanitary issues
- We start to look at how these issues can be addressed within the IPPC in a harmonized way

Desired output:
 A prioritized list of regional phytosanitary issues to be addressed in the next call for topics in 2021

2

Purpose of the Call for Topics

- To identify phytosanitary problems of global relevance
- To address gaps in phytosanitary systems with the development of standards or implementation guidance
- To shape the Standards and Implementation work of the CPM in alignment with the Strategic Objectives outlined in the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

3

Process:

- The Call is made every two years (next call in 2021 as per CPM-14 decision).
- CPs and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals to IPPC Secretariat.
- Proposals are reviewed by Task Force on Topics (TFT), SC and IC.
- TFT prepares final recommendations to CPM for adoption.

4

Process:

- The Call is made every two years (next call in 2021 as per CPM-14 decision).
- CPs and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals to IPPC Secretariat.
- Proposals for Phytosanitary Treatments (as annexes to ISPM 28: Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) are solicited in an ongoing call for treatments and not reviewed by TFT.
- TFT prepares final recommendations to CPM for adoption.

5

Review of 2018 Call for topics

- 36 submissions from 10 NPPOs and 4 RPPOs received:
 - 11 standard proposals
 - 10 diagnostic protocol proposals
 - 15 implementation measure proposals
- 26 topics adopted by CPM-14 (2019)

Visit the Call for Topics website for additional information:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/call-for-topics/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>

- All topic submissions
- Links to reports from Task force on Topics with details on evaluations and recommendations
- A list of CPM-14 adopted topics

6

A successful proposal:

- Identifies a phytosanitary problem of global relevance – support from other CPs/RPPOs indicates a broader need for the topic
- Proposes a solution that is applicable to the mandate of the Convention
- Aligns with Strategic Objectives and Key Result Areas of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030
- Properly addresses the Criteria for justification and prioritisation of proposed topics
- Contains sufficient background information and reference to other documentation that may be useful for evaluation and future steps
- Contains draft specification, or draft outline as appropriate

7

A successful proposal:

Training session 1 (today):

- Identifies a phytosanitary problem of global relevance – support from other CPs/RPPOs indicates a broader need for the topic
- Proposes a solution that is applicable to the mandate of the Convention
- Aligns with Strategic Objectives and Key Result Areas of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

Training session 2 (next year):

- Properly addresses the Criteria for justification and prioritisation of proposed topics
- Contains sufficient background information and reference to other documentation that may be useful for evaluation and future steps
- Contains draft specification, or draft outline as appropriate

8

What's your phytosanitary problem?

- What current issues need a global solution?
- What are your key phytosanitary issues?
- Why are they a problem?

Brainstorming session!

9

IPPC Options to address global issues

Standards:

- new International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)
- new components to existing ISPMs, such as supplements, annexes or appendices (including parts for diagnostic protocols as annexes to ISPM 27)
- revisions or amendments to adopted ISPMs, supplements, annexes, appendices or glossary terms

Implementation:

- new implementation materials (Guides, e-learning, etc.)
- revisions to existing implementation resources

Proposals for Phytosanitary Treatments (as annexes to ISPM 28: Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) are solicited in an ongoing [call for treatments](#).

10

Exercise 1: Components of a standard

Match the statement with the correct component of a standard!

Supplement – Annex – Appendix

SUPPLEMENT:
It is a recommendation that the CPM was in certain situations to add conceptual information and that provides additional text not found in the existing text.

ANNEX:
It is an official part of a standard (prescriptive) and adds technical information. It should only contain highly specific information that may need to be changed over time.

APPENDIX:
It is not an official part of a standard but information only, not prescriptive and used to provide references or further information relevant to the standard.

11

Exercise 1: Components of a standard

Match the statement the correct component of a standard!

SUPPLEMENT:
It is a recommendation that the CPM was in certain situations to add conceptual information and that provides additional text not found in the existing text.

ANNEX:
It is an official part of a standard (prescriptive) and adds technical information. It should only contain highly specific information that may need to be changed over time.

APPENDIX:
It is not an official part of a standard but information only, not prescriptive and used to provide references or further information relevant to the standard.

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Solutions for your phytosanitary problem

- What current issues need a global solution?
- What type of solution would best address the issue?
 - What would be options to address the issue?
 - Does the solution fall within the IPPC mandate?

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Solutions for your phytosanitary problem

- What current issues need a global solution?
- What type of solution would best address the issue?
 - Does it connect with existing IPPC materials (ISPMs, implementation resources, initiatives)?
 - Does the Framework for Standards and Implementation indicate any solutions?

New Format for Framework in 2020!!!

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Preview of New Framework for Standards and Implementation

- Aligned with Strategic Framework 2020-2030
- Contains all available IPPC materials and topics
- Improved readability – one page per Key Result Area

IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030
Strategic Objectives, Key Result Areas, Key Deliverables, Key Indicators, Key Performance Indicators

Standards	Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted standards IPPC recommendations Topic/subtopic on the list of topics for IPPC Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploratory documents for IPPC IPPC guides and training materials Use of implementation and Capacity Development topics

Standards topics/subjects that need to be addressed

- IPPC studies
- IPPC studies
- Other relevant information

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Problem meets strategy!

- What current issues need a global solution?
- What type of solution would best address the issue?
 - How does the proposal fit within the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030?
 - Does it address a Key Result Area?
 - Could it be a deliverable for the Development agenda?

Linking your topic to the IPPC Strategic Objectives is one of the Core criteria for justification and prioritization!

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Aligning topic proposals with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND KEY RESULT AREAS

Strategic Objective	Key Result Area	Key Deliverable
Enhance global plant health and increase sustainable agricultural productivity	Strengthened plant health governance	Strengthened plant health governance
Strengthened plant health governance	Strengthened plant health governance	Strengthened plant health governance
Strengthened plant health governance	Strengthened plant health governance	Strengthened plant health governance

IPPC Development agenda 2020-2030

- Strengthened plant health governance
- Strengthened plant health governance
- Strengthened plant health governance
- Strengthened plant health governance

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Exercise 2: Match adopted topics with the draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 – 2030!

Topic	Key Result Area in SF 2020-2030
2018-012: ISPM 15 implementation guidelines for non-compliance (Implementation material)	
2018-025: Annex to ISPM 27: Diagnostic protocol for Citrus leprosis virus	
2018-036: Guidance on assessing the risk of introduction of pests with seeds	
2018-040: IPPC guide on the development and implementation of programmes for the authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions	

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Preparing the world's plant resources for the future

Problem and solution identified!

- ✓ What current issues need a global solution?
- ✓ What type of solution would best address the issue?
- ✓ How does the proposal fit within the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030?

Continue the discussion with your stakeholders in national workshops!
The IPPC Secretariat can help!

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Preparing the world's plant resources for the future

Problem and solution identified!

- ✓ What current issues need a global solution?
- ✓ What type of solution would best address the issue?
- ✓ How does the proposal fit within the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030?

Now that the issue and possible solution are identified, you can work on developing topic proposals!

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Preparing the world's plant resources for the future

Next step: Developing proposal submissions

Prepare for the next Training session by:

- Completing a submission form that should:
 - Address the Criteria for justification and prioritisation of topics
- Preparing one of the following:
 - draft specification (for standards)
 - draft outline (for implementation resources)

During next IPPC Regional Workshop we will together work on your topic submissions!

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New submission forms for Call for Topics 2021

Separate submission forms for:



- Standards and implementation
- Diagnostic Protocols

- ✓ Simplified
- ✓ Improved layout
- ✓ Important sections highlighted

The IPPC Secretariat welcomes feedback from users!

Available at:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>

Bring your submissions to the next IPPC Regional Workshop!

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Further Information:


- Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>
- Link to Criteria for justification and prioritisation of topics:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/BS1780/>
- Link to Framework for Standards and Implementation:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/ippc-framework-for-standards-and-implementation/>
- Link to draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/BS1991/>
- Ongoing call for phytosanitary treatments (PPhC):
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-outgoing/calls-treatments/>


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Preparing the world's plant resources for the future

Next Steps in IPPC topic development



➢ IPPC contracting parties can actively contribute to multiple steps during the development of standards and implementation material!

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How to contribute to the development of standards and implementation materials

- Provide comments during Consultation
- Respond to Calls from the IPPC Secretariat!
 - Calls for experts
 - To participate in expert working groups/technical panels/ other drafting groups
 - Does your NPPO/PPPO have experts with the technical background requested in a call?
 - Calls for technical materials/discussion papers/funding
 - To assist drafting groups in developing IPPC standards or implementation materials


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Preparing the world's plant resources for the future

What's your phytosanitary problem?

Building regional support for topics through joint development of proposals!

To be continued during 2020 IPPC Regional Workshops!



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Contact us


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Web:
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www.fao.org/ippc/en/health_2020



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Appendix 23: FIJI'S RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE EPHYTO SOLUTION



**Fiji's
Recent developments in the
ePhyto Solution**

Novotel Hotel, Nadi
28th August 2019

What is ePhyto?

- ePhyto** is short for "electronic phytosanitary certificate". An ePhyto is the electronic version of a phytosanitary certificate in XML format.
- All the information contained in a paper phytosanitary certificate is also in the ePhyto. ePhytos can be exchanged electronically between countries or the data printed out on paper.
- ePhytos should be produced in accordance with IPPC 12 including Appendix 2.

IPPC ePhyto Solution consists of three main elements

- A central server (Phyto)** to facilitate the transfer of electronic phytosanitary certificates between IPPCs, either from and to their own national electronic system or by using the generic system.
- A Generic ePhyto National System (GenS)** is web-based system that can produce and receive ePhytos, in other countries that do not have a national information system to produce, send and receive ePhytos.
- Recommendations** for the structure and transmission of ePhytos will follow a harmonized format through the use of standardised mapping, codes and lists.

ePhyto GenS

Benefits:

- Efficiency for export certification
- Reduces exchange mechanism and standardised UN/EDIFACT system
- Increases automation of certificates
- Printing of certificates on paper
- Minimizes the use of paper (optional)
- Storage of ePhytos from countries
- Ability to produce certificates of conformity after receipt
- Extraction of the data from ePhyto
- Printing of the received certificates on paper (optional)
- Ability to store ePhytos for later reference (up to 1 year)
- Overcoming the burden to create certificate transfer
- Reporting efficiency

ePhyto GenS

Standards

- Provides ePhyto storage
- Ensures authenticity of the received ePhytos (IPPC to IPPC exchange)
- Provides data extraction (filtering database)
- Allows printing of certificate data on paper (optional)
- Designed for use in low bandwidth environment and works with most computer devices and browsers

ePhyto GenS

Benefits

- Allows developing countries like Fiji to participate regardless of the capacity of their infrastructure
- Avoids the costs that are produced by common agreements between countries
- Facilitates the inclusion of national systems developed by countries
- Everyone uses the same standards and rules – drop down menus
- Creates homogeneous conditions for trade – one style
- Simple configuration in IT terms

ePhyto Issues

- Technology**
 - Infrastructure development
 - Connectivity and networking
 - Security
- Hardware investment**
- Training**
 - Staff
 - Operators
- Software**
 - Being tested via dummy data in format and XML
 - Updated continuously by UN/EDIFACT

Way Forward

- Workshop
 - Regional
 - Global
- Implementation
 - Initial
 - Regional
 - Global
- Exchanges
 - Regional
 - Global
- Education
 - Regional
 - Global
- Assessment
 - Regional
 - Global

**THANK YOU
VINAKA VAKALEVU
QUESTIONS???
ALL THE BEST!**

Appendix 24: UPDATES TO THE MPI HORTICULTURE IMPORTS SYSTEM



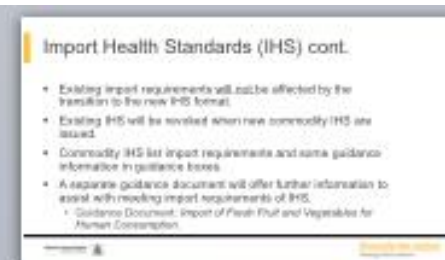
1



2



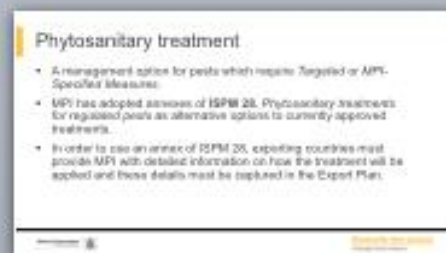
3



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Date	Activity	Status
January - February	Develop IHS commodity IHS	Complete
March - July	Develop pest lists	Complete
July - August	Engage with stakeholders on pest lists	In progress
21 August	Decision by MPI on commodity IHS	In progress
September - October	Develop IHS commodity IHS	Not started
October - November	Export Plan workshop	Not started
December - January 2023	Final review	Not started

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