



# **REPORT**

## **Eighteenth session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures**

**Rome, Italy**

**15 - 19 April 2024**

**IPPC Secretariat**

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## 1. Opening of the session

- [1] The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) observed a one-minute silence in remembrance of Ahmed Kamal EL-ATTAR (head of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Egypt) and Margaret MILINGA MATENGU (head of the NPPO of Namibia).
- [2] The FAO Director-General, QU Dongyu, welcomed participants to the Eighteenth Session of the CPM.<sup>1</sup> He emphasized the role of the CPM in ensuring the integrity and safety of agricultural produce and agrifood systems and hence in safeguarding plants and contributing to global food security. He highlighted the complex and multifaceted challenges facing agriculture and referred to the joint work of FAO and the IPPC Secretariat (hereafter referred to as “the secretariat”) on protecting bananas from *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* Tropical Race 4 (Fusarium TR4). The director-general commented on the importance of the standards, amendments and recommendations to be adopted at this CPM session. He also noted the contribution of the IPPC ePhyto Solution in facilitating safe trade and the CPM’s work on managing the impact of climate change on plants.
- [3] The IPPC Secretary, Osama EL-LISSY, thanked the FAO director-general and offered some further opening remarks. He thanked contracting parties (CPs), regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) and partner organizations for their commitment, recognized the leadership of the CPM Bureau, thanked the immediate past CPM chairperson, Lucien KOUAMÉ KONAN, and welcomed the new CPM chairperson, Gregory WOLFF. The IPPC secretary expressed his gratitude to resource partners for their financial contributions and recognized the work of the CPM subsidiary bodies and the secretariat. He also looked forward to working with the newest contracting party, Somalia. Looking to the week ahead, he highlighted some of the critical tools being developed and the challenges faced in advancing the IPPC mission.

## 2. Keynote addresses

### 2.1 Keynote address by Canada’s Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

- [4] The Honourable Lawrence MacAULAY, Canada’s Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, recalled Canada’s long history of support for the IPPC, Canada being one of the first countries to sign the convention. He highlighted the role of the IPPC community as champions of science and rural-based trade with the highest safety standards, and he recognized the role of trade in strengthening global food security and prosperity. He expressed his country’s honour at chairing this session of the CPM and pledged the continued support of Canada for IPPC work in the future.

### 2.2 Keynote address by Somalia’s State Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation

- [5] His Excellency Asad Abdirisak MOHAMED, Somalia’s State Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, emphasized the importance of agriculture to Somalia and outlined the reasons why Somalia became a contracting party to the IPPC in 2023. He explained that Somalia’s decision had been driven by an unwavering commitment to a well-developed agricultural sector. Joining the IPPC community would help Somalia safeguard crops from plant pests and diseases and streamline trade procedures, thereby contributing to Somalia’s food security and economic prosperity. Somalia would also greatly benefit from the roll-out of the Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP) within the region. In addition, the minister explained that joining the IPPC community would provide a platform for Somalia to work alongside other member states to safeguard plant health and that Somalia was eager to learn, contribute and collaborate with fellow CPs.

## 3. Adoption of the agenda

- [6] The CPM chairperson gave some opening remarks, reflecting on the history of the IPPC, the importance of engaging with other organizations to safeguard plant health, and the growing recognition of the importance of plant health in the One Health concept.

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<sup>1</sup> List of participants: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93301/>

[7] The CPM agreed to consider agenda item 11 (CPM recommendations) after agenda item 13.2 (Sea containers), move one decision from agenda item 9.1.1 (List of topics for IPPC standards) to agenda item 16.5 (Recommendations from the Task Force on Topics), and consider agenda item 24 (Date and venue of next session) after agenda item 25 (Adoption of the report). The CPM noted that agenda item 23 (Any other business) may be brought forward and considered on the Thursday morning.

[8] The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the agenda as modified (Appendix 1) and *noted* the list of documents (Appendix 2).

### **3.1 European Union statement of competence**

[9] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the Declaration of Competences and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union and its 27 member states.<sup>2</sup>

## **4. Election of the rapporteur**

[10] The CPM:

- (1) *elected* John EIVERS (Ireland) as rapporteur.

## **5. Report from the CPM Bureau on credentials**

[11] The CPM chairperson explained that, consistent with advice from the FAO Legal Office, the CPM Bureau had agreed that they would review credentials instead of a Credentials Committee being formed.<sup>3</sup>

[12] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the report from the CPM Bureau, who had endorsed a list of 110 valid credentials, which was enough to constitute the quorum of a majority of CPM members (93 members).

## **6. Report from the CPM chairperson**

[13] The CPM chairperson presented his report.<sup>4</sup> He outlined key decisions made by the CPM Bureau, including suspending the arrangement for intersessional decisions to be taken by the bureau on behalf of the CPM, agreeing that there was no need to limit the number of focus groups, and agreeing to invite FAO permanent representatives to meet the bureau twice a year. He highlighted the need for more funding of IPPC activities, the potential benefits of greater engagement in the One Health approach, and the progress made on sea containers and the APP. Finally, he congratulated the Federal Republic of Somalia on their adherence to the IPPC and thanked the CPM Bureau and the secretariat for their work.

[14] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the report presented by the CPM chairperson.

## **7. Report from the IPPC Secretariat**

[15] The IPPC secretary presented the 2023 annual report of the secretariat.<sup>5</sup> He highlighted activities undertaken in the three main areas of secretariat work: standard setting, implementation and facilitation, and integration and support. He updated the CPM on changes that had been made to bring greater workforce stability and highlighted the ten core values of the secretariat, which now included gender equality. The IPPC secretary outlined progress with the Global Phytosanitary Programme (starting with the APP), the IPPC Centre of Excellence and the establishment of a trade support team within the

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<sup>2</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/04.

<sup>3</sup> CPM Bureau 2023/10, agenda item 5.

<sup>4</sup> CPM 2024/04.

<sup>5</sup> CPM 2024/05.

secretariat, the latter still being in the vision stage. He then reported on resource mobilization, including funding from FAO and partners. He finished by thanking the secretariat.

[16] The CPM expressed appreciation for the benefits that the APP was already bringing to the pilot countries but acknowledged the continued need to increase the visibility of the APP and for funding partners to contribute resources to it.

[17] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the 2023 annual report presented by the IPPC Secretariat.

## 8. Report from the Strategic Planning Group

[18] The chairperson of the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) presented the SPG's 2023 summary report, which highlighted the most significant issues discussed by the SPG at its meeting in October 2023.<sup>6</sup> These issues included: a strategic review of the threats and opportunities for the IPPC community; terms of reference for two new focus groups; plans for the 2024 Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPOs) and the need for financial support to help some RPPOs to attend; the APP; and the planned activities for global coordination of Fusarium TR4 action.

[19] The CPM noted a call for the timing of the SPG meeting to be moved from October to January, to increase the level of participation as there are fewer meetings in January, and for the criteria for financial assistance to be communicated more effectively. The CPM chairperson explained that the timing of meetings was determined by the timing of the CPM meeting and associated deadlines, and it would be difficult to change that cycle of meetings, but he noted the call for the matter to be considered. Regarding financial assistance, he explained that the CPM Bureau were in the process of drafting criteria for financial assistance to support attendance at SPG meetings.

[20] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the summary of the 2023 meeting of the SPG.

## 9. Report from CPM subsidiary bodies

### 9.1 Report from the Standards Committee

[21] The Standards Committee (SC) chairperson presented the report of the SC's activities during 2023.<sup>7</sup> Among the achievements during the past year, one revised standard and one new annex to a standard had been drafted, ten draft standards had been submitted for consultation, two diagnostic protocols (DPs) had been adopted by the SC on behalf of the CPM, and four draft standards were being recommended to CPM-18 (2024) for adoption. The SC chairperson also commented on some of the challenges, including budgetary constraints affecting the participation of some SC members, changes in stewards over the long course of a standard's development, and the time it can take to reach consensus on some issues. She finished by thanking the CPs and RPPOs that had supported the SC's work, the secretariat, the technical panels, the CPs who had provided in-kind contributions or hosted meetings, and the members of the SC itself.

[22] The CPM took note that Japan pledged its continued support of IPPC standard setting activities and that Japan offered to host the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols in 2024.

[23] The CPM noted a call for the SPG and SC to consider ways of expediting the development of standards, and the CPM chairperson suggested that the CPM Bureau should also consider this.

[24] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the report on the activities of the SC in 2023.

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<sup>6</sup> CPM 2024/46.

<sup>7</sup> CPM 2024/06.

### 9.1.1 List of topics for IPPC standards

[25] The SC chairperson presented a paper on changes to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.<sup>8</sup> This listed the modifications to subjects (glossary terms, DPs and phytosanitary treatments) that had been made by the SC. It also summarized the recommendations of the SC on which of the topics proposed during the 2023 call for topics should be added to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (to be considered under agenda item 16.5).

[26] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the adjustments to subjects made by the SC to the list of subjects in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (as presented in CPM 2024/07); and
- (2) *asked* the IPPC secretariat to update the list of topics database on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) accordingly.

### 9.1.2 Adjustments to the standard setting process and SC rules of procedure

[27] The SC chairperson presented adjustments that had been proposed by the SC to the Standard Setting Procedure, the SC rules of procedure, and other aspects of the standard setting process detailed in the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*.<sup>9</sup>

[28] The CPM considered proposals that commodity standards proposed for development, as subjects under International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*), along with their priorities, should be approved by the CPM rather than the SC;<sup>10</sup> that observers in expert working groups should be restricted to participants from the host country;<sup>11</sup> and that the decision on the attendance of observers at SC meetings should be made by the SC chairperson and the secretariat, with priority given to SC replacement members if there are more requests for attendance than can be accommodated.<sup>12</sup> The CPM agreed to these proposals.

[29] The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the proposed revisions to the Standard Setting Procedure and the Rules of Procedure for the Standards Committee, together with the other associated revisions to the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*, as modified at this meeting (Appendix 3).

## 9.2 Report from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee

[30] The chairperson of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) presented an overview of implementation and capacity development activities during 2023,<sup>13</sup> with further details being provided under other agenda items. Among their activities, the IC and its subgroup and teams had prepared for IPPC Observatory surveys, confirmed the contact details for IPPC official contact points, and conducted phytosanitary capacity evaluations (PCEs) and a study on ways of improving the PCE tool. They had also made good progress in the global coordination of action on *Fusarium TR4*, published or translated various guides and training materials, and revised the guidelines for IPPC regional workshops. The IC chair finished by thanking the IC members, the secretariat and the working groups who had worked on implementation materials and by highlighting the scarcity of resources for implementation and capacity development activities.

[31] Contracting parties expressed appreciation for the implementation and capacity development activities conducted and invited organizations to provide resources.

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<sup>8</sup> CPM 2024/07.

<sup>9</sup> CPM 2024/08; CPM 2024/INF/09.

<sup>10</sup> CPM 2024/INF/20.

<sup>11</sup> CPM 2024/INF/20.

<sup>12</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/07.

<sup>13</sup> CPM 2024/41, including CPM 2024/41\_01 and CPM 2024/41\_02.



[32] The CPM noted a call for translation of implementation materials into Arabic and an offer from Saudi Arabia to provide resources to support this.

[33] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the work of the IC in 2023;
- (2) *noted* the outcomes of the 2023 meetings of the IC;
- (3) *noted* the activities of the IC Subgroup on the IPPC Observatory and the activities and updates of the IC teams on national reporting obligations (NROs), PCE, Fusarium TR4, IPPC guides and training materials, e-commerce, the use of third-party entities, the IPPC regional workshop guidelines, developing the CPM participation guide, contributed resources, projects, and submission of implementation topics;
- (4) *noted* the revised *Guidelines for IPPC regional workshops* as presented in CPM 2024/41\_02;
- (5) *encouraged* contracting parties to provide resources for pest outbreak alert and response system (POARS) activities and the other under-financed activities, such as NROs, Fusarium TR4 global coordination, the IPPC Observatory and PCE sustainability;
- (6) *requested* that the IPPC regional workshop organizing committees include activities dedicated to identifying and discussing IPPC implementation issues in their regional workshops;
- (7) *invited* contracting parties to promote the IPPC contributed resources and case studies that are included in different IPPC guides and training materials;
- (8) *supported* the efforts taken to improve communication on IPPC guides and training materials; and
- (9) *thanked* the experts who had contributed to the development of IPPC guides, as presented in Appendix 4, for their outstanding contributions.

### 9.2.1 List of topics for implementation and capacity development

[34] The IC chairperson presented recommendations from the IC for the CPM to make the following changes to the *List of topics for implementation and capacity development*:<sup>14</sup>

- additions:
  - *Guide for participants in the meetings of the CPM of the IPPC* (2023-001), and
  - *Fusarium TR4 training courses* (2023-002);
- deletions of completed topics:
  - *Emergency preparedness – A guide for developing contingency plans for outbreaks of quarantine pests* (2019-012),
  - *Guide to regulation of wood packaging material – Understanding the phytosanitary requirements for the movement of wood packaging material in international trade* (2017-043), and
  - *E-commerce – A guide to managing the pest risk posed by goods ordered online and distributed through postal and courier pathways* (2017-039); and
- deletions of topics for which contributed resources are to be sought instead:
  - *Surveillance of Xylella fastidiosa, guide* (2018-0037),
  - *Inspection of consignments for Xylella fastidiosa at points of entry* (2018-038), and
  - *Managing non-compliant treated consignments* (2018-027).

[35] The CPM:

- (1) *approved* the *List of implementation and capacity development topics*, with the above adjustments.

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<sup>14</sup> CPM 2024/09.

## 10. Adoption of standards

- [36] The secretariat introduced the papers for this agenda item, which presented the draft ISPMs proposed by the SC for adoption by the CPM and activities related to translation of adopted standards.<sup>15</sup> The summary paper also highlighted the need for a coordinator for the Language Review Group for French, noting that the group had not reviewed any standards for eight consecutive years because the coordinator position had been vacant.
- [37] The secretariat informed the CPM that the deadline for objections specified in the Standard Setting Procedure was three weeks before CPM-18 (2024), namely 25 March 2024, but by that date no objections had been received.<sup>16</sup>
- [38] Some CPs noted the extent of changes made to the draft revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) (2009-002) after the second consultation, several of which would require drafting adjustments and improvements to technical concepts.<sup>17</sup> While not objecting to the adoption of the standard, the CPs noted that similar cases had been raised at other CPM meetings and so invited the SC to explore possible solutions.
- [39] The CPM noted that some ISPMs had been adopted many years ago but that proposals for revising old ISPMs should be submitted through the biennial call for topics.
- [40] The CPM:
- (1) *adopted* the 2022 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001), as presented in CPM 2024/10\_01, and *revoked* the previously adopted version;
  - (2) *adopted* Annex 1 (Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies) to ISPM 37 (*Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies ((Tephritidae))*) (2018-011) as presented in CPM 2024/10\_02;
  - (3) *adopted* the revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) (2009-002), as presented in CPM 2024/10\_03, and *revoked* the previously adopted version;
  - (4) *adopted* PT 46 (Cold treatment for *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* on *Citrus sinensis*) (2017-029), as presented in CPM 2024/10\_04, as Annex 46 to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*);
  - (5) *requested* that the SC explore mechanisms to address technical issues that are raised about draft ISPMs submitted for adoption but that are not objections;
  - (6) *noted* that the following four ISPMs (including annexes) had been reviewed by the Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish language review groups and FAO Translation Services, and the IPPC Secretariat had incorporated the modifications accordingly and posted the new versions on the Adopted standards page of the IPP to replace the previously adopted versions:
    - ISPM 18 (*Requirements for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*),
    - 2021 amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*),
    - Annex 2 (Use of specific import authorizations) (2008-006) to ISPM 20 (*Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*),
    - Annex to ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*): PT 45 (Irradiation treatment for *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi*);
  - (7) *thanked* contracting parties and RPPOs involved in the language review groups – in particular, Mekki CHOUBANI, Shadi DARWEESH and Sadek ABBAS from the Arabic group, Xiaoliang WANG (Chinese), Beatriz MELCHO (Spanish) and Snezhana USACHEVA (Russian) – as well

<sup>15</sup> CPM 2024/10 (including attachments 01–04).

<sup>16</sup> CPM 2024/INF/13.

<sup>17</sup> CPM 2024/INF/20.

as FAO Translation Services, for their efforts and hard work to improve the language versions of ISPMs and relevant annexes; and

- (8) *thanked* the experts of the groups who drafted the adopted standards and their contracting parties or international organizations (Appendix 5) for their active contribution to the development of these standards.

### 10.1 Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs

[41] The secretariat presented a paper on proposed ink amendments to adopted ISPMs arising from consistency reviews.<sup>18</sup>

[42] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the ink amendment to the definition of the glossary (ISPM 5) term “entry (of a consignment)” (Attachment 1 of CPM 2024/11, in English) to provide parallelism with the definition of “entry (of a pest)” and hence reduce potential confusion;
- (2) *noted* the ink amendments to the Arabic versions of adopted standards as to the translation of the term “treatment” and its plural “treatments” (Attachment 2 of CPM 2024/11, in English);
- (3) *noted* the ink amendments to the Chinese versions of adopted standards as to the translation of the term “irradiation” (Attachment 3 of CPM 2024/11, in English);
- (4) *noted* that the ink amendments would be implemented in all FAO language versions of the standards concerned as resources permitted; and
- (5) *agreed* that, once the secretariat had applied the ink amendments, the previous versions of the standards would be replaced by the newly implemented versions.

## 11. CPM recommendations

[43] The CPM considered the development of draft CPM recommendations in the work programme.<sup>19</sup> One CPM recommendation was under development (see agenda item 11.1) and the CPM was also invited to discuss and agree any new proposals for CPM recommendations that may need to be included in the work programme.

[44] No proposals for new CPM recommendations were proposed.

### 11.1 Revision of CPM recommendation on sea containers

[45] The secretariat presented the draft revision of the CPM Recommendation on *Sea containers* (R-06), which had been submitted to consultation in July 2023 as agreed by CPM-17 (2023).<sup>20</sup>

[46] The CPM agreed to change the order of the recommendations on “Collaboration with multilateral bodies” and “Establishing appropriate regulatory tools” in the draft CPM recommendation.

[47] The CPM chairperson acknowledged the efforts of John HEDLEY in the development of the IPPC work on sea containers.

[48] The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the CPM Recommendation on *Minimizing the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway* (R-06), as modified at this meeting (Appendix 6), to supersede and replace the CPM recommendation on *Sea containers* (R-06).

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<sup>18</sup> CPM 2024/11.

<sup>19</sup> CPM 2024/12.

<sup>20</sup> CPM 2024/12\_01.

## 12. Implementation of IPPC strategic framework – report on the implementation of the eight development-agenda items and draft prospectus

[49] The secretariat presented an investment prospectus that they had developed in close collaboration with the CPM Bureau to raise awareness of the implementation plan for the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 and to attract funding to support the eight development-agenda items (DAIs) of the strategic framework.<sup>21</sup> The CPM was invited to provide feedback on the draft prospectus.

[50] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the paper and its Attachment 1 (investment prospectus); and
- (2) *agreed* that CPs and RPPOs with comments on the draft investment prospectus (CPM 2024/13\_01) should submit them to the secretariat by 15 May 2024 for review by the CPM Bureau at their June 2024 meeting.

### 12.1 Harmonization of electronic data exchange

[51] The secretariat provided an update on ePhyto (electronic phytosanitary certificate) activities, including preliminary results from a study on the cost–benefits and global impact of ePhytos, and thanked CPs, RPPOs and other partners for their in-kind and financial support.<sup>22</sup> The secretariat also presented the ePhyto Strategic Implementation Plan for 2024–2030.

[52] The CPM Bureau representative on the CPM Focus Group on Sustainable Funding for the IPPC ePhyto Solution presented the focus group’s proposals for a long-term funding mechanism for the IPPC ePhyto Solution.<sup>23</sup> The proposed funding model had been selected from many options and had been revised to take account of feedback from CPM-17 (2023), the SPG in October 2023 and the CPM Bureau. It was proposed that the model be reviewed after two years, with the non-mandatory, first contributions from CPs using the IPPC ePhyto Solution being in the 2025 calendar year.

[53] Some CPs supported the proposed funding model as an important initial step towards a fully-fledged ePhyto system, but others called for changes to it, either now or in the future. These changes included the possibility of waiving fees for least developed countries, not basing the base fees solely on World Bank criteria, making a distinction between commercial and non-commercial ePhyto exchanges, and weighting the fees more according to exports than imports. Support was also expressed for continuing to explore the possibility of FAO funding the IPPC ePhyto Solution.

[54] Given the anticipated expansion in the number of CPs using the IPPC ePhyto Solution in the coming years, the CPM noted a suggestion that the review of the model, which was planned to take place two years after implementation, should analyse the effect of this expansion on the funding-model details, including the balance between the base fee and the usage fee and whether the usage fee part should not be increased.<sup>24</sup>

[55] The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland committed to provide a voluntary contribution of GBP 75 000 and the United States of America committed to provide annual contributions as they have over the past number of years to the IPPC ePhyto Solution.

[56] Given the range of views, the CPM chairperson suggested that interested CPs participate in a Friends of the Chair meeting, which took place outside of the session. This resulted in an amended set of proposed decisions for the CPM to consider.<sup>25</sup> The CPM Bureau representative on the focus group clarified that those countries who wished to contribute would start to pay in 2025 and those that were not ready to

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<sup>21</sup> CPM 2024/13 (including attachment 01).

<sup>22</sup> CPM 2024/14.

<sup>23</sup> CPM 2024/15\_Rev1.

<sup>24</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/05.

<sup>25</sup> CPM2024/CRP/10.

pay did not have to; the model would then be reviewed by the CPM in 2027 and any changes agreed by the CPM at that stage would not apply until 2028.

[57] The CPM chairperson thanked the partners who had provided financial or in-kind contributions to the work on the IPPC ePhyto Solution in 2023: Canada, France, United Kingdom, European Union and the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)/United States of America.

[58] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the successful implementation of the IPPC ePhyto Solution thus far;
- (2) *approved* the ePhyto Strategic Implementation Plan 2024–2030 as presented in Annex 1 of CPM 2024/14;
- (3) *agreed* to promote the use of the IPPC ePhyto Solution;
- (4) *encouraged* contracting parties that had not yet registered to the IPPC ePhyto Hub to do so;
- (5) *urged* all contracting parties to continue to provide support to the IPPC ePhyto Solution through the Multidonor Trust Fund;
- (6) *noted* that some CPs were ready to contribute to the IPPC ePhyto Solution using the proposed model;
- (7) *noted* that some CPs needed more time or wanted modifications to the proposed model to be explored before they could begin contributing to the IPPC ePhyto Solution;
- (8) *agreed* the *Procedures for the IPPC ePhyto Solution funding model* as presented in Appendix 1 of CPM 2024/15\_Rev1;
- (9) *noted* that country contributions to the IPPC ePhyto Solution would not be mandatory for any country;
- (10) *agreed* that, during the transitional period, reports comparing expected contributions and actual contributions by country would not be presented to the CPM (paragraph 23 of the *Procedures for the IPPC ePhyto Solution funding model*);
- (11) *agreed* that the funding model would be implemented as a transitional pilot, starting in 2025, and that the funding model would be reviewed after two years (2027) and reported to the CPM;
- (12) *agreed* that, during the transitional period, alternative fee structures embedded in the model would be explored;
- (13) *agreed* to extend the term of the CPM Focus Group on Sustainable Funding for the IPPC ePhyto Solution until CPM-19 (2025) and *requested* that the focus group explore and report to the CPM on alternative modifications and adjustments including those suggested at CPM-18 (2024);
- (14) *requested* that CPs provide any additional suggested modifications to the funding model to the secretariat with urgency for consideration by the focus group;
- (15) *agreed* that the CPM Bureau would govern the funding model until an alternative governance mechanism is agreed by the CPM; and
- (16) *requested* that CPs wanting FAO to provide funding for the IPPC ePhyto Solution promote this through their permanent representatives.

## 12.2 Commodity-specific ISPMs

[59] The secretariat presented an update on the DAI on “Commodity- and Pathway-Specific ISPMs”,<sup>26</sup> explaining that the DAI covered both pathway standards in the broad sense as well as commodity standards and included the annexes of ISPM 46, which were solely for commodity standards. The secretariat noted that the first draft annex to ISPM 46 had been submitted to first consultation in 2023 and several proposals for new annexes had been submitted during the call for topics (reported under agenda item 16.5).

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<sup>26</sup> CPM 2024/16.

[60] The CPM noted a request for the first draft commodity standard submitted to the CPM for adoption to be presented in detail in a CPM side session or to a wider audience in a webinar to demonstrate its quality and its potential added value for international trade.<sup>27</sup>

[61] The CPM took note that the European Union confirmed that it was devoted to financially and scientifically support the activities on the development of commodity-specific ISPMs.

[62] The secretariat noted that any CPs with concerns over tariffs should raise these with the World Customs Organization.

[63] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the update on activities for the DAI on commodity-specific ISPMs.

### 12.3 Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways

[64] The secretariat presented an update on the DAI on “Management of E-commerce and Postal and Courier Pathways”, including a revised timeline of activities for 2023–2030.<sup>28</sup> The report summarized the activities undertaken in 2023, including the production of an IPPC guide, a factsheet, an infographic video on e-commerce, and a new e-commerce web page on the IPP. The secretariat informed the CPM that an IPPC Observatory study on e-commerce would be launched in 2024 and that a comprehensive communications plan on e-commerce had been developed. The secretariat recognized the contribution of Canada in supporting the IPPC work on e-commerce but noted that additional funding was required and encouraged CPs and other partners to contribute.

[65] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the update on activities for the IPPC e-commerce work programme; and
- (2) *noted* the revision to the timeline of activities for the DAI on management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways.

### 12.4 Developing guidance for the use of third-party entities

[66] The secretariat provided an update on the DAI on “Developing Guidance for the Use of Third-Party Entities”, the plans for which included the development of two IPPC guides: one on authorization and use of third-party entities and the other on audit in a phytosanitary context.<sup>29</sup>

[67] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the update on implementation of the DAI on developing guidance on the use of third-party entities; and
- (2) *noted* the revision to the timeline of activities for the IPPC work programme “Developing Guidance on the Use of Third-Party Entities”.

### 12.5 Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems

[68] The secretariat and the bureau representative for the DAI on “Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems” provided an update on the DAI, charting the development of this area of CPM work, the discussions about a working definition of “emerging pest”, and the role of RPPOs.<sup>30</sup> The POARS steering group had begun work in early 2024.

[69] Contracting parties emphasized the role of NPPOs in declaring pest status and developing national action plans, the role of RPPOs in developing response and preparedness plans for their respective regions, and the need to learn from the experience of the APP in terms of surveillance and response planning. There

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<sup>27</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/05.

<sup>28</sup> CPM 2024/17.

<sup>29</sup> CPM 2024/18.

<sup>30</sup> CPM 2024/19.



was also a call for NROs to be considered together with other sources of information for the identification of emerging pests and for POARS to be aligned with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030.

[70] The CPM noted a suggestion that the POARS steering group bring forward the timeline of activities and present an update and a revised timeline of activities to the 2024 meeting of the SPG.

[71] The CPM took note that the European Union confirmed that it was devoted to support the activities of POARS financially and scientifically.<sup>31</sup>

[72] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the update on activities for strengthening POARS;
- (2) *noted* the revision to the timeline of activities for the work programme; and
- (3) *encouraged* contracting parties to provide resources for POARS activities.

## 12.6 Assessment and management of climate-change impacts on plant health

[73] A member of the CPM Focus Group on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues presented an update on the progress of the focus group in implementing their 2022–2025 action plan.<sup>32</sup> The action plan was directed towards three outcomes: raising awareness of the impact of climate change on plant pests; evaluating and managing the risk to plant health from climate change; and enhancing the recognition of phytosanitary matters in the international climate-change debate. As one of the deliverables, a draft technical resource on *Climate-change impacts on plant pests* prepared by the focus group had been subjected to peer review and was presented to the CPM for approval.<sup>33</sup> The focus group member thanked Canada for their financial support.

[74] Contracting parties recognized the importance of the work on the impacts of climate change on pests and supported further work in this area. The CPM noted a suggestion that data collected and prepared be posted centrally and an action plan for 2026–2030 be developed, aligned with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030. The CPM also noted a recent special issue of the *EPPO Bulletin* on the impact of climate change on plant pests.

[75] The CPM took note that the United Kingdom confirmed a financial contribution of GBP 25 000 towards the IPPC work on climate change.

[76] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* this update;
- (2) *approved* the document entitled *Climate-change impacts on plant pests* (CPM 2024/20\_01) to be published by the IPPC Secretariat; and
- (3) *extended* the mandate for the CPM Focus Group on Climate Change on Phytosanitary Issues until CPM-20 (2026).

## 12.7 Global phytosanitary research coordination – terms of reference for the CPM focus group

[77] Further to the decision by CPM-17 (2023) to establish a CPM focus group to support the DAI on “Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination”, the CPM Bureau lead for this DAI presented draft terms of reference for the focus group for approval by the CPM.<sup>34</sup>

[78] Contracting parties made several suggestions on changes to the draft terms of reference, including ensuring that any changes to the tasks for the focus group were approved by the CPM Bureau rather

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<sup>31</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/05.

<sup>32</sup> CPM 2024/20.

<sup>33</sup> CPM 2024/20\_01.

<sup>34</sup> CPM 2024/21.

than the focus group,<sup>35</sup> the need to increase the number of RPPO representatives,<sup>36</sup> changing the status of the representative from academia from an optional observer to a full member, providing translation for the focus group meetings, and changing the main focus to assisting existing organizations that coordinate phytosanitary research.<sup>37</sup>

[79] Given the range of views, the CPM chairperson suggested that interested CPs participate in a Friends of the Chair meeting, which took place outside of the session. This resulted in revised draft terms of reference.<sup>38</sup>

[80] The CPM:

- (1) *approved* the terms of reference of the CPM Focus Group on Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination as modified in this meeting (CPM 2024/CRP/09).

## 12.8 Diagnostic laboratory networking – terms of reference for the CPM focus group

[81] Further to the decision by CPM-17 (2023) to establish a CPM focus group to support the DAI on “Diagnostic Laboratory Networking”, the secretariat and the CPM Bureau lead for this DAI presented draft terms of reference for the focus group for approval by the CPM.<sup>39</sup> The secretariat updated the CPM on progress with engagement of an international consultant to conduct a gap analysis on existing diagnostic laboratory networking. The CPM Bureau lead emphasized the need for reliable pest diagnosis and a network of laboratories to support this. He also encouraged regions to nominate experts to the focus group, should the CPM approve the terms of reference.

[82] The CPM noted a suggestion that the creation of regional diagnostic laboratory networks be considered and that greater clarity be provided about the scope of the diagnostic laboratory networks and associated rules of procedure. The secretariat clarified that defining the scope was one of the tasks of the focus group.

[83] Contracting parties suggested that the focus group membership include more than one RPPO representative.

[84] Given the range of views, the CPM chairperson suggested that interested CPs liaise with the secretariat to consider the amendments to the draft terms of reference, which resulted in a revised draft being presented to the CPM.<sup>40</sup>

[85] The CPM:

- (1) *approved* the terms of reference of the CPM Focus Group on Diagnostic Laboratory Networking as modified in this meeting (CPM 2023/CRP/11).

## 13. Update from other CPM focus groups

### 13.1 Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid (including item 13.1.1)

[86] The vice-chairperson of the CPM Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid presented an update on the activities of the focus group.<sup>41</sup> The focus group had revised the draft specification *Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid* (2021-020) and had also drafted a gap-analysis diagram on existing ISPMs and a proposed definition for the “emergency pathway”.

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<sup>35</sup> CPM 2024/INF/20.

<sup>36</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/05.

<sup>37</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/02.

<sup>38</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/09.

<sup>39</sup> CPM 2024/22.

<sup>40</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/11.

<sup>41</sup> CPM 2024/23.



- [87] In response to a written intervention received,<sup>42</sup> the focus group vice-chairperson suggested that the term “emergency pathway” could be referred to as a concept description rather than a definition. This was supported by the CPM.
- [88] The secretariat presented draft terms of reference for an extension of the focus group’s mandate in order to address this complex topic.<sup>43</sup> This had been supported by the CPM Bureau and welcomed by the SPG in October 2023. On behalf of the focus group, the secretariat proposed that the mandate of the focus group be extended for two years, rather than the 12 months proposed in the CPM paper.
- [89] Contracting parties made diverging suggestions about whether the SC should first review the draft specification and whether consultation comments on the draft specification should be addressed by the focus group or the SC. The CPM chairperson therefore suggested that interested CPs participate in a Friends of the Chair meeting, which took place outside of the session. This resulted in a revised set of proposed decisions for the CPM to consider.<sup>44</sup>
- [90] The CPM:
- (1) *noted* the work of the CPM Focus Group on the Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid to date;
  - (2) *approved* the draft specification on *Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid* (2021-020) to be submitted for consultation in July 2024 (Appendix 1 of CPM 2024/23);
  - (3) *requested* that the focus group prepare a cover note outlining the steps and process to accompany the draft specification for the consultation period;
  - (4) *agreed* that the focus group would review the consultation comments received for the draft specification on *Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid* (2021-020) and present a revised draft specification, and responses to the comments, to the SC;
  - (5) *agreed* that the SC, following their consideration, would present to the CPM the finalized draft specification with a request for the CPM to decide whether the development of an ISPM should proceed; and
  - (6) *agreed* to extend the mandate of the focus group until CPM-20 (2026), with tasks as presented in CPM 2024/24, including the review of consultation comments and revision of the draft specification to be presented to the SC before being presented back to CPM-19 (2025).

## 13.2 Sea containers

- [91] Two members of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers presented an update on the activities of the focus group,<sup>45</sup> including the group’s final report.<sup>46</sup> The presenters explained that, in addition to gathering evidence, the focus group had focused upon revision of the CPM Recommendation on *Sea containers* (R-06), the custodial responsibility concept, updates to the Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code), pest risk assessment, World Customs Organization initiatives (changes to data models and updates to the SAFE Framework) and improvements to sea-container design. These issues had also been collectively discussed and considered at the international workshop on sea containers, held in Australia in July 2023. The focus group had recommended that its mandate be extended to allow it to complete the tasks in its existing terms of reference and pursue further work. The CPM was therefore invited to agree new terms of reference for a three-year extension.<sup>47</sup> The presenters thanked the focus group members, the secretariat, Australia for hosting the second international

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<sup>42</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/05.

<sup>43</sup> CPM 2024/24.

<sup>44</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/13.

<sup>45</sup> CPM 2024/25.

<sup>46</sup> CPM 2024/25\_01.

<sup>47</sup> CPM 2024/25\_02.

workshop on sea containers, and the countries that had conducted trials, shared data, contributed financially or submitted consultation comments.

- [92] Contracting parties made various suggestions about the proposed extension of the focus group's mandate and the associated terms of reference.<sup>48</sup> These included changing the status of industry representatives to observers rather than full members (recalling previous advice from the FAO Legal Office), limiting the number of industry representatives on the focus group to two, sequencing the focus group's activities according to the level of difficulty, extending the sea-container survey to all CPs, and changing the membership criteria to ensure full geographical representation. Questions were raised about the feasibility of implementing the emerging biosecurity technologies at ports; concerns were raised about the implementation costs for developing countries; and a request was made to consider a more efficient way of engaging with customs authorities to avoid each NPPO having to do this individually. In addition, the CPM noted suggestions to amend the tasks of the focus group to include the drafting of an ISPM, a reformulation of one of the tasks,<sup>49</sup> the provision of evidence demonstrating how the minimization of pest risk to an acceptable level would be achieved, and a shorter extension to the mandate of the focus group.
- [93] One observer from the sea-container industry acknowledged that ensuring sea-container cleanliness was a shared responsibility and referred to the joint industry guidelines for cleaning of containers, which had been revised in 2023.<sup>50</sup>
- [94] The CPM chairperson explained the rationale for inclusion of representatives from industry in the focus group, given the complexity of the sea-container pathway, the varied expertise required, the need for engagement by industry, and the risk to the IPPC reputation if the solution reached proved to be inadequate.
- [95] Given the range of views, the CPM chairperson suggested that interested CPs participate in a Friends of the Chair meeting, which took place outside of the session. This resulted in revised draft terms of reference and revised suggested decisions for the CPM to consider.<sup>51</sup>
- [96] Regarding the participation of industry representatives in the focus group, the CPM chairperson clarified that any substantive decisions of the focus group were only recommendations, with these recommendations then being brought to the CPM for decision.
- [97] The CPM:
- (1) *noted* the 2023 report of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers;
  - (2) *agreed* to extend the mandate of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers until CPM-21 (2027);
  - (3) *approved* the terms of reference for the extended mandate of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers as modified in this meeting (CPM 2024/CRP/14);
  - (4) *agreed* to the establishment of an ongoing feedback channel, with staff assigned within the secretariat to receive and collate information on the uptake and effectiveness of the revised CPM Recommendation R-06 and to provide this to the focus group at periodic intervals to facilitate its work;
  - (5) *requested* that the secretariat continue to collaborate with International Maritime Organization, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the World Customs Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, with a view to aligning guidance on sea-container cleanliness based on CPM Recommendation R-06 and any new information;

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<sup>48</sup> Including CPM 2024/CRP/03.

<sup>49</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/12.

<sup>50</sup> CPM 2024/INF/16.

<sup>51</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/14.

- (6) *agree* to add a third member from the Industry Advisory Group to the focus group's current membership to ensure that the broad range of industry sea-container logistics activities are appropriately represented and to provide the necessary scope of expertise;
- (7) *requested* that the secretariat issue a call for experts to the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers if needed to fulfil the membership according to the terms of reference; and
- (8) *agreed* that the focus group may temporarily coopt experts or advisors as required to address specific issues, with the term of such coopting not to exceed six months.

## 14. Implementation and Capacity Development

### 14.1 IPPC guides and training materials

[98] The secretariat provided an update on the development of IPPC guides and training materials.<sup>52</sup> Four new guides had been published in 2023, several had been translated into French and Spanish and a comprehensive communications plan had been rolled out to promote their use. The secretariat also reported on the uptake of the e-learning courses launched in 2022. The secretariat thanked all partners who had contributed to the translations of IPPC guides and training materials: the European Union, the Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA) Secretariat, the FAO Subregional Office for Mesoamerica, the Committee Linking Entrepreneurship-Agriculture-Development (COLEAD), the All-Russian Plant Quarantine Center, NAPPO, Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA).

[99] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the activities of the secretariat to develop high-quality guides and training materials, thoroughly promote their use, and work with partners to translate them as quickly as possible after their initial publication; and
- (2) *thanked* the experts who had contributed to the French translations of the IPPC *Guide for establishing and maintaining pest free areas*, the IPPC *Surveillance* guide and the IPPC *Prevention, preparedness and response guidelines for Fusarium Tropical Race 4 (TR4) of banana*, for their commitment and excellent service in proofreading (Appendix 7).

### 14.2 Update on projects managed by the IPPC Secretariat

[100] The secretariat presented a paper on the eight projects managed by the secretariat's Implementation and Facilitation Unit in 2023,<sup>53</sup> which had been managed in full compliance with IC procedures and priorities. The secretariat thanked the partners who had provided financial support for the projects and in-kind contributions and extended its deepest gratitude to China, the European Union, Japan, COMESA, GIZ, Canada, France and the Republic of Korea. Transparency with the wider IPPC community had been enhanced through dedicated web pages for those projects over USD 500 000.

[101] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the deliverables of projects managed by the secretariat; and
- (2) *noted* the compliance of the projects with secretariat and IC procedures and the increased transparency as presented in Appendix 1 of CPM 2024/27.

### 14.3 Update on the IPPC Observatory

[102] The secretariat presented an update on the 2023 IPPC Observatory activities and priority activities for 2024, including preparations for the IPPC third general survey and a study on e-commerce.<sup>54</sup> The secretariat also highlighted the ongoing collaboration with the observatories of the Codex Alimentarius

<sup>52</sup> CPM 2024/26.

<sup>53</sup> CPM 2024/27.

<sup>54</sup> CPM 2024/28.

Commission and the World Organisation for Animal Health about monitoring the implementation of standards, best practice for conducting surveys and suggestions made by the IC to address the low response rate to IPPC surveys. The secretariat thanked funding partners, namely Canada and the Republic of Korea, for their contributions.

[103] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the update on the 2023 IPPC Observatory activities;
- (2) *noted* that the IPPC Strategic Framework project coordinator<sup>55</sup> should be hired before DAI monitoring activities commence, following which the IPPC Observatory would provide support by monitoring DAI achievements;
- (3) *requested* that the secretariat launch the third IPPC general survey, including a search function allowing the compiled data to be freely consulted and adding the following general survey criteria to monitor the implementation of the IPPC – NRO updates on the IPP, World Trade Organization notifications, phytosanitary legislation and pest reports;
- (4) *invited* contracting parties to respond to the third IPPC general survey;
- (5) *requested* that the secretariat launch the survey for the IPPC Observatory study on e-commerce;
- (6) *invited* contracting parties to respond to the e-commerce survey;
- (7) *agreed* that, from 2025, the call for IPPC Observatory topics for studies and surveys would be included in the IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation with a dedicated submission form; and
- (8) *encouraged* the secretariat to maintain collaboration with the Three Sisters working group on monitoring the implementation of their standards.

#### 14.4 Update on phytosanitary capacity evaluation

[104] The secretariat presented an update on PCE,<sup>56</sup> including an overview of what a PCE entails, the training of facilitators, PCEs carried out during 2023 and underway in 2024, communication activities related to PCE, the drafting of a desk study on PCE, and the development of terms and conditions for use of the online PCE system. The secretariat also highlighted the need for sustainable funding for PCE activities, as PCEs are funded by projects and there is no dedicated budget in FAO for maintaining the process and the online system.

[105] Some CPs expressed their general appreciation for all efforts in advancing the PCE strategy and increased transparency. Contracting parties also expressed appreciation for the support received from the secretariat in facilitating PCEs, gaining financial support for PCEs, and advancing the priorities identified by countries in the framework of a PCE. In addition, the CPM welcomed the fact that new PCE facilitators had been trained.

[106] In response to a query about the terms and conditions for the online PCE system, the secretariat confirmed that only the country conducting the PCE had access to the data for their PCE, countries could download their PCE strategy at any time, and it was most unlikely that FAO would terminate the application without notifying countries.

[107] In response to a request for financial assistance for developing countries who wished to conduct a PCE, the secretariat explained that there was currently no budget line for such activity in the secretariat, but they would support the country to approach donors. The CPM chairperson clarified that the IC would be considering the sustainable funding of PCE activities.

[108] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the achievements during 2023, aligned with the key results of the PCE Strategy 2020–2030;
- (2) *noted* the advances made towards realizing the desk study on PCE;

<sup>55</sup> Suggested by CPM-17 (2023), agenda item 12.1.

<sup>56</sup> CPM 2024/29; CPM 2024/47.

- (3) *noted* both the continually increasing requests for implementing PCEs in countries and the need to improve the process and tool, while no sustainable funding is available at the secretariat level for this activity; and
- (4) *noted* the *Terms and conditions for using the phytosanitary capacity evaluation (PCE) online system* as presented in Appendix 1 of CPM 2024/47, which will be publicly available on the online PCE system and will have to be agreed upon to access the PCE online system.

#### 14.5 Update on coordination of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* TR4 action

[109] Further to the request by CPM-17 (2023) for the secretariat to lead the global coordination of action on *Fusarium* TR4,<sup>57</sup> the secretariat and the CPM Bureau representative for this activity presented an update on the progress made and a table of planned activities.<sup>58</sup> The secretariat outlined some of the outputs produced, including preparedness and response guidelines, webinars, a desk-top simulation exercise and the coordination of some field activities. The secretariat also reported on liaison with colleagues within the secretariat, within FAO and with other international organizations. The bureau representative emphasized the role of RPPOs in regional coordination, the need for inter-regional cooperation and the need for resources to continue this area of work.

[110] Contracting parties thanked the secretariat for the update and for the support the secretariat had provided in helping countries prepare for and respond to *Fusarium* TR4, and they shared their experiences. The CPM noted the difficulties in controlling the pest, the value of simulation exercises in identifying weaknesses, and the importance of ensuring the official notification of pest status by exporting countries. The CPM also recognized the need for coordination and collaboration and the need for resources to continue the work.

[111] The secretariat thanked CPs for some specific suggestions about amendments to the table of activities, which the CPs confirmed they would forward to the secretariat.

[112] One RPPO presented a statement on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean group (GRULAC) seeking a renewed commitment to coordination of action on *Fusarium* TR4 and for the mobilization of resources.<sup>59</sup>

[113] The European Union reiterated its commitment to support the TR4 global coordination in the framework of POARS with scientific and financial resources.

[114] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the update of activities for TR4 global coordination;
- (2) *requested* that the secretariat consider the amendments suggested at this meeting for the activities presented in Appendix 1 of CPM 2024/30; and
- (3) *agreed* to identify financial or in-kind resources and partnerships (including public–private partnerships) to implement the global coordination on TR4 efficiently and ensure the sustainability of the IPPC Secretariat efforts.

### 15. Collaboration with regional plant protection organizations

#### 15.1 Role of Regional Plant Protection Organizations

[115] Two RPPO representatives presented a video introducing the ten RPPOs, the history of RPPO involvement with the IPPC as an international treaty and its governance, and the role and responsibilities of RPPOs. The video highlighted that RPPOs were not only plant-health pioneers but also play an indispensable part in implementation of the IPPC objectives.

<sup>57</sup> CPM-17 (2023), agenda item 15.5.

<sup>58</sup> CPM 2024/30, including Appendix 1.

<sup>59</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/17.

## 15.2 Report from Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations

[116] One of the RPPO representatives presented a report on behalf of the chairperson of the thirty-fifth TC-RPPOs.<sup>60</sup> The thirty-fifth TC-RPPOs was held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 24 to 26 October 2023. Matters considered included, among other things, the role of RPPOs in coordinating the work of the IPPC on a regional level, the relationship between RPPOs and the IPPC, and the harmonization of RPPO information on the IPP.

[117] Some CPs expressed their gratitude to the outgoing executive director of NAPPO and the director-general of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), who were attending a CPM session for the last time, for having served the IPPC community with great professionalism and dedication.

[118] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the report from the thirty-fifth TC-RPPOs; and
- (2) *noted* the document entitled *The roles and basic responsibilities of regional plant protection organizations* as presented in CPM 2024/42\_01.

## 16. Other emerging topics

### 16.1 Update on One Health

[119] A member of a drafting group drawn from the SPG presented a paper on One Health, including background information, current secretariat activity and some potential objectives for the CPM to consider.<sup>61</sup> The paper emphasized that the aim was not to create a new initiative or programme specific to One Health but rather that the IPPC community identify and communicate the work it was already doing that directly supported and contributed to One Health outcomes. The presenter also presented draft terms of reference for a CPM focus group to draw up an action plan for communication and advocacy.<sup>62</sup>

[120] The CPM noted three written interventions: one suggesting that any changes to the tasks of the focus group should be subject to CPM Bureau approval;<sup>63</sup> a second proposing that the work be taken forward by a small expert group rather than a focus group and suggesting the streamlining of the terms of reference;<sup>64</sup> and a third suggesting a two-step approach, starting with a preliminary study.<sup>65</sup>

[121] The CPM considered the relative merits of a focus group (higher profile) versus a small expert group (less of a burden on the secretariat). Some CPs supported greater engagement with One Health activities, whereas others thought the main focus of IPPC activities should be on the IPPC mission and IPPC Strategic Framework.

[122] Given the range of views, interested parties agreed to meet outside of the session to progress this. This resulted in revised draft terms of reference.<sup>66</sup>

[123] The CPM:

- (1) *established* a CPM Focus Group on Plant Health in the Context of One Health to develop recommendations and outputs for CPM consideration in 2025;

<sup>60</sup> CPM 2024/42 (including attachment 01).

<sup>61</sup> CPM 2024/31, including Annex 1.

<sup>62</sup> CPM 2024/31\_01.

<sup>63</sup> CPM 2024/INF/20.

<sup>64</sup> CPM 2024/INF/21.

<sup>65</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/05.

<sup>66</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/16.



- (2) *approved* the terms of reference for this focus group as presented in [CPM 2024/CRP/16](#);
- (3) *agreed* that the focus group, in the course of its analysis, would consider the merits of developing a One Health component to the IPPC Communications Strategy;
- (4) *noted* the secretariat action to organize a CPM side session on One Health for CPM-19 (2025) to continue informing CPM members and soliciting CPM input and views towards refining IPPC plans and objectives in the One Health space; and
- (5) *noted* the IPPC secretary's arrangements to represent the IPPC community and, along with CPM Bureau members and other experts from academia, present a side session at the Eighth World One Health Congress in 2024.

## 16.2 Update on antimicrobial resistance

[124] The secretariat presented an update on their activities related to antimicrobial resistance (AMR),<sup>67</sup> following the request by CPM-17 (2023) that the secretariat consider how best to undertake a study to better understand the nature and scope of the risks associated with AMR in the phytosanitary context.<sup>68</sup> The secretariat was in the process of implementing a two-phased approach, firstly collecting data on the use of antimicrobial products and secondly studying resistance linked to the use of antimicrobial products in plant protection. Although the response rate to the surveys had been relatively low, the results thus far had shown that the number of countries using antibiotics in plant protection was relatively low and the use of fungicides was as high as expected. A follow-up survey and more in-depth analysis were planned for the second phase of the study, to ascertain the extent to which the use of these products at these amounts contributed to the overall antimicrobial-resistance challenge.

[125] The CPM noted suggestions that the surveys focus on the composition of pesticides and that information be gathered from producers on cases of resistance. The CPM also recognized the need for research to be undertaken in the context of One Health.

[126] Contracting parties expressed diverging views about whether a study on antimicrobial resistance should proceed, noting that the use of antimicrobials in plant protection was very low but gathering evidence could help determine the extent of AMR in plant health and allay concerns outside the plant-health community that the use of antimicrobials in plant protection leads to resistance in the context of animal and human health.

[127] The CPM returned to this issue later in the meeting and agreed to restrict the number of fungicides included in the study on antimicrobial resistance.

[128] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the preliminary results of the IPPC Observatory surveys on antibiotics and fungicides used in plant protection;
- (2) *thanked* the countries' respondents for the two surveys for their contributions to a better understanding of antimicrobial use in plant health;
- (3) *requested* that the secretariat extend the two surveys and strongly encourage countries that had not yet responded to the surveys to do so in order to obtain representative data of the IPPC community; and
- (4) *agreed* that the study on antimicrobials would be extended to analysis of antimicrobial resistance and that the necessary resources should be allocated for this purpose; and
- (5) *agreed* that the fungicides to be included in the study should be only those related to the One Health concept (i.e. those chemical groups that are used not only for plant health but also for animal or human health).

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<sup>67</sup> CPM 2024/43.

<sup>68</sup> CPM-17 (2023), agenda item 15.1.

### 16.3 Update on the Africa Phytosanitary Programme

[129] The IPPC secretary gave an update on the Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP),<sup>69</sup> which was designed to empower national governments and stakeholders with the technical capacity and support necessary to manage plant pests of regulatory, environmental and economic significance effectively and consistently. The pilot phase, involving a total of 11 countries from Africa's five subregions, was underway: each country had selected five pests to be considered for inclusion in the pilot phase; various tools had been developed; a train-the-trainer workshop had been held in Cairo, Egypt; those trainers were then delivering the same training to at least 50 field technicians in each of their respective countries; and the secretariat was in the process of visiting each country in the pilot to meet with relevant ministers to ensure that each country was in a position to implement the programme. The work thus far had been supported by donations of cash, in-kind contributions, supplies and materials from the United States of America, for which the IPPC secretary expressed his gratitude. The secretary explained that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) had agreed to continue its support in 2024 and the secretariat was in the process of developing agreements with other donors.

[130] The CPM chairperson recognized the efforts of the IPPC secretary in achieving the outstanding progress on the APP to date. Contracting parties added their appreciation to the IPPC secretary and the secretariat for the programme and the updates provided during CPM-18 (2024). The CPM noted requests for donors to contribute funds to the APP, including for surveillance, and for FAO to support this activity financially. The CPM also recognized the importance of the programme in developing diagnostic capacity. In addition, some CPs suggested that the longer-term positioning of the APP within FAO be considered, and the CPM chairperson confirmed that this would be discussed by the CPM Bureau and added to the agenda for the October 2024 SPG meeting.

[131] The United States of America confirmed its commitment to continue provision of in-kind technical support for 2024 and the European Union committed to support the APP financially.

[132] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the significant progress made by the IPPC community in support of the development of the Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP);
- (2) *noted* the significant contribution and support provided by the United States of America;
- (3) *recognized* the significant work of, and commitment by, the pilot-phase contracting parties, including Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe;
- (4) *urged* contracting parties and the IPPC Secretariat to advocate for donor technical and financial support for the APP; and
- (5) *supported* the continued development of APP, with the potential vision for it to become a global phytosanitary programme.

### 16.4 Dispute Settlement Oversight Body (terms of reference and rules of procedure)

[133] A CPM Bureau representative referred the CPM to a paper on the proposed terms of reference and rules of procedure for the Dispute Settlement Oversight Body, which had been drafted by the CPM Bureau and amended to incorporate feedback from the SPG.<sup>70</sup> As suggested by the SPG in 2023, the CPM Bureau had also reviewed the simplified diagram of the IPPC Dispute Settlement Procedures adopted by CPM-17 (2023). The revised version was presented to the CPM.

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<sup>69</sup> CPM 2024/32.

<sup>70</sup> CPM 2024/33.



[134] The bureau representative agreed with a suggestion that there was no need for any further consultation with the FAO Legal Office for future amendments of the terms of reference or rules of procedure.<sup>71</sup>

[135] In response to a suggested amendment to the simplified diagram, the CPM chairperson clarified that amendments could not be made to the substance of the diagram without opening up the dispute procedures themselves for revision, as the diagram reflected the procedures adopted by CPM-16 (2022).

[136] The CPM agreed that any future decision to consult the FAO Legal Office about the terms of reference and rules of procedure was at the discretion of the CPM Bureau.

[137] The CPM noted a correction that was required to the French version of the terms of reference, where “must” in the English version (which was correct) was translated as the equivalent of “can” in the French version.

[138] The CPM:

- (1) *approved* the terms of reference and rules of procedure for the Dispute Settlement Oversight Body as presented in CPM 2024/33; and
- (2) *approved* the revised version of the simplified diagram of the Dispute Settlement Procedures as presented in Appendix 2 of CPM 2024/33.

## 16.5 Recommendations from the Task Force on Topics on the 2023 *Call for topics: Standards and Implementation*

[139] The Task Force on Topics (TFT) chairperson presented a report on the 2023 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation, including the TFT’s recommendations for consideration by the CPM.<sup>72</sup>

[140] The CPM considered a suggestion that the proposed revision of ISPM 12 (*Phytosanitary certificates*) be assigned priority 2 rather than priority 1, as the standard had been revised very recently, but agreed to priority 1 so as to keep this critical standard up-to-date.<sup>73</sup>

[141] The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the recommended topics in response to the 2023 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation as presented in Table 1 of CPM 2024/INF/10;
- (2) *adopted* the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, including the newly adopted topics with the associated recommended priorities and the SC’s adjustments noted under agenda item 9.1.1;
- (3) *requested* that the IC integrate the submitted topics into existing ones within the work programme of the IC and promote the information already available for the topics proposed;
- (4) *noted* the TFT’s recommendations on the SC subjects (for DPs) outlined in Table 3 of CPM 2024/INF/10;
- (5) *encouraged* contracting parties, RPPOs, and other interested parties to consider providing support and resources to deliver high-priority topics on the lists of topics; and
- (6) *noted* that the TFT would revise the submission forms and the *Criteria for the justification and prioritization of proposed topics* with inputs from the CPM Bureau, SPG, SC and IC, and present the revised forms to CPM-19 (2025).

## 17. Science session on case studies of systems approaches

[142] A science session was held with the aim of providing strategic insights into systems approaches.<sup>74</sup> Building on the experience of countries in implementing ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a*

<sup>71</sup> CPM 2024/INF/20.

<sup>72</sup> CPM 2024/34; CPM 2024/INF/10.

<sup>73</sup> CPM 2024/INF/20.

<sup>74</sup> CPM 2024/INF/03.

*systems approach for pest risk management*), the session sought to facilitate profound discussion on the challenges, successes and insights gained in applying systems approaches.

[143] The following speakers gave presentations:

- Rieks van Klinken (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) – “Best Practices and Quantitative Perspectives”;
- Martin Edgardo Delucis (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA), Argentina) – “Lessons learned and challenges faced”;
- Cory Penca (USDA-APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Science & Technology) “US experience with the use of a systems approach for export purposes”; and
- Justin Wall (USDA-APHIS-PPQ Pest Exclusion and Import Programs) – “US experience with the use of a systems approach for import purposes.

[144] This was followed by a panel discussion and questions from the floor.

[145] The CPM Bureau representative moderating the session noted the insights gained from the speakers and the questions from the audience. He emphasized the importance of systems approaches in providing an appropriate level of protection for importing countries, equivalent to other phytosanitary measures such as quarantine treatment. He also highlighted how science-based systems approaches offer a way to manage pest risk in a way that is both effective and least trade restrictive. The bureau representative noted a request from the floor for the presentations to be made available and thanked the speakers for their presentations and the organizers of the session. He finished by urging participants to heed the call to action for continued collaboration within the IPPC community and to leverage the knowledge shared during the science session to inform further decision-making and to enhance the IPPC community’s collective efforts to safeguard plant health.

## 18. Successes and challenges in implementing the IPPC

[146] The following contracting parties shared their successes, challenges and solutions relating to implementation of the IPPC:<sup>75</sup>

- Argentina – “Going paperless in Argentina with the IPPC ePhyto Solution”;
- Nicaragua – “Fusarium Tropical Race 4 (TR4) simulation exercise in Nicaragua”;
- The Philippines – “Revolutionizing plant health: the impact of remote microscopy systems in the Philippines”;
- Uganda – “Leaving the old, embracing the new: Uganda’s success with ePhyto”; and
- Uzbekistan – “Phytosanitary capacity evaluation in Uzbekistan”.

## 19. Financial report and budget

### 19.1 IPPC financial report 2023

[147] The secretariat presented its financial report, detailing the resources that were available in 2023 from the FAO regular-programme budget, extra-budgetary sources and in-kind (non-financial) sources.<sup>76</sup>

[148] The CPM noted funding commitments for 2024 from Australia (AUD 760 000) and Japan, as well as the contributions already made by Canada (CAD 328 000), Ireland (EUR 100 000) and the Republic of Korea (USD 221 852).

[149] The CPM chairperson emphasized the importance of financial and in-kind contributions and thanked all those CPs who had provided funds or committed to do so in future.

<sup>75</sup> CPM 2024/INF/11.

<sup>76</sup> CPM 2024/44.

[150] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the financial report of the IPPC Secretariat for 2023;
- (2) *adopted* the financial report for 2023 of the IPPC Multidonor Trust Fund (Special Trust Fund of the IPPC) as presented in Table 3 of CPM 2024/44;
- (3) *encouraged* contracting parties to contribute to the IPPC Multidonor Trust Fund (Special Trust Fund of the IPPC) and IPPC projects, preferably on an ongoing basis; and
- (4) *thanked* contracting parties that had contributed to the secretariat's programme of work in 2023.

## 19.2 2024 IPPC Secretariat workplan and budget

[151] The secretariat presented the workplan and budget of the secretariat for 2024,<sup>77</sup> explaining that these were aligned with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 and covered all parts of the secretariat and all types of funding.

[152] Some CPs noted the high proportion of temporary personnel within the secretariat and the consequential turnover of personnel and loss of corporate knowledge. They therefore requested that CPs and the IPPC secretary use every opportunity to bring this issue to the attention of FAO.

[153] The CPM considered an issue raised regarding one of the items in the workplan – consultation on a draft specification for the draft annex *Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds* (2018-009) to ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*). The CPM noted the diverging views among CPs and RPPOs, with some suggesting that the draft annex be submitted for consultation in 2024 rather than the specification for it being revised, and others considering that the draft annex was not ready for consultation. The CPM also noted, however, that there were grounds for optimism that progress could be made within regional meetings being held in preparation for the SC meeting in May.

[154] The CPM:

- (5) *approved* the workplan and budget of the IPPC Secretariat for 2024; and
- (6) *encouraged* the SC, at its meeting in May 2024, to make its best efforts to resolve the technical issues concerning the draft annex *Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds* (2018-009) to ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*) and achieve an agreement to submit the draft annex to first consultation in July 2024, avoiding unnecessary delays.

## 20. Implementation of communications strategy

[155] The secretariat presented an update on their communications and advocacy activities.<sup>78</sup> This was based on the eight milestones identified in the IPPC Communications Strategy 2023–2030 and included an update on the forthcoming International Day of Plant Health, which was to be observed on 12 May 2024. Following subsequent discussions with RPPOs and internally within the secretariat, the secretariat recommended that centrally managed, regional communications networks be established rather than establishing a “community of practice” in communications as envisaged in the communications strategy. The secretariat also recommended that a steering group be established to provide advice in setting up these networks and to develop the associated terms of reference, governance mechanism and guidelines for engagement.

[156] The CPM commended the secretariat on their excellent communication materials.

[157] The CPM chairperson informed the CPM that the bureau, at its meeting the previous week, had agreed to invite CPM-18 (2024) to strongly recommend that FAO adopt the theme of “One Health” for the 2025 International Day of Plant Health.

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<sup>77</sup> CPM 2024/45.

<sup>78</sup> CPM 2024/35.

[158] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the updates on the implementation of the IPPC Communications Strategy 2023–2030;
- (2) *approved* the establishment of IPPC Regional Communications Networks and an associated steering group; and
- (3) *strongly recommended* that FAO adopt the theme of “The Importance of Plant Health to One Health” for the 2025 International Day of Plant Health and *requested* that the secretariat make representations to FAO to this effect.

## 21. External cooperation

### 21.1 Update from IPPC regional workshops

[159] The secretariat presented a paper on the 2023 IPPC regional workshops,<sup>79</sup> and highlighted the CPM Bureau’s recommendation of having a fourth day in the regional workshops’ agenda.

[160] The CPM noted a suggestion that the secretariat discuss the length and content of each workshop with the respective RPPO. Contracting parties also urged the workshop organizing committees to incorporate dedicated activities aimed at identifying and discussing important plant-health issues related to implementation of the IPPC in the 2024 workshops (see agenda item 9.2).

[161] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the update from the 2023 IPPC regional workshops; and
- (2) *noted* the CPM Bureau’s recommendation of a fourth day in the regional workshops’ agenda and *encouraged* the secretariat to work with each RPPO to determine the length and content for each workshop.

### 21.2 Update on international cooperation

[162] The secretariat presented a report highlighting the main cooperative activities with international organizations, research and academic organizations, and RPPOs in 2023.<sup>80</sup>

[163] Contracting parties encouraged the secretariat to continue engagement with the Berne process on biodiversity and report this activity to the CPM. In response to a suggestion that the secretariat liaise with the CBD Secretariat to avoid any duplication of effort with work on sea containers, a representative from the CBD Secretariat assured the CPM that there was no duplication and that they would be reporting on their joint work with the IPPC Secretariat to the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties of the CBD.

[164] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the report on the 2023 international cooperation activities.

### 21.3 Written reports from international organizations

[165] The following international organizations provided written reports:<sup>81</sup>

- CAB International;
- Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes;
- Committee Linking Entrepreneurship-Agriculture-Development;
- Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat;
- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture;

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<sup>79</sup> CPM 2024/36.

<sup>80</sup> CPM 2024/37.

<sup>81</sup> CPM 2024/INF/04; CPM 2024/INF/05; CPM 2024/INF/06; CPM 2024/INF/07; CPM 2024/INF/08; CPM 2024/INF/12; CPM 2024/INF/14; CPM 2024/INF/15; CPM 2024/INF/17; CPM 2024/INF/18; CPM 2024/INF/19; CPM 2024/INF/22; CPM 2024/INF/25; CPM 2024/CRP/06.

- International Forestry Quarantine Research Group;
- International Grain Trade Coalition;
- International Maritime Organization;
- International Pest Risk Research Group;
- International Seed Federation;
- Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture;
- Ozone Secretariat for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- Standards and Trade Development Facility; and
- World Trade Organization.

[166] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the reports from international organizations.

## **22. Memberships and potential replacements for CPM Bureau, Standards Committee and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee**

### **22.1 Membership and potential replacements for CPM Bureau**

[167] The CPM was invited to confirm the CPM Bureau member for one region and elect some CPM Bureau replacement members.<sup>82</sup>

[168] The CPM noted a request for greater better visibility of the selection criteria for members of the CPM Bureau and the SC. The IPPC secretary explained that the process of selection was well-documented and approved. He suggested that the secretariat reach out to regions to communicate the process.

[169] The CPM chairperson drew the attention of the CPM to an agreement that had been reached between the Near East and Europe regions, following the unexpected passing of the CPM Bureau representative from the Near East region. The two regions had agreed that they would alternate the periods allocated for their vice-chairing of the CPM, chairing of the SPG, and chairing of the CPM.<sup>83</sup>

[170] Regarding replacement members of the CPM Bureau, the CPM chairperson informed the CPM that, according to the wishes of the North America region, a second replacement was not being sought for this region.

[171] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the current membership of the CPM Bureau as presented in Annex 1A of CPM 2024/38;
- (2) *confirmed* Dris BARIK (Morocco) as the CPM Bureau member from the Near East region (CPM 2024/CRP/08\_Rev1);
- (3) *noted* the current replacements for members of the CPM Bureau as presented in Annex 1B of CPM 2024/38; and
- (4) *elected* CPM Bureau replacement members from the Europe, Asia, the Near East and North Africa, and Southwest Pacific regions as presented in CPM 2024/CRP/08\_Rev1.

### **22.2 Membership and potential replacements for SC members**

[172] The CPM was invited to confirm the membership and potential replacements for the SC.<sup>84</sup>

[173] The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the current membership of the SC as presented in Annex 1A of CPM 2024/39 and the potential replacements for the SC as presented in Annex 1B of CPM 2024/39;

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<sup>82</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/08\_Rev1.

<sup>83</sup> CPM 2024/INF/23\_Rev3.

<sup>84</sup> CPM 2024/CRP/08\_Rev1.

- (2) *confirmed* new members and potential replacements for the SC, and the order in which potential replacements will be called upon for each region, as presented in [CPM 2024/CRP/08\\_Rev1](#); and
- (3) *acknowledged* the contributions of the members of the SC who had left the SC since CPM-17 (2023):
  - Costa Rica, Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ,
  - Islamic Republic of Iran, Maryam Jalili MOGHADAM,
  - Sudan, Abdelmoneem Ismaeel ADRA ABDETAM,
  - Thailand, Chonticha RAKKRAI, and
  - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Samuel BISHOP.

### 22.3 Membership and potential replacements for IC members

[174] The secretariat invited the CPM to confirm the membership and potential replacements for the IC.<sup>85</sup>

[175] The CPM:

- (1) *confirmed* the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee members, as well as the replacement members and the order in which the replacement members will be called upon for each region, as presented in Appendix 1 of CPM 2024/40\_Rev1;
- (2) *encouraged* Asia and Southwest Pacific to nominate IC regional replacement members for their respective regions; and
- (3) *acknowledged* the contribution of the following former members of the IC:
  - Ruth AREVALO MACIAS (Chile),
  - Lalith BANDUL KUMARASINGHE (New Zealand),
  - Stephanie BLOEM (United States of America),
  - Nilesh Ami CHAND (Fiji),
  - Christopher DALE (Australia), and
  - Magda GONZALEZ ARROYO (Costa Rica).

[176] On behalf of the CPM, the IPPC secretary thanked the former and outgoing members of the CPM Bureau, the SC and the IC, and also recognized the contributions of four long-standing members of the IPPC community who were retiring.

## 23. Any other business

[177] Two side-sessions were held during CPM-18 (2024): one on e-commerce and the other on Fusarium TR4. A CPM-orientation session was also held before the start of the CPM session.

## 24. Adoption of the report

[178] The report was adopted.

## 25. Date and venue of the next session

[179] The Nineteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-18) is scheduled to convene on 31 March to 4 April 2025 in Rome.

## 26. Closing of the session

[180] The session was closed.

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<sup>85</sup> CPM 2024/40\_Rev1.

## Appendix 1 - Detailed agenda

<b>1.</b>	<b>Opening of the Session</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Keynote Address</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Adoption of the Agenda</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Election of the Rapporteur</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Report from the CPM Bureau on Credentials</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Report from the CPM Chairperson</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Report from the IPPC Secretariat</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Report from the Strategic Planning Group</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Report from the CPM Subsidiary bodies</b>
9.1	Report from the Standards Committee (SC)
9.1.1	List of topics for IPPC Standards
9.1.2	Adjustments to the Standard Setting Process and SC Rules of Procedure
9.2	Report from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)
9.2.1	List of topics for Implementation and Capacity Development
<b>10.</b>	<b>Adoption of international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs)</b>
1.	Draft 2022 Amendments to ISPM 5 ( <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> )
2.	Draft Annex: <i>Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies</i> to ISPM 37 ( <i>Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies</i> (Tephritidae)) (2018-011)
3.	Draft revision of ISPM 4 ( <i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i> ) (2009-002)
4.	Draft annex to ISPM 28 (Cold treatment for <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> on <i>Citrus sinensis</i> ) (2017-029).
10.1	Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs
<b>11.</b>	<b>CPM Recommendations</b>
11.1	Revision of CPM Recommendation 06 on sea containers
<b>12.</b>	<b>Implementation of IPPC Strategic Framework – report on the implementation of the eight DAIs and draft prospectus</b>
12.1	Harmonization of electronic data exchange – ePhyto funding model and procedures and ePhyto implementation update
12.2	Commodity Specific ISPMs
12.3	Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways
12.4	Developing guidance for the use of third-party entities
12.5	Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems
12.6	Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health
12.7	Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination
-	Terms of reference for the CPM Focus Group
12.8	Diagnostic Laboratory Networking
-	Terms of reference for the CPM Focus Group
<b>13.</b>	<b>Update from other CPM Focus Groups</b>
13.1	Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid
13.1.1	Extension of tasks for the CPM focus group
13.2	Sea Containers
<b>14.</b>	<b>Implementation and Capacity Development</b>
14.1	IPPC Guides and Training Materials
14.2	Update on projects managed by the IPPC Secretariat
14.3	Update on IPPC Observatory
14.4	Update on the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation
14.5	Update on coordination of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cubense</i> TR4 action
<b>15.</b>	<b>Collaboration with Regional Plant Protection Organizations</b>
15.1	Role of Regional Plant Protection Organizers (RPPOs)
15.2	Report from Technical Consultation among regional plant protection organizations (TC-RPPOs)
<b>16.</b>	<b>Other emerging topics</b>



16.1	Update on One Health
-	Draft Terms of Reference for a CPM Focus Group on One Health
16.2	Update on Antimicrobial resistance
16.3	Update on the Africa Phytosanitary Programme
16.4	Dispute Settlement Oversight Body (terms of reference and rules of procedure)
16.5	Recommendations from the Task Force on Topics from the 2023 call for topics: Standards and Implementation
<b>17.</b>	<b>Science Session on case studies of systems approaches</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Successes and challenges in implementing the IPPC</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>Financial Report and Budget</b>
19.1	IPPC financial report 2023
19.2	2024 IPPC Secretariat workplan and budget
<b>20.</b>	<b>Implementation of Communication Strategy</b> (including an update on the International Day of Plant Health (2024))
<b>21.</b>	<b>External cooperation</b>
21.1	Update from IPPC Regional workshops
21.2	Update on international cooperation
21.3	Written reports from international organizations
<b>22.</b>	<b>Memberships and Potential Replacements for CPM Bureau, CPM Standards Committee and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee</b>
22.1	Membership and Potential Replacements for CPM Bureau
22.2	Membership and Potential Replacements for SC members
22.3	Membership and Potential Replacements for IC members
<b>23.</b>	<b>Any Other Business</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Adoption of the Report</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>Date and Venue of the Next Session</b>
<b>26.</b>	<b>Closing of the Session</b>



**Appendix 2 - List of documents**

Document number	Title	Agenda	Languages	Link
CPM 2024/03	<b>Detailed agenda</b>	03	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93161/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93161/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/04	EU statement of competence	03.1	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93272/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93272/</a>
CPM 2024/04	Report from the CPM Chairperson	06	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93047/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93047/</a>
CPM 2024/05	Report from the IPPC Secretariat	07	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93073/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93073/</a>
CPM 2024/46	Report from Strategic Planning Group	08	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93112/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93112/</a>
CPM 2024/06	Report from Standards Committee	09.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93048/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93048/</a>
CPM 2024/07	List of topics for IPPC Standards	09.1.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93049/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93049/</a>
CPM 2024/08	Adjustments to the Standard Setting Process and SC Rules of Procedure	09.1.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93050/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93050/</a>
CPM 2024/41	Report from Implementation and Capacity Development Committee	09.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93052/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93052/</a>
CPM 2024/41_01	Map of all Implementation and Capacity Development related CPM	09.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93169/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93169/</a>
CPM 2024/41_02	Revised IPPC RW guidelines	09.2	EN	
CPM 2024/09	List of topics for Implementation and Capacity Development	09.2.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93053/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93053/</a>
CPM 2024/10	Adoption of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)	10	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93054/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93054/</a>
CPM 2024/10_01	Draft 2022 Amendments to ISPM 5 ( <i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> ) (1994-001)	10	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93101/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93101/</a>
CPM 2024/10_02	Draft Annex: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit	10	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93102/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93102/</a>

	flies to ISPM 37 ( <i>Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies</i> (Tephritidae)) (2018-011)			
CPM 2024/10_03	Draft revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002)	10	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93103/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93103/</a>
CPM 2024/10_04	Draft annex to ISPM 28 (Cold treatment for <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> on <i>Citrus sinensis</i> ) (2017-029).	10	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93104/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93104/</a>
CPM 2024/11	Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs	10.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93055/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93055/</a>
CPM 2024/12	CPM Recommendations	11	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93056/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93056/</a>
CPM 2024/12_01	Revision of CPM Recommendation 06 on sea containers	11.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93105/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93105/</a>
CPM 2024/13	Implementation of IPPC Strategic Framework	12	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93057/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93057/</a>
CPM 2024/13_01	Draft prospectus on the eight Development Agenda themes (DAIs)	12	EN	
CPM 2024/14	Update on the implementation of the IPPC ePhyto Solution	12.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93058/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93058/</a>
CPM 2024/15	Update from the CPM focus group on Sustainable funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution	12.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93059/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93059/</a>
CPM 2024/16	Update on Commodity Specific ISPMs	12.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93060/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93060/</a>
CPM 2024/17	Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways	12.3	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93061/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93061/</a>
CPM 2024/18	Developing guidance for the use of third-party entities	12.4	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93062/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93062/</a>
CPM 2024/19	Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems	12.5	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93063/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93063/</a>
CPM 2024/20	Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health	12.6	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93064/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93064/</a>

CPM 2024/20_01	Technical resource on climate change impacts on plant pests	12.6	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93163/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93163/</a>
CPM 2024/21	Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms of reference for the CPM Focus Group</li> </ul>	12.7	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93065/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93065/</a>
CPM 2024/22	Diagnostic Laboratory Networking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms of reference for the CPM Focus Group</li> </ul>	12.8	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93066/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93066/</a>
CPM 2024/23	Safe Provision of Food and other Humanitarian Aid report	13.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93067/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93067/</a>
CPM 2024/24	Extension of tasks for the CPM FG	13.1.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93068/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93068/</a>
CPM 2024/25	Sea Containers update	13.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93069/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93069/</a>
CPM 2024/25_01	Final report from the CPM focus group on Sea Containers	13.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93070/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93070/</a>
CPM 2024/25_02	Draft ToRs and extended mandate of CPM FG on Sea Containers	13.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93071/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93071/</a>
CPM 2024/26	IPPC Guides and Training Materials	14.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93079/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93079/</a>
CPM 2024/27	Projects managed by the IPPC Secretariat	14.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93080/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93080/</a>
CPM 2024/28	Update on IPPC Observatory	14.3	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93081/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93081/</a>
CPM 2024/29	Update on the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation	14.4	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93082/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93082/</a>
CPM 2024/47	Terms and conditions for using the PCE online system	14.4	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93159/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93159/</a>
CPM 2024/30	Update on coordination of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cubense</i> TR4 action	14.5	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93083/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93083/</a>
CPM 2024/42	15.2 Report from Technical Cooperation among regional plant protection organizations	15.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93084/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93084/</a>

CPM 2024/42_01	Roles and responsibilities of RPPOs	15.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93085/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93085/</a>
CPM 2024/31	Update on One health	16.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93086/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93086/</a>
CPM 2024/31_01	Draft TORs for CPM Focus Group on One Health	16.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93087/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93087/</a>
CPM 2024/43	Update on Antimicrobial resistance	16.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93121/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93121/</a>
CPM 2024/32	Update on Africa Phytosanitary Programme	16.3	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93088/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93088/</a>
CPM 2024/33	Dispute Settlement Oversight Body (terms of reference and rules of procedure)	16.4	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93089/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93089/</a>
CPM 2024/34	Recommendations from the Task Force on Topics from the IPPC 2023 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation	16,5	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93090/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93090/</a>
CPM 2024/44	IPPC Secretariat financial report 2023	19.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93208/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93208/</a>
CPM 2024/45	2024 IPPC Secretariat Work Plan and Budget	19.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93120/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93120/</a>
CPM 2024/35	Implementation of Communications Strategy	20	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93091/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93091/</a>
CPM 2024/36	Update from IPPC Regional Workshops	21.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93092/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93092/</a>
CPM 2024/37	Update on international cooperation	21.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93093/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93093/</a>
CPM 2024/38	22.1 Membership and Potential Replacements for CPM Bureau	22.1	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93028/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93028/</a>
CPM 2024/39	22.2 Membership and Potential Replacements for CPM Standards Committee	22.2	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93029/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93029/</a>
CPM 2024/40	22.3 Membership and Potential Replacements for Implementation and Capacity Development Committee	22.3	EN/ES/FR/RU/CH/AR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93094/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93094/</a>
<b>Document number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Languages</b>	<b>Link</b>
CPM 2024/INF/01	CPM daily schedule	03	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93188/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93188/</a>

CPM 2024/INF/03	Science Session on case studies of systems approaches	17	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93189/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93189/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/04	WTO Report	21.3	EN/ES/FR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93197/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93197/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/05	IGTC Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93198/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93198/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/06	IPRRG Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93199/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93199/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/07	STDF Overview	21.3	EN/ES/FR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93200/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93200/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/08	Update from CIHEAM / Bari Institute	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93203/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93203/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/09	IPPC Procedure manual for standard setting: modifications proposed	09.1.2	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93204/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93204/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/10	Recommendations from the TFT and SC (tables)	16.5	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93206/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93206/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/11	Successes and challenges in implementing the IPPC	18	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93207/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93207/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/12	IFQRG Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93211/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93211/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/13	Objections to draft ISPMs presented for adoption by CPM-18	10	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93216/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93216/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/14	COLEAD Report	21.3	EN/ES/FR	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93218/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93218/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/15	CABI Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93222/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93222/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/17	CBD Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93228/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93228/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/18	ISF Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93230/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93230/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/19	IMO Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93238/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93238/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/20	Statements from COSAVE on CPM agenda items	09.1.1, 09.1.2,	EN/ES	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93241/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93241/</a>

		10, 12.7, 12.8, 13.1, 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.5		
CPM 2024/INF/21	IPPC and One Health - Suggested revisions on the TORs	16.1	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93245/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93245/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/22	Ozone Secretariat Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93262/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93262/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/23 Rev. 03	Rotation of CPM vice-chairperson	22.1	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93264/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93264/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/24	Functions of CPM Rapporteur	04	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93265/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93265/</a>
CPM 2024/INF/25	Joint FAO/IAEA Report	21.3	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93281/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93281/</a>
<b>Document number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Languages</b>	<b>Link</b>
CPM 2024/CRP/01	Comments submitted on ag. Items 13.1 and 13.1.1 - Australia	13	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93263/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93263/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/02	Comments on Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination - New Zealand	12.7	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93270/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93270/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/03	Comments on Terms of Reference for Focus Group on Sea Containers - from New Zealand	13.2	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93271/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93271/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/04	EU Declaration of Competences and Voting Rights	03.1	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93272/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93272/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/05	Written statements from the European Union and its Member States regarding the CPM-18 agenda items	09.2, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8, 13.1,	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93273/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93273/</a>

		13.2, 16.1		
CPM 2024/CRP/06	Written reports from international organizations - IICA report	21.3	EN/ES	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93291/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93291/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/07	Agenda Item 9.1.2: Adjustments to the standard setting process and SC Rules of Procedure – EU comments	09.1.2	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93293/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93293/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/08 Rev.01	Confirmation of Membership and Potential Replacements for CPM Bureau and CPM Standards Committee	22.1; 22.2	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93294/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93294/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/09	Revised Terms of Reference – CPM Focus Group on Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination (post FoC)	12.7	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93295/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93295/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/10	Agenda item 12.1: Replacement recommendations for CPM 2024/15_rev1 - Post FoC	12.1	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93296/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93296/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/11	Agenda item 12.8: Revised draft terms of reference for focus group on diagnostic laboratory networking	12.8	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93297/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93297/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/12	Agenda item 13.2: Revised EU written statement	13.2	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93298/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93298/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/13	Agenda items 13.1 and 13.1.1 revised decision points: CPM Focus Group on Safe Provision of Food and other Humanitarian Aid	13.1; 13.1.1	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93299/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93299/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/14	Agenda item 13.2: Revised TOR: CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers - post FOC	13.2	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93300/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93300/</a>
CPM 2024/CRP/15	Agenda items 14.5 and 16.1 and revised statement on Agenda item 16.2: Statements from COSAVE countries	14.5, 16.1, 16.2	EN	<a href="https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93302/">https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/93302/</a>

## Appendix 3 - Modifications proposed to the Standard Setting Procedure

### 2. IPPC STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURE

[...]

#### Stage 1: Developing the *List of topics for IPPC standards*

##### Step 1: Call for topics

[...]

The IPPC Secretariat makes a Call for topics for standards and implementation<sup>86</sup> every two years. During this call, contracting parties (CPs) and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) can submit detailed proposals for new topics or for the revision of existing ISPMs to the IPPC Secretariat. Submissions should be accompanied with a draft specification, a literature review and justification that the proposed topic meets the CPM-approved criteria for topics (available in the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*). To indicate a global need for the proposed topic, submitters are encouraged to gain support from CPs and RPPOs in other regions.

The submissions are reviewed by the Task Force on Topics (TFT), which makes recommendations to the Standards Committee (SC) and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) respectively.

A separate call for submissions for subjects for Technical Panels' work programme is made. Contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations submit detailed proposals for subjects, which should follow the relevant submission documentation requirements. These are evaluated by the relevant technical panel.

The SC reviews the submissions, taking into account the IPPC Strategic Framework<sup>87</sup>, the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics*, and the recommendation of the TFT and technical panels.

The SC reviews the List of Topics (LOT) (including subjects). The SC recommends to the CPM topics and commodities as subjects and their priority for addition to the work programme. The SC includes other subjects into the work programme and recommends them to the CPM for noting.

[...]

##### Stage 2: Drafting

[...]

##### Step 4: Preparation of a draft ISPM<sup>88</sup>

[...]

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<sup>86</sup> This is a call for ISPMs (including annexes not covered by a Technical Panel) and revisions of ISPMs, see the *Hierarchy of terms for standards* in the *IPPC Procedure manual for standard setting*.

<sup>87</sup> IPPC Strategic Framework available on the IPP at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/strategic-objectives/ippc-strategic-framework/>

<sup>88</sup> This procedure refers to “draft ISPMs” and “standards” to simplify wording, but also applies to any part of an ISPM, including annexes, appendixes or supplements.



### Stage 3: Consultation and review

Draft ISPMs are submitted to at least two consultation periods except for draft DPs and draft PTs (annexes to ISPM 27 and ISPM 28) which are submitted to one consultation period unless decided otherwise by the SC.

[...]

### Stage 4: Adoption and publication

#### Step 7: Adoption

- For draft ISPMs other than draft DPs:

Following recommendation by the SC, the draft ISPM is included on the agenda of the CPM session. The IPPC Secretariat should make the draft ISPM presented to the CPM for adoption available in the languages of the Organization as soon as possible and at least six weeks before the opening of the CPM session<sup>89</sup>.

[...]

## 3. THE IPPC STANDARD SETTING PROCESS EXPLAINED

[...]

### 3.2 Topics

[...]

#### 3.2.4 Hierarchy of terms for standards

A hierarchy of terms to clarify the different types of items on which expert drafting groups work was adopted by CPM-3 2008<sup>90</sup>.

The Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG), Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) and Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT), Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) are currently the only technical panels allowed to work on “subjects”, which do not have specifications.

[...]

## 5. STANDARDS COMMITTEE

[...]

### 5.2 Rules of procedure for the Standards Committee<sup>91</sup>

[...]

#### Rule 7. Observers

A contracting party to the IPPC or any RPPO may request to send up to two observers from their NPPO or RPPO to attend a SC meeting. This request should be communicated by the official IPPC contact

<sup>89</sup> Draft ISPMs approved by the SC to go to the CPM for adoption are available in the SC November meeting report in English.

<sup>90</sup> CPM-3 (2008), paragraph 89.1 and Appendix 7.

<sup>91</sup> Adopted by the CPM-1 (2006); aligned by the SC 2008-11 (Appendix 4), as requested by the CPM-3 (2008); revised by SC 2012-11 and adopted by CPM-8 (2013), Appendix 3; Rule 6 of the Rules of procedure amended by CPM-11 (2016).

point to the-IPPC Secretariat at least thirty days prior to the starting date of the meeting and the decision to attend is made by the SC Chair and the IPPC secretariat. In response to this request, the observers will be invited to attend, depending whether logistical arrangements can be made. In case the number of observers has to be limited, replacement members might be given a priority during the decision making.

A representative of the IC may attend as an observer.

Such observers may i) participate in the discussions, subject to the approval of the Chairperson and without the right to participate in decision-making process; ii) receive the documents other than those of a sensitive nature, and, iii) submit written statements on particular items of the agenda.

[...]

## **5.8 E-decisions: IPPC SC procedures for conducting discussions and making decisions by electronic means<sup>92</sup>**

[...]

### **Types of discussion and decisions that the SC can make by electronic means**

The types of discussions and decisions listed below may be made through the use of electronic communication:

- approval of selected nominations for expert drafting groups
- approval of subjects (diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments, and terms) to be included in the work programme of technical panels
- comment on explanatory documents in the reviewing process
- clearance of draft ISPMs for the first consultation (Step 4)
- consideration of comments (Step 5)
- determining how to proceed with draft ISPMs that are modified as a result of comments (Step 6)
- development and approval of draft specifications for consultation
- adjustments to stewards (of specifications, draft ISPMs and technical panels)
- any other tasks decided by the CPM or the SC during a face-to-face meeting
- exceptional cases determined in consultation with the Secretariat and the SC Chairperson.

### **Rules for agreement**

[...]

When selecting experts for Technical Panels, the Secretariat opens a forum. The selection is only confirmed if all the SC agrees (confirmed via poll). The SC members express their preference from the list of nominated experts by considering the expertise of the nominees and the regional representation.

If there is still no consensus, the SC chair should communicate what he or she feels are the main points to the SC and the SC is asked to make the ultimate decision at the next face-to-face meeting.

## **6. EXPERT WORKING GROUPS**

[...]

<sup>92</sup> SC 2010-11, Appendix 5, modified by SC2022-11; previously ICPM-6 (2004); SC 2005-11, section 19.2; CPM-3 (2008); SC 2009-11; SC 2005-11.

## 6.1 Guidelines for the composition and organization of expert working groups<sup>93</sup>

### *Criteria for the composition of an EWG*

An EWG:

- should have 6–10 members;
- should have members representing a wide geographic area (including proportional developing country participation);
- should allow a participant from the host country to participate regardless of the EWG composition;
- should have a member from the SC if possible (e.g. steward);
- may be attended by any member of the Commission Bureau;
- may be attended by IC representatives;
- may include - subject to SC approval - representatives of industry or other organizations to attend as invited experts, but not to participate as members or in the decision-making process; and
- should only allow observers from the host country as agreed in advance with the IPPC Secretariat in consultation with the steward of the EWG.

[...]

## 6.2 Guidelines for the operation of expert working groups<sup>94</sup>

[...]

### *Roles of meeting organizers and participants*

[...]

#### Members

The members of an EWG should:

- take responsibility for their travel and accommodation arrangements and visa requirements. Experts are expected to be in attendance for the entirety of the EWG meeting and should plan to arrive before the meeting starts and depart after the meeting concludes. They should undertake whatever needs to be done in a timely manner so there are no urgent arrangements to be made by the organizers.
- prepare discussion papers, consulting with national or regional experts, as requested
- actively participate in the EWG meeting and in email discussions prior to and after the meeting, if appropriate
- study discussion papers prior to the meeting and develop specific comments and text as appropriate
- in reflecting their individual viewpoints, aim to produce a globally acceptable standard
- assist stewards as needed, particularly when reviewing country comments
- respond, as appropriate, with comments to draft ISPMs within the agreed time.

[...]

#### Invited experts

The SC may invite representatives of industry or other organizations to attend as invited experts.

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<sup>93</sup> ICPM-5 (2003), Appendix XV.

<sup>94</sup> ICPM-7 (2005), Appendix VI.

The role of the invited experts is to provide expertise, information, data, and insights to the members of the EWG through the submission of discussion papers during the call for papers issued by the IPPC Secretariat prior to the meeting.

The invited experts may receive the documents, other than those of a sensitive nature.

The invited experts are expected to:

- take responsibility for their travel and accommodation arrangements and visa requirements;
- prepare discussion paper(s) to submit to the call for papers issued by the IPPC Secretariat and deliver a presentation at the meeting;
- provide additional information and data as requested;
- understand that information provided by invited experts may not be considered by EWG; and
- check the IPPC Secretariat website to be informed of the call for papers.

The Chairperson may restrict the participation of the invited experts in the discussion.

The invited experts may be eligible to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat. The criteria are updated annually and can be found on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/criteria-used-prioritizing-participants-receive-travel-assistance-attend-meetings/>).

#### Observers from the host country

Observers from the host country are expected to:

- provide additional information and data, if requested.

Subject to the approval of the Chairperson, observers from the host country may participate in discussions without the right to participate in decision-making process.

Observers from the host country are not eligible to receive travel assistance to attend meetings under any circumstances.

## Appendix 4 - List of experts who have contributed to the development of IPPC guides

- ***Emergency preparedness – A guide for developing contingency plans for outbreaks of quarantine pests***<sup>95</sup>:
  - Matthew Everatt (United Kingdom)
  - Derek Mccann (United Kingdom)
  - Rendani Thovhogi (South Africa)
  - Ali Heydari (New Zealand)
  - Cheryl Grgurinovic (Australia)
  - Francisco Gutierrez (Belize)
- ***Prevention, preparedness and response guidelines for Fusarium Tropical Race 4 (TR4) of banana***<sup>96</sup>:
  - Rhiannon Evans (Australia)
  - Monica Gallo Lara (Ecuador)
  - Magda Gonzalez (Costa Rica)
  - Gert Kema (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
  - Morag Webb De Gonzales (United Kingdom)
  - Sospeter Gachamba (Kenya)
  - Wassim Habib (Lebanon)
- ***Guide to regulation of wood packaging material – Understanding the phytosanitary requirements for the movement of wood packaging material in international trade***<sup>97</sup>:
  - Corrado Cremonini (Italy)
  - Marcel Dawson (Canada)
  - Scott Geffros (Canada)
  - Brad A. Gething (United States of America)
  - Christopher Howard (Australia)
  - Mohamed Magdy (Egypt)
  - Vinod Pandit (India)
  - Debora Maria Rodrigues Cruz (Brazil)
  - Faith Ndunge (Kenya)
- ***E-commerce – A guide to managing the pest risk posed by goods ordered online and distributed through postal and courier pathways***<sup>98</sup>:
  - Allan Burne (New Zealand)
  - Bruno Gallant (Canada)
  - Miia Pasanen (Finland)
  - Adele Pierre (Guyana)
  - Shane Sela (World Bank Group)
  - Sanniel Wilson Graham (Jamaica)
  - Thorwald Geuze (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

<sup>95</sup> Guide emergency preparedness: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc4820en>

<sup>96</sup> TR4 guide: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr?details=CC4865EN>

<sup>97</sup> Guide to regulation of wood packaging material: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=cc5059en>

<sup>98</sup> E-commerce guide: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=cc8209en>

## Appendix 5 - Recognition related to Standard Setting activities

We would like to express gratitude to the experts of the drafting groups for their active contribution in the development of the following ISPMs, or Annexes to ISPMs, adopted in 2024:

**Table 1: Draft annex Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies to ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies ((Tephritidae)) (2018 -011)**

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
USA	Ms Marina ZLOTINA	Steward
South Africa	Ms Aruna MANRAKHAN	Member
Germany	Mr Peter BAUFELD	Member
USA	Mr Trace Christen HARDIN	Member
Australia	Mr Craig HULL	Member
New Zealand	Ms Jocelyn Asha BERRY	Member
China	Ms Zhihong LI	Member
Brazil	Mr Marcoandre SAVARIS	Member
Japan	Mr Tatsuya INOUE	Member
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Mr Rui CARDOSO PEREIRA	Invited Expert
New Zealand	Mr Lalith Bandula KUMARASINGHE	Invited expert, representing the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

**Table 2: Draft revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002)**

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
USA	Ms Marina ZLOTINA	Steward
Australia	Mr Craig HULL	Member
Canada	Ms Naima AIT OUMEJJOUT	Member
Egypt	Mr Mohamed MAGDY	Member
European Union	Mr Harry ARIJS	Member
Kenya	Mr Thomas Kimeli KOSIOM	Member
Vietnam	Ms Ha Thanh HUONG	Member
USA	Mr Jose Rafael HERNANDEZ	Member

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
Chile	Ms Ruth AREVALO MACIAS	Invited expert: Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) member

**Table 3: Draft 2022 amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)**

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
Chile	Mr Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE	Spanish language & Steward
Denmark	Mr Ebbe NORDBO	English & Assistant Steward
France	Ms Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC	French language & Member
Kenya	Ms Asenath Abigael KOECH	English & Member
Uruguay	Ms Beatriz MELCHO	Spanish & Member
Australia	Ms Xuemei JI	Chinese & Member
Egypt	Ms Shaza Roshdy OMAR	Arabic & Member
Russian Federation	Mr Konstantin GREBENNIKOV	Russian & Member
Canada	Mr Rajesh RAMARATHNAM	English & Member

**Table 4: Draft annex to ISPM 28 (Cold treatment for *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* on *Citrus sinensis*) (2017-029)**

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
Israel	Mr David OPATOWSKI	Steward
New Zealand	Mr Michael ORMSBY	Member
Argentina	Mr Eduardo WILLINK	Member
USA	Mr Scott MYERS	Member
China	Mr Daojian YU	Member
Japan	Mr Toshiyuki DOHINO	Member
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Ms Vanessa Simoes Dias DE CASTRO	Member
Australia	Mr Peter Llewellyn LEACH	Member
Canada	Ms Meghan NOSEWORTHY	Member
China	Mr Guoping ZHAN	Member



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<b>Country/RPPO/ Organization</b>	<b>Expert</b>	<b>Role</b>
Japan	Mr Takashi KAWAI	Member

## **Appendix 6 - Revised CPM Recommendation R-06 Minimizing the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway**

### **PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

In 2016, the Eleventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-11) recognized the risk of plant pests being moved through the international sea-container pathway.

The purpose of this CPM recommendation is to raise awareness of the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway, and to recommend practices for implementation by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), and other relevant parties, that will contribute to a reduction in the pest risk associated with this pathway.

The scope of this CPM recommendation encompasses internal and external pest contamination<sup>99</sup> in both packed and empty sea containers transported by sea, road and rail.

Although the scope of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is restricted to plant pests (hereafter referred to as “pests”), the CPM recognizes that actions that are effective against these pests may also help reduce the risk of organisms and other contaminants that are not of phytosanitary concern.

Further contextual information is provided in Annex 1.

Specifically, this CPM recommendation is provided in order to:

- communicate and raise awareness of the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway;
- provide guidance on approaches to reducing the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway while minimizing impacts on supply chains;
- encourage visual examination of sea containers and their cargoes and other measures to reduce pest contamination;
- provide guidance on common methods for the removal of pest contamination;
- encourage the production and widespread use of sea containers that are less likely to harbour pests (particularly containers that have floors without gaps), while also enhancing detectability and ease of removal of pest contamination; and
- seek input from IPPC contracting parties and other relevant parties on effective measures to reduce the risk of pest contamination of sea containers and their cargoes, and related information.

### **ADDRESSED TO**

Contracting parties, NPPOs, regional plant protection organizations, and other relevant parties involved in international trade, including exporters, importers, shippers, packers, other logistics operators and sea-container manufacturers.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **1. Aim of activities to address pest risk**

The CPM *encourages* contracting parties and stakeholders to support implementation of globally consistent science- and risk-based measures that aim to significantly reduce the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway.

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<sup>99</sup> The term “contamination” in this CPM recommendation differs from that in International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*): see Annex 1.

## 2. Raising awareness

The CPM *encourages* NPPOs to inform relevant parties of any phytosanitary requirements that may apply to the sea-container pathway.

National plant protection organizations are *encouraged* to:

- communicate information about the risk of pest movement via the sea-container pathway to all parties involved in the operation of sea-container logistics;
- promote practices that prevent or reduce the risk of pest contamination of sea containers and their cargoes; and
- promote and support the application of appropriate procedures for cleaning the interior and exterior of sea containers and their cargoes by incorporating the IPPC guidelines on sea-container cleanliness (IPPC Secretariat, 2020a) into relevant guidelines for industry.

## 3. Reducing the risk of pest contamination in the sea-container pathway

The CPM *encourages* all parties involved in sea-container logistics to ensure that they execute their custodial responsibility to verify that sea containers and their cargoes are free from visible pest contamination before they are transferred into the custody of the next responsible party in the chain. The receiving party is *encouraged* to hold the previous party responsible if visible pest contamination is detected.

Parties with custodial responsibilities include but are not limited to container depots, consignors, shippers, packers, vessel operators, container operators, all carriers in all terrestrial modes (i.e. rail, truck), consignees and terminals.

All parties involved in sea-container logistics are *encouraged* to take appropriate steps to prevent visible pest contamination of sea containers and their cargoes. This may involve actions such as handling, locating and storing containers and cargoes in accordance with available best practices, such as the *Code of practice for packing of cargo transport units* (CTU Code: IMO, ILO & UNECE, 2014) and IPPC guidelines (as summarized in Appendix 1), to avoid contamination with pests. Best practices may include:

- storage in areas free from the risk of pest contamination via vegetation, soil and free-standing water (e.g. the use of fully paved or sealed storage and handling areas);
- storage in areas apart from contaminated containers and cargoes; and
- consignees completely unpacking and cleaning containers before their next use or before vessel loading.

Other measures may be applied in specific situations to reduce the attraction of pests (such as when using artificial lights), as well as during seasonal periods of high pest prevalence or in cases of ongoing pest outbreaks.

## 4. Visual examination for pest contamination of sea containers and their cargoes

The CPM *encourages* NPPOs and all relevant parties to visually examine, when accessible and safe to do so and in accordance with their custodial responsibilities, all interior and exterior surfaces of sea containers (e.g. the ceiling and roof, floor and undercarriage, side walls, end walls, doors) and their cargoes for potential pest contamination. The CPM *recommends* that such examinations are conducted not only in compliance with health and safety regulations but also in compliance with company-specific visual examination policies and procedures. Similarly, it is *recommended* that the exterior and interior of empty containers are also examined for pest contamination before dispatch, before packing and after unpacking, when accessible. In addition, it is *recommended* that the ventilation-inlet grilles and floor-drain holes of refrigerated containers are visually examined.

More detailed information on the places where pest contamination is most often found, and guidance on how to undertake visual examination of sea containers (including examination of the undercarriage and

roof) in a safe manner, is provided in the IPPC guidelines for sea-container surveys (IPPC Secretariat, 2020b).

## 5. Methods to remove and manage pest contamination

If pest contamination is found, methods for removal or management may include any or all of the following:

- sweeping or vacuum-cleaning the interior of the sea container;
- washing, scraping or using other physical means to clean the interior or exterior of the sea container; or
- using high-pressure washers.

Storage of containers in places where the containers are less likely to become contaminated (on hard surfaces such as concrete, gravel, or other surfaces that are free of plants and animals) is *encouraged*.

All relevant parties are *encouraged* to safely and securely dispose of contaminants to prevent spread, for example by collecting all sweepings and materials from vacuum cleaners for disposal.

Methods for safe storage, treatment or disposal of contaminants may include one or more of the following:

- physical containment, such as bagging or placing in an airtight receptacle;
- safe and appropriate chemical treatment;
- temperature (heat or freezing) treatments;
- incineration; or
- deep burial.

If treatment should be necessary to neutralize pest contamination that cannot be safely removed from the sea container, NPPOs or other authorities may have requirements and guidance in place on the use of treatments.

The CPM *recommends* that recipients of sea containers that have moved internationally seek guidance on appropriate risk-management actions and disposal of pest contamination, including wash water, from their respective NPPO or other authorities if visible pest contamination is detected on or in containers and their cargoes. For that purpose, NPPOs are *encouraged* to provide such guidance.

## 6. Sea-container structure

The CPM *acknowledges* that introducing modifications to the existing container design across the global container fleet will take significant time. However, evidence shows that eliminating the use of floors with cracks, crevices, and gaps between the flooring panels and container walls reduces the risk of pest contamination. The CPM therefore *encourages* the container industry, in cooperation with container manufacturers, to consider ways to facilitate the production and widespread use of containers with floor types that have no gaps, are less prone to developing cracks and crevices, and that are easier to clean. The CPM also *encourages* container manufacturers to apply light-coloured coatings to container undercarriages to improve the detectability of pest contamination. The CPM *recommends* that these modifications are introduced as part of the normal container life cycle and time frame for replacement.

Other modifications to existing container design (e.g. to the undercarriage and vents) can contribute further to risk reduction. The CPM *recommends* that more research is conducted into these possibilities and *encourages* NPPOs and other relevant parties to make information available regarding the places on or in containers where pest contamination is most commonly found.

Currently, existing container coatings cannot be easily modified to reduce pest contamination. The CPM therefore *recommends* that more research is conducted into such modifications and *encourages* relevant

parties to consider replacing current, bitumastic, undercarriage coatings to reduce their “stickiness” and thus the adhesion of pests and other contaminants.

## 7. Input for effective measures and best practices

Proposals for industry- or government-led solutions that would contribute to a reduction in pest risk, and suggestions for practicable measures and activities that may be effective if widely adopted, are *welcomed* by the IPPC Secretariat. In addition, information on emerging technologies that may contribute to a reduction in pest risk would be of value for the IPPC Secretariat’s considerations.

The CPM *encourages* NPPOs to continue working with relevant parties to gather information on pest presence and the risk of pest movement via the sea-container pathway and to provide this information to the IPPC Secretariat. An important tool for such data collection is the template in the IPPC guidelines for sea-container surveys (IPPC Secretariat, 2020b).

The CPM *requests* that information on these points be submitted to the IPPC Secretariat (email [ippc@fao.org](mailto:ippc@fao.org)).

## 8. Establishing appropriate regulatory tools

The CPM *encourages* contracting parties to establish appropriate regulatory tools to enable NPPOs to manage the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway.

## 9. Collaboration with other multilateral bodies

Recognizing that contamination of sea containers may pose a risk to both plant and animal health, and in the interest of avoiding the development of duplicating or conflicting measures, the CPM *encourages* the IPPC Secretariat to seek collaboration with other relevant multilateral bodies (e.g. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, International Maritime Organization, World Customs Organization, World Organisation for Animal Health).

Implementation of this CPM recommendation by relevant container-logistics parties may be facilitated by relevant multilateral bodies using a consistent approach in relation to sea-container cleanliness.

## REFERENCES

- IMO, ILO & UNECE (International Maritime Organization, International Labour Organization & United Nations Economic Commission for Europe).** 2014. *Code of practice for packing of cargo transport units (CTU Code)*. 149 pp. <https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/OurWork/Safety/Documents/1497.pdf>
- IPPC Secretariat.** 2020a. *Sea container supply chains and cleanliness – An IPPC best practice guide on measures to minimize pest contamination*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. vi + 6 pp. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7963en>
- IPPC Secretariat.** 2020b. *Sea containers surveys – Guidelines for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs)*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. 17 pp. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca7740en/CA7740EN.pdf>
- ISPM 5.** *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/622/>

## RECOMMENDATION(S) SUPERSEDED BY THE ABOVE

**CPM Recommendation R-06.** 2017. *Sea containers*. IPPC Secretariat. Rome, FAO. Adopted 2015.

This annex is part of the formal recommendations presented in this document.

## **ANNEX 1: Pest risk and implications for sea containers as a pathway**

This annex provides contextual information regarding the characteristics of the international sea-container<sup>100</sup> pathway, the identification of shared responsibilities for relevant parties, and the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway.

The management of the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway currently represents a challenge for contracting parties to the IPPC. At the same time, the performance of the global economy and all national economies, the maintenance of food security, and the need to avoid unnecessary costs for global trade depend on the efficient movement of sea containers to ensure the predictable and effective functioning of supply chains. In addition, the number and diversity of parties involved is high, while the pathway itself is mostly a non-plant pathway, thus involving responsible authorities in addition to NPPOs.

Container-logistics operations are complex and are sensitive to impediments both to the movement of containers and their positioning. Even small delays in their movement can result in broader ramifications for international supply chains and global trade. There is, therefore, a delicate balance between the necessity for phytosanitary actions and the need to minimize the impact on supply chains.

It is also the case that complete elimination of the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway is not feasible. Therefore, the most that can be achieved is to implement science- and risk-based measures aimed at reducing such risk significantly.

### **Shared responsibilities**

National plant protection organizations, other government organizations, and industry parties can play a role in reducing the risk of pest contamination of sea containers and their cargoes. However, the legal basis for managing the pest risk associated with the sea-container pathway varies by country.

All parties involved in international sea-container logistics are encouraged to use practices such as visual examination that minimize the risk of pest contamination while the containers are in their control. The party receiving the container is encouraged to hold the previous party responsible if visible contamination is detected in or on the container and its cargoes. This CPM recommendation provides a set of practices, that, when implemented, may reduce pest contamination of containers and their cargoes. The CPM recognizes that any such practices will be conducted in accordance with the parties' roles and responsibilities in sea-container logistics and need to take into consideration all relevant safety and operational constraints.

### **Risks associated with empty sea containers**

Empty sea containers can also be contaminated by pests. A main contributor to such pest contamination is incomplete unpacking and cleaning. This CPM recommendation therefore includes recommendations regarding visual examination and cleaning of empty containers as well as visual examination of packed containers. Consignees and container depots can play an important role in the cleanliness of empty

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<sup>100</sup> The term “sea container” refers to multimodal, steel freight containers as defined in the *Code of practice for packing of cargo transport units* (CTU Code: IMO, ILO & UNECE, 2014), which in turn aligns with the definition in the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code:

“An article of transport equipment that is of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use; specially designed to facilitate the transport of goods, by one or other modes of transport, without intermediate reloading; designed to be secured and/or readily handled, having fittings for these purposes, and approved in accordance with the International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended.”

The term “sea container” does not include the carrying vehicles, carrying conveyances or packaging. It does, however, include all containers transported internationally by sea, road and rail. The term includes empty and packed containers.

containers, with container depots often acting as the start and end points for empty containers. Visual examination and, when necessary, cleaning of an empty container done at a container depot may cause the least interruption of sea-container logistics.

### **Pest risk influenced by cargo type, handling and storage**

The nature of the cargo transported in sea containers can affect the pest risk. Pests associated with cargo and packaging can persist in sea containers for many months to years. In addition, the handling and storage of commodities before and during the packing of containers can result in pest contamination of the cargoes and sea containers. Packing is a stage when there is a high risk that internal pest contamination of sea containers may occur. This CPM recommendation therefore applies to the consideration of pest risk up to and including the packing stage. This includes the time spent by the cargo in the place where packing occurs. All types of cargo, irrespective of whether they are plant or non-plant products (e.g. car parts, pipes, tyres, electronics), or their method of handling and storage, may be a source of pest contamination of containers (e.g. with weed seeds, plant parts, soil, insects, standing water).

### **Terminology specific to this CPM recommendation**

**Contamination.** This CPM recommendation uses the definition of “contamination” from the CTU Code, which applies to both the sea container and its cargo if applicable.

The definition of “contamination” in the CTU Code (IMO, ILO & UNECE, 2014) is as follows:

Visible forms of animals, insects or other invertebrates (alive or dead, in any lifecycle stage, including egg casings or rafts), or any organic material of animal origin (including blood, bones, hair, flesh, secretions, excretions); viable or non-viable plants or plant products (including fruit, seeds, leaves, twigs, roots, bark); or other organic material, including fungi; or soil, or water; where such products are not the manifested cargo within the CTU.

**CTU.** A “cargo transport unit” (CTU) is defined in the CTU Code as being “a freight container, swap body, vehicle, railway wagon or any other similar unit in particular when used in intermodal transport.”

For the purposes of this CPM recommendation, a clean sea container (commonly referred to simply as a “CTU”) is one that is free from the following (as modified from the CTU Code):

- any previous cargo residues;
- any securing materials used from previous consignments;
- any marks, placards or signs associated with previous consignments;
- any detritus (waste) that may have accumulated in the CTU; and
- any visible contamination (including any part, seeds, eggs or propagules of such species that may survive and subsequently reproduce; soil; and organic matter).



This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not part of the formal recommendations presented in this document.

**APPENDIX 1: Summarized IPPC guidance on reducing the risk of sea-container contamination**

(See next page.)



International  
Plant Protection  
Convention

## Look out for contaminating pests and contaminants in sea containers and their cargoes

Contaminating pests and contaminants\* can travel on or in sea containers. The goods in the container can also contain such pests, regardless of the type of the goods being carried. They can cause serious damage to agricultural industries, the environment and economy.

\* Plant and animal material, weeds, seeds, snails, insects and soil. Soil can carry serious diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease.

Before using a sea container, make sure it is clean and free of pests and contaminants.

### Areas contaminating pests are commonly found:



- bottom rails;
- forklift pockets and twist lock fittings; and
- tops and cross members.



Inspections should only be conducted where it is safe to do so. See this link for guidance: [fao.org/3/ca7740en/CA7740EN.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/ca7740en/CA7740EN.pdf)



### Shared responsibility

Everyone along the supply chain has a responsibility to keep containers and their cargoes clean. For guidance on best practices to keep containers and cargoes clean, in accordance with roles and responsibilities of parties in the supply chain, please refer to: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7963en>

### Detections

If pests or contaminants are detected:

- Before vessel loading: take the appropriate action to remove them and ensure container is clean.
- After vessel discharge: seek guidance from your national plant protection organization (NPPO).

### Methods to remove contamination

Minor contamination can be removed using sweeping or vacuum cleaning, high pressure water wash or scraping. Under certain circumstances, treatments may be necessary to manage contamination.

Guidance on appropriate treatment options can be obtained from your NPPO or a local professional pest controller.







### Disposal

Pests and contaminants must be disposed of safely to prevent their spread. The most common method is bagging: contaminants, as well as the bodies of pests or animals, are placed in bags, sealed, and then placed in a sealable containment bin for collection. Other disposal options may include incineration and deep burial.

### Prevention

When containers and cargoes are moved to storage areas, packing areas, ports of loading, or are transiting through another country, preventative measures should be taken to avoid contamination. This includes preventing contamination of containers and cargoes that have already been inspected and cleaned. For guidance on establishing and maintaining pest free areas, please see this link: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca5844en>

### Examples of pests and contaminants and where they are commonly found

<p><b>Internal pests (such as khapra beetle)</b></p> <p>Look for insects, larvae or larval skins in goods, in the joins between floors and walls of sea containers, and where possible, in the joins between floor panels and under floors of sea containers.</p>	 <p>khapra beetle skins in cross rail</p>	<p><b>Nesting pests (such as ants and bees)</b></p> <p>Look for groups or nests in joins, gaps and spaces at ground level both in and on sea containers and their cargoes.</p>	 <p>African big headed ant</p>
<p><b>Sheltering pests (such as snails)</b></p> <p>Look for snails in a variety of colours, sizes and forms attached to sea containers.</p>	 <p>snail in forklift tyne pocket</p>	<p><b>Overwintering pests (such as stink bugs)</b></p> <p>Look for pests sheltering in containers, and goods that have been stored outdoors.</p>	 <p>stink bugs on container wall</p>
<p><b>Egg-laying pests (such as spongy moth)</b></p> <p>Look for egg masses and pests on external sea-container surfaces.</p>	 <p>egg mass on external surfaces</p>	<p><b>Contaminants such as soil, seeds, plant and animal material</b></p> <p>Look for contaminants on the base (including twist locks, side rails and forklift pockets), inside, and where possible, on the underside of containers.</p>	 <p>soil under container</p>

For factsheets on other invasive pests, please visit: <https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/product/qi>

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**Appendix 7 – List of experts who contributed to translations of IPPC guides and training materials*****Establishing and Maintaining Pest Free Areas***

- a. Amélie CONSTANTINEAU (Canada)
- b. Hugo FRÉCHETTE (Canada)
- c. Naima AIT OUMEJJOUT (Canada)

***IPPC Surveillance Guide:***

- d. Bruno GALLANT (Canada)
- e. Ernest NKOUM METOU`OU (Cameroon)
- f. Jean-Louis TSHISAMBU MAMBA (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

***IPPC Prevention, preparedness and response guidelines for Fusarium TR4:***

- g. Abdeljelil BAKRI (Morocco)
- h. Bruno GALLANT (Canada)
- i. Konan L. KOUAME (Côte d'Ivoire)
- j. Ernest NKOUM METOU`OU (Cameroon)
- k. Jean-Louis TSHISAMBU MAMBA (Democratic Republic of the Congo)