



CRITERIA FOR THE INTEGRATION OF EMERGING PESTS (EP) INTO THE IPPC POARS FRAMEWORK

(Document prepared by the POARS SG in collaboration with IPPC Secretariat)

1. Purpose of this document

- [1] This document establishes the criteria for integrating emerging pests under the IPPC POARS framework. After the criteria are agreed upon, a second paper will be prepared to outline a procedure for initiating monitoring pests' threats under the IPPC POARS framework by applying the agreed criteria and ranking for prioritization. The procedure will then describe the following steps that must be executed once a pest is defined as an emerging pest. This approach helps maintain focus on pests that represent regional or global concerns and prevents resources from being spread across numerous emerging issues.

2. Background

- [2] Designating a pest as emerging has significant implications. It leads to the execution of several activities under a resource-constrained environment requiring coordinated regional or global efforts for effective management and response and the need for mechanisms to provide support for emergency activities related to the pest.
- [3] Various bodies within the IPPC have extensively discussed the issue of emerging pests. These discussions highlight the complexity and necessity of a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to emerging pests effectively. Appendix 1 consolidates the background and the discussions at specific IPPC bodies since 2016. Table 1 compiles the criteria from the discussion documented in the background, the refined definition and criteria proposed by the POARS FG, and compares them. The POARS Steering Group has revised, analyzed, and discussed all this information to develop the criteria proposed in this document.
- [4] Key aspects from the discussions and proposals at the different bodies are described below.

2.1. RPPO decision tree criteria and discussions at different bodies (2016-2020)

- [5] The summary of the criteria (from 2016 to 2020), including the decision tree proposed by the TC-RPPO, considers:
- whether the pest is able to jump across continents,
 - whether it has a wide host range where hosts are widely distributed,
 - whether it has a large potential for causing damage and economic loss across continents,
 - whether there is evidence of a shift in the risk associated with the pest,
 - whether it impacts the natural environment as well as production,
 - whether it can destroy crops and eliminate entire production areas, and
 - whether it is a threat to more than one continent.

2.2. The first definition proposed by the Technical Panel for the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (TPG)

- [6] As advised by the FG POARS, the Standards Committee (SC) requested the Technical Panel for the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (TPG) to add the term "emerging pest" to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). The TPG proposed the following definition:

A pest for which the pest risk or impact for an area has recently increased substantially, due to changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment-related factors

2.3. Analysis made by the CPM Focus Group (FG) on POARS (2021)

- [7] In 2021, the CPM Focus Group (FG) on POARS considered that the decision tree proposed by the RPPOs needed further refinement. The focus on the continental 'jump' as a first step needs to be integrated with the characterization of a pest. Furthermore, the group believed that the scope could not only be pests that entered/spread in different continents but that the spread of a pest within the same continent should also fall within the scope. Cut-off criteria for the impact are deemed unnecessary because of the world's wide range of socio-economic conditions. The outcome of such analysis/evaluation should not only be polyphagous pests. Criteria on impact would be integrated with the characterization of the pests as well.

2.4. Definition revised by CPM FG POARS and proposed criteria (2021):

- [8] After discussing the term proposed by the TPG, the CPM FG POARS proposed the following definition:

"A pest qualifying as a quarantine pest for which the pest risk or impact for an area has recently increased substantially, due to changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment-related factors with potential damage reaching epidemic proportions."

- [9] In their recommendations report, the CPM FG POARS proposed the following criteria for defining potential pests for global action:

- Not present in an area or recently introduced but not widespread (Quarantine pest).
- High risk for a regional or continental spread; the pest can spread via at least one pathway across regions or continents.
- Evidence of an increase in the risk.
- It has a wide host range, or its hosts are widely distributed.
- It has a high rate of adaptability, reproduction, and/or spread.
- Has large potential for devastating damage and economic loss, at least reaching epidemic proportions by affecting agricultural production, ecosystems, and trade across regions and continents.

2.5. TPG revision on the definition resulted from the CPM FG POARS discussions (2022).

- [10] During the 2022 TPG meeting¹, the TPG discussed the proposal from the CPM FG POARS and presented a draft definition of "emerging pest" (2018-003) to the SC for approval:

A pest deemed to have the characteristics of a quarantine pest for an area, for which the pest risk has recently increased substantially, because of changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or

¹ 2022 December TPG meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/92027/>

environment-related factors, and for which the potential introduction, spread and economic impact are likely to reach a pandemic level.

2.6. Standards Committee's conclusion on the latest definition (2023)

[11] In its May 2023 meeting,² the SC discussed the proposed definition but concluded that it was not yet suitable for consultation. The SC recommended that the SG POARS continue developing the criteria for what constitutes an "emerging pest," with input from the TPG as necessary. The SC invited the Bureau to provide guidance on the next steps.

2.7. Bureau recommendation to remove the emerging pest from the TPG work program and request to the POARS Steering Group (June 2023)

[12] At its June 2023 meeting, the Bureau noted the concerns and difficulties with the development of a definition for "emerging pest", invited the POARS Steering Group to develop a working definition for what constitutes an emerging pest for POARS purposes, and recommended that the SC remove the subject "emerging pest" (2018-003) from the work program of the TPG. It also agreed that one of the first tasks of the Steering Group should be to consider a working definition of "emerging pest" but that there was no need to report back on this to the SC.

2.8. SPG advice to set criteria instead of a strict definition (October 2023) and the SC remove "emerging pest" from the work programme of the TPG (November 2023)

[13] During their 2023 meeting³, the SPG recognized the significance of determining what constitutes an "emerging pest" and called for a prompt resolution. The SPG emphasized that criteria would suffice rather than a strict definition. The SPG noted that the criteria would depend on the needs for POARS. Additionally, it was highlighted that the term "emerging pest" did not currently appear in any ISPMs, and the definitions in ISPM 5 were intended for terms used in ISPMs. During their November 2023 meeting the SC agreed to remove the subject "emerging pest" (2018-003) from the work programme of the TPG.

² SC May 2023 meeting: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/92494/>

³ 2023 SPG meeting: https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2023/11/Report_SPG-2023-Oct_2023-11-28.pdf

Table 1. Comparison of criteria and definitions for emerging pests from discussions held.

Item	Bureau Meeting (June 2017)	SPG Meeting (2018)	TC RPPO (2018)	Term Proposed by the Technical Panel (TPG) on the Glossary (2020)	Term definition proposed by CPM FG on POARS (2021)	Proposed criteria from CPM FG on POARS (2021)	TPG Definition (December 2022)
Host Range	Have a wide host range where hosts are widely distributed	Have a wide host range where hosts are widely distributed	Host plants cover at least 50MHa and/or host plant products worth at least 50000 M£, and/or host plants significant for food security for at least 50M people, and/or host plants of social significance for at least 50M people	-	-	It has a wide host range, or its hosts are widely distributed.	-
Distribution	-	-	-	-	Not present in an area or recently introduced but not widespread (Quarantine pest)	Not present in an area or recently introduced but not widespread (Quarantine pest)	A pest deemed to have the characteristics of a quarantine pest for an area
Spread Capacity	Made a continental jump	Made a continental jump	Continental jump	-	High risk for a regional or continental spread; the pest can spread via at least one pathway across regions or continents	High risk for a regional or continental spread; the pest can spread via at least one pathway across regions or continents.	For which the potential introduction, spread and economic impact are likely to reach a pandemic level
Adaptability, Biology	-	-	-	-	-	It has a high rate of adaptability, reproduction, and/or spread.	-
Economic Impact	Have large potential for damage and economic loss across continents	Have a large potential for damage and economic loss across continents	Severe damage (> 10% losses)	-	Has large potential for devastating damage and economic loss, at least reaching epidemic proportions by affecting agricultural production, ecosystems and trade, across regions and continents	Has large potential for devastating damage and economic loss, at least reaching epidemic proportions.	For which the potential introduction, spread and economic impact are likely to reach a pandemic level
Impact	Have an impact on natural environment as well as on production; Have an ability for crop destruction and the ability to eliminate entire production areas	Have an impact on the natural environment as well as on production; Have an ability for crop destruction and the ability to eliminate entire production areas	-	-	-	Affecting agricultural production, ecosystems, and trade across regions and continents.	-
Increase in Risk	Evidence of a shift in the risk	Show evidence of a shift in the risk	Recent evidence of risk (within last 7 years)	A pest for which the pest risk or impact for an area has recently increased substantially, due to changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment-related factors	Evidence of an increase in the risk	Evidence of an increase in the risk.	A pest deemed to have the characteristics of a quarantine pest for an area, for which the pest risk has recently increased substantially, because of changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment-related factors, and for which the potential introduction, spread and economic impact are likely to reach a pandemic level



3. Criteria for the integration of Emerging Pests into the IPPC POARS Framework developed by the POARS SG

[14] The POARS Steering Group (POARS SG) has revised, analyzed, and discussed the different proposals, views, and understandings of emerging pests described in the background. It has tried to reflect the common aspects while incorporating relevant aspects from their technical experience. Thus, the POARS SG acknowledged that assessing an emerging pest can be challenging due to the varying conditions and pest situations. Because of this variability, using specific thresholds or formulas is not practical. Likewise, it recognized the difficulties of being predictive at the global level and the need to leverage aspects of existing methodologies, such as the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA). Pests determined to be emerging using the criteria may or may not have already been designated as QP for an area.

[15] The criteria determined by the POARS SG involve a multi-step evaluation process. In step 1, the pest must demonstrate either significant geographical spread, indicated by outbreaks in new areas, or a significant population increase in an existing area. If the pest meets either of these initiator criteria, it progresses to step 2, where it must exhibit substantial economic, environmental, or social impacts in its native or introduced regions. Step 3 assesses whether the pest could reach epidemic proportions, requiring the pest to have a high likelihood of entry, establishment, spread, and significant impact in new areas. A pest is classified as an emerging Pest if it meets the relevant criteria across these steps; otherwise, it is classified as a Non-emerging pest, with the possibility of reassessment upon new information. The detailed criteria flow is summarized in a flowchart in Appendix 2. Once the criteria have been agreed, case studies/examples will be provided for each criterion to provide guidance when assessing pests against the criteria.

1. Initiator criteria (step 1):

[16] The pest must meet one or more of the following criteria to progress to step 2:

Item	Description	Yes/no
Geographical spread	Pest outbreaks ⁴ (including incursions) are reported in new geographical areas, suggesting a significant expansion of the pest's range.	
Population increase	A documented and substantial increase in the pest population in an existing area suggests an increased risk of spread and damage.	

2. Current impact (step 2):

[17] The pest must meet one or more of the following conditions either in its native area or where it has been introduced to progress to the next step:

Item	Description	Yes/no
Economic impact	The pest is causing substantial economic impact according to what is described in ISPM	

⁴ A recently detected pest population, including an incursion, or a sudden significant increase of an established pest population in an area [FAO, 1995; revised ICPM, 2003] (ISPM 5)



	11 and supplement 2 of ISPM 5 ⁵ (see Appendix 3 for guidance).	
Environmental impact	The pest is causing substantial environmental impact according to what is described in ISPM 11 and supplement 2 of ISPM 5 ⁶ (See appendix 3 for guidance).	
Social impact	The pest is causing substantial impacts to jobs, tourism, gardens, plants of national importance, recreation, or affecting food security or food safety.	

3. Risk evidence (step 3).

[18] There is the risk that the pest can reach epidemic proportions. The pest must meet all the following conditions to be considered an emerging pest:

Item	Description	Yes/no
Likelihood of entry into new areas	The pest has a high likelihood of entering new areas based on assessment in line with ISPM 11 (See appendix 3 for guidance).	
Likelihood of establishment in new areas	The pest has a high likelihood of being established in new areas based on assessment in line with ISPM 11 (See appendix 3 for guidance)	
Rate of spread after establishment in new areas	The pest is likely to spread rapidly after establishment in new areas based on assessment in line with ISPM 11 (See appendix 3 for guidance).	
Scale of impacts in new areas	The pest is likely to cause substantial impacts based on assessment in line with ISPM 11 (See appendix 3 for details).	

⁵ SUPPLEMENT 2: Guidelines on the understanding of “potential economic importance” and related terms including reference to environmental considerations

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4. Pest classification:

- **Emerging pest:** A pest that meets the relevant criteria for each category; this includes the initiator criteria, current impact and risk evidence.
- **Non-emerging pest:** A pest that does not meet the relevant criteria for each category at the time of the assessment. A new assessment can be done if new information becomes available.

The POARS SG is invited to:

- *Test* the criteria for the integration of emerging pests to POARS using the following pests: 1) Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV), 2) *Bactrocera dorsalis* 3) *Cactoblastis cactorum*, 4) *Agilus planipennis* (emerald ash borer), 5) *Tilletia indica*-Karnal, 6) *Tuta absoluta*, 7) *ilapurvata lugens*
- *Discuss* the outputs from the test and *provide* feedback for further refinement and improvement of the criteria.

APPENDIX 1.

Compiled discussions on emerging pests at different IPPC bodies.

1. June 2016 - Bureau Meeting (Establishment of a means to deal with emerging issues requiring global action)⁷:

The Chair reminded Bureau members that there had been a discussion in the CPM on emerging risks by certain pests. Discussion continued on subjects related to emerging issues, such as facilitating information exchange that could be tackled by the IPPC Secretariat. The Secretariat pointed out that Article XI 2(a) provides that the Commission shall review the status of plant protection and suggest actions. This could provide the mandate for emergent pest activities. The Secretariat also thought that there is a need to have immediate support for emergency activities. It reported that it regularly receives requests for advice on pest outbreaks. In such cases it would be important to be able to respond quickly.

The Bureau discussed the subject of emerging issues and thought that there is a need for some activity on this topic. On the one hand it was thought that the CPM already does some activities such as side sessions on specific pests or the IPPC resource page. There was a consideration, taking into account responsibilities of NPPOs themselves, on how much expertise the IPPC has for providing advice and where to set priorities. The Bureau thought that some activities need to be addressed within the short term, but that a principal decision on this matter should fall within the boundaries of the Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and the ministerial CPM which hopefully should be conducted in 2020. One Bureau member also stressed that the pilot project on surveillance could in the meantime serve as test project on this matter. The role of RPPOs and their potential to contribute was also highlighted.

The Bureau decided that:

- the scope of the mandate in relation to this matter is provided in article XI 2(a) of the IPPC Convention.
- provided that resources are available, the pilot project on surveillance should serve as a matrix for dealing with emerging issues in the short term and develop a mechanism for sharing information.
- material and information generated by the RPPOs should be utilized. - a draft proposal for an information sharing mechanism, including regular CPM agenda items concerning this subject, dealing with pest specific issues will be developed by Mr Lopian and Ms Yim by the end of August.
- the long-term approach to deal with emerging issues should be part of the strategic framework 2020 – 2030.

2. April 2017 CPM-12 Meeting (emerging issues)⁸:

The Secretariat noted that requests were regularly received for advice on pest outbreaks. The CPM noted the importance of responding promptly to such requests through mechanisms that can provide relevant information to immediately support emergency activities. The CPM further noted that it should establish mechanisms to deal with emerging issues within the short term, but that a principal decision on this matter should fall within the boundaries of the Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and the Ministerial Meeting of the

⁷ https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2016/08/Bureau_June_2016-2016-08-02.pdf
(June 2016)

⁸ [CPM-12_Report-2017-05-30_withISPMs.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

CPM planned for 2020. In the short term, the IPPC Secretariat would assist actions on emerging issues through expanding information collection and sharing to assist CPs to plan, undertake and report actions and outcomes on more than surveillance.

CPs indicated to the CPM that extra-budgetary funding models be put in place. CPs noted that RPPOs play a role in policy issues and coordination for such activities. CPs further highlighted that there was a need to ensure that there was no duplication with other FAO programmes and activities. The CPM also noted the suggestion that the SPG take up the issue based on the Bureau's discussion.

The CPM:

- supported the proposed short term approach,
- requested the Bureau dedicate an appropriate portion of the June meeting to establish priority ranking, as well as criteria and/or rules for this effort in the budget and work plan for the Secretaria

3. June 2017 Bureau Meeting (emerging issues)⁹:

The Bureau discussed priorities and criteria for emerging issues. It was decided that information sharing on pests of concern is possible, however there is no funding for any additional support actions. Information sharing could potentially include pest status information, surveillance, technical resources and list of relevant experts. Involvement of the World Bank could be sought by the Secretariat, which could liaise with FAO and relevant experts through organization of relevant conferences/workshops.

The Bureau discussed which pests should be regarded as emerging issues for IPPC action. It was thought best that actions would apply to pests that had made a continental jump, have a wide host range and where hosts are widely distributed, have large potential for damage and economic loss across continents, there is an evidence of a shift in the risk, they have an impact on natural environment as well as on production, have an ability for crop destruction and the ability to eliminate entire production areas. Examples are *Tuta absoluta*, and pine wood nematode.

The Bureau also recognized that in general IPPC focuses on quarantine pests and is seen as mainly standard setting organization while dealing with emerging issues or pests as a new role for IPPC would require major time investment and funding. Taking that into account, the Bureau agreed that RPPOs should be given a major role in identifying emerging issues from information solicited in their region, which should be coordinated at the TC-RPPOs level and then reported after their selection and prioritization to the CPM.

The Bureau decided that a new arrangement for processing emerging issues would be that RPPOs have a conference call every 3 months (quarterly) coordinated by the Secretariat to discuss emerging issues and decide if they are global or regional only, and to identify possible actions and recommendations to contracting parties (establishment of surveillance, sharing of PRAs, etc.). The Secretariat will engage with the TC Chair and discuss these proposed arrangements for discussion by the SPG and TC-RPPOs at the end of October for decision at the CPM 13 (2018).

4. October 2017 Bureau Meeting (Emerging issues: possible involvement of the World Bank and RPPOs¹⁰)

⁹ https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2017/08/Bureau_Report_2017_June-2017-08-01_NEW.pdf (June)

¹⁰ [Bureau_Report_2017_October-2017-11-30_E1v6nla.pdf](https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2017/11/Bureau_Report_2017_October-2017-11-30_E1v6nla.pdf) (ippc.int)

The Secretariat noted that it was unclear what emerging issues should refer to. So far the Secretariat worked on some concrete pests including *Xylella fastidiosa* and red palm weevil as emerging pest in terms of general awareness raising. One Bureau Member remarked that emerging issues could mean emerging pests but also emerging issues such as eCommerce, together with diagnostic and pest reporting. The Bureau noted that according to the TC-RPPOs agenda emerging pests would be discussed at the meeting in November 2017. A paper was prepared for that meeting based on the June Bureau meeting's discussions. Additionally, the TC-RPPOs annually exchanges information on pests of interest. The Bureau noted that IPPC work should be more visible at the regional level and with the regional initiatives. It should be also made clear what were the emerging pests and emerging issues. The Bureau decided to reflect again on the subject after the TC-RPPOs feedback. The Bureau while discussing the TC RPPOs concluded that it was desirable to invite the RPPOs to attend the SPG in the future. This needs a revision of the Rules of Procedure of the SPG that should be decided by CPM-13. In connection with the SPG meeting, the Bureau noted that the SPG considered the suggested process for a new Call for phytosanitary issues by the Focus Group as too complex. The SPG had requested the Focus Group to look at this again and prepare a redrafted version to the Bureau at its December meeting.

The October 2017 meeting discussed:

5. 2018 SPG Meeting - October (Concept of an IPPC emergency, Emerging pests, Fall Armyworm (FAW))¹¹

Concept of an IPPC emergency: It was pointed out that there is a need to gain consensus on what an emergency is in relation to IPPC activities and regulating emerging pests, if appropriate, is already part of the IPPC's mandate. Participants cautioned that the IPPC Community should not raise expectations about what it can deliver in plant health related emergencies as it does not have adequate resources nor a quick response mechanism. Decision: It was decided to pursue further CPM discussion on the concept of an IPPC emergency and to update the draft SPG paper on this subject for presentation to CPM-14 (2019) for further discussion.

Emerging pests: The Bureau meeting in June 2017 suggested that to qualify as an emerging pest, a pest had to meet the following criteria: had made a continental jump; have a wide host range where hosts are widely distributed; have a large potential for damage and economic loss across continents; show evidence of a shift in the risk; have an impact on natural environment as well as on production; and have an ability for crop destruction and the ability to eliminate entire production areas. However, it was not clear how many of the criteria listed would have to be met for a pest to qualify as an emerging pest. It was proposed to include "if a pest is threatening more than one continent" in the list of criteria. It was suggested that PRA be used as a response rather than for defining measures. The IPPC Secretariat highlighted that the IPPC Community's role is prevention and it is not its role to intervene directly in emerging pest situations and control actions such as the spread of Fall Armyworm, as other FAO divisions are responsible for doing this. The IPPC Secretariat can only work within the scope of the IPPC and within available resources. However, one participant suggested a stronger involvement of the IPPC Community in plant health emergencies but the CPM will have to agree to have a broader mandate for its activities. It was suggested to rebrand the IPPC Secretariat as the World Plant Protection Organization. This could be presented as a white paper at the ministerial-level CPM-15 (2020). Some participants said that the scope of IPPC activities can be reconsidered.

Fall Armyworm (FAW): Mr Shoki Al-Dobai gave a presentation on the Fall Armyworm (FAW) as a threat to global food security. He called attention to FAO's response to the management of this pest; and to

¹¹ [Report SPG October 2018-2018-11-15_rev26Nov.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

resources such as the FAMEWS mobile app, and the FAW food insecurity risk map which helps identify additional hotspots. He highlighted the need for phytosanitary measures to prevent FAW from spreading into pest-free countries – especially since its eradication is impossible once it has established itself in an area. He listed the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) that can contribute to preventing and controlling the spread of FAW.

It was noted that the IPPC Secretariat has limited resources for dealing with emergency actions related to pests such as FAW. The IPPC Secretariat could play an important role in information sharing and providing technical information. However, its role when dealing with these types of emergencies and emerging pests needs more clarification. It was noted that the IPPC Secretariat's primary role is to share information and perhaps could extend to coordinating activities if resources were available. It was suggested that emerging pest related information from FAO should be communicated through IPPC Secretariat channels. The FAO South-South cooperation mechanism is also useful for exchanging know-how between countries. It was stressed that efficient coordination and collaboration among NPPOs is needed to face this pest. RPPOs can also play an important role in fostering cooperation and the exchange of know-how and information between different continents. Participants were reminded that FAO is playing a significant role in helping to address this issue as well.

6. 2018. Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) (Emerging pests)¹²

The representative from EPPO presented the document on emerging pests, recalling the history of RPPO involvement on this topic. The discussions and recommendations of the 2016 Bureau meeting, including criteria for emerging pests were reviewed. The TC agreed that the work on emerging pests must focus on prevention. The IPPC Secretariat said that the definition of emerging pest would be discussed at the Technical Panel for the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (TPG) meeting in December 2018. The NEPP representative said that this is an important initiative for RPPOs. He suggested that RPPOs could use the TC-RPPO to present what they concretely consider as emerging issues and pests. The EPPO representative suggested that a method to screen emerging pests should be developed and tested. The IPPC Secretariat suggested that the TC-RPPO could develop criteria to determine what an emerging pest is and test it through cases during the next TC-RPPO.

The COSAVE representative suggested that this issue be discussed during the IPPC Regional Workshops. She also suggested that the Bureau should discuss this topic (emergencies in plant health and emerging pests) and prepare a document for the next CPM on how the concept of emergency could be further worked on, as was agreed at the last meeting of the SPG.

The APPPC representative recalled that this topic had been discussed for many years. He added that the IPPC Secretariat has no resources at this stage to intervene in this area but could receive some in the future. The representative from EPPO suggested that coordination could be an initial activity to take when there are emerging pests, and in some cases this could be done by the IPPC Secretariat. The CAHFSA representative agreed that activities do not need to involve a lot of money but that information sharing is important. The IAPSC representative mentioned that the challenge is to mobilize funds for controlling pests. He recognized the important role taken by FAO in Africa to deal with the Fall Armyworm (FAW). The Chair considered that this topic allows for synergies between RPPOs and other institutions, in particular research institutions.

¹² [Report_TC-RPPO_2018_12-18.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

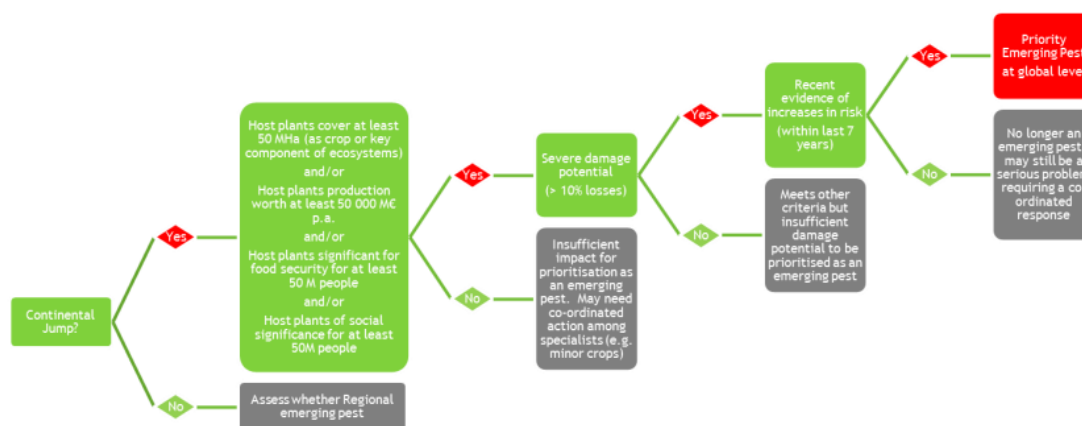
The IPPC Secretary recalled that we are in the era of global change with globalization, climate change and migration leading to the spread of pests. He suggested developing a process with two categories: one to be dealt with globally by the IPPC Secretariat, comprising maximum five species and to be discussed every year during CPM; and another category for RPPOs to be discussed every year during the TC.

The OIRSA representative warned that emergencies respond to a different logic from routine phytosanitary work. Ministries need to be mobilized to declare an emergency, as is done with human health. It was stressed that communication campaigns for emergencies are different as well. The OIRSA representative reported on emergency actions that were taken for dealing with *Fusarium oxysporum* fsp *cubensis* (Foc) race 4 (TR4), including what competencies were involved. The APPPC representative warned that emerging pests and emergencies are different topics. The IPPC Secretariat suggested that an emerging pest could be considered so while it is absent and becomes an emergency when there is an outbreak.

The EPPO representative presented the criteria to determine a pest is emerging in detail. The NEPPPO representative thought that the social impacts should be added, taking the example of *Xylella fastidiosa*. The EPPO representative suggested that RPPOs could come to the next TC with cases of pests to be tested to revisit the criteria. The TC-RPPO considered that an IRSS desk study could be proposed on emerging issues and pests to stimulate discussions.

The TC agreed:

- that the paper on criteria for emerging pests will be amended by the EPPO representative to include comments made during the TC, which is provided in Appendix 04.
- to attach the document as an appendix to the TC-RPPO report and share it as such with the IPPC phytosanitary community.
- to apply the scheme with concrete cases during the next TC-RPPO. Each RPPO should therefore come prepared to undertake this task.
- to provide the document to the TPG meeting in December 2018 for information.
- to continue actively sharing information on emerging pests among RPPOs.



A possible Decision Tree for a global "priority emerging pest"

Decision tree from TC- RPPO meeting in November 2018.

7. 2019 Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)-14 (Concept of emerging pests and emergency issues¹³)

A Member of the CPM Bureau clarified that it was envisaged that additional information, comments and suggestions were expected to further develop the concept. It was further emphasized that there was awareness that for any decision taken to further develop this concept, a reallocation of resources would be required. One CP introduced the Summary Report on the International Conference on Brown Marmorated Stink Bug and expressed willingness to share experience and expertise on managing emerging pests. Some CPs thanked FAO and donors for their support in managing Fall Armyworm (FAW). They called for a more synchronized response from FAO on emergency plans in the event of a pest outbreak, such as the FAW, and further called for a preventive approach.

Several CPs expressed their appreciation and support for the topic and called for the creation of a dedicated trust fund that would support dealing with emerging pests and emergency issues. The CPs further encouraged FAO and the IPPC Secretariat to have a holistic rather than a country by country approach to deal with emerging pest issues. Some CPs encouraged the IPPC Secretariat to work closely with the relevant FAO departments. They further encouraged development of a framework, which would include researchers and policy makers, amongst others, to support CPs when dealing with emerging pest issues.

¹³ [CPM-14_Report_withISPMs-2019-07-31.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

One CP suggested that a mechanism be put in place to collect and disseminate information, which would enable the IPPC Secretariat to share information on emerging pests quickly, such as an alert system. Some CPs called on FAO, and other partners, to strengthen CPs' phytosanitary systems, infrastructural facilities and technical support systems as this would assist CPs to reduce the cost of managing pest outbreaks. One RPPO indicated that effectively managing emerging risks is vital to maintain plant health, improve food security and preserve international plant trade and that without timely identification and understanding of emerging risks throughout the world, NPPOs would not be able to appropriately react, prepare and respond thereto. The experience of emergency intervention through commandos and preparation through simulations, in particular regarding *Fusarium* TR4 was reported as successful.

A CP suggested that in order to establish IPPC systems and processes in relation to emerging pests, CPM should request the Bureau and/or SPG, with assistance from the IPPC Secretariat, to develop a draft action plan with timelines to achieve the Strategic Framework 2020-2030 objective of strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems, for consideration at CPM-15 (2020). They further suggested that the CPM consider using workshops, with the participation of FAO, to facilitate global sharing of information on new and emerging pests with a standing agenda items on surveillance, diagnostics, field control, phytosanitary management, pest risk analysis, biological information, international cooperation and emergency response.

In response to several interventions regarding the FAW, the FAO Plant Protection and Protection Division (AGP) was invited to share their experience. They indicated that emerging pests and emergency situation of plant health are increasingly important global issues and AGP, in collaboration with the IPPC Secretariat, other divisions in FAO, and RPPOs, are tackling some emerging pests and providing support to member countries on dealing with them - taking FAW as an example. Three teams in AGP are involved in pest management and activities consist of: - Providing policy and guidance on sustainable management of emerging pests. For example, Sustainable Management of Emerging pests the FAW in Africa - FAO Programme for Action was implemented in October 2017. - Facilitating development of projects to support urgent responses and emerging action in member countries. Forty-one (41) TCPs (technical co-operation program) have been developed and implemented. - Providing various technical supports on monitoring and early warning at global, regional even national levels; developing agroecology-based IPM approaches; promoting biological control; transferring information and technology to extension service agencies and farmers through Farm Field School (FFS) approaches; and reducing risks of pesticides used for FAW etc. - Monitoring overall outbreak and spread of the pests/FAW and provide updates including activities being done in regions and nations and sharing information through FAO website of FAW.

The representatives from AGP expressed their willingness to collaborate with the IPPC Secretariat, FAO regional plant protection officers, CPs and other relevant partners to deal with this issue, as global approach is the best way.

The IPPC Secretariat reminded CPs of their National Reporting Obligations, as contained in the IPPC, and encouraged CPs to report pest outbreaks in order to provide information for early warning and response. The IPPC Secretariat also clarified that its mandate is to deal with prevention, and not with management actions of pests that are widespread.

The CPM:

- Requested the IPPC Secretariat to continue to engage with the division(s) of the FAO responsible for emergency situations and emerging pests to clarify what type and level of support is presently available for contracting parties.
- Confirmed that updates on emerging pest situations be added to the CPM agenda as a standing item.
- Clarified, however, that reports submitted and statements made as part of this standing CPM agenda item should: - be oriented towards pest outbreaks that are regional in nature or have the potential

to have regional impacts; - identify the nature of the damage caused or expected, plant resources at risk, the endangered area(s) and other relevant potential plant health, environmental or economic consequences; - describe what measures if any, have been taken and what the results of these efforts have been; - indicate, if known, what role the FAO and any other international organizations are playing, or are planning, in relation to the outbreak; - clarify precisely what role the FAO, IPPC Secretariat or RPPOs could play in helping contracting parties respond to the outbreak.

- Noted that contracting parties may donate targeted extra-budgetary funds through the multi-donor trust fund to support Secretariat activities identified through this standing agenda item.
- Called on the IPPC Secretariat to establish an emergency trust fund to support addressing issues related to emerging pests and emergency issues.
- Requested the CPM Bureau to draft an action plan on an IPPC emergency system to be submitted to the SPG for discussion and then presented to CPM-15 (2020)
- Requested the Plant Health Conference to be held in 2020 in Finland to have an in-depth discussion on emerging pests and emergency situations.

8. 2021 Definition of emerging pest from CPM FG on POARS recommendations (5.2.1)¹⁴

The FG members concluded that the definition of an ‘emerging pest’ would be beneficial as it will give a common understanding on which are the pests to be included within the scope of the activities. Such a term could be added in ISPM5. The term proposed by the Technical Panel on the Glossary is the following:

‘A pest for which the pest risk or impact for an area has recently increased substantially, due to changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment related factors.’

However, this definition is considered to be too broad for the purpose of the POARS. The experts believe that the following aspects need to be taken into account: · Only pests that are quarantined or are qualifying to be regulated as quarantine pests should be considered under the POARS activities and this needs to be clear in the definition as well. The actions need to focus on pests that have, or can have if they enter in new areas, high impact in large areas.

Therefore, the following term is proposed for emerging pest for which actions are to be taken by the POARS:

‘A pest qualifying as a quarantine pest for which the pest risk or impact for an area has recently increased substantially, due to changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment related factors with potential damage reaching epidemic proportions’

The Standards Committee could support this group in harmonizing terminology related to the planning of prevention, preparedness and rapid response activities, in particular the terms contingency plan, emergency plan, prevention plan, preparedness plan, action plan and response plan.

9. 2021 Criteria for defining pests of global action from CPM FG on POARS recommendations (5.2.3)¹⁵

The criteria considered important for deciding whether an emerging pest is of global or regional concern are the following:

¹⁴ [POARS All Recommendations.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

¹⁵ [POARS All Recommendations.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

- Not present in an area or recently introduced but not widespread (Quarantine pest).
- High risk for a regional or continental spread; the pest can spread via at least one pathway across regions or continents.
- Evidence of an increase in the risk.
- Has a wide host range or its hosts are widely distributed.
- Has a high rate of adaptability, reproduction and/or spread.
- Has large potential for devastating damage and economic loss, at least reaching epidemic proportions by affecting agricultural production, ecosystems and trade, across regions and continents

The experts concluded that the decision tree proposed by the RPPOs needs further refinement. The focus on the continental ‘jump’ as a first step needs to be integrated with the characterization of a pest. Furthermore, the group believes that the scope cannot be only pests that entered/spread in different continents but that the spread of a pest within the same continent should also fall within the scope. Cutoff criteria for the impact are deemed not necessary because of the wide-range of socio-economic conditions in the world. The outcome of such analysis/evaluation should not only be polyphagous pests. Criteria on impact would be integrated with the characterisation of the pest as well. Currently, there are several tools for prioritisation of pests developed that serve various purposes. Such tools include decision trees, matrixes, dedicated IT tools that do multi-factor analysis and subsequent prioritisation. Qualitative and quantitative data are both used to make the analysis and further assessment. The development of such tools requires adequate resources and time. The latter includes the necessary pilot phase and further adaptation phase after development. In the choice of the suitable approach, the resource intensity of the assessment is a key consideration.

10. TPG December 2022 (Emerging pests 2018-003)¹⁶

Ebbe NORDBO (Denmark) introduced the paper, which explained the background and rationale for the proposed addition of the term “emerging pest” to the Glossary and suggested three options for a TPG December 2022 definition. His preferred definition was based on an earlier definition proposed by the TPG in 2018,⁹ a draft report by the CPM Focus Group on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (hereafter referred to as the “POARS focus group”) (IPPC Secretariat, 2022), and subsequent informal correspondence with relevant members of the focus group following initial correspondence with the focus group chairperson. The earlier TPG definition had focused on the minimum that could be said and had avoided including any obligations or operational criteria. The definition suggested in the POARS report was based on that definition but modified to clarify some aspects. The TPG considered the proposed definition from Mr NORDBO and recognized that it comprised three components concerning the regulatory status of the pest, the increase in the pest risk posed by the pest, and the impact of the pest: A quarantine pest, or a pest having the potential to become regulated as a quarantine pest, for which the pest risk for an area has recently increased substantially, due to changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment related factors, and for which the potential further introduction, spread and impact is likely to reach pandemic magnitude.

Regulatory status of the pest. The TPG accepted the recommendation from the POARS report that the term “emerging pest” should be restricted to quarantine pests or pests that have the potential to be a quarantine pest. The TPG noted, however, that the pest concerned may never be regulated and so it was better to refer to a pest that has been deemed to have the characteristics of a quarantine pest rather than the potential to be one. The process of determining whether a pest had such characteristics would be by pest risk analysis. The

¹⁶ [Report_TPG_2022_Dec_Meeting_d62X5yS.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

TPG avoided referring to the pest “having the characteristics of a quarantine pest”, as this could imply that a pest risk analysis had already been done.

Increase in pest risk. Mr NORDBO explained that the draft text for this component of the draft definition was derived from the original definition drafted by the TPG.

Impact of the pest and the concept of a pandemic. Mr NORDBO explained that the draft text for this component of the draft definition, which referred to the potential further introduction, spread and impact being likely to reach pandemic magnitude, originated from the POARS focus group members. Initially the term “endemic” had been used, but the focus group members had then strengthened it to “pandemic”. The focus group members and Mr NORDBO had recognized that the term “pandemic” is generally and originally used with respect to human health, but had also noted that it is already used for animal health and, according to the informal reply from the focus group, for plant health. The TPG had an extensive discussion about the use of the term “pandemic”. The TPG recognized that although the term “pandemic” is usually used in the context of the expansion of a disease rather than its impact, the focus group’s intention had been that the term “emerging pest” should relate only to those pests where there have already been substantial, widespread impacts but there was the risk of endemic or pandemic spread: it needed to refer to something that had the potential to be extraordinary, because otherwise the pest would simply be classed as a quarantine pest rather than an emerging pest.

The TPG noted, however, that the geographical extent of a pandemic was not clear, as it may be interpreted as referring to the whole world or to a whole country, region, continent or multiple continents. Some TPG members gave examples of the use of the term “emerging pest” to refer to a pest within their own region rather than globally. Some TPG members supported the idea of using the Glossary term “area” when describing the geographical extent. Mr NORDBO explained that the focus group’s intention was that the term “emerging pest” would not be limited to a region (e.g. a pest would not be described as “an emerging pest for Europe”) and that it would only be used once there is a threat of a pandemic happening.

The TPG agreed that it was outside the scope of a Glossary definition to indicate who would be responsible for deciding whether individual pest species were emerging pests or not.

The TPG noted that the phrase “potential further introduction” in the third part of the definition referred back to the first two parts, where the pest was causing damage in an area, as well as the further expansion to, say, a continent expressed in the third part of the definition. However, they recognized that the pest may not already be in the first area, so agreed not to use the word “further”. The TPG considered whether to refer to “an area” in the first part of the definition and “other areas” in the last part of the definition, to better explain the expansion being described in the definition, but agreed to omit reference to “other areas” for the sake of simplicity. With reference to the impact of the pest, the TPG agreed that the wording needed to be more specific and so referred to economic impact, as the definition of “quarantine pest” refers to economic importance. They noted, however, that it was not sufficient to refer to an unacceptable economic impact, as this would be a criterion for a quarantine pest and the criterion for an emerging pest should be higher.

Given the ambiguity of the term “pandemic”, the TPG considered using “epidemic” or using plain language to explain the expansion of the geographical distribution, noting that the latter could draw upon wording from the Glossary definition of “quarantine pest” or the Glossary definition of “spread (of a pest)”. This included one proposal from the secretariat that used the phrase “[a pest] that has the potential to expand its geographical distribution rapidly and to cause an extraordinarily severe economic impact across a large part of the world.” As well as avoiding the use of “pandemic”, the latter wording aimed to avoid the potential confusion caused by use of “introduction” and “spread”, which refer to one area (e.g. spread is expansion within an area, not expansion to other areas). However, the TPG concluded that it was better to use Glossary

terms where possible, that the potential introduction and spread being referred to was the collective introduction and spread within multiple areas, that this was implicit in the last part of the definition, and hence it was acceptable to use “introduction” and “spread”. The TPG also preferred the cautious approach of the phrase “the potential introduction, spread and economic impact are likely to reach a pandemic level” in that it had levels of possibility and uncertainty as underscored by both words “potential” and “likely”. The TPG considered whether the FAO legal Office needed to be consulted regarding the use of the term “pandemic” but concluded that this would not be necessary as there are no obligations in definitions and, in any case, it was beyond the scope of the TPG.

Agreed draft definition. Considering the various issues raised during the discussions at this meeting, the TPG agreed the following draft definition:

A pest deemed to have the characteristics of a quarantine pest for an area, for which the pest risk has recently increased substantially, because of changes in pest-intrinsic factors, hosts, pathways or environment-related factors, and for which the potential introduction, spread and economic impact are likely to reach a pandemic level.

The TPG: recommended the draft definition of “emerging pest (2018-003)” to the SC for approval for first consultation; and agreed that Ebbe NORDBO (Denmark) would simultaneously send a draft of the SC paper on this term to the other TPG members and, informally, to the relevant former members of the CPM Focus Group on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems, for comment.

11. Standard Committee (SC) meeting in May 2023 (“emerging pest” (2018-003) (addition))¹⁷

The SC had an extensive discussion about this term, the need for it, and the proposed draft definition for it. The SC noted that the TPG’s work on the term had been resumed at the request of the SC, who in turn had been invited to do this by CPM-16 (2022) in response to the work of the CPM Focus Group on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS). However, some SC members still expressed strong reservations about the inclusion of the term in ISPM 5, as this may unduly restrict the use of it. Another SC member suggested that it might be better for a POARS-specific term to be used for POARS purposes (e.g. pandemic plant pest, POARS pest), leaving “emerging pest” to be used as currently.

Some SC members thought that it would be better to wait until the POARS Steering Group had developed criteria for emerging pests before developing a definition, so that the concept was established first and a definition then developed to describe the concept. This would better fit the role of the SC in terms of drafting standards. The SC representative on the POARS focus group, Mariangela CIAMPITTI (Italy), explained that the focus group had worked on developing criteria, as it was one of their tasks, but their progress had stalled because, in the absence of an IPPC definition, there was too much discrepancy between other definitions. The focus group had therefore requested that an IPPC definition be developed as this would help in the development of the criteria. The TPG had worked closely with the members of the focus group in developing the definition and the SC representative commented that even if the definition was not sent for consultation, it would still be helpful for the work of the POARS Steering Group, as the elements of the definition could form the criteria for pests to be considered for the POARS. One SC member suggested that, as it was not the role of the SC to decide what an emerging pest is, the POARS Steering Group should perhaps take the matter to the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) for the SPG to make a recommendation to the CPM.

¹⁷ [Report_SC_2023_May.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

Specific concerns expressed by SC members about the content of the proposed definition included the following (which are in no particular order, except for the first one which was the main concern):

- the word “pandemic” was more associated with human diseases than plant pests;
- the definition was very dense;
- restricting the definition to quarantine pests and to an area is perhaps too restrictive;
- the verb “deemed” is problematic in a definition, as it is not clear who is doing the deeming and one person may come to a different conclusion than another;
- the intended meaning of the phrase “characteristics of a quarantine pest” may not be clear from the definition;
- if the “characteristics” mentioned in the definition referred to the elements in the glossary definition of “quarantine pests” (e.g. pest not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled), are these the elements that should be covered in the definition of “emerging pest”;
- it was not clear whether the definition would still apply if a pest moved out of an area;
- the definition would probably exclude *Spodoptera frugiperda* (fall armyworm) from being considered an emerging pest, as quarantine pests have to be under official control, and may exclude *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* Tropical Race 4, as bananas are not grown worldwide (although one SC member also commented that this did not mean that a lack of bananas would not be of global concern); and
- do all the elements in the definition have to be met for a pest to be an emerging pest?

Suggestions made to amend the definition included the following:

- focusing on the economic impact, as that was the most important element; and
- adding “of global concern” in parentheses after the term, so that the definition only applied when the pest was of global concern.

Given the concerns expressed by SC members, the SC agreed that the definition was not yet ready to be sent for consultation.

12. Bureau meeting June 2023 (Draft definition for “emerging pest” and Update on the Pest Outbreak Alert and Response System)

Draft definition for “emerging pest”: the secretariat explained that one of the issues considered by the SC had been a draft definition for the term “emerging pest” (2018-003), for which work had resumed following a request by the CPM. The Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) had developed a draft definition for consideration by the SC, but the SC had concluded that the definition was not ready to be submitted for consultation. Instead, the SC had recommended that the Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS) Steering Group continue the work of the POARS Focus Group in developing criteria for what constitutes an emerging pest and had invited the bureau to advise on the next steps.

The bureau noted that it was a complicated definition that could be difficult to understand. Bureau members commented that the meaning of the term “pest-intrinsic factors” was not clear; the verb “assessed” may be better than “deemed”; it may be better to refer to a pest being a “potential quarantine pest” rather than having the “characteristics of a quarantine pest”; and there were other ways of expressing the concept of a “pandemic level” that would be more suitable to a definition in ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms). With regards to concepts, one bureau member noted that some pests that are referred to as emerging pests (e.g. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* Tropical Race 4 (TR4)) are of global concern but have been present for some time and so are no longer truly “emerging”. Another bureau member suggested that an emerging pest was an incipient pest and that the main concepts to capture were those of rapid spread and high

economic impact, rather than the introduction of a pest: an emerging pest was one for which there was a risk of a regional explosion in its distribution with high economic impact.

Later in the meeting (agenda item 10.4), the bureau agreed that there was no need for an adopted definition of “emerging pest” and that a simple working definition, developed by the POARS Steering Group, would suffice.

The bureau:

- noted the concerns and difficulties with the development of a definition for “emerging pest”, invited the POARS Steering Group to develop a working definition for what constitutes an emerging pest for POARS purposes, and recommended that the SC remove the subject “emerging pest” (2018-003) from the work programme of the TPG;

Update on the Pest Outbreak Alert and Response System: the secretariat presented an update on development of a global POARS. The secretariat explained that the membership of the POARS Steering Group had been established, but the start of the focus group had been delayed pending the appointment of a staff member who would serve as the secretariat lead for POARS. It was anticipated, however, that the Steering Group would start its work in early 2024.

Start of the Steering Group. The secretariat advised that the Steering Group not meet before a secretariat lead had been appointed, as the group would need its full two-year mandate from that point on in order to complete their tasks.

Definition of “emerging pest”. The bureau returned to the issue of a definition for “emerging pest” (agenda item 4.2) and concluded that, although there may not be a single understanding of the meaning of the term, there are likely to be sufficient common characteristics to form a simple definition. There was, however, no need for this to be an adopted ISPM 5 definition, as a working definition for the purposes of the POARS Steering Group would be sufficient. (The bureau decision is captured in agenda item 4.2.)

The bureau:

- noted the POARS activities within the context of the overarching implementation plan for the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030;
- noted that the POARS Steering Group would start its work once a secretariat lead had been appointed;

agreed that one of the first tasks of the Steering Group should be to consider a working definition of “emerging pest” but that there was no need to report back on this to the SC; and agreed that the POARS Steering Group should ensure that the African Phytosanitary Programme is integrated with the POARS

13. Strategic Planning Group (SPG) Meeting, October 2023 (Pest outbreak alert and response systems)¹⁸

The secretariat provided an update on the development agenda item on “Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems”. The secretariat explained that the POARS focus group had presented its report to CPM-16 (2022) and one of the resulting decisions was to establish a new steering group as an interim measure. The secretariat informed the SPG that the composition of the POARS Steering Group had been confirmed and it would start its work in January 2024 at the same time as the secretariat lead on POARS. Among its tasks, the steering group would be considering the recommendation to hold a stakeholder

¹⁸ [Report_SPG-2023-Oct_2023-11-28.pdf \(ippc.int\)](#)

meeting and would also consider the coordination of TR4 activities. The group may decide to form subgroups for individual pests and may also determine the criteria for what constitutes an emerging pest.

In response to questions from participants, the secretariat confirmed that areas of activity identified as being connected to this development agenda item included national reporting obligations, work on individual pests (e.g. TR4 and fall armyworm), the APP and One Health (including AMR).

The SPG noted that the concept of what constitutes an emerging pest was fundamental to the work of this development agenda item and so needed to be resolved sooner rather than later, **but it was not necessary to have a definition – criteria would suffice**. The SPG recalled the flowchart prepared by the TC-RPPOs to distinguish regional pests from global pests, but noted that the criteria for an “emerging pest” would depend on the needs of POARS. The SPG recognized that definitions in ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) were for terms in ISPMs, but the term “emerging pest” did not currently appear in any ISPMs.

The SPG noted the update on pest outbreak alert and response systems.

14. Standard Committee (SC) Meeting, November 2023 (Emerging pest)¹⁹

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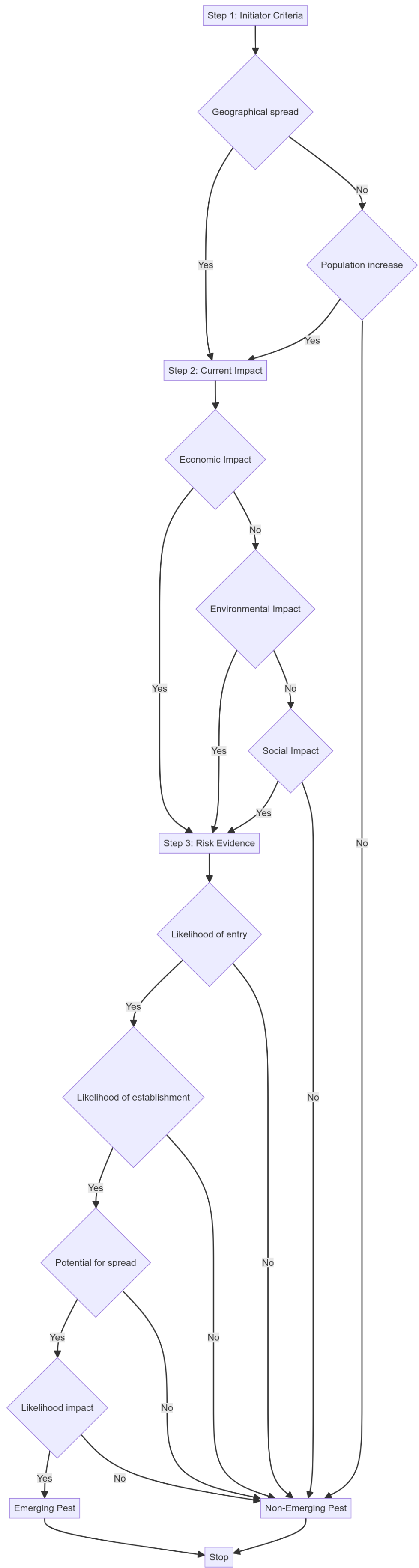
¹⁹ https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2024/02/Report_SC_2023_Nov.pdf

1. Summary chart:

The following table summarizes the key points and decisions from the previous information.

2016	2017				2018	2019	2021		2022	2023		
June 2016	April 2017	June 2017	October 2017	October 2018	2018	2019	2021	2021	December 2022	September 2023	October 2023	June 2023
Bureau Meeting	CPM-12 Meeting	Bureau Meeting	Bureau Meeting	SPG Meeting	Technical Consultation among RPPOs	CPM-14 Meeting	Definition of Emerging Pest by CPM FG on POARS Recommendations	Criteria for Defining Pests of Global Action by CPM FG on POARS Recommendations	TPG Meeting	SC Meeting	SPG Meeting	Bureau Meeting
Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic
Establishment of means to deal with emerging issues requiring global action.	Emerging issues.	Priorities and criteria for emerging issues.	Emerging issues and RPPOs involvement.	Concept of an IPPC emergency and emerging pests.	Emerging pests.	Concept of emerging pests and emergency issues.	Definition and criteria for emerging pests.	Criteria for global or regional emerging pests.	Definition of emerging pests.	Definition of emerging pest.	Pest outbreak alert and response systems.	Draft definition for emerging pest and POARS update.
Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision	Decision
Utilize Article XI 2(a) for the mandate, use pilot projects for surveillance, and develop an information-sharing mechanism by August.	Establish mechanisms under the Strategic Framework 2020-2030, support short-term actions, and develop extra-budgetary funding models.	Quarterly conference calls for RPPOs to discuss emerging issues, with a report to CPM-13.	Reflect on TC-RPPO feedback and revise SPG Rules of Procedure for RPPO involvement.	Pursue further discussion on IPPC emergencies at CPM-14 and update the draft SPG paper.	Amend criteria document, apply scheme in next TC-RPPO, and share information.	Establish an emergency trust fund, update CPM agenda, and request an action plan for IPPC emergency system.	Proposed definition for emerging pests focusing on quarantine pests and potential epidemic proportions.	Refine decision tree and integrate characterization of pests with socio-economic impact considerations.	Agreed draft definition for emerging pests, focusing on quarantine pests and potential pandemic impact.	Definition not ready for consultation, suggested POARS-specific term, and recommended further development of criteria.	Develop criteria for emerging pests and noted update on pest outbreak systems.	Develop a working definition for POARS purposes and integrate African Phytosanitary Programme with POARS.

APPENDIX 2. Flowchart criteria to categorize a pest as an emerging pest.



Appendix 3: Aspects for consideration for assessing the criteria for the emerging pests.

Most of these elements are taken from ISPM 11 and other relevant are added with the purpose to assess emerging pests and it is not intended to conduct a PRA.] It is not a comprehensive list.

1. Economic impact

Aspects for consideration include, but are not limited to:

- Direct impacts
 - Types, amount and frequency of damage
 - Crop losses, in yield and quality
 - [Biotic factors (e.g. adaptability and virulence of the pest) affecting damage and losses
 - Abiotic factors (e.g. climate) affecting damage and losses]
 - Control measures (including existing measures), their efficacy and cost
 - Cost of replantingEffect on existing production practices
- Indirect impacts
 - The presence of the pest affects domestic and export markets, including export market access, and the extent of phytosanitary measures imposed by importing countries.
 - Changes to producer costs or input demands, including control costs
 - Changes to domestic or foreign consumer demand for a product resulting from quality changes
 - Feasibility and cost of eradication or containment
 - Capacity to act as a vector for other pests
 - Effects of new control measures such as secondary pest outbreaks from the use of wide spectrum pesticides.
 - Effects on crop yields due to reduction of pollinators from the use of wide spectrum insecticides.
 - Increased human health costs associated to the use of synthetic pesticides.
 - Resources needed for additional research and advice

2. Environmental impact

Aspects for consideration include, but are not limited to:

- Direct impacts
 - Reduction of keystone plant species
 - Reduction of plant species that are major components of ecosystems (in terms of abundance or size), and endangered native plant species (including effects below species level where there is evidence of such effects being significant)
 - Significant reduction, displacement or elimination of other plant species.
- Indirect impacts
 - Significant effects on plant communities
 - Significant effects on designated environmentally sensitive or protected areas
 - Significant change in ecological processes and the structure, stability or processes of an ecosystem (including further effects on plant species, erosion, water table changes, increased fire hazard, nutrient cycling)
 - Costs of environmental restoration.

3. Social impact

Aspects for consideration include, but are not limited to:

- Loss of jobs
- Social unrest due to necessary interventions to contain and eradicate the emerging pest.
- Tourism
- Public and private gardens
- Plants of national importance
- Recreation (e.g., fishing)
- Risks to food safety or food security

4. Potential for entry to new areas

Areas of consideration include, but are not limited to:

- Number of pathways
- Probability of being associated with a pathway
- Probability of survival during transport or storage
- Probability of pest surviving existing pest management procedures
- Probability of transfer to a suitable host
- Potential pathways not documented should also be assessed.

5. Potential for establishment in new territories

Aspects for consideration include, but are not limited to:

- Availability, quantity and distribution of hosts
- Environmental climatic suitability
- Potential for adaptation of the pest
- Reproductive strategy of the pest
- Method of pest survival
- Cultural practices and control measures