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Contents

1. Opening of the session	5
2. Keynote address	5
3. Adoption of the agenda	5
3.1 European Union statement of competence	6
4. Election of the rapporteur.....	6
5. Report from the CPM Bureau on credentials	6
6. Report from the CPM Chairperson	6
7. Report from the IPPC Secretariat.....	6
8. Report from the Strategic Planning Group.....	7
9. Report from CPM subsidiary bodies.....	8
9.1 Report from the Standards Committee	8
9.2 Report from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee	9
9.3 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation	11
10. Adoption of international standards for phytosanitary measures	11
10.1 Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs	13
11. CPM recommendations	13
11.1 CPM recommendations in the work programme	13
11.2 Revised procedure for the adoption of CPM recommendations	13
12. Implementation of IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 – including a mid-term review....	14
IPPC Observatory.....	14
12.1 Harmonization of electronic data exchange.....	15
12.2 Commodity- and pathway-specific ISPMs	16
12.3 Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways.....	17
12.4 Enabling the use of third-party entities.....	17
12.5 Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems	18
12.6 Assessment and management of climate-change impacts on plant health.....	18
12.7 Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination	19
12.8 Diagnostic laboratory networking.....	19
13. Update from other CPM focus groups	19
13.1 Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid.....	19
13.2 Sea containers	20
13.3 One Health	21
14. Implementation and capacity development.....	22
14.1 IPPC Plant Health Campus	22
14.2 Update on plant-health implementation and capacity development projects.....	22
14.3 Update on phytosanitary capacity evaluation	23
14.4 Update on coordination of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cubense</i> TR4 action.....	24
15. Collaboration with regional plant protection organizations	24
15.1 Update from the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations	24

16. Other emerging topics	25
16.1 Antimicrobial resistance	25
16.2 Africa Phytosanitary Programme	25
17 Science session on One Health.....	26
18 Emerging pest situations	26
19. Financial report and budget.....	27
19.1 IPPC Secretariat financial report 2024	27
19.2 2025 IPPC secretariat workplan and budget	27
20. Update on communication activities	28
20.1 Update on International Day of Plant Health.....	28
20.2 Update on the IPPC regional communications network	28
21. External cooperation	29
21.1 Report from the IPPC regional workshops	29
21.2 Update on international cooperation	29
21.3 Written reports from international organizations.....	29
22. Memberships and potential replacements for the CPM Bureau, Standards Committee and Implementation and Capacity Development Committee	30
22.1 Membership and potential replacements for the CPM Bureau	30
22.2 Membership and potential replacements for the Standards Committee	30
22.3 Membership and potential replacements for the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee	31
23. Any other business	31
24. Date and venue of the next session	32
25. Adoption of the report	32
26. Closing of the session.....	32
Appendix 1 - Detailed agenda.....	33
Appendix 2: List of documents.....	35
Appendix 3: Experts and proofreaders involved in the development and translation of IPPC guides and training materials	38
Appendix 4: Experts of the groups who drafted the adopted standards and their contracting parties or international organizations.....	40
Appendix 5: Adopted procedure for the adoption of CPM Recommendations	42
Appendix 6: Members of the CPM Focus Group on Sustainable Funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution	43

1. Opening of the session

- [1] The Director of the FAO Plant Production and Protection Division, Yurdi YASMI, welcomed participants to the Nineteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM).¹
- [2] The CPM observed a one-minute silence in remembrance of Augustin Mañe Ela ANDEME (Head of the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Equatorial Guinea) and other members of the IPPC community who had passed away since the previous CPM meeting.
- [3] The FAO Director-General, QU Dongyu, emphasized the contribution of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) community to the achievement of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals and the FAO's "four betters". He highlighted the unique roles of the CPM and IPPC Secretariat (hereafter referred to as "the secretariat") in setting international standards for plant health and providing implementation and capacity-development support. He also referred to the importance of plant health in the context of One Health. The director-general urged stakeholders to invest in plant health, develop and implement science-based phytosanitary measures, strengthen regional and international cooperation, and harness digital tools and innovation. He concluded by encouraging participants to reaffirm their dedication to plant health as a global priority.
- [4] Beth BECHDOL, FAO Deputy Director-General and Officer-in-Charge of the IPPC Secretariat, recognized the dedication and commitment of the IPPC community. She noted that 2025 was halfway through implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030, and highlighted the standards being presented for adoption at CPM-19 (2025), as well as initiatives such as the IPPC ePhyto Solution and the Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP), and the forthcoming IPPC Plant Health Campus. She emphasized the link between plant health and food security, stressed the need for flexible, innovative and adaptive ways of working, and urged governments, international organizations, the private sector, and civil and scientific communities to continue their collective efforts to protect plant health.

2. Keynote address

- [5] Emmanuelle SOUBEYRAN, Director-General of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), gave a keynote address focusing on the interdependence of human, animal, plant and environmental health. She emphasized the importance of working under the umbrella of the One Health approach and outlined four key areas where WOAH would welcome collaboration towards a more resilient future – biodiversity, climate change and health system resilience, biosecurity and disease prevention, and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The WOAH director-general referred to the quadripartite partnership's One Health Joint Plan of Action, which emphasized that plant health is an important pillar supporting food systems, disease control, environmental stability, economic resilience and social well-being. However, she highlighted the need to look beyond traditional sectors and disciplines and to challenge conventional perspectives to drive innovation and ensure that no critical expertise is lost. Noting that a broader perspective strengthens the ability to manage diseases and pests more effectively, she remarked on the value of collaboration and constructive dialogue between WOAH, the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the CPM, as standard setting bodies facing common challenges. She finished by commending the CPM's greater engagement with One Health and confirmed that WOAH stood ready to work alongside the IPPC community in this regard.

3. Adoption of the agenda

- [6] The CPM agreed to consider agenda item 21.1 (Report from the IPPC regional workshops) under agenda item 15 (Collaboration with regional plant protection organizations), and information papers on interceptions of live insects in wood packaging material and a concept note for an IPPC systems approach workshop under agenda item 23 (Any other business). Agenda item 17 (Science session) was scheduled to be considered on the Thursday afternoon.²

¹ List of participants: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/94490/>

² CPM 2025/INF/01.

[7] 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

[8] The CPM:

- (2) *noted* the Declaration of Competences and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union and its 27 Member States.³

4. Election of the rapporteur

[9] The CPM:

- (3) *elected* both John EIVERS (Ireland) and Faith NDUNGE (Kenya) as rapporteurs.

5. Report from the CPM Bureau on credentials

[10] The CPM chairperson explained that, consistent with advice from the FAO Legal Office, the CPM Bureau (hereafter referred to as “the bureau”) had formally taken on the role, function and authority of the role of the Credentials Committee instead of a separate Credentials Committee being formed.⁴ He reported that the Credentials Committee had reviewed all of the credentials received.

[11] By the fourth day of the session, the Credentials Committee had received 130 submissions of credentials and had accepted a total number of 129 contracting parties (CPs). The CP whose credentials were not accepted was notified accordingly by the Credentials Committee.

[12] The CPM:

- (4) *noted* the report from the Credentials Committee, who had endorsed a list of 129 valid credentials, which was sufficient to constitute a quorum of a majority of CPM members (93 members).

6. Report from the CPM Chairperson

[13] The CPM chairperson presented his report to the CPM.⁵ He highlighted the progress made in the past year and noted the need to plan for and identify the CPM’s strategic direction from 2030 onwards. Looking ahead, he referred to possible developments in improving the utility of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and commented on IPPC engagement within the One Health framework, and with the private sector.

[14] One contracting party queried the expansion of the APP into other regions and the programme’s long-term sustainability. The CPM chairperson indicated that the APP was designed to serve as a model within the African context before possible implementation in other regions.

[15] The CPM:

- (5) *noted* the report from the CPM chairperson.

7. Report from the IPPC Secretariat

[16] The IPPC Secretariat officer-in-charge presented the 2024 annual report of the secretariat, highlighting activities in the following areas of work: the CPM and its subsidiary bodies, CPM focus groups and steering groups, standard setting, implementation and capacity development, communications and advocacy, and the APP.⁶ She also highlighted the success of the IPPC ePhyto Solution, and thanked the contracting parties that had contributed to the IPPC Multidonor Trust Fund (MDTF) in 2024.

³ CPM 2025/CRP/01.

⁴ CPM Bureau 2023/10, agenda item 5; CPM Bureau 2024/06, agenda item 14.3.

⁵ CPM 2025/04.

⁶ CPM 2025/05.

- [17] Many CPs highlighted the importance of celebrating the International Day of Plant Health (IDPH), by showcasing the numerous successes of the IPPC.
- [18] The CPM chairperson encouraged written suggestions for the IDPH theme through the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) or through the bureau via the secretariat.
- [19] The CPM:
- (6) *noted* the report from the IPPC Secretariat.

8. Report from the Strategic Planning Group

- [20] The chairperson of the SPG presented a summary report, which highlighted the most significant issues discussed by the SPG at its meeting in October 2024.⁷ These included: an environmental scan of the IPPC to identify strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and challenges; One Health, AMR and plant health; a review of the format of ISPMs; progress on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 development-agenda items (DAIs); Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS); an update on the APP; and preparations for CPM-19 (2025).

Is it time to rethink ISPMs?

- [21] A representative from New Zealand presented a paper exploring issues with ISPMs around low readability and translatability, and provided suggestions on how this situation could be improved with new, modern and flexible approaches.⁸ An earlier version of the paper, prompted by discussions at regional meetings, had been discussed at the 2024 SPG meeting, and the recommendations to the CPM had subsequently been revised.
- [22] Contracting parties agreed on the importance of ISPMs being clear, translatable and implementable. Some CPs provided support for the proposal of a Standard Setting Procedure (a core requirements document), which would be developed alongside the ISPMs to support implementation.
- [23] Some CPs raised concerns regarding the process for “rethinking” ISPMs, including the involvement of other standard setting bodies, the resource implications associated with the proposal, the removal of guidance from ISPMs, and the necessary involvement of IPPC subsidiary bodies.⁹
- [24] 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 broad and extensive discussions by many CPs and observers, who agreed for the topic to proceed for discussion at the 2025 SPG meeting.
- [25] The CPM:
- (7) *noted* the report from the SPG;
- (8) *considered* that improving the clarity and utility of ISPMs will be a core part of the 2025 SPG meeting agenda;
- (9) *invited* all participants (SPG participants and all contracting parties) to provide papers on viewpoints for consideration to the SPG;
- (10) *welcomed* the inclusion of papers for consideration by the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) and Standards Committee (SC), to support the 2025 SPG meeting;
- (11) *agreed* to seek the views of regional workshop participants; and
- (12) *agreed* for the bureau to decide how to work with the outcomes of, and advice from, the 2025 SPG meeting, and the next steps to be presented at CPM-20 (2026).

⁷ CPM 2025/06.

⁸ CPM 2025/47.

⁹ CPM 2025/CRP/05.

9. Report from CPM subsidiary bodies

9.1 Report from the Standards Committee

[26] The SC chairperson presented the report of the SC's activities during 2024.¹⁰ Key achievements included the adoption of three diagnostic protocols (DPs) by the SC on behalf of the CPM, the submission of 12 draft standards and two specifications for consultation, and the recommendation of two draft standards for CPM-19 (2025) adoption. The SC had also drafted adjustments to the standard setting process, supported the delivery of the 2024 IPPC regional workshops, continued to collaborate with the IC, explored mechanisms to address technical issues that are not objections to draft ISPMs submitted for adoption, and provided oversight of all four IPPC technical panels.

[27] The CPM:

- (13) *noted* the report on the activities of the SC in 2024; and
- (14) *thanked* contracting parties and members of the SC, both past and present, for their support of the standard setting process.

9.1.1 List of topics for IPPC standards

[28] The SC chairperson presented a paper on changes to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*.¹¹ This listed the modifications to subjects (glossary terms, DPs and phytosanitary treatments (PTs)) that had been made by the SC. It also outlined the amendments to the list recommended by the SC to the CPM.

[29] The CPM noted a request to clarify whether the international movement of *Citrus* fruit would be included in a standard and the type of *Citrus* species to be included.

[30] The SC chairperson confirmed the CPM-18 (2024) decision to include the group of nine *Citrus* species as a priority 1 topic in the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) work programme.

[31] The CPM:

- (15) *noted* the adjustments to subjects made by the SC in the *List of topics for IPPC standards* (as presented in CPM 2025/08);
- (16) *removed* the topics *Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade* (2006-010), *Pest risk management for quarantine pests* (2014-001) and *Reorganization of pest risk analysis standards* (2020-001) from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*;
- (17) *assigned* priority 1 for the topic *Revision of the draft reorganized pest risk analysis ISPM* (2023-037);
- (18) *noted* the changed title and scope of the subject 2023-028 from “International movement of fresh banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) fruit” to “International movement of fresh *Musa* spp. fruit”;
- (19) *noted* the changed title and scope of the subject 2006-028 from “Tephritidae: identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques” to “Tephritidae: molecular identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance to genus”;
- (20) *adopted* the *List of topics for IPPC standards*, with the above adjustments; and
- (21) *requested* that the secretariat update the list of topics database on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) according to the decisions made by CPM-19 (2025).

9.1.2 Adjustments to the IPPC standard setting process – changes to the consultation period and notification period for diagnostic protocols

[32] The SC chairperson presented adjustments to the standard setting process for DPs that had been approved by the SC in 2024: namely, a change to the date for the January DP notification period and an additional consultation period, for DPs only, in January–May.¹² She explained that these changes did

¹⁰ CPM 2025/07_Rev1.

¹¹ CPM 2025/08.

¹² CPM 2025/09.

not affect the Standard Setting Procedure itself but only the process, and is therefore under the remit of the SC.

[33] The CPM:

(22) *noted* the changes to the DP consultation (twice per year) and the DP notification periods dates, and the corresponding revisions to the *IPPC procedure manual for standard setting*.

9.1.3 Technical issues that are not formal objections regarding draft ISPMs presented for adoption by the CPM

[34] Further to the request from CPM-18 (2024),¹³ the SC chairperson presented the outcome of SC discussions about mechanisms to address technical issues that are not formal objections regarding draft ISPMs submitted for adoption.¹⁴ The SC had concluded that the current process for objections was adequate, as it already accommodated a means to submit proposed improvements. Moreover, that there was a need to better communicate the process and adjust the objection templates to better indicate the way objections can be dealt with.

[35] Many contracting parties sought clarification on whether the process of objections allows for the submission of improvements to the text.

[36] The CPM:

(23) *confirmed* this ability by contracting parties and regions.

9.2 Report from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee

[37] The IC vice-chairperson presented an overview of implementation and capacity development activities during 2024,¹⁵ with further details being provided under other agenda items. Among their activities, the IC and its subgroup and teams had progressed the four DAIs for which the IC provided oversight, conducted two IPPC Observatory surveys, and supported phytosanitary capacity evaluations (PCEs) and certification of new PCE facilitators. They had developed one IPPC guide and two e-learning courses, prepared a set of training materials on *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* TR4 (Fusarium TR4), progressed translations of IPPC guides and e-learning courses, and approved revisions to the Procedure for Developing IPPC Guides and Training Materials. In addition, the IC had endorsed the development of a communications plan and a proposal to update the Phytosanitary Systems pages of the IPP.

[38] The CPM praised the essential work of the IC and its subgroups, and the use of many guides and training materials across regions.

[39] The CPM raised concerns regarding underfunded implementation activities and highlighted the need for long-term funding and the sustained allocation of resources. A further concern was noted regarding the associated costs and resources required with the creation of three regular-funded positions that could affect the implementation of other IC activities, including the IPPC ePhyto Solution.¹⁶

[40] The CPM noted the advocacy for a harmonized verification system of ePhyto signatures to avoid the use of third-party providers. To this point, the CPM chairperson confirmed that this issue would be considered within the secretariat and the ePhyto governing body.

[41] The CPM:

(24) *noted* the work of the IC in 2024;

¹³ CPM 18 (2024), agenda item 10.

¹⁴ CPM 2025/10.

¹⁵ CPM 2025/11.

¹⁶ CPM 2025/CRP/04.

- (25) *noted* the activities of the IC Subgroup on the IPPC Observatory and the activities of the IC teams on e-commerce, Fusarium TR4, authorization of third-party entities, IPPC guides and training materials, national reporting obligations (NROs), PCE, projects and contributed resources;
- (26) *recognized* that implementation and capacity development activities are underfunded;
- (27) *requested* that the IPPC secretary, in conjunction with the advice and guidance of the Financial Committee, consider the establishment of three additional regular-funded positions for the Implementation and Facilitation Unit (IFU) in order for the team to deliver its core mandate, as recommended in the 2015 IPPC Secretariat enhancement evaluation;
- (28) *requested* that the IPPC secretary, in conjunction with the advice and guidance of the Financial Committee, consider the proposed provision of adequate financial resources for core and priority IPPC activities that are not funded or underfunded – USD 50 000 per year for NROs, USD 50 000 per year for PCE, USD 50 000 per year for POARS global coordination of Fusarium TR4, and USD 50 000 per year for the overall functioning of the IPPC Observatory as well as for the development of guides and training materials (see also agenda items 12.5 and 14.3);
- (29) *encouraged* contracting parties to consider the donation of resources through funds to the IPPC MDTF or in-kind contributions to support the progress of the above-mentioned activities;
- (30) *encouraged* the promotion of the IPPC Plant Health Campus to enhance awareness of the available IPPC implementation and capacity development materials;
- (31) *encouraged* contracting parties to submit implementation topics during the 2025 call for topics;
- (32) *encouraged* the IPPC regional workshop organizing committees to devote dedicated sessions at the 2025 IPPC regional workshops to identify implementation issues and gather feedback from contracting parties; and
- (33) *thanked* the experts and proofreaders involved in the development and translation of IPPC guides and training materials (as presented in Appendix 3) for their outstanding contributions.

9.2.1 *List of implementation and capacity development topics*

- [42] The IC vice-chairperson presented an update on the status of the topics in the *List of topics for implementation and capacity development* and highlighted the need for sustainable funding for the development of IPPC guides and training materials.¹⁷
- [43] The CPM noted the intervention from a contracting party to include a further recommendation that aligns the development of ISPMs and implementation materials to the workplans of the IPPC subsidiary bodies. A further intervention was noted by the CPM on the need to adapt and develop training materials and guides that ensure accessibility for all learners, particularly those with diverse learning needs and schedules.
- [44] The CPM:
 - (34) *approved* the *List of topics for implementation and capacity development*;
 - (35) *requested* that the IPPC secretary, in conjunction with the advice and guidance of the Financial Committee, consider the creation of a regular-budget position placed within the IFU to develop guides and training materials, as per the recommendations in the 2015 IPPC Secretariat enhancement evaluation (and as stated in agenda item 9.2);
 - (36) *noted* the importance of the timely development of guides and training materials in parallel with ISPMs, as raised by the SPG 2024 meeting; and
 - (37) *requested* the Standard Setting Unit (SSU), the IFU, the SC and IC to engage in enhanced efforts to align their work programmes to support the timely development of implementation materials for ISPMs.

¹⁷ CPM 2025/12.

9.3 IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation

Proposed changes of the submission forms and the criteria for the justification and prioritization of proposed topics

- [45] The chairperson of the Task Force on Topics (TFT) presented some changes to the submission form used for the Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation and to the criteria for the justification and prioritization of proposed topics, which were being proposed by the TFT following CPM-18 (2024).¹⁸ The TFT chairperson also presented a submission form to be used for the call for IPPC Observatory topics for studies and surveys, following the decision by CPM-18 (2024) that this call would be included in the IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. Both the criteria and the two forms had been revised by the TFT following feedback from CPM governing and subsidiary bodies.
- [46] In response to the written interventions,^{19,20} the CPM considered proposals for some minor amendments to the submission forms, including the addition of text to explicitly clarify that “subjects” (developed by technical panels) do not require submission of a draft specification; and the modification of “country” to “contracting party” in the wording to ensure consistency.

Task Force on Topics reflection and relevance

- [47] The SC chairperson presented a paper prepared by the SC chairperson and IC chairperson (not the committees themselves), which offered some reflections on the relevance of the TFT and potential ways to streamline the process of adding topics to the IPPC work programme.²¹ The paper proposed that the TFT be disestablished and the biennial call for topics be replaced with an ongoing call for all types of topics.
- [48] The CPM recognized calls to pause the current process for adding topics to the IPPC work programme but noted that a careful assessment of resources should be carried out.
- [49] The CPM:
- (38) *discussed* the pertinence of the TFT in the current context of resource pressures;
 - (39) *discussed* the potential of an open call for topics, and temporarily suspending the current biennial cycle;
 - (40) *agreed* to pause for two years the currently agreed process of using the TFT to review new topic submissions and make recommendations to CPM on the addition of topics to the SC and IC work programme and their priority (as described in Annex 2);
 - (41) *agreed* that topics submitted during the currently scheduled 2025 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation, and those submitted during the one year of open call for topics, be submitted directly to both the SC and IC for their review and prioritization on a trial basis, as described in Annex 2, and if supported, later recommended to CPM for addition to the work programme;
 - (42) *encouraged* the SC and IC to prepare for the review of topics submitted during the 2025 call for topics, by establishing appropriate structures; and
 - (43) *agreed* that the SC and the IC, after the 2-year trial period, would assess the new process and present results to CPM-21 (2027) with a proposal for future steps and *agreed* for the bureau to provide further guidance.

10. Adoption of international standards for phytosanitary measures

- [50] The secretariat introduced the papers for this agenda item, which presented the draft ISPMs proposed by the SC for adoption by the CPM and outlined the DPs adopted by the SC on behalf of the CPM, and

¹⁸ CPM 2025/13; CPM-18 (2024), agenda item 16.5.

¹⁹ CPM 2025/INF/21.

²⁰ CPM 2025/CRP/04.

²¹ CPM 2025/14.

activities related to the translation of adopted standards.²² The paper also invited the CPM to revoke three PTs for irradiation of different *Anastrepha* species, as they were now covered by a PT for irradiation for the genus *Anastrepha*.

- [51] The secretariat informed the CPM that the deadline for objections specified in the Standard Setting Procedure was three weeks before CPM-19 (2025), namely 24 February 2025, but by that date no objections had been received.²³
- [52] In addition, the secretariat reported that no objections had been received by the end of the 45-day DP notification period for the draft DP for *Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato* (2021-015) and was therefore adopted in March 2025.²⁴
- [53] The CPM welcomed the adoption of the first commodity standard on mangoes and expressed support for the development of further commodity standards, emphasizing the IPPC's role as a standard-setting organization.
- [54] The CPM recognized the need from some contracting parties to implement the new commodity standard effectively, noting the importance of capacity building, technical assistance and potential partnerships with the private sector.
- [55] The CPM:
- (44) *adopted* CS 1 (International movement of fresh *Mangifera indica* fruit) (2021-011), as presented in CPM 2025/15_01, as Annex 1 to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*);
 - (45) *adopted* Annex 1 (Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risk associated with the movement of wood) (2015-004) to ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*) as presented in CPM 2025/15_02;
 - (46) *noted* the adoption of the following three DPs (annexes to ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*)) by the SC on behalf of the CPM in 2024:
 - revision of DP 9 (*Genus Anastrepha*) (2021-002),
 - revision of DP 25 (*Xylella fastidiosa*) (2021-003),
 - revision of DP 27 (*Ips* spp.) (2021-004); and
 - (47) *noted* the adoption of DP 34 (*Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato*) (2021-015) (Annex to ISPM 27) by the SC on behalf of the CPM in 2025;
 - (48) *thanked* the experts of the groups who drafted the adopted standards and their contracting parties or international organizations (Appendix 4) for their active contribution to the development of these standards;
 - (49) *revoked* PT 1 (Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha ludens*), PT 2 (Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha obliqua*) and PT 3 (Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*), noting coverage by PT 39 (Irradiation treatment for the genus *Anastrepha*);
 - (50) *noted* that translations of CPM recommendations adopted from 2024 onwards would be subject to language review using the same procedure used for ISPMs;
 - (51) *thanked* contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) involved in the language review groups, as well as FAO Translation Services, for their efforts and hard work to improve the language versions of ISPMs and relevant annexes, and CPM recommendations;
 - (52) *acknowledged* the contributions of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) members who left in 2024 or the first quarter of 2025:
 - Vessela MAVRODIEVA (United States of America),

²² CPM 2025/15.

²³ CPM 2025/INF/19.

²⁴ CPM 2025/INF/29.

- Julie PATTEMORE (Australia); and
- (53) *acknowledged* the contributions of the TPCS members who left in 2024 or the first quarter of 2025:
- Martin DAMUS (Canada),
- Hideki TANIGUCHI (Japan); and
- (54) *acknowledged* the contributions of the Technical Panel for the Glossary member whose membership expired at the end of 2023:
- Rajesh RAMARATHNAM (Canada); and
- (55) *acknowledged* the contributions of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) steward who left in 2024:
- David OPATOWSKI (Israel).

10.1 Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs

[56] The secretariat presented a paper on proposed ink amendments to adopted ISPMs arising from consistency reviews.²⁵

[57] The CPM noted the request to ensure that ink amendments are translated in all FAO languages.

[58] The CPM:

- (56) *noted* the ink amendments to the definition of the glossary (ISPM 5) term “area of low pest prevalence” (Attachment 1 of CPM 2025/16, in English) to avoid redundancy;
- (57) *noted* the ink amendments to the definition of the glossary (ISPM 5) term “IPPC” (Attachment 1 of CPM 2025/16, in English) for consistency with other abbreviations in ISPM 5;
- (58) *noted* the ink amendments to the definition of the glossary (ISPM 5) term “treatment schedule” (Attachment 1 of CPM 2025/16, in English) to be in line with the definition of “treatment” in ISPM 5;
- (59) *agreed* that, once the secretariat had applied the ink amendments, the previous versions of the standards would be replaced by the newly implemented versions; and
- (60) *noted* that the ink amendments would be implemented into all FAO language versions of the standards concerned, as resources permitted.

11. CPM recommendations

11.1 CPM recommendations in the work programme

[59] The CPM considered the development of draft CPM recommendations and whether any new proposals for CPM recommendations needed to be added to the work programme.²⁶ They noted that one suggestion for a new CPM recommendation would be considered under agenda item 13.3 (One Health).

[60] No further proposals for new CPM recommendations were proposed under this agenda item.

11.2 Revised procedure for the adoption of CPM recommendations

[61] The CPM chairperson presented a paper prepared by the chairperson of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers, proposing to modify the procedure for the adoption of CPM recommendations.²⁷ The modified procedure, which had also been presented to the SPG in October 2024, aimed to avoid unnecessary discussions on draft CPM recommendations during CPM meetings and would bring greater consistency with the approach used for adopting ISPMs, in which objections were required in writing before the relevant CPM meeting.

²⁵ CPM 2025/16.

²⁶ CPM 2025/17.

²⁷ CPM 2025/18.

[62] The CPM considered minor amendments to the proposed procedure, to clarify the stage at which a draft CPM recommendation could be sent to a second round of consultation,²⁸ and a reordering of modified steps in the CPM recommendation adoption process for clarity and application.²⁹

[63] The CPM:

(61) *adopted* the proposed modifications to the procedure for adopting CPM recommendations as modified at this meeting (Appendix 5).

12. Implementation of IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 – including a mid-term review

IPPC Observatory

[64] The secretariat presented a report on the activities of the IPPC Observatory in 2024 and the planned activities for 2025, which also introduced the observatory's plans for a mid-term review of the implementation of the DAIs.³⁰ The secretariat acknowledged the contribution of USD 90 000 from the Republic of Korea towards the third general IPPC survey, which supports the global IPPC community.

[65] The CPM noted the request by some contracting parties to pay careful attention to the development of the revised IPPC Strategic Framework, recognizing the resource limitations that exist within the IPPC.

[66] The CPM also acknowledged the concern that the proposed terms of reference, offering a thorough theoretical methodology for the mid-term review of DAIs – especially for the ones that are at early-stage of implementation, may be unsuitable. This could lead to missing valuable practical lessons learned. The CPM noted the request for a more flexible terms of reference for the mid-term review, for a more adaptable approach to diverse initiatives.

[67] The CPM:

(62) *noted* the status of activities from the IPPC Observatory 2022–2024 workplan as presented in Appendix 1, including progress made with the IPPC Observatory Study on E-commerce and the IPPC Observatory Study on AMR;

(63) *noted* the IPPC Observatory 2025 workplan as presented in Appendix 2;

(64) *discussed* and *agreed* on the mid-term monitoring and evaluation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 DAIs, to be undertaken prior to initiating work on the development of the next IPPC Strategic Framework (ideally in 2027), with a revised terms of reference provided to CPM-20 (2026);

(65) *recalled* and *reaffirmed* the CPM-17 (2023) decision requesting the secretariat to consider establishing a new position of programme manager to coordinate, monitor, report and mobilize funds, and requested the Financial Committee to review this decision and provide their guidance;

(66) *thanked* all countries that responded to IPPC Observatory surveys on antibiotics and on fungicide use for their contributions for better understanding of antimicrobial use (AMU) in plant health and the extent to which the CPM recommendation on internet trade had been implemented;

(67) *noted* the proposed content of an IPPC Observatory investment prospectus, which will be published on the IPP; and

(68) *acknowledged* the financial contributions from the Governments of Canada and the Republic of Korea to support the IPPC Observatory activities.

²⁸ CPM 2025/INF/21.

²⁹ CPM 2025/CRP/04.

³⁰ CPM 2025/19.

12.1 Harmonization of electronic data exchange

Study of cost–benefits of electronic phytosanitary certificates

- [68] The secretariat presented the results of a study by the FAO Investment Centre and the FAO Markets and Trade Division. The study had quantified the cost–benefits of switching from paper to digital phytosanitary certificates, assessed the impact of the IPPC ePhyto Solution on global agrifood trade, and identified regional and global scenarios of ePhyto adoption and use. The secretariat also confirmed the production of the FAO and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development publication on *Investing in Trade Digitalization: the case of ePhyto*.³¹
- [69] The CPM noted the many cost-benefit successes related to the IPPC ePhyto Solution; however, challenges were raised, including additional security requirements, and the potential unauthorized third-party access to information via the ePhyto Hub.
- [70] The CPM chairperson acknowledged these concerns, and due to a lack of consensus, the decision point related to the adoption of third-party services was removed.
- [71] The CPM also recognized the request for a clear ePhyto governance framework by 2026, and to clarify the impact of the service delivery agreement review on ePhyto funding.³²

ePhyto implementation update

- [72] The secretariat and a representative from the UN International Computing Centre presented an update on ePhyto (electronic phytosanitary certificate) activities in the framework of the ePhyto Strategic Implementation Plan for 2024–2030.³³ Activities included the creation of an ePhyto MDTF to support the IPPC ePhyto Solution, and work to explore the possibility of forwarding ePhytos to third-party digital platforms that manage and centralize the electronic transfer of trade-related documents.
- [73] The CPM discussed the success of the implementation of the IPPC ePhyto Solution among contracting parties and praised its usefulness in international trade.
- [74] The CPM recognized the need for a sustainable funding mechanism for the IPPC ePhyto Solution, and for a dedicated secretariat programme officer with appropriate IT expertise, to ensure stability and growth.
- [75] The CPM noted the recognition of the IPPC ePhyto Africa Initiative as a key resource in the region, and recognized calls for further financial and technical support. The future development of the ePhyto system, including import requirements and new features, was discussed.

Funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution

- [76] A member of the CPM Focus Group on Sustainable Funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution presented a paper outlining the alternative fee structures that the focus group had explored for the IPPC ePhyto Solution, following the request to do so by CPM-18 (2024).³⁴
- [77] The CPM noted the proposal for the IPPC ePhyto Solution to seek predictable funding through FAO regular-programme budget, and to avoid reliance on uncertain voluntary contributions.
- [78] The CPM also noted the proposal for the funding model to be adjusted to reflect the actual usage and the economic realities of contracting parties wishing to contribute. To this point, the CPM chairperson commented that contributions to the IPPC ePhyto Solution are voluntary in nature, ensuring that participation is accessible and available to all CPs.

³¹ Investing in Trade Digitalization: the case of ePhyto: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd4649en>

³² CPM 2025/CRP/04.

³³ CPM 2025/20.

³⁴ CPM 2025/21; CPM-18 (2024), agenda item 12.1.

- [79] The CPM discussed need to establish a dedicated governance group that the bureau will consider at their next meeting in June 2025, which would take on requests of this nature. The CPM chairperson confirmed that the bureau is acting as the temporary governance body, ahead of a review of an appropriate governance model for the IPPC ePhyto Solution.
- [80] The CPM noted the request to include a mechanism that can distinguish between commercial and non-commercial ePhyto exchanges, and that this would be presented to the ePhyto governing body.
- [81] The CPM welcomed the financial contributions from Australia, Canada and New Zealand towards the implementation of the IPPC ePhyto Solution.³⁵
- [82] The CPM:
- (69) *noted* the successful implementation of the IPPC ePhyto Solution thus far;
 - (70) *encouraged* contracting parties that had not yet registered to the IPPC ePhyto Hub to do so;
 - (71) *agreed* to promote the use of the IPPC ePhyto Solution;
 - (72) *encouraged* CPs to continue to raise the need for ePhyto funding at relevant FAO meetings, including during the mid-term review of the FAO strategic framework;
 - (73) *encouraged* all CPs to continue to provide support to the IPPC ePhyto Solution through the ePhyto MDTF;
 - (74) *agreed* to remove usage fees for both United Nations least developed countries and World Bank low-income countries, starting in 2026;
 - (75) *agreed* to continue the current weighting in the funding model of two-thirds base fee and one-third usage fee, as per the CPM-18 (2024) agreed funding model;
 - (76) *agreed* to continue using the World Bank development classification to differentiate the development levels of countries, as per the CPM-18 (2024) agreed funding model;
 - (77) *agreed* to continue counting both sending and receiving ePhytos when calculating exchanges;
 - (78) *agreed* to continue to include non-commercial ePhyto exchanges when calculating exchanges, and to include this as part of the review to be undertaken by the ePhyto governing body in 2027;
 - (79) *agreed* to amend the Procedures for the IPPC ePhyto Solution Funding Model as necessary to reflect these decisions;
 - (80) *acknowledged* the contribution of the CPM Focus Group on Sustainable Funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution and thanked the focus group members (Appendix 6) for their work; and
 - (81) *thanked* France for the in-kind staff contribution they had provided to the IPPC ePhyto Solution.

12.2 Commodity- and pathway-specific ISPMs

- [83] The secretariat presented an update on the DAI on “Commodity- and Pathway-Specific ISPMs”.³⁶ This outlined the eight commodity standards under the IPPC work programme in the framework of ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*), and the tentative timeline for their future progress. CPM-19 (2025) saw the adoption of the first specific commodity standard: International movement of fresh *Mangifera indica* fruit.
- [84] The CPM welcomed the financial contributions from New Zealand and Canada to support the work of the TPCS, and welcomed the offer by New Zealand to support and host the next meeting of the TPCS.³⁷
- [85] The CPM noted the written interventions with regard to ensuring that the TPCS follows the priority order of subjects to be developed, the need to provide transparent procedures for updating approved

³⁵ CPM 2025/CRP/13.

³⁶ CPM 2025/22.

³⁷ CPM 2025/CRP/13.

annexes and document accessibility, and to ensure that contracting parties understand that technical justifications submitted are not verified by the TPCS.³⁸

[86] The CPM also noted the concern raised regarding the listing of all known pests, including pathogens on commodities like mangoes that could lead to unjustified restrictive trade measures by other countries based on human consumption risks, rather than plant health.

[87] The SC chairperson clarified that the priorities set by the CPM are being respected by the TPCS and the requirements for inclusion of pests in annexes is clearly defined in ISPM 46.

[88] The CPM:

(82) *noted* the update on the DAI on commodity standards; and

(83) *thanked* Australia, Canada, the European Union, France, Japan and New Zealand for providing financial or in-kind contributions to support this DAI to date.

12.3 Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways

[89] The secretariat presented an update on the DAI on “Management of E-commerce and Postal and Courier Pathways”.³⁹ This highlighted the production of an infographic video and a guide on e-commerce, various IPPC and external events, and the launch of an IPPC Observatory survey on E-commerce.

[90] The CPM recognized the contributions of the IC team and secretariat to the work of the DAI, and notably the staff in-kind contribution from Canada.

[91] The CPM recognized the in-kind contribution of the Republic of Tanzania in their pledge to support translation of the guide on e-commerce into Kiswahili.⁴⁰

[92] The CPM:

(84) *noted* the update on the DAI on e-commerce;

(85) *noted* the preliminary results of the IPPC Observatory survey on e-commerce; and

(86) *thanked* Canada for their in-kind staff contribution and financial support of the e-commerce DAI.

12.4 Enabling the use of third-party entities

[93] The secretariat presented 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 the phytosanitary context.⁴¹ Specifications for both guides had been approved and some partial funding for the latter guide had been received, but funding constraints meant that it had not been possible to start drafting either guide.

[94] The CPM noted a call for further resources for the harmonized development of both guides.

[95] The CPM welcomed the financial contributions from Australia and Canada towards the completion of both guides.⁴²

[96] The CPM:

(87) *noted* the update on the DAI on developing guidance on the use of third-party entities;

(88) *thanked* Canada for their financial support towards the development of a guide on phytosanitary audit; and

³⁸ CPM 2025/CRP/06.

³⁹ CPM 2025/23.

⁴⁰ CPM 2025/CRP/13.

⁴¹ CPM 2025/24.

⁴² CPM 2025/CRP/13.

- (89) *encouraged* contracting parties to contribute the funds needed to develop both the IPPC guide *Authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2018-040) and the IPPC guide *Audit in the phytosanitary context* (2021-009).

12.5 Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems

[97] The secretariat and the chairperson of the POARS Steering Group presented an update on the corresponding DAI.⁴³ This outlined the progress made by the steering group, including consideration of criteria for identifying emerging pests, oversight of pest reporting, the planned timeline of POARS activities, options for POARS governance, the possible integration of the APP into POARS and funding.

[98] The CPM:

- (90) *noted* the progress made on the development of criteria for identifying emerging pests, the POARS procedure, and mapping of POARS functions and activities with the IC, other IPPC bodies and the APP;
- (91) *approved* the option of the POARS Steering Group as the long-term governance body for POARS activities, with the mandate to report directly to the bureau and be managed by the secretariat IFU;
- (92) *requested* that the current POARS Steering Group propose updated terms of reference for the long-term POARS Steering Group and *requested* that the bureau review and approve the terms of reference on behalf of the CPM;
- (93) *noted* the revised timeline for POARS implementation, including key milestones for 2024–2030, as detailed in CPM 2025/25;
- (94) *agreed* to include updates on emerging pest situations and POARS-related activities as a standing CPM agenda item and *noted* the upcoming call for emerging pests to be launched in response to the CPM-16 (2022) request;
- (95) *noted* the analysis on NROs and the benefits of keeping pest reporting under the IC for streamlined management and oversight;
- (96) *requested* that the IPPC secretary, in conjunction with the advice and guidance of the Financial Committee, consider the proposed provision of USD 50 000 from the IPPC regular-programme budget and the IPPC MDTF to address the operational needs of POARS and ensure the effective piloting and implementation of its system, as requested by the IC; and
- (97) *requested* that the secretariat establish a trust fund to address issues related to global emerging pests and emergencies, in line with the decision made at CPM-14 (2019).

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

[99] A member of the CPM Focus Group on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues presented an update on the group's progress.⁴⁴ The group's activities had included participating in a wide range of events, publishing a scientific article and a technical resource, holding a webinar series, providing comments on the draft specification on *Revision of the draft reorganized pest risk analysis ISPM* (2023-037), creating a new web page on the IPP, and updating its action plan following the extension of its mandate until CPM-20 (2026).

[100] Some contracting parties discussed the possible extension of the focus group's mandate.

[101] The CPM:

- (98) *noted* the update from the CPM Focus Group on Climate Change on Phytosanitary Issues;
- (99) *approved* the 2025–2026 workplan of the focus group as presented in Appendix 1 of CPM 2025/26;

⁴³ CPM 2025/25.

⁴⁴ CPM 2025/26.

- (100) *thanked* Canada, Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for their financial support for this DAI;
- (101) *thanked* Brazil for hosting the in-person meeting of the focus group; and
- (102) *agreed* to re-confirm the extension of the mandate of the focus group until next year (2026) and *agreed* to review further extensions at CPM-20 (2026).

12.7 Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination

[102] The bureau representative on the CPM Focus Group on Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination presented an update on the focus group, which had met for the first time in December 2024 and twice in February 2025.⁴⁵ The focus group had designed a brief questionnaire for relevant research networks, had compiled lists of networks and was planning the initiation of a scoping study, including the selection of networks for exchanging views. The focus group had decided to hold monthly meetings for the next six months.

[103] The CPM:

- (103) *noted* the update from the CPM Focus Group on Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination.

12.8 Diagnostic laboratory networking

[104] The secretariat and the bureau “champion” on this DAI on Diagnostic Laboratory Networking presented an update on the formation of the CPM Focus Group on Laboratory Diagnostic Networking and the associated DAI.⁴⁶ They explained that, as the start of this DAI and the work of the focus group had been delayed, it was expected that a one-year extension of the focus group would be needed to ensure that all tasks were delivered ensuring the expected quality.

[105] The CPM noted the written intervention by some contracting parties, which proposed to extend the focus group’s mandate by two years to allow for a proper completion of the tasks.

[106] The CPM:

- (104) *noted* the update on the DAI on diagnostic laboratory networking;
- (105) *thanked* the financial support provided by Canada and the in-kind contribution of staff provided by South Africa; and
- (106) *extended* the term of the CPM Focus Group on Diagnostic Laboratory Networking by two years until CPM-22 (2028).

13. Update from other CPM focus groups

13.1 Safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid

Report from the Focus Group on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid

[107] The chairperson of the CPM Focus Group on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid presented an update on the activities of the focus group.⁴⁷ The focus group had addressed consultation comments on the draft specification on provision of humanitarian aid (see later in this agenda item), drafted a concept note for a webinar and discussed the potential role of RPPOs in supporting the implementation of the safe provision of humanitarian aid. The delivery of the remaining tasks of the focus group was reported as underway.

[108] The CPM praised the work of the focus group and showed its support to the work on an IPPC international standard on the provision of humanitarian aid.

⁴⁵ CPM 2025/27.

⁴⁶ CPM 2025/28.

⁴⁷ CPM 2025/29.

- [109] The CPM recognized the in-kind contribution proposed by Kenya to host the in-person meeting of the focus group.⁴⁸

Draft specification for ISPM on Safe provision of humanitarian aid in the phytosanitary context (2021-020)

- [110] The SC chair presented the draft specification on *Safe provision of humanitarian aid in the phytosanitary context* (2021-020), together with a covering paper from the SC.⁴⁹ In accordance with the decisions of CPM-18 (2024),⁵⁰ the focus group had addressed consultation comments on the draft specification, which had subsequently been revised by the SC.
- [111] The CPM welcomed the draft specification and its usefulness in mitigating risks related to humanitarian aid, and considered some proposed amendments to the draft specification and incorporated these into the decision points.⁵¹
- [112] Concerns among contracting parties were noted with regard to maintaining a limited scope of the specification, ensuring its focus remains on the IPPC mandate and phytosanitary risks, and noted proposals that the requirement for food aid should never be stricter than those for trade movements of such products.
- [113] One CP requested that transit countries be included in the diagram.
- [114] The CPM considered a further intervention, proposing that aid agencies, such as the UN World Food Programme, be invited as a full member to the expert working group. The secretariat noted that the invitation can be made; however, their participation as full members would be at the discretion of the agency itself.
- [115] The CPM:
- (107) *noted* the work of the CPM Focus Group on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid to date;
 - (108) *invited* contracting parties to provide any further comments on the gap-analysis diagram of the disaster-relief pathway for further consideration by the focus group (Appendix 1 to CPM 2025/29, in English only);
 - (109) *thanked* Australia, Barbados, the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency, and the Caribbean Plant Health Directors for their direct support for the work of this focus group;
 - (110) *agreed* to proceed with the development of an ISPM on the safe provision of food and other humanitarian aid; and
 - (111) *approved* the draft specification on *Safe provision of humanitarian aid in the phytosanitary context* (2021-020), as modified at this meeting,⁵² and *added* this topic to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* with priority 1.

13.2 Sea containers

- [116] Two members of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers presented an update on the activities of the focus group.⁵³ Activities had included an international symposium on optimizing sea container design to minimize pest risk, continued assessment of regulatory and non-regulatory measures and industry-led activities – including continued input to the revision of the Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code) to include container cleanliness advice and best practices – and further development of the “custodial responsibility” concept. Monitoring surveys carried out in several states

⁴⁸ CPM 2025/CRP/13.

⁴⁹ CPM 2025/30, CPM 202530_01.

⁵⁰ CPM-18 (2024), agenda item 13.1.

⁵¹ CPM 2025/INF/21, CPM 2025/CRP 02.

⁵² CRP 2025/CRP/11.

⁵³ CPM 2025/31.

in 2024 were reported, and the results would be provided to the focus group and the secretariat. Furthermore, the presenters mentioned that a symposium in Copenhagen later in 2025 could serve as a stepping stone towards the desired workshop to be held in 2026.

[117] The CPM chairperson noted the two new co-chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers, and praised the important collaborative work carried out by focus group members and industry partners.

[118] The CPM:

(112) *noted* the 2024 update from the CPM Focus Group on Sea Containers.

13.3 One Health

Latest developments on One Health

[119] The secretariat presented an update on activities to promote plant health in the One Health framework. Activities had included the establishment by CPM-18 (2024) of the CPM Focus Group on Plant Health in the Context of One Health,⁵⁴ the subsequent call for nominations, participation in the Eighth World One Health Congress (see later in this agenda item), a side session on plant health at a meeting of the FAO Committee on Agriculture, and a presentation to the Group of 77 and China.

[120] The CPM expressed strong support for the One Health approach and the recently developed focus group, recognizing the interconnectedness of plant, animal and human health.

[121] The CPM noted contracting party concerns for balanced One Health recommendations, which incorporate agricultural production sensitivities.

Report on One Health congress, antimicrobial resistance recommendation and consideration of future IPPC work on seaweed

[122] The CPM chairperson and another member of the bureau presented a report on the Eighth World One Health Congress and related matters.⁵⁵ The CPM chairperson had given a keynote opening plenary address on plant health, written by the former IPPC secretary, and the CPM chairperson and other bureau member had led a dedicated plant-health session. Building on the success of IPPC participation in the congress, and recognizing the strong concerns expressed at the congress about AMR, the CPM chairperson invited the CPM to consider the merit of developing a CPM recommendation on best practices to limit the development of AMR through the use of antimicrobials in crop protection. Following comments made by a delegate in the margins of the congress, and related discussions at the 2024 meeting of the SPG, the CPM chairperson also invited the CPM to consider whether the movement of pests through trade in seaweed is within the scope of the IPPC and merited future work.

[123] The CPM shared its concerns regarding the development of a specific CPM recommendation on AMR, citing focus group capacity, the lack of clarity of the role of plant health in One Health, and the recommendation's strategic direction and potential narrow scope.⁵⁶

[124] Given the range of views, the CPM chairperson suggested that interested contracting parties participate in a Friends of the Chair meeting, which took place outside of the session. This resulted in broad discussions on the work of the IPPC under the One Health framework, the consideration of a CPM recommendation on AMR, prioritization of tasks, and briefly touched on the issue of seaweed.

[125] The CPM:

(113) *noted* the efforts undertaken by the secretariat to promote the role of plant health within the One Health framework, recognizing the success of these efforts;

(114) *noted* the progress made by the CPM Focus Group on Plant Health in the Context of One Health;

⁵⁴ CPM 2025/32.

⁵⁵ CPM 2025/33.

⁵⁶ CPM 2025/CRP/04.

- (115) *invited* the focus group to take into consideration the discussions held in this decision item on AMR and *requested* that the focus group prioritize tasks that will lead to delivery of task 7 in the approved terms of reference⁵⁷ for the focus group, which relates to the consideration of a formal CPM recommendation;
- (116) *requested* the focus group to present their advice on the potential value of a CPM recommendation at the 2025 SPG meeting, and, if supported, provide an outline of its content; and
- (117) *agreed* to reinstate the position of CPM-9 (2014) on whether work on the movement of pests through trade in seaweed could, in principle, be within the scope of the IPPC.

14. Implementation and capacity development

14.1 IPPC Plant Health Campus

[126] The secretariat introduced the IPPC Plant Health Campus – an e-learning platform being developed in collaboration with, and hosted by, the FAO elearning Academy.⁵⁸ The new platform offers a portal to high-quality e-learning courses and IPPC guides, supporting NPPO personnel and PCE facilitators to develop their skills.

[127] The CPM:

- (118) *noted* the activities to develop and launch the IPPC Plant Health Campus;
- (119) *acknowledged* the significant contributions of the European Union, Canada and the Republic of Korea, as well as project partners, the FAO elearning Academy and the Committee Linking Entrepreneurship-Agriculture-Development, to the development of the IPPC Plant Health Campus;
- (120) *encouraged* NPPOs to embed the IPPC Plant Health Campus into their national training programmes;
- (121) *encouraged* NPPOs, RPPOs, other international organizations, and educational institutions to champion the awareness and use of the IPPC Plant Health Campus within their countries and regions;
- (122) *noted* the translation of most IPPC guides and e-learning courses to French, and requested that the IPPC secretary, in conjunction with the advice and guidance of the Financial Committee, consider the proposed provision of USD 50 000 to translate some materials to Spanish;
- (123) *encouraged* NPPOs, RPPOs and other international organizations to partner with the secretariat to translate all IPPC e-learning courses and guides to Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian; and
- (124) *encouraged* NPPOs to support the continued development of the IPPC Plant Health Campus by sharing phytosanitary training materials that may be included on the platform.

14.2 Update on plant-health implementation and capacity development projects

[128] The secretariat presented an update on implementation and capacity development projects.⁵⁹

[129] The CPM noted the marked success by the secretariat in implementing projects, utilizing the project funds efficiently with quality and impactful outputs. The CPM also noted the success of contracting parties who had implemented the PCEs, highlighting the positive impact on their phytosanitary systems, and enhanced market access, in the attraction of funding and stakeholder collaboration.

[130] The CPM recognized the request by some contracting parties to increase support for the implementation of PCEs in Africa.

⁵⁷ CPM 2024/CRP/16.

⁵⁸ CPM 2025/34.

⁵⁹ CPM 2025/35.

[131] The CPM chairperson called for increased resources and encouraged countries to support more plant-health implementation and capacity development-related projects.

[132] The CPM:

- (125) *noted* the deliverables of implementation and capacity development projects managed by the secretariat in 2024;
- (126) *noted* the compliance of the implementation and capacity development projects with secretariat and IC procedures, and the increased transparency as presented in Appendix 1 to CPM 2025/35;
- (127) *noted* the efforts to support countries in mobilizing resources to implement their priority activities;
- (128) *noted* the efforts to develop three new implementation and capacity development projects:
 - the IPPC ePhyto Africa Initiative,
 - a project on strengthening phytosanitary capacities in selected Asian countries under the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme,
 - a project to support IPPC Observatory activities; and
- (129) *noted* that the theme of the IC 2025 open session (webinar) on implementation and capacity development projects would focus on the use of new and innovative technologies in plant health.

14.3 Update on phytosanitary capacity evaluation

[133] The secretariat presented an update on PCE activities.⁶⁰ This outlined: recent PCEs conducted and upcoming PCEs; communication and advocacy activities; discussions about long-term sustainable funding; plans for an IT needs assessment of the PCE online system; the outcome of a desk study on the PCE process and online system; progress made in implementing the recommendations from the study; and the establishment of PCE certification boards.

[134] The CPM praised the progress on the PCE, including enhanced transparency, and highlighted its importance within the IPPC Strategic Framework in strengthening national phytosanitary systems and global plant-health governance.⁶¹

[135] Some contracting parties commended the completed PCE in Africa and welcomed further tool improvement and requests for funding.

[136] The CPM noted the plans of CPs to conduct PCEs, and the request for PCE facilitator training across regions.

[137] The CPM:

- (130) *noted* the advancements in PCE activities according to the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030;
- (131) *noted* the progress made in addressing the recommendations from the desk study on PCE and the planned next steps for improvement;
- (132) *noted* the eight newly certified PCE facilitators and the list of facilitators previously certified; and
- (133) *requested* that the IPPC secretary, in conjunction with the advice and guidance of the Financial Committee, consider the funding allocation requested by the IC of USD 50 000 from the IPPC regular-programme budget and the IPPC MDTF to maintain the PCE system.

⁶⁰ CPM 2025/36.

⁶¹ CPM 2025/CRP/04.

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

[138] The secretariat presented an update on the progress made with coordination of action on Fusarium TR4.⁶² In 2024, Fusarium TR4 activities focused on two courses and a simulation exercise, communication and awareness-raising activities, and presentations for knowledge sharing.

[139] The CPM praised IPPC's work on Fusarium TR4, and the fruitful collaborations held.

[140] The CPM recognized the strong need for increased financial and in-kind resources from contracting parties and the private sector, to ensure the sustainability of TR4-related activities.

[141] The CPM recognized Fusarium TR4 as a key IPPC pest issue, emphasizing the need to prioritize TR4 activities, resistant varieties and public-private partnerships for effective management.

[142] The CPM:

(134) *noted* the update on activities for Fusarium TR4 global coordination;

(135) *noted* the pending activities towards global coordination on Fusarium TR4, as noted in Appendix 1 to CPM 2025/37;

(136) *recognized* the strategic importance of encouraging contracting parties and the private sector to contribute to financial or in-kind resources and partnerships (including public-private partnerships) to progress these remaining activities and ensure the sustainability of secretariat efforts; and

(137) *invited* the contributions of resources, as noted above.

15. Collaboration with regional plant protection organizations

15.1 Update from the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations

[143] An RPPO representative presented a report on behalf of the chairperson of the Thirty-Sixth Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPO).⁶³ The thirty-sixth TC-RPPO had been held in Panama City, Panama, from 1 to 4 October 2024.

[144] The CPM recognized the value of the TC-RPPO and the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health's guidance and emphasized the importance of regional collaboration and the promotion of synergies.

[145] Some contracting parties remarked on the varying levels of experience and competence across regions and how exchange visits help to strengthen relationships among RPPOs. The use of artificial intelligence was also proposed as a tool in providing regional support.

[146] The CPM further recognized the importance of plant-health awareness raising and shared regional activities for support of the IPPC mission.

[147] The CPM chairperson reflected the importance of the issues discussed, as reflected in similar discussions at the bureau and SPG meetings.

[148] The CPM:

(138) *noted* the report from the thirty-sixth TC-RPPO.

⁶² CPM 2025/37.

⁶³ CPM 2025/48.

16. Other emerging topics

16.1 Antimicrobial resistance

[149] The secretariat presented an update on their activities related to AMR.⁶⁴ Following the decisions of CPM-18 (2024),⁶⁵ the secretariat had extended the two surveys on AMU: one on antibiotics and the other on fungicides. The former had confirmed the results of the first survey on antibiotics, namely, that the use of antibiotics in plant protection is relatively low. The survey on fungicides had confirmed the widespread use of fungicides in plant protection. The secretariat had considered the possible next steps, including closing the two surveys, launching an in-depth study on AMR if needed, and had proposed that data on AMU and AMR be collected in future using the International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring (InFARM) platform.

[150] The CPM noted the results of the two AMU surveys and the need for practical, field-applicable solutions that allow traceability of chemical usage.

[151] The CPM recognized the request to gather future data on AMR, in addition to the data gathered on AMU. The secretariat informed the CPM that although current data collection is limited to AMU, future data collection through the FAO InFARM platform would include both AMU and AMR data.

[152] The CPM recognized the consideration to collaborate with existing WHO tools and the platform for collecting and analysing AMR data, ensuring adequate data on resistance is gathered. The secretariat confirmed collaboration between the One Health quadripartite and the InFARM platform.

[153] The CPM:

(139) *noted* the final results of the IPPC Observatory surveys on antibiotics and fungicides used in plant protection;

(140) *agreed* that the data collected by the IPPC Observatory surveys on antibiotics and fungicides were sufficient to understand the use of antimicrobials in plant health and that these two surveys should be closed;

(141) *agreed* to integrate data collection on AMU and AMR in plant health into the FAO InFARM platform with the IPPC official contact points as the authorized contacts in countries, and asked the secretariat to report back to the CPM any information stemming from this integration; and

(142) *thanked* all countries that had responded to the IPPC Observatory surveys on antibiotic use and fungicide use for their contributions to a better understanding of the use of antimicrobials in plant health.

16.2 Africa Phytosanitary Programme

[154] The secretariat gave an update on the APP.⁶⁶ This outlined the progress made in the pilot-phase countries, the governance arrangements established, the technical support provided, staffing arrangements, the budgetary situation (including the establishment of an APP MDTF) and communication and advocacy activities.

[155] The CPM expressed strong support for the APP but noted concerns to secure sustainable funding for the programme, to accelerate the programme across the African continent, and to expand the programme (including best practices and lessons learned) across additional regions.

[156] Some contracting parties requested clarity on ensuring data availability and accessibility within the APP and called for further support and resources (financial and in-kind contributions). The APP MDTF was highlighted to support the development of further resources.

⁶⁴ CPM 2025/49.

⁶⁵ CPM-18 (2024), agenda item 16.2.

⁶⁶ CPM 2025/38.

- [157] Some CPs requested the availability of tools to be made freely accessible and available, while protecting the confidentiality of data contributed by CPs.
- [158] One CP requested that maps generated through this work be made available.
- [159] The CPM welcomed the financial contribution by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland towards the APP,⁶⁷ and recognized the in-kind support offered by Indonesia.
- [160] The CPM noted the written intervention by some CPs regarding the importance of a governance model and requested the bureau to confirm the stable approach of the APP in 2025, to be presented at CPM-20 (2026).⁶⁸
- [161] The CPM:
- (143) *noted* the report;
 - (144) *encouraged* future donations from contracting parties on the need to intensify, nurture and accelerate the APP across wider regions, as originally intended;
 - (145) *encouraged* beneficiary countries to take ownership and consolidate resources at the national level, including local donors; and
 - (146) *thanked* the former IPPC Secretary, Osama EL-LISSY, for his guidance and support in initiating the APP.

17 Science session on One Health

- [162] A science session, moderated by a bureau representative, was held with the aim to strengthen plant health's role in One Health by providing scientific evidence and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration.⁶⁹ Following opening remarks by FAO Deputy Director-General, Beth BECHDOL, key speakers from FAO, WOA, UNEP, WHO, CBD, the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology and Codex Alimentarius presented, alongside national and regional case studies showcasing practical One Health approaches. The session emphasized the importance of breaking down silos and promoting integrated action across plant, environmental, animal and human health sectors.
- [163] The Director of the FAO Plant Production and Protection Division introduced the session and the following case studies were presented:
- Dominican Republic – “Innovations to strengthen food security by implementing One Health approach”;
 - Indonesia – “Addressing cocoa pod borer through Integrated Pest Management”;
 - Italy – “Joint management of phytosanitary, human health and veterinary risks in *Popillia japonica* infested areas”; and
 - CAB International – “Plant clinics for One Health”.
- [164] The session illuminated several vital linkages between plant health and One Health.⁷⁰

18 Emerging pest situations

- [165] The secretariat invited contracting parties to share concerns about emerging pest situations.⁷¹ The paper informed CPs to 21 nominated emerging pests and urged collaborative efforts in pest prevention, preparedness and response. The secretariat highlighted the launch of new tools, including the IPPC Monthly Pest Reporting Summaries and the pest alert section within POARS subsection in the APP,

⁶⁷ CPM 2025/CRP/13.

⁶⁸ CPM 2025/CRP/04.

⁶⁹ CPM 2025/INF/27

⁷⁰ Science session presentations: <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/cpm/cpm-sessions/cpm-19/cpm-19-side-sessions/cpm-19-science-session-the-importance-of-plant-health-within-one-health/>

⁷¹ CPM 2025/CRP/08.

and informed the CPM about the inclusion of *Clavibacter nebraskensis* in the POARS pilot program. The secretariat acknowledged and encouraged ongoing pest reporting as NROs via the APP, aiming to foster international cooperation and informed action against emerging phytosanitary threats.

[166] The European Union expressed their strong support for the POARS programme and noted their financial contribution towards the implementation of the programme.

[167] The CPM:

- (147) *noted* the 21 pests nominated by NPPOs, RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat in response to the call for emerging pests;
- (148) *encouraged* contracting parties to collaborate in prevention, preparedness and response efforts related to emerging pests;
- (149) *acknowledged* the launch of the IPPC Monthly Pest Reporting Summaries;
- (150) *noted* the establishment of the new IPPC Pest Alert section under POARS in the IPP;
- (151) *noted* the first pest alert issued for *Clavibacter nebraskensis*;
- (152) *noted* the concern raised by the FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa regarding this pest;
- (153) *supported* the inclusion of this pest in the POARS pilot program for further risk assessment and resource mobilization; and
- (154) *thanked* contracting parties that have actively submitted pest reports as part of their NROs and those which participated in the call for emerging pests.

19. Financial report and budget

19.1 IPPC Secretariat financial report 2024

[168] The secretariat presented its financial report, detailing the resources that were available in 2024 from the FAO regular-programme budget, extra-budgetary sources and in-kind (non-financial) sources.⁷²

[169] The CPM welcomed the financial contribution from the Republic of Korea to support the IPPC MDTF.⁷³

[170] The CPM further welcomed new funding commitments for 2025 from various contracting parties, as well as the contributions already made by contracting parties, and recognized the in-kind contributions proposed to support the IFU, SSU, APP, TPDP and TPPT.⁷⁴

[171] The CPM:

- (155) *noted* the financial report of the IPPC Secretariat for 2024;
- (156) *adopted* the financial report for 2024 of the IPPC Multidonor Trust Fund (Special Trust Fund of the IPPC) as presented in Table 3 of CPM 2025/51;
- (157) *encouraged* contracting parties to contribute to the IPPC MDTF (Special Trust Fund of the IPPC), ePhyto MDTF, APP MDTF and IPPC projects, preferably on an ongoing basis; and
- (158) *thanked* CPs that had contributed to the secretariat's programme of work in 2024.

19.2 2025 IPPC secretariat workplan and budget

[172] The secretariat presented the workplan and budget of the secretariat for 2025, explaining that these were aligned with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 and covered all parts of the secretariat and all types of funding.⁷⁵

⁷² CPM 2025/51.

⁷³ CRP 2025/CRP/13.

⁷⁴ CRP 2025/CRP/13.

⁷⁵ CPM 2025/50.

[173] Some contracting parties thanked FAO for its intention to increase funding to the IPPC ePhyto Solution through the FAO regular-programme budget and urged the secretariat and bureau to continue advocating for sufficient funding.

[174] The CPM chairperson acknowledged the bureau's advocacy role in this regard and supported these efforts.

[175] The CPM:

(159) *approved* the workplan and budget of the IPPC Secretariat for 2025.

20. Update on communication activities

[176] The secretariat presented an update on implementation of the IPPC Communications Strategy 2023–2030, highlighting key achievements in 2024.⁷⁶ These included increases in social media engagement, publications produced and subscriptions to the IPPC newsletter, as well as exhibitions on the 2024 IDPH (see agenda item 20.1) and during the week of CPM-18 (2024).

[177] The CPM chairperson noted the importance of communication activities as a crucial part of plant health awareness raising.

[178] The CPM:

(160) *noted* the update on the implementation of the IPPC Communications Strategy 2023–2030; and

(161) *thanked* the efforts of the IPPC Secretariat.

20.1 Update on International Day of Plant Health

[179] The secretariat presented an update on the IDPH in 2024,⁷⁷ the theme of which had been “Plant Health, Safe Trade and Digital Technology”. Secretariat activities had included a hybrid high-level event and an interactive exhibit at the FAO headquarters, as well as a digital campaign. In addition, more than 60 countries and organizations worldwide had observed the IDPH through various events and seminars. The theme for the IDPH in 2025 will be “The Importance of Plant Health in One Health”.

[180] The CPM praised the success of the IDPH in 2024 and stressed the need to collaborate with national and international stakeholders, and to enhance visibility of the theme in 2025 and associated resources across the IDPH website and IPP.

[181] The CPM:

(162) *noted* the update on the International Day of Plant Health 2024.

20.2 Update on the IPPC regional communications network

[182] The secretariat presented an update on plans for an IPPC regional communications network.⁷⁸ Since CPM-18 (2024), the secretariat had shared plans for the network with the bureau and the thirty-sixth TC-RPPO, and feedback from the latter had been discussed at the 2024 SPG meeting. Former members of the CPM Focus Group on Communications had also been consulted on how to address the feedback. The bureau had subsequently agreed that the secretariat would conduct a survey to determine the communication needs of NPPOs and follow up with consultative meetings with NPPOs; due to urgent priorities and transitions in IPPC management, the secretariat had postponed these activities to May 2025.

[183] The CPM:

(163) *noted* the update on the regional communications network.

⁷⁶ CPM 2025/39.

⁷⁷ CPM 2025/40.

⁷⁸ CPM 2025/41.

21. External cooperation

21.1 Report from the IPPC regional workshops

[184] The secretariat presented a report on the 2024 IPPC regional workshops.⁷⁹ The seven workshops had been held between August and September 2024, either in person or in hybrid mode, with the timing arranged to coincide with the consultation period for draft standards. The secretariat thanked the support and financial contributions of host countries.

[185] The CPM:

(164) *noted* the update from the 2024 IPPC regional workshops; and

(165) *thanked* the secretariat for arranging workshops and *thanked* participants for their active contributions.

21.2 Update on international cooperation

[186] The secretariat presented a report highlighting the main cooperative activities with international organizations, research and academic organizations, RPPOs and FAO Subregional and Country Offices in 2024.⁸⁰

[187] The CPM:

(166) *noted* the report on the 2024 international cooperation activities.

21.3 Written reports from international organizations

[188] The following international organizations provided written reports:⁸¹

- CAB International;
- Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes;
- Committee Linking Entrepreneurship-Agriculture-Development;
- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture;
- International Association of Horticultural Producers;
- International Forestry Quarantine Research Group;
- International Grain Trade Coalition;
- International Pest Risk Research Group;
- International Seed Federation;
- International Seed Testing Association;
- 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;
- World Bank;
- World Customs Organization;
- World Shipping Council and Global Shippers Forum; and
- World Trade Organization.

⁷⁹ CPM 2025/42.

⁸⁰ CPM 2025/43.

⁸¹ CPM 2025/INF/04; CPM 2025/INF/05; CPM 2025/INF/06; CPM 2025/INF/07; CPM 2025/INF/08; CPM 2025/INF/09; CPM 2025/INF/10; CPM 2025/INF/11; CPM 2025/INF/12; CPM 2025/INF/13; CPM 2025/INF/14; CPM 2025/INF/15; CPM 2025/INF/16; CPM 2025/INF/17; CPM 2025/INF/20; CPM 2025/INF/23; CPM 2025/INF/24.

[189] The CPM:

(167) *noted* the reports from international organizations.

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

22.1 Membership and potential replacements for the CPM Bureau

[190] The secretariat provided the CPM with the list of current bureau members and replacement members, together with a list of nominated bureau members and potential replacement members.⁸²

[191] The CPM:

(168) *elected* Samuel BISHOP (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as the chairperson for the bureau;

(169) *elected* Dris BARIK (Morocco) as the vice-chairperson for the bureau;

(170) *elected* members for the bureau from FAO regions not represented by the chairperson and vice-chairperson as presented in CPM 2025/CRP/12_Rev2;

(171) *elected* bureau replacement members from each region as presented in CPM 2025/CRP/12_Rev2; and

(172) *acknowledged* the contributions of the members of the bureau who had left the bureau in 2025:

- Diego QUIROGA (Argentina),
- Gabrielle Vivian SMITH (Australia),
- Gregory WOLFF (Canada),
- Mamoru MATSUI (Japan), and
- Jan Hendrik VENTER (South Africa).

22.2 Membership and potential replacements for the Standards Committee

[192] The CPM was invited to confirm the membership and potential replacements for the SC.⁸³

[193] The CPM:

(173) *noted* the current membership of the SC as presented in Annex 1A of CPM 2025/46 and the potential replacements for the SC as presented in Annex 1B of CPM 2025/46;

(174) *confirmed* new members^{84,85} and potential replacements for the SC, and the order in which potential replacements will be called upon for each region, as presented in CPM 2025/CRP/12_Rev2; and

(175) *acknowledged* the contributions of the members of the SC who had left the SC in 2024 and the first quarter of 2025:

- Xiaodong FENG (China),
- Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile),
- Alphonsine LOUHOUARI TOKOZABA (Congo),
- Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ (Costa Rica),
- Harry ARIJS (European Union), and

⁸² CPM 2025/45.

⁸³ CPM 2025/CRP/12_Rev2.

⁸⁴ The European Union and 26 of its Member States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Ukraine disassociate themselves from the confirmation of the Russian Federation's membership in the Standards Committee.

⁸⁵ The Russian Federation disassociates itself from the confirmation of those members who disassociated themselves from Russia's membership in the Standards Committee.

- Marina ZLOTINA (United States).

22.3 Membership and potential replacements for the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee

[194] The secretariat invited the CPM to confirm the membership and potential replacements for the IC.⁸⁶

[195] The CPM:

(176) *confirmed* the IC membership, as well as the replacement members and the order in which the replacement members will be called upon for each region, as presented in CPM 2025/CRP/12_Rev2; and

(177) *acknowledged* the contribution of the following former members of the IC:

- Lalith Bandula KUMARASINGHE (New Zealand).
- Elizabeth McCRUDDEN (Australia), and
- Álvaro SEPÚLVEDA LUQUE (Chile).

[196] On behalf of the CPM, the IPPC Secretariat officer-in-charge thanked the former and outgoing members of the bureau, the SC, the IC and the CPM Focus Group on Sustainable Funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution.

23. Any other business

Side sessions

[197] Two side-sessions were held during CPM-19 (2025): one on Fusarium TR4, and the other on systems approaches. A CPM-orientation session was also held before the start of the CPM session.

Concerns of COSAVE countries regarding interceptions of live insects in wood packaging material

[198] COSAVE countries presented a paper that had noted their concern regarding the high increase in the interception of live insects in sealed wood packaging material and noted its relevance with the implementation of ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*), and invited the CPM to take note of this concern.⁸⁷

[199] To this concern, the secretariat noted significant interest in ISPM 15 guides in reducing infestations and announced the near completion of two treatment guides for wood packaging material, to be developed by a dedicated working group. The secretariat also reported plans for further language translations of ISPM 15 guides.

[200] The CPM noted the proposal to consider whether this issue regarding wood packaging material should be a focus for further discussion and considered including it as an agenda item at the 2025 SPG meeting.

Planned approach for the systems approach workshop

[201] Canada proposed a systems approach workshop, building upon previous science sessions and side events. A revised concept note outlined the workshop's objectives and intended outputs. The workshop aims to improve understanding of systems approaches, including lessons learned and challenges, and aims to enhance collaborative engagement and increase awareness of relevant tools. The 4–5-day workshop is intended for NPPOs, RPPOs and industry representatives and would also include field visits.

[202] The CPM noted the strong interest in the workshop and received multiple offers from contracting parties and international organizations to host the workshop, including Chile (on behalf of COSAVE countries), Mexico, Indonesia and Latvia.

⁸⁶ CPM 2025/44.

⁸⁷ CPM 2025/INF/22.

[203] The CPM agreed to hold the workshop in 2025 and that an organizing committee, in conjunction with the bureau, would be formed to arrange the workshop. The CPM noted the strong interest from some CPs and international organizations to join the organizing committee.

[204] The CPM thanked the financial contribution from Australia towards the delivery of the systems approach workshop, and recognized Canada's previous financial contribution towards the workshop's development.⁸⁸ The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture had also offered technical, organizational and potential financial support. Some contracting parties called for further funding to be added to the IPPC systems approach tool, and further training.

[205] The CPM further noted the importance of regional collaboration and experience sharing and noted the recommendation to increase focus on ISPM 14 (*The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management*).

24. Date and venue of the next session

[206] The CPM noted that the secretariat would inform contracting parties of the dates for the Twentieth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-20) in 2026 once confirmed.

25. Adoption of the report

[207] The report was adopted.

26. Closing of the session

[208] The session was closed.

⁸⁸ CPM 2025/CRP/13.

Appendix 1 - Detailed agenda

Agenda item	
1.	Opening of the Session
2.	Keynote Address
3.	Adoption of the Agenda
4.	Election of the Rapporteur
5.	Report from the CPM bureau on credentials
6.	Report from the CPM Chairperson
7.	Report from the IPPC Secretariat
8.	Report from the Strategic Planning Group
-	Is it time to rethink ISPMs?
9.	Report from the CPM Subsidiary bodies
9.1	Report from the Standards Committee (SC)
9.1.1	List of topics for IPPC standards
9.1.2	Adjustments to the IPPC standard setting process: changes to the consultation period and notification period for diagnostic protocols
9.1.3	Technical issues that are not formal objections regarding draft ISPMs presented for adoption by the CPM
9.2	Report from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)
9.2.1	List of Implementation and Capacity Development topics
9.3	IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation
-	Proposed changes of the submission forms and the criteria for the justification and prioritization of proposed topics
-	Task force on topics reflection and relevance
10.	Adoption of international standards for phytosanitary measures
1.	Draft annex <i>International movement of fresh Mangifera indica fruit</i> (2021-011) to ISPM 46 (<i>Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures</i>)
2.	Draft annex <i>Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risk associated with the movement of wood</i> (2015-004) to ISPM 39 (<i>International movement of wood</i>)
10.1	Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs
11.	CPM Recommendations
11.1	CPM Recommendations
11.2	Revised procedure for the adoption of CPM recommendations
12.	Implementation of IPPC Strategic Framework – including a mid-term review (IPPC observatory)
12.1	Harmonization of electronic data exchange
-	ePhyto implementation update
-	Funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution
12.2	Commodity- and Pathway- Specific ISPMs
12.3	Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways
12.4	Enabling the use of third-party entities
12.5	Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems
-	Update from the Steering Group
12.6	Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health
-	Update from the CPM Focus Group
12.7	Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination
-	Update from the CPM Focus Group
12.8	Diagnostic Laboratory Networking
13.	Update from other CPM Focus Groups
13.1	Report from the Focus Group on Safe Provision of Food and Other Humanitarian Aid
-	Draft specification for ISPM on “Safe Provision of Humanitarian Aid (2021-020)”
13.2	Sea Containers
13.3	One Health
-	Latest development on One Health
-	Report on One Health congress, AMR recommendation and consideration of future IPPC work on seaweed
14.	Implementation and capacity development
14.1	IPPC Plant Health Campus
14.2	Update on Plant Health Implementation and Capacity development projects
14.3	Update on the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation

14.4	Update on coordination of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cubense</i> TR4 action
15.	Collaboration with Regional Plant Protection Organizations
15.1	Update from the Technical Consultation among regional plant protection organizations (TC-RPPOs)
16.	Other emerging topics
16.1	Antimicrobial resistance
16.2	Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP)
17.	Science Session – Plant health in the context of One Health
18.	Emerging pest situations
19.	Financial Report and Budget
19.1	IPPC Secretariat Financial report 2024
19.2	2025 IPPC Secretariat workplan and budget
20.	Update on Communication Activities
20.1	Update on International Day of Plant Health (IDPH)
20.2	Update on the IPPC Regional Communications Network
21.	External cooperation
21.1	Report from the IPPC Regional Workshops
21.2	Update on international cooperation
21.3	Written reports from international organizations
22.	Memberships and Potential Replacements for CPM Bureau, CPM Standards Committee and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
22.1	Membership and potential replacements for the CPM Bureau
22.2	Membership and potential replacements for the Standards Committee
22.3	Membership and potential replacements for the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
23.	Any other business
-	Concerns of COSAVE countries regarding interceptions of live insects in wood packaging material
-	Concept note for an IPPC workshop on systems approach
24.	Date and Venue of the Next Session
25.	Adoption of the Report
26.	Closing of the Session

Appendix 2: List of documents

Document Number	Agenda Item	Agenda Title
CPM 2025/03	3	Adoption of the Agenda
CPM 2025/04	6	Report from the CPM Chairperson
CPM 2025/05	7	Report from the IPPC Secretariat
CPM 2025/06	8	Report from the SPG – Is it time to rethink ISPMs?
CPM 2025/07 Rev1	9.1	Report from Standards Committee
CPM 2025/08	9.1.1	List of topics for IPPC Standards
CPM 2025/09	9.1.2	Adjustments to the Standard Setting Process
CPM 2025/10	9.1.3	Technical issues with draft ISPMs that are not objections
CPM 2025/11	9.2	Report from Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
CPM 2025/12	9.2.1	List of topics for Implementation and Capacity Development
CPM 2025/13	9.3	IPPC Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation
CPM 2025/14	9.3	IPPC Call for Topics: Task force on topics reflection and relevance
CPM 2025/15	10	Adoption of standards
CPM 2025/16	10.1	Ink amendments to adopted ISPMs
CPM 2025/17	11.1	CPM recommendations
CPM 2025/18	11.2	Revised procedure for the adoption of CPM recommendations
CPM 2025/19	12	Implementation of IPPC Strategic Framework (IPPC observatory midterm review)
CPM 2025/20	12.1	ePhyto implementation update
CPM 2025/21	12.1	CPM focus group on Sustainable funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution
CPM 2025/22	12.2	Commodity- and Pathway-Specific ISPMs
CPM 2025/23	12.3	Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways
CPM 2025/24	12.4	Developing guidance for the use of third-party entities
CPM 2025/25	12.5	Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems
CPM 2025/26	12.6	Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health
CPM 2025/27	12.7	Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination
CPM 2025/28	12.8	Diagnostic Laboratory Networking
CPM 2025/29	13.1	Safe Provision of Food and other Humanitarian Aid
CPM 2025/30	13.1	Safe Provision of Food and other Humanitarian Aid
CPM 2025/31	13.2	Sea Containers
CPM 2025/32	13.3	One Health - Latest development
CPM 2025/33	13.3	One Health - Report on Congress and Future Work
CPM 2025/34	14.1	IPPC Plant Health Campus
CPM 2025/35	14.2	Update on Plant Health Implementation and Capacity development projects
CPM 2025/36	14.3	Update on the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation

CPM 2025/37	14.4	Update on coordination of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. cubense TR4 action
CPM 2025/38	16.2	Update on Africa Phytosanitary Programme
CPM 2025/39	20	Update on communications activities
CPM 2025/40	20.1	Update on the International Day of Plant Health (2024)
CPM 2025/41	20.2	Regional communications network
CPM 2025/42	21.1	Update from IPPC Regional Workshops
CPM 2025/43	21.2	Update on international cooperation
CPM 2025/44	22.3	Membership and Potential Replacements for Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
CPM 2025/45	22.1	CPM Bureau members and potential replacement members
CPM 2025/46	22.2	SC members and potential replacement members
CPM 2025/47	8	Report from the SPG - Is it time to rethink ISPMs?
CPM 2025/48	15.1	Report from Technical Consultation among regional plant protection organizations
CPM 2025/49	16.1	Update on Antimicrobial resistance
CPM 2025/50	19.2	2025 IPPC Secretariat workplan and budget
CPM 2025/51	19.1	IPPC Secretariat Financial report 2024

Information (INF) and Conference Room Papers (CRPs)

Information papers	Agenda Item	Agenda Title
CPM 2025/INF/01	3	Daily schedule
CPM 2025/INF/02	3	Documents list
CPM 2025/INF/03	4	Functions of the CPM Rapporteur
CPM 2025/INF/04 CPM 2025/INF/05 CPM 2025/INF/06 CPM 2025/INF/07 CPM 2025/INF/08 CPM 2025/INF/09 CPM 2025/INF/10 CPM 2025/INF/11 CPM 2025/INF/12 CPM 2025/INF/13 CPM 2025/INF/14 CPM 2025/INF/15 CPM 2025/INF/16 CPM 2025/INF/17 CPM 2025/INF/20 CPM 2025/INF/23 CPM 2025/INF/24	21.3	World Bank's report International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH) report FAO-IAEA report IPRRG report ISF report ISTA-FAO report World Shipping Council (WSC) and Global Shippers Forum (GSF) report CIHEAM report IGTC report STDF report WCO report WTO report COLEAD report CABI report Ozone Secretariat report IFQRG report

		IICA report
CPM 2025/INF/18	12	Investment prospectus for the IPPC observatory
CPM/2025/INF/19	10	No objections to draft ISPMs recommended for adoption by CPM-19 (2025)
CPM/2025/INF/21	08, 09.3, 11.2, 13.1	Statement from COSAVE countries on several agenda items
CPM 2025/INF/22	23	Concerns of COSAVE countries regarding interceptions of live insects in wood packaging material
CPM 2025/INF/25	23	Concept note for an IPPC workshop on systems approaches
CPM 2025/INF/27	17	Science Session on One Health
CPM 2025/INF/28	09.2, 10, 12, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.5, 12.6, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 19.1, 20.2	Changes to decision points in CPM papers
CPM 2025/INF/29	10	Adoption of Annex to ISPM 27: <i>Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato</i>
Conference room papers	Agenda Item	Agenda Title
CPM 2025/CRP/01	3.1	EU Declaration of Competences and Voting Rights
CPM 2025/CRP/02	10, 12.1, 13.1, 13.2, 22	Interventions from the PPPO
CPM 2025/CRP/03	09.3	Intervention submitted by: Australia and supported by New Zealand, United Kingdom, Canada
CPM 2025/CRP/04	09.2, 09.3, 11.2, 12.1, 12.8, 13.3, 14.3, 16.2	Written statements from the European Union and its Member States regarding the CPM-19 agenda items
CPM 2025/CRP/05	8	EU position on agenda item 8
CPM 2025/CRP/06	12.2	Commodity- and Pathway- Specific ISPMs
CPM 2025/CRP/07	16.2	APP intervention submitted by the United Kingdom
CPM 2025/CRP/08	18	Emerging Pests
CPM 2025/CRP/09	09.3	Revision of decision points in paper CPM 2025/14
CPM 2025/CRP/10	13.1	Revised decision points from cover paper CPM 2025/30
CPM 2025/CRP/11	13.1	Revised specification for ISPM: Safe provision of humanitarian aid in the phytosanitary context (2021-020)
CPM 2025/CRP/12 Rev2	22	Confirmation of membership of CPM bureau, SC and IC
CPM 2025/CRP/13	23	IPPC contracting parties pledged contributions at CPM-19

Appendix 3: Experts and proofreaders involved in the development and translation of IPPC guides and training materials

Guide to participating in the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures of the International Plant Protection Convention

- Thorwald GEUZE (Kingdom of The Netherlands);
- Ezequiel FERRO (Argentina);
- Melisa Graciela NEDILSKYJ (Argentina);
- Magda GONZALEZ ARROYO (Costa Rica);
- Stephanie BLOEM (United States of America); and
- Ngatoko TA NGATOKO (Cook Islands).

Training materials for the following training exercises for Fusarium TR4: hands-on diagnostic training course, virtual surveillance course, and hands-on simulation exercise

a) Hands-on simulation exercise

- Raixa LLAUGER (FAO Mesoamerica); and
- Jaime CARDENAS LOPEZ (FAO Mesoamerica).

b) Hands-on diagnostic training course

- Pooja MATHUR (Joint FAO-IAEA Laboratory);
- Joanna Beata JANKOWICZ-CIESLAK (Joint FAO-IAEA Laboratory);
- Isabel CALLE (Colombia);
- Mariluz Ayala VASQUEZ (IC Team on Fusarium TR4);
- Diane MOSTERT (IC Team on Fusarium TR4, Stellenbosch University); and
- Chunyu LI (IC Team on Fusarium TR4, Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences).

c) Virtual surveillance course

- Altus VILJOEN (Stellenbosch University);
- Giovanna Guadalupe FONSECA VIVANCO (Ecuador);
- Julian SMITH (Rothamsted Research);
- Malisa Graciela NEDILSKYJ (IC Team on Fusarium TR4, SENASA);
- Nancy Jiménez VILLEGAS (OIRSA);
- Jamisse AMISSE (Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique);
- Ivan RWOMUSHANA (CABI);
- Antonia VAZ (Mozambique); and
- Afonso SITOLE (Mozambique).

d) Table-top simulation exercise

- Monica GALLO LARA (GIZ);
- Maria Cristina SOSA SOSA (Ecuador);
- Marco Vinicio CACARÍN PINAN (Ecuador);
- Fanny Consuelo TENORIO CHIC (Ecuador);
- Jessica ROCHE (New Zealand);
- Carlos Ruben TORRES LIMACHE (Peru); and

- Orlando Antonio DOLORES SALAS (Peru).

Proofreaders who provided invaluable contributions in verifying the accuracy of translations for IPPC guides and training materials

- Abdeljelil BAKRI (French);
- Bruno GALLANT (French);
- Cecilia GARCÍA SAMPEDRO (Spanish);
- Ernest NKOUM METOU'OU (French);
- Jean-Louis TSHISAMBU MAMBA (French); and
- Konan L. KOUAME (French).

Appendix 4: Experts of the groups who drafted the adopted standards and their contracting parties or international organizations

Table 1: Annex 01 *International movement of fresh Mangifera indica fruit* (2021-011) to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*)

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
UNITED KINGDOM	Samuel BISHOP	TPCS Steward
NEW ZEALAND	Joanne WILSON	TPCS Steward and topic steward
ARGENTINA	Adriana CERIANI CAMDESSUS	TPCS Member
AUSTRALIA	Douglas KERRUISH	TPCS Member
BRAZIL	Tiago Rodrigo LOHMANN	TPCS Member
CANADA	Martin DAMUS	TPCS Member
CHINA	Sun SHUANGYAN	TPCS Member
ISRAEL	Moshe VAKNIN	TPCS Member
JAPAN	Hideki TANIGUCHI	TPCS Member
KENYA	Alfayo OMBUYA	TPCS Member
NEW ZEALAND	Lihong ZHU	TPCS Member
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Donam KIM	TPCS Member

Table 2: Annex 01 on *Use of systems approaches in managing the pest risk associated with the movement of wood* (2015-004) to ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*)

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
CANADA	Steve CÔTÉ	Steward
AUSTRALIA	Christopher HOWARD	Member
CANADA	Meghan NOSEWORTHY	Member
CHINA	Guang YANG	Member
JAPAN	Etsuko SHODA-KAGAYA	Member
NEW ZEALAND	Emmanuel YAMOA	Member
UNITED KINGDOM	Ian James BROWNLEE	Member
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	John Tyrone JONES, II	Member
CANADA	Dominique PELLETIER	Invited expert
CANADA	Sarbjit MANN	Host representative

Table 3: Revision of DP 9 (Genus *Anastrepha*) (2021-002)

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Norman BARR	Discipline Lead and TPDP member
Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA)	Juliet GOLDSMITH	Referee and TPDP member
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Raul RUIZ-ARCE	Lead author
ARGENTINA	Ignacio DUMOIS	Co-author
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Allen NORRBOM	Co-author
VIET NAM	Hoang Kim THOA	Co-author

Table 4: Revision of DP 25 (*Xylella fastidiosa*) (2021-003)

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
NEW ZEALAND	Robert TAYLOR	Discipline Lead and TPDP member
FRANCE	Géraldine ANTHOINE	Referee and TPDP member
FRANCE	Sophie CESBRON	Lead author
AUSTRALIA	Toni CHAPMAN	Co-author
BRAZIL	Helvecio Della COLETTA FILHO	Co-author
FRANCE	Bruno LEGENDRE	Co-author

Table 5: Revision of DP 27 (*Ips* spp.) (2021-004)

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Norman BARR	Discipline Lead and TPDP member
SURINAME	Juliet GOLDSMITH	Referee and TPDP member
CANADA	Hume DOUGLAS	Lead author
KENYA	Alfayo OMBUYA	Co-author
VIET NAM	Hoang Kim THOA	Co-author

Table 6. Annex 34 to ISPM 27 (*Heterobasidion annosum sensu lato*) (2021-015)

Country/RPPO/ Organization	Expert	Role
USA	Yazmin Rivera RIVERA	Discipline lead and TPDP member
NEW ZEALAND	Robert TAYLOR	Referee and TPDP member
ITALY	Luana GIORDANO	Lead author
FINLAND	Eeva Johanna VAINIO	Co-author

Appendix 5: Adopted procedure for the adoption of CPM Recommendations

The adopted process for developing and adopting CPM Recommendations is as follows:

- (1) A contracting party (CP), a Regional Plant Protection Organization, a Focus Group or other subsidiary body, or the IPPC Secretariat, may propose a topic for a CPM Recommendation and present it to the CPM. The rationale or justification for the development of a CPM Recommendation should also be provided. An initial draft of the proposed CPM Recommendation may also be presented to the CPM for consideration in conjunction with this.
- (2) The need for a new CPM Recommendation should be discussed and agreed by the CPM.
- (3) A draft (or where necessary a revised draft) CPM Recommendation should then be prepared by the IPPC Secretariat or the proponent of the draft CPM Recommendation by 15 May and circulated for comments, along with the rationale or justification for its need, for a period of three months during the same period as for consultations on draft ISPMs. Only one consultation period is anticipated for draft CPM Recommendations.
- (4) Comments are collected and compiled using the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) and compiled comments are published on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP).
- (5) The proponent of the draft CPM Recommendation will revise draft CPM Recommendation as necessary based on comments received, and then submit the revised draft to the CPM Bureau for consideration, further revision if necessary and a decision on presentation to the CPM for adoption.
- (6) Following approval by the Bureau, the draft CPM Recommendation is included on the agenda of the CPM session.
- (7) The draft CPM Recommendation is submitted 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 next CPM session.
- (8) Contracting Parties may submit objections on draft CPM Recommendations to the IPPC Secretariat no later than three weeks before the start of the CPM session. If any CP does not support the adoption of the draft CPM Recommendation, the CP may submit a formal written objection. The scope for an objection to a draft CPM Recommendation is broader than for an objection to a draft ISPM due to the nature of the guidance contained in a CPM Recommendation. As some content of CPM Recommendations may not be technical in nature, an objection may be accompanied by either a technical justification or an alternative explanation, and suggestions for improvement of the draft CPM Recommendation which are likely to be acceptable to other CPs. and be submitted to the IPPC Secretariat no later than three weeks before the CPM session. Concerned CPs should make every effort to seek agreement before the CPM session. The objection will be added to the CPM agenda and the CPM will be asked to decide on a way forward.
- (9) If all CPs support the adoption of the draft CPM Recommendation, the CPM should adopt it without discussion.
- (10) If the draft CPM Recommendation is not adopted and needs further review or revision, the CPM may decide to send it to an appropriate CPM body or group, or the original proponent, for further revision, or to a second round of consultation. The revised CPM Recommendation would then be sent to the next CPM for consideration and adoption.
- (11) Adopted CPM Recommendations are numbered and formatted by the IPPC Secretariat and posted on the IPP.

Appendix 6: Members of the CPM Focus Group on Sustainable Funding of the IPPC ePhyto Solution

- Africa – Lucien KOUAMÉ KONAN (Côte d’Ivoire)
- Europe – Marco TRAA (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
- North America – Christian DELLIS (USA)
- Southwest Pacific – Lisa WINTHROP - Chairperson (New Zealand)
- Latin America – Rodrigo ROBLES GARCIA (Chile)
- CPM Bureau representatives - Gabrielle VIVIAN-SMITH (Australia) and Peter THOMSON (New Zealand)
- ePhyto Industry Advisory Group representatives - Craig FEDCHOCK and Rose SOUZA RICHARDS
- Standards and Trade Development Facility – Simon PADILLA
- Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation – Tom BUTTERLY