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منظمة  
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للأمم المتحدة

# COMISIÓN DE MEDIDAS FITOSANITARIAS

## 12.<sup>a</sup> reunión

**Incheon (República de Corea), 5-11 de abril de 2017**

**Marco estratégico para 2020-2030**

**Tema 8.2 del programa**

**Preparado por los voluntarios de las Partes contratantes**

## I. Introducción

1. En 2014, en la tercera reunión del Grupo sobre planificación estratégica (GPE), se llevó a cabo una actividad dirigida a determinar los desafíos futuros para la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF). El título de la misma fue “La CIPF en los próximos 20 años”. Cada uno de los participantes clasificó los posibles desafíos y oportunidades de la CIPF y eligió una serie de temas que podía valer la pena seguir estudiando.

2. En su cuarta reunión, que tuvo lugar en 2015, el GPE decidió que dicha actividad relativa a la CIPF en los próximos 20 años debía sentar las bases para la revisión del Marco estratégico de la CIPF. Se consideró que el “Marco estratégico de la CIPF para 2020-2030” debía representar una empresa ambiciosa que permitiera a la CIPF estudiar nuevas actividades para los años posteriores al Año Internacional de la Sanidad Vegetal propuesto para 2020. El GPE y la Mesa de la CMF estimaron que podía anticiparse la aprobación oficial del Marco estratégico como uno de los elementos principales de una posible conferencia ministerial de la CMF en ocasión del Año Internacional de la Sanidad Vegetal, en 2020. El GPE sostuvo que era importante comenzar a redactar el Marco estratégico a la brevedad, a fin de garantizar que en 2020 pudiera aprobarse un proyecto aceptable del mismo. Los miembros del GPE, Sr. Peter Thomson (Nueva Zelanda) y Sr. Ralf Lopian (Finlandia), se ofrecieron voluntariamente para dirigir el proceso de redacción del Marco estratégico.

*Para minimizar los efectos de los métodos de trabajo de la FAO en el medio ambiente y contribuir a la neutralidad respecto del clima, se ha publicado un número limitado de ejemplares de este documento. Se ruega a los delegados y observadores que lleven sus copias a las reuniones y se abstengan de pedir copias adicionales. La mayoría de los documentos de reunión de la FAO está disponible en Internet, en el sitio [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org).*

3. En 2016, en la quinta reunión del GPE, los voluntarios presentaron un proyecto de estructura para el Marco estratégico, que fue debatido por el GPE. El GPE analizó los objetivos estratégicos propuestos en el proyecto y adoptó decisiones sobre las posibles actividades de desarrollo de la CIPF en el futuro. El GPE recomendó que los encargados del proyecto prepararan una versión actualizada sobre la base de las conversaciones que habían tenido lugar en la reunión de diciembre de la Mesa del CMF. El GPE convino asimismo en el siguiente calendario para la elaboración, los debates y la aprobación futuros del Marco estratégico de la CIPF para 2020-2030:

- 2017 - Presentación de un primer proyecto en la 12.<sup>a</sup> reunión de la CMF sobre la base de los debates del GPE.
- 2018 - Acuerdo principal en la 13.<sup>a</sup> reunión de la CMF sobre las principales cuestiones estratégicas determinadas en el proyecto.
- 2018 - Si no puede llegarse a un acuerdo marco durante la 13.<sup>a</sup> reunión de la CMF, se convocará una consulta técnica o un taller presencial acerca del proyecto de Marco estratégico.
- 2019 - En principio, aceptación del Marco estratégico de la CIPF para 2020-2030 en la 14.<sup>a</sup> reunión de la CMF.
- 2020 - Aprobación final del Marco estratégico de la CIPF para 2020-2030 en la sesión ministerial de la 15.<sup>a</sup> reunión de la CMF.

## II. Proyecto de estructura para el Marco estratégico

4. Los encargados de la redacción se centraron en elaborar una estructura actualizada para el Marco estratégico. El proyecto de estructura se había diseñado con la intención de informar rápidamente sobre la labor de la CIPF y las esferas en que pretende centrar sus esfuerzos en los próximos 10 años. Se consideró asimismo que los lectores deberían poder comprender con rapidez qué era la CIPF, qué estaba tratando de lograr y por qué era tan importante. Por tanto, se consideró un amplio público destinatario para el Marco estratégico, con inclusión de:

- las Partes contratantes;
- divisiones de la FAO y otros órganos de las Naciones Unidas;
- los organismos donantes;
- posibles colaboradores, como la comunidad educativa y de investigación;
- los delegados ante la CMF y sus órganos subsidiarios.

5. La estructura del proyecto de Marco estratégico (véase el Apéndice I) está estrechamente relacionada con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de las Naciones Unidas. En sus debates, el GPE había concluido que los ODS, al ser los objetivos más importantes de la humanidad en el futuro mediano, también eran de gran importancia para la CIPF. De hecho, muchas actividades de la CIPF tenían repercusiones directas e indirectas en la capacidad de alcanzar varios de los ODS. En ese momento, se consideró que los objetivos estratégicos de la FAO también se ajustaban a los ODS y que, por tanto, cabía aconsejar a la CIPF que asociara su Marco estratégico a los ODS con el propósito de aportar claridad sobre cuáles eran los ODS a los que contribuía la CIPF.

6. Con objeto de avanzar en la redacción del Marco estratégico para 2020-2030, los encargados de esta tarea precisan del asesoramiento de la CMF para saber si el proyecto de estructura es aceptable o en dónde podrían realizarse adiciones o mejoras.

## III. Agenda de desarrollo de la CIPF para 2020-2030

7. La Agenda de desarrollo de la CIPF (véase el Apéndice II) constituye un intento de indicar los programas prioritarios de la nueva labor de la CIPF en consonancia con su visión, misión y objetivos estratégicos. Es el resultado de las deliberaciones mantenidas en ocasión de “La CIPF en los próximos 20 años” y los constantes debates del GPE. Si bien al principio se consideró que estos programas eran

“las esferas prioritarias” de trabajo de la CIPF, los encargados de la redacción pensaron que no constituían una labor prioritaria respecto de otras actividades de la CIPF, tales como el establecimiento de normas. En efecto, eran más bien nuevas actividades que habrían de desarrollarse con el tiempo.

8. La realización de estos programas contribuirá enormemente a cumplir los objetivos estratégicos de la CIPF y también los ODS fijados por las Naciones Unidas para 2030. Algunos programas de la agenda de desarrollo también indican las esferas en que la CIPF hará hincapié para ampliar su influencia y pertinencia en el futuro. Ellos garantizan que la CIPF esté en condiciones de abordar los futuros desafíos a los que se enfrentarán las partes contratantes y sus organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria, además de asegurar que se sigan elaborando y coordinando las políticas internacionales de sanidad vegetal en el marco de la CIPF. Si bien inicialmente el GPE había determinado ocho esferas en su reunión de 2016, los encargados de la redacción consideraron que dos de ellas podían combinarse, por lo que se determinaron siete programas de desarrollo para el Marco estratégico 2020-2030, a saber:

- NIMF específicas sobre productos y vías de propagación. El comercio en condiciones de inocuidad se ve facilitado si se presta mayor atención a la armonización internacional en relación con productos y vías específicos.
- Sistemas electrónicos de armonización. Intensificación de los esfuerzos para ofrecer sistemas electrónicos que faciliten la aplicación de la Convención y la armonización internacional.
- Asociaciones público-privadas. Establecimiento de asociaciones público-privadas entre la CIPF y las partes interesadas con miras a respaldar los esfuerzos mundiales en materia de sanidad vegetal.
- Coordinación de la investigación fitosanitaria mundial. Establecimiento de una política voluntaria para la coordinación de la investigación fitosanitaria mundial y una estructura de fomento de conocimientos e instrumentos que permitan la aplicación eficaz de la Convención.
- Respuesta en situaciones de emergencia fitosanitaria. Facilitar respuestas fitosanitarias ante la modificación de riesgos fitosanitarios existentes o la aparición de otros nuevos, con repercusiones mundiales o regionales de importancia.
- Educación sobre sanidad vegetal a nivel mundial. Incrementar los vínculos y la cooperación con las universidades y otras instituciones educativas con objeto de fortalecer la capacidad y las aptitudes fitosanitarias en todo el mundo.
- Examen de la situación respecto de la protección fitosanitaria en el mundo. Seguimiento y análisis periódicos de la situación de la protección fitosanitaria en el mundo, y presentación de informes al respecto, a fin de determinar las esferas de acción y riesgo, prestando especial atención a los brotes y la propagación de plagas.

#### **IV. Examen y asesoramiento en la 12.<sup>a</sup> reunión de la CMF**

9. Con objeto de brindar a los encargados de la redacción del Marco estratégico para 2020-2030 orientación sobre la manera de seguir elaborándolo, resultaría de utilidad que en la 12.<sup>a</sup> reunión de la CMF se examinaran la estructura y los contenidos de la Agenda de desarrollo de la CIPF. La orientación que se recabe en dicha reunión se integrará en la siguiente versión preliminar del Marco estratégico, que se debatirá en la quinta reunión del GPE, en octubre de 2017.

10. Se invita a la CMF a:

- 1) *formular* observaciones sobre los contenidos estructurales de alto nivel del Marco estratégico para 2020-2030 que se adjunta en el Apéndice I, prestando especial atención a la visión, la misión y los objetivos estratégicos;
- 2) *formular* observaciones sobre la Agenda de desarrollo de la CIPF para 2020-2030 propuesta, como parte integrante del Marco estratégico, que se adjunta en el Apéndice II

## International Plant Protection Convention Strategic Framework 2020-2030



**Appendix II****IPPC Development Agenda*****1. IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030***

1. The IPPC Development Agenda identifies priority programmes of new work aligned to The IPPC Vision, Mission and Global Outcomes. Delivery of these programmes will contribute significantly to achieving the IPPC Global Outcomes and also to explain how the IPPC contributes to the achievement of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Some development agenda programmes also identify areas the IPPC will focus on to extend its influence and relevance for the future. The development programmes are firmly grounded within the strategic objectives. They ensure the IPPC is well positioned to address future challenges contracting parties and their NPPO's will face, as well as ensuring continuing development and coordination of international plant health policies under the IPPC. Seven development programmes have been identified for the strategic framework 2020 - 2030:

- Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPM's: Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization.
- Electronic Harmonisation Systems: Intensification of efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and international harmonization.
- Public-Private Partnerships: Development of Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts.
- Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: Establishment of a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention
- Phytosanitary Emergency Response: Facilitating phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.
- Plant Health Education World-wide: Increasing linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health capacity and capability world-wide.
- Reviewing the Status of Plant Protection in the World: Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the status of plant protection in the world on a regular basis to identify areas of risk and action, with a particular focus on pest outbreaks and pest distribution.

***2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPM's: Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization***

2. Trade is no longer characterized by the exchange of finished products alone, but also by the co-production of goods between countries. Some of the largest agricultural companies diversify their presence and production around the world. This enables companies to move plants and plant products around the world to respond to fluctuations in demand, as well as source agricultural materials from different countries and regions. Plant health strategies need to evolve to respond and manage pest risks in this type of changing business practises. The IPPC can respond by generating future commodity or pathway specific standards that will facilitate safe trade and reflect traditional and changing business practices for the international movement of plants and plant products.

3. Trade follows bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Currently, multiple trading partners separately bilaterally negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity

are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPM's) were developed that establish a baseline level of risk management for the major pests associated with a commodity or pathway. Countries would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the baseline commodity or pathway specific ISPM, subject to the technical justification requirements.

4. Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity or pathway specific topics rather than on broad conceptual issues which have been largely addressed. Treatment, diagnostic or commodity or pathway standards will shape IPPC standard setting in coming decades. This will necessitate that standard setting formats, procedures and practices are reviewed and if necessary adjusted to facilitate a smooth identification and prioritization of topics as well as the efficient development and adoption of such standards. The period 2020 - 2030 should be employed to adjust IPPC standard setting formats, procedures and practices to ensure that the vibrant standard setting of the IPPC also continues to contribute to safe trade and its facilitation in the future.

5. Standard setting is the major undertaking and mandate of the IPPC. The development activity which adjusts IPPC standard setting formats, procedures and practices to facilitate the identification, prioritization, development and adoption of pest, commodity or pathway specific standards is therefore of considerable significance to the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

6. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development of pilot commodity and pathway specific ISPM's with adjustments to the standard setting process as required.
- Agreement on a priority list of commodity and pathway specific ISPM's and securing country commitments to support development.
- Development and adoption of new commodity and pathway specific ISPM's.
- Establishing a priority setting process for the development of commodity standards, that apply agreed criteria such as global impact and benefits

### ***3. Electronic Harmonisation Systems: Intensification of efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and international harmonization***

7. Electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and its standards have been in the focus of the IPPC for some years. The establishment of an international hub for the exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificates (ePhyto) has captured the attention of the IPPC and has been identified as a major key to facilitating safe trade. The successful establishment of an ePhyto system within the IPPC firmly positions the IPPC with the trade facilitation context the IPPC's ability to contribute more than just ISPMs to support the trade environment.

8. The development of electronic systems undergoes changes at a pace which makes it impossible to accurately predict what the developments and opportunities will be in 2020 - 2030. For the IPPC the aim must be to keep abreast of the newest developments in electronic systems and their potential to help in facilitating the implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs. This would primarily focus on information exchange activities and the elaboration and further extension of the ePhyto system. Activities of the IPPC could be the investigation in how far a centralized import requirements database, based on information uploaded by each importing country, could automatically pre-populate the electronic phytosanitary certificates. In addition, the establishment of an officially verified database could also be connected to an extended ePhyto system to improve certification based on electronic systems. Also other notification requirements, such as notification of non-compliance, could be included into the ePhyto system.

9. To intensify the IPPC efforts to maintain or develop electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and international harmonization would significantly contribute to trade development and the implementation of the IPPC and its standards. For that reason it has specific importance to the strategic objectives A.

10. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Successful establishment and use of the IPPC ePhyto hub as the international standard system for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate information.
- Investigation on including other databases into the ePhyto hub or associating them with the electronic certification requirements.
- Establishment of pilot projects for new or improved electronic systems.
- Integrating ePhyto with the global trade facilitation agenda, including paperless trading, single window to government and relevant Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation activities
- Defining and establishing the cost base for ePhyto to optimize participation, benefits and ongoing sustainability of the system
- Exploration of ePhyto and other electronic trade platforms that may offer opportunities for further innovation.

#### ***4. Public-Private Partnerships: Development of Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts***

11. The Convention is the domain of government. Expanding outreach through Public-Private partnerships will engage stakeholders in collaborative phytosanitary activities with the aim to achieve more together than would be possible alone, and to improve the effectiveness of the results generated. Although stakeholder involvement in phytosanitary activities has been promoted for national levels its application within the proceedings of the IPPC has been limited. For some of the standard setting activities private stakeholder representatives had been invited, but for policy development within the IPPC usually stakeholder input was not directly solicited.

12. Close stakeholder cooperation with the IPPC can have substantial benefits for the organization and its international acceptance. It may also provide opportunities to extend the resource base of the IPPC. To involve the private sector into the IPPC activities a clear policy would have to be developed. It would necessitate clear directions for which activities these public-private partnerships would be designed and what the rules of interactions would be. The potential activities, such as regular biennial stakeholder conferences could be elaborated in such a policy.

13. Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders may have significant impacts on all of the IPPC's activities. It is therefore of significance to the strategic objectives A, B and C.

14. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development of an IPPC policy on stakeholder involvement.
- Adoption of an IPPC policy and structure for public-private partnerships.
- Establishment of public-private partnerships activities.
- Engagement with communities and governments that managing pests is a shared responsibility and should not rest solely with government
- Linking through other development actions, such as commodity standards, to integrate commercial industry or best practice, to achieve better plant health and protection outcomes.

**5. *Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: Establishment of a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention***

15. International research collaboration across nations, institutions, and disciplines, leads to higher quality science, efficiencies of resource use, better outcomes and wider adoption of results. However, these benefits of collaboration only occur where there is mutual interest and alignment of goals, leadership, and support for collaboration. The ingredients for successful collaboration are facilitating processes and structures, leadership, a ‘vision’ and ultimately funding - for both research and collaboration. In addition, the need to develop a balanced portfolio of research work, ranging from strategic to applied research and extension for adoption, is essential in creating synergies through collaboration.

16. To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it should be important to develop an IPPC policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESKO, a plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning. Other research consortiums may also exist and provide further options for global research collaboration.

17. Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the IPPC. For this reason, the development initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure should be an equally important component for the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

18. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Analysis of existing research international coordination policies and structures.
- Development of an IPPC policy and structure, if appropriate.
- Adoption of an IPPC international research coordination and policy and structure.
- A needs analysis that identifies and directs action on priority knowledge and tools needed to achieve IPPC outcomes

**6. *Phytosanitary Emergency Response: Facilitating phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.***

19. Outbreaks and spread of pests presents in many cases challenges to the countries or the region in which these pests occur. Because of these challenges, such as the lack of know-how, funding or insufficient plant health structures, emerging issues requiring global, regional or sub-regional action, including funding are in many cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread. In such cases it is important to be able to respond quickly through access to immediate support mechanisms for emergency activities. In many cases regional coordination structures to combat efficiently emerging pests on a regional level are not specifically developed. The need to develop a global mandate, model structure and potential scope for emergent pest activities under the authority of the IPPC is warranted.

20. IPPC ARTICLE XI 2(a): ‘review the state of plant protection in the world and the need for action to control the international spread of pests and their introduction into endangered areas’) is a provision which delegates this task to the CPM. Consequently, and in order to implement the IPPC it should be envisaged to develop during the duration of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 a policy and structure for identifying and addressing emerging or changed pest risks. This policy and structure should include concepts for voluntary funding mechanisms and should take into account responsibilities of NPPOs and RPPOs. In addition, the need to establish supplementary agreements to the IPPC, as provided for in Article XVI of the IPPC, should be explored within the context of such a policy or structure.



21. The ability to react in a timely and efficient manner to outbreaks of emerging pests is for all IPPC contracting parties of critical importance. This development initiative to establish a global emerging pest risk structure and policy is of high relevance to the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

22. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Analysis of existing regional or global initiatives for emergent pest activities.
- Development of a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.
- Adoption of an IPPC global mandate, structure and potential scope for emergent pest activities.
- Establishment of pilot projects.
- Establishing and using a mechanism that connects the review and analysis of the 'status of plant protection in the world' to direct actions on emerging pest risks

**7. *Plant Health Education World-wide: Increasing linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health capacity and capability world-wide***

23. Education and training relevant to plant health is built from primary, through secondary and into tertiary and vocational education and training. The capacity to provide this varies greatly among contracting parties to the IPPC and would be greatly supported by linkages and cooperation between teaching and training institutions and the IPPC.

24. While universities and other educational institutions are the foundations for the distribution of plant health knowledge to agricultural and environmental professionals, including regulators, world-wide, they can only successfully transmit this knowledge to their students if they are fully involved in plant health matters. In many countries there is no clear connection between NPPOs and universities and other educational institutions. Only in few universities and even lesser lower educational institutions dedicated courses for plant health are offered. This leads to situations that universities and other educational institutions are disconnected from the regulatory "world" of plant health and that students graduating have little knowledge of plant health benefits and advantages. NPPOs and other regulatory bodies in turn have difficulties in finding competent graduates and are often dependent on training their new appointments on the job with elementary plant health knowledge.

25. In order to strengthen plant health education and training world-wide and to reap the benefits of having well trained graduates and increased research in plant health relevant topics the IPPC should develop a policy and a programme on the interactions with universities and other educational institutions as a full academic and vocational curriculum. The policy may include aspects such as balance and levels of educational institutions the IPPC cooperates with, the degree of cooperation in developing plant health specific curricula, the involvement of universities and other educational institutions in IPPC aspects and possibly the establishment of an international professional title "plant doctor". A full academic and vocational curriculum might also integrate core elements of the capacity and capability needed to effectively implement the IPPC – potentially with reference to the standards and implementation framework. This could utilise resources that have been developed, collected and/or published by the IPPC. Resultant skills may include regulatory, science and technology, innovation and support global issues around dwindling expertise.

26. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development and adoption of a model, baseline academic and vocational curriculum, and supporting resources that supports contracting parties to implement the Convention, standards, recommendations and policies.

- Development and adoption of an IPPC policy and structure on the cooperation with universities and other educational institutions.
- Development of IPPC guidelines for NPPOs on the cooperation with universities and other educational institutions.
- Consideration of developing in cooperation with universities a curriculum for plant health.
- International recognition of the professional title “plant doctor” and the qualifications necessary to receive this title.

**8. *Reviewing the status of plant protection in the world: Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the status of plant protection in the world on a regular basis to identify areas of risk and action, with a particular focus on pest outbreaks and pest distribution.***

27. Article XI 2(a) of the IPPC provides that the function of the Commission shall be to promote the full implementation of the objectives of the convention and in particular to ‘review the state of plant protection in the world and the need for action to control the international spread of pests and their introduction into endangered areas’. Although the review of the status of plant protection in the world is an obligatory task for the CPM this has not been carried out or initiated since the adoption of the revision of the IPPC in 1997. In fact, there is no clear general understanding what the “review of the status of plant protection in the world” actually incorporates.

28. In order to implement the Convention, the CPM is required to address the issue of the review of the status of plant protection in the world. To do this one would first have to define carefully what such a review incorporates. The easiest interpretation of the review of the status of plant protection in the world would be to determine that the reporting of the outbreak and distribution of pests and its systematic publication through electronic retrieval systems may be the most appropriate way of implementing this obligation. This would also have the benefits of fulfilling the contracting parties’ obligation to report the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests (IPPC Article VIII 1(a)). To achieve that, the establishment of a regular scientific plant health event, such as an “International Phytosanitary Conference” could be of benefit to encourage official reporting. In addition, the establishment of an IPPC Secretariat based electronic retrieval system for pest distribution, based on official verification procedures, may add considerable benefits to contracting party’s efforts to conduct Pest Risk Analysis.

29. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Defining the content and scope of the review of the status of plant protection in the world with due consideration to the value that the IPPC would add.
- Identify key indicators of changes in status
- Define systems, processes and standards for measuring and reporting changes in status
- Development and adoption of an IPPC policy and structure on the establishment of regular international plant health conferences as the global forum for analysis and decision-making on actions arising from changes in status.
- Intensifying efforts to implement the reporting obligation to report the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests.
- Establishment of an electronic retrieval system in the IPPC Secretariat for the occurrence and distribution of pests in the world.