



# COMMISSION DES MESURES PHYTOSANITAIRES

## Douzième session

**Incheon (République de Corée), 5-11 avril 2017**

**Cadre stratégique pour 2020-2030**

**Point 8.2 de l'ordre du jour**

**Document établi par des membres volontaires des Parties contractantes**

## I. Introduction

1. En 2014, à sa troisième réunion, le Groupe de la planification stratégique s'est employé à cerner les futurs défis auxquels la Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux (CIPV) serait confrontée. Ces travaux ont été intitulés: «La CIPV dans 20 ans». Chacun des participants a classé dans différentes catégories les défis que rencontrerait la CIPV et les possibilités qui s'offriraient à elle et a choisi un certain nombre de thèmes comme étant potentiellement intéressants à examiner.

2. À sa quatrième réunion, en 2015, le Groupe de la planification stratégique a décidé que les travaux relatifs à ce que serait la CIPV dans 20 ans serviraient de base à la révision du Cadre stratégique de la CIPV. Le Groupe a estimé que le «Cadre stratégique de la CIPV pour 2020-2030» devait être un projet ambitieux au titre duquel la CIPV pourrait explorer de nouvelles activités au cours des années suivant l'Année internationale de la santé des végétaux qu'il est proposé de célébrer en 2020. Le Groupe de la planification stratégique et le Bureau de la Commission des mesures phytosanitaires (CMP) ont envisagé que l'adoption officielle du cadre stratégique soit prévue comme l'un des temps forts d'une éventuelle session de la CMP de niveau ministériel tenue pendant l'Année internationale de la santé des végétaux en 2020. Le Groupe de la planification stratégique a jugé qu'il était important de commencer à rédiger une version préliminaire du cadre stratégique pour faire afin qu'un projet de cadre stratégique acceptable puisse être adopté en 2020. Les membres du Groupe de la planification stratégique, M. Peter Thomson (NZ) et M. Ralf Lopian (FI), se sont volontairement proposés pour diriger le processus d'élaboration du cadre stratégique.

*Le tirage du présent document est limité pour réduire au maximum l'impact des méthodes de travail de la FAO sur l'environnement et contribuer à la neutralité climatique. Les délégués et observateurs sont priés d'apporter leur exemplaire personnel en séance et de ne pas demander de copies supplémentaires. La plupart des documents de réunion de la FAO sont disponibles sur internet, à l'adresse [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org).*

3. En 2016, à la cinquième réunion du Groupe de la planification stratégique, les membres volontaires ont présenté un projet de structure du cadre stratégique, qui a été examiné par le Groupe. Celui-ci s'est penché sur les objectifs stratégiques proposés dans le projet et a pris des décisions quant aux activités de développement que la CIPV pourrait conduire à l'avenir. Le Groupe de la planification stratégique a recommandé que les rédacteurs élaborent une version actualisée tenant compte des échanges de points de vue qui ont eu lieu en vue de la réunion de décembre du Bureau de la CMP. Le Groupe de la planification stratégique est aussi convenu du calendrier ci-après, relatif à l'élaboration, l'examen et l'adoption du Cadre stratégique de la CIPV pour 2020-2030:

- 2017 – À la douzième session de la CMP, communication d'un premier projet fondé sur les débats du Groupe de la planification stratégique.
- 2018 – À la treizième session de la CMP, accord global sur les grandes questions stratégiques cernées dans le projet.
- 2018 – Si, à sa treizième session, la CMP ne parvient pas à un accord global, une consultation technique ou un atelier présentiel sur le projet de cadre stratégique seront organisés.
- 2019 – À la quatorzième session de la CMP, approbation de principe du Cadre stratégique de la CIPV pour 2020-2030.
- 2020 – Pendant les séances de niveau ministériel de la quinzième session de la CMP, adoption finale du Cadre stratégique de la CIPV pour 2020-2030.

## II. Projet de structure du cadre stratégique

4. Les rédacteurs se sont efforcés d'élaborer une structure actualisée du cadre stratégique. Le projet de structure avait été conçu de sorte à décrire succinctement les travaux de la CIPV et les domaines dans lesquels les efforts allaient être centrés lors des dix prochaines années. Les rédacteurs ont aussi estimé que les lecteurs devaient pouvoir comprendre rapidement ce qu'est la CIPV, ce qu'elle essaie de réaliser et en quoi son action est importante. En conséquence, les intervenants auxquels s'adresse le cadre stratégique sont supposés être variés, à savoir:

- les Parties contractantes,
- les divisions de la FAO et d'autres organismes du système des Nations Unies,
- les donateurs
- les collaborateurs potentiels, notamment dans le monde de la recherche et de l'éducation et
- les délégués de la CMP et de ses organes subsidiaires.

5. La structure du projet de cadre stratégique (voir l'annexe I) est très étroitement liée aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations Unies. Le Groupe de la planification stratégique avait réfléchi sur le fait que les ODD, en tant qu'objectifs essentiels de l'humanité pour le moyen terme, étaient aussi particulièrement pertinents au regard de la CIPV. D'ailleurs, de nombreuses activités de la CIPV ont des incidences directes et indirectes sur la possibilité de réalisation de plusieurs des ODD. Les rédacteurs, considérant alors que les objectifs stratégiques de la FAO étaient également alignés sur les ODD, ont jugé qu'il serait souhaitable que la CIPV établisse des liens entre son Cadre stratégique et les ODD pour indiquer précisément ceux auxquels la CIPV contribue.

6. Afin de pouvoir poursuivre leurs travaux sur le projet de Cadre stratégique pour 2020-2030, les rédacteurs ont besoin de connaître l'avis de la CMP s'agissant de savoir si la structure est acceptable et de déterminer les domaines dans lesquels on pourrait éventuellement apporter des ajouts ou des améliorations.

## III. Programme de développement de la CIPV pour 2020-2030

7. Le Programme de développement de la CIPV (voir l'annexe II) vise à recenser les programmes prioritaires correspondant aux nouveaux travaux harmonisés avec la vision, la mission et les objectifs stratégiques de la CIPV. C'est le fruit des délibérations sur «La CIPV dans 20 ans» et des débats permanents du Groupe de la planification stratégique. Initialement, ces programmes étaient considérés comme des domaines d'action prioritaires de la CIPV. Les rédacteurs ont estimé toutefois qu'ils ne

présentaient pas de caractère prioritaire par rapport aux autres activités de la CIPV, notamment l'établissement de normes. Il s'agit en effet de nouvelles activités qui doivent être exécutées progressivement.

8. La mise en œuvre de ces programmes contribuera de manière non négligeable à l'accomplissement des objectifs stratégiques de la CIPV ainsi que des objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies à l'horizon 2030. Certains des programmes ayant trait au développement définissent aussi les domaines sur lesquels la CIPV centrera ses efforts afin d'étendre son influence et d'améliorer sa pertinence à l'avenir. Ils font en sorte que la CIPV soit bien placée pour relever les futurs défis auxquels les Parties contractantes et leurs organisations nationales de la protection des végétaux (ONPV) seront confrontées et garantissent la poursuite de l'élaboration et de la coordination des politiques internationales relatives à la santé des végétaux dans le cadre de la CIPV. À sa réunion de 2016, le Groupe de la planification stratégique avait initialement cerné huit domaines, mais les rédacteurs ont jugé que deux d'entre eux pouvaient être fusionnés. En conséquence, sept programmes de développement ont été définis dans le Cadre stratégique pour 2020-2030:

- Normes internationales pour les mesures phytosanitaires (NIMP) traitant spécifiquement des produits et des filières: le commerce sans risque est favorisé par le surcroît d'attention accordé à l'harmonisation à l'échelle internationale des mesures traitant de produits et de filières spécifiques.
- Systèmes d'harmonisation électroniques: intensification des efforts visant l'établissement de systèmes électroniques propres à appuyer la mise en œuvre de la Convention et l'harmonisation à l'échelle internationale.
- Partenariats public-privé: établissement de partenariats public-privé entre la CIPV et les parties prenantes à l'appui de l'action mondiale en faveur de la santé des végétaux.
- Coordination à l'échelle mondiale des recherches relatives au domaine phytosanitaire: établissement d'une politique et d'une structure non contraignantes de coordination mondiale des recherches relatives au domaine phytosanitaire, afin de produire des connaissances et outils permettant la mise en œuvre effective de la Convention.
- Intervention d'urgence dans le domaine phytosanitaire: facilitation d'interventions phytosanitaires face à des risques phytosanitaires nouveaux ou en évolution ayant des incidences mondiales ou un impact régional important.
- Éducation sur la santé des végétaux dans le monde entier: développer les liens et la coopération avec les universités et d'autres établissements d'enseignement pour renforcer les capacités et les compétences relatives à la santé des plantes dans le monde entier.
- Examen de la situation de la protection phytosanitaire dans le monde: suivre la situation de la protection phytosanitaire dans le monde, l'analyser et en rendre compte régulièrement pour cerner les domaines de risque et d'action, en mettant l'accent sur les foyers de prolifération d'organismes nuisibles et la répartition des organismes nuisibles.

#### **IV. Débat et avis de la CMP à sa douzième session**


9. Afin de fournir aux rédacteurs du Cadre stratégique pour 2020-2030 des indications sur la façon de poursuivre l'élaboration de ce cadre, il serait utile que, à sa douzième session, la CMP examine la structure et le contenu du Programme de développement de la CIPV. Les indications formulées au cours de cette session seront intégrées dans la prochaine version du projet de cadre stratégique, qui sera examinée par le Groupe de la planification stratégique à sa sixième réunion, en octobre 2017.

10. La CMP est invitée à:

- 1) *formuler* des observations sur la proposition de structure de haut-niveau du Cadre stratégique pour 2020-2030, telle qu'elle figure dans l'annexe I, et plus particulièrement sur la vision, la mission et les objectifs stratégiques.
- 2) *formuler* des observations sur la proposition de Programme de développement de la CIPV pour 2020-2030, en tant que partie intégrante du cadre stratégique, qui figure dans l'annexe II.



# International Plant Protection Convention Strategic Framework 2020-2030

<p><b>IPPC'S VISION</b></p> <p>Pests of plants are no longer spreading through human interactions and their impacts within countries are effectively managed</p> <p><b>IPPC'S MISSION</b></p> <p>To Protect Global Plant Resources from Pests</p>	<p><b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b></p> <p><b>A. Facilitate economic growth and trade development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced production losses to increase community prosperity</li> <li>Trade facilitation to create opportunities for work and economic growth</li> </ul> <p><b>B. Enhance global food security and protect sustainable agriculture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved pest management to reduce production losses and increase food availability</li> <li>Sustainable pest management practices</li> </ul> <p><b>C. Protect the environment, forests and ecosystems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced movement of invasive environmental pests</li> <li>Avoidance of devastating impacts on ecosystem values in marine, freshwater, forest and agricultural environments.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>MAKING A DIFFERENCE</b></p> <p>ISPM 15</p> <p>ISPM 15 regulates wood packaging used in international trade. It has delivered huge environmental benefits - fewer tree and wood product pest incursions, and avoidance of the associated costs.</p> <p><b>Harmonised Certification</b></p> <p>ISPM's 7 &amp; 12 provide standards for phytosanitary certificates and certification systems. These standards have simplified trade for all countries by increasing trust in the assurances through compliant certification systems and establishing one global format for certificates.</p>	<p><b>CORE ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p><b>International Harmonisation through Standards Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phytosanitary principles, concept standards, and guidelines</li> <li>Phytosanitary treatments</li> <li>Diagnostic protocols</li> </ul> <p><b>Implementation &amp; Capacity Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing globally relevant resources</li> <li>RPPO's coordinating regional efforts</li> <li>Supporting capacity development for NPPO's to be fully functional</li> </ul> <p><b>Effective Governance &amp; Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective CPM leadership and oversight</li> <li>Effective IPPC Secretariat</li> <li>Sustainable funding mechanism to support ambitious programmes</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>182 contracting parties</li> <li>10 Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs)</li> <li>Strong liaison with international organizations to build national capacities.</li> <li>Secretariat provided by the FAO.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030</b></p> <p><b>Commodity &amp; Pathway Specific ISPM's</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization</li> <li>Develop pilot commodity and pathway specific ISPM's and adjust standard setting processes as necessary. Agree priority targets</li> <li>Develop highest priority commodity and pathway specific ISPM's.</li> </ul> <p><b>Electronic Harmonisation Systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate implementation of the Convention and international harmonization</li> <li>Establish the IPPC ePhyto hub as the global system for electronic exchange of phytosanitary certificate information, and deliver web-based generic phytosanitary certification system for all countries who need it.</li> </ul> <p><b>Phytosanitary emergency response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.</li> <li>Develop and adopt an IPPC mandate, policy and structure including alignment with EMPRESS plant health activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Plant health education world-wide</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health education capacity and capability world-wide.</li> </ul> <p><b>Global phytosanitary research coordination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention.</li> </ul> <p><b>Public Private Partnerships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts</li> </ul> <p><b>Reviewing the Status of Plant Protection in the World</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Increase national implementation of IPPC pest reporting and information exchange.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>ALIGNED TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b></p> 			



**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 extent 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.