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منظمة
الأغذية والزراعة
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植物检疫措施委员会

第十四届会议

2019年4月1-5日，罗马

**植检委建议 - 通过减少与贸易货物相关的有害生物
污染发生率，促进安全贸易**

议题 8.10

澳大利亚编写，新西兰提供支持

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I. 背景

1. 植物和植物产品的植物检疫风险应根据有害生物风险分析进行防治。有害生物风险分析一般关注进行商业化种植和贸易的商品相关有害生物，使进口国可以应用相关措施，把有害生物风险降至与出口国双边谈判商定的可接受水平。可在出口前或在运抵进口国时应用这些措施。有害生物风险分析很少考虑贸易商品运输过程相关或商业贸易以外途径相关的有害生物风险。

2. 《国际植物保护公约》（《国际植保公约》）提出明确的行动指导，防止有害生物的国际运动，为此并不局限于防治植物和植物产品的植物检疫风险。缔约方通过植物检疫措施委员会（植检委）对此给予肯定，为此通过了相关国际标准，为《使用过的车辆、机械及设备国际运输》（第 41 号国际植检措施标准）等提供指导，或为此借助海运集装箱工作组的工作，采取行动减少有害生物通过海运集装箱传播。然而，对于《公约》的范围，以及存货地、包装、运输工具、集装箱、土壤和任何其他生物、能够携带或传播植物有害生物的物件或材料的相关有害生物给全球植物健康带来的风险，认识水平仍然较低。一项植检委建议可以帮助提高这些风险的受关注度，并为应对这些风险突出重点。

3. 从澳大利亚最近的经验来看，集装箱、运输工具和途径相关以及非限定性植物或植物产品货物相关的植物检疫和其他风险的数量和类型有所增加。附件 1（仅提供英文版）列举过去 12 个月澳大利亚在边境地区或附近大量截获的有害生物。

4. 此外，在由旅客带入和经邮政快递入境的材料中，频频查获植物有害生物。

5. 有理由认为，同样的有害生物也以同样的方式在国与国之间运动，同时有害生物（包括污染有害生物）的全球传播呈上升趋势。这对生产活动和自然生态系统构成了重大风险。茶翅椿和红火蚁快速的洲际和跨洲传播，突显了这种风险和严重有害生物定居某地产生的重大影响。

实例 - 格鲁吉亚茶翅椿现状：

《<公约>执行工作中的成功经验和挑战 - 格鲁吉亚国家茶翅椿防治计划》 - 仅提供英文版（CPM 2018/INF/13 号文件）¹

6. 《国际植保公约 2020 - 2030 年战略框架》草案（CPM 2019/26 号文件²）及相关五年投资计划（CPM 2019/30 号文件³）确立了防治这些有害生物的方法，以便直接和间接地保护全球植物资源，促进安全贸易。为《框架》推动的三项战略目标确定的应到 2030 年达成的一些相关主要结果领域包括：

¹ CPM 2018/INF/13 号文件：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85717/>

² CPM 2019/26 号文件：《国际植保公约 2020 - 2030 年战略框架》：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86997/>

³ CPM 2019/30 号文件：《国际植保公约秘书处五年投资计划 - 涉及国际植保公约 2020-2030 年战略框架》；见：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86993/>

- 有害生物风险防范纳入植物和植物产品的生产、加工和贸易链的各个环节（粮食安全和农业保护措施）。
- 缔约方建立机制，控制环境污染有害生物通过非植物贸易途径传播，例如车辆和机械携带的入侵性蚂蚁，或海运集装箱和船舶携带的舞毒蛾卵块（环保措施）。
- 国家植保机构提高能力并获得支持，可以建立非常健全和贸易伙伴信任的出口保证和认证体系。
- 随着出口国更多地负责防治出口货物有害生物风险，同时进口国更快更一致地报告检测结果，减少贸易途径有害生物的检测工作（贸易便利化措施）。

II. 相关活动和考虑

7. 《植物检疫术语表》（第5号国际植检措施标准）包含“污染有害生物”和“污染”的定义，认可应将这些有害生物纳入《公约》的范围。两个术语定义如下：
- **污染有害生物** - 某一商品、包装、运输工具或集装箱携带的或储存处存在的，对植物和植物产品而言，并不造成侵袭的一种有害生物（第5号国际植检措施标准）
 - **污染** - 某一商品、包装、运输工具或集装箱中或表面或储存处存在某种污染有害生物，或意外出现某种限定物（第5号国际植检措施标准）
8. 在“2018年主题征集”中提交了与非商品途径有关的若干主题，包括：
- 题为“国家植保机构制定和实施法规和法律，防治限定物植物检疫风险”的拟议实施指南（2018-008号主题⁴）发现了植物检疫方面的法律空白，涉及植物和植物产品以外限定物。主题问题工作组建议（CPM 2019/22⁵号文件），考虑到该指南可以帮助落实《国际植保公约》的若干优先重点，包括落实海运集装箱工作组的工作，因此编制工作应是一个高度优先的事项。
 - 有关安全提供粮食和其他援助以防止污染有害生物国际传播的一项拟议标准（2018-026号主题⁶）根据主题问题工作组的建议，作为植检委建议草案（CPM 2019/29号文件⁷）提交植检委第十四届会议。拟议植检委建议指出，受援国面临有害生物风险，如不进行适当的风险防治，有害生物可能定居，并在国家从紧急情况中恢复后的很长一段时间内，对经济、环境和社区产生长远影响。可能与集装箱和运输工具等限定物相关或非限定贸易物相关的

⁴ 2018-008号主题_澳大利亚_《国家植保机构制定和实施法规和法律，防治限定物植物检疫风险》：

<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86295/>

⁵ 主题问题工作组就“2018年主题征集：标准和实施”提交材料向植检委提出的建议：

<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86974/>

⁶ 2018-026号主题_太平洋植保组织_《安全进口粮食和其他援助》：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86307/>

⁷ CPM 2019/29号文件：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86991/>

污染有害生物也是如此。多年以来，澳大利亚发现了各类污染无脊椎有害生物，并与很多其他国家一样，难以在每年进口的大量货物中发现这些有害生物。

- 关于国际邮件相关植物检疫风险防治（2018-014 号主题⁸）、旅客携带的植物和植物产品（2018-017 号主题⁹）和跨境网购植物、植物产品和其他限定物（2018-021 号主题¹⁰）的提案。

9. 以上主题均由缔约方或区域植物保护组织（区域植保组织）针对特定问题或挑战提交，也认识到需要应对商品商业贸易以外的有害生物风险。

10. 第 41 号国际植检措施标准《使用过的车辆、机械及设备国际运输》于 2017 年获得植检委通过。该标准对国际运输中曾应用于农业、林业、园艺、土方运输、露天采矿、废物处理及军事的使用过的车辆、机械及设备相关有害生物风险进行了明确和分类，并确定了适当的植物检疫措施。

11. 海运集装箱工作组在植检委第十二届会议（2017 年）结束后设立，原因是缔约方越来越认识到，在装箱前必须清洗集装箱，确保集装箱清洁，从而避免入境延误和所载货物受到污染。海运集装箱工作组在实施工作和能力发展委员会的监督下按照一项多年计划¹¹开展工作。议题 11.2（CPM 2019/32 号文件¹²）进一步讨论了海运集装箱工作组的地位问题。

12. 植检委第十四届会议将审议《国际植保公约》促进安全贸易的一项行动计划（CPM 2019/33 号文件¹³）。该计划把世界贸易组织（世贸组织）《贸易便利化协定》联系起来，并确定了在邮政快递服务中采取的行动，旨在减少有害生物通过电子商务运动。该计划还包括制定商品和途径标准，作为一种促进安全贸易的机制。《贸易便利化协定》的范围包含海关和其他边境机构，同时认识到国家植保机构的流程可能影响加快海关货物结关的努力。与海关同时着力提高边境业务效率，也能为国家植保机构提供更大机会，通过与其他机构开展协作，在进口货物出口前驱除有害生物，从而减少出现污染和攀附有害生物。

13. 商品和途径标准焦点小组在 2018 年 10 月的会议上审议了在这类标准中加入一般性要求的问题（CPM 2019/27 号文件¹⁴）。植检委可以审议，除了包装清洁以外，

⁸ 2018-014 号主题_中国_《国际邮件植物检疫准则》：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86328/>

⁹ 2018-017 号主题_中国_《入境旅客携带的植物和植物产品管理准则》：
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86331/>

¹⁰ 2018-021 号主题_中国_《跨境网购植物、植物产品和其他限定物植物检疫证书规定》：
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86303/>

¹¹ 海运集装箱工作组多年工作计划：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86057/>

¹² CPM 2019/32 号文件：《海运集装箱工作组的拟议独立地位》：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87000/>

¹³ CPM 2019/33 号文件：《促进植物和植物产品安全贸易 - 行动计划》：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87001/>

¹⁴ CPM 2019/27 号文件：《商品和途径标准焦点小组》：<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86987/>

是否还应加入有关减少运输工具有害生物风险的其他要求，从而保障货运而不仅是货物的植物检疫安全。

14. 近几年来，植检委一直在审议国际伙伴关系问题。一份提交植检委第十四届会议的文件（CPM 2019/17 号文件¹⁵）作了进一步讨论。拟议植检委建议起初侧重提高认识，后来重视与进出口行业协作，防止有害生物侵袭集装箱、运输工具和出口货物。植检委可以考虑设立一个行业咨询小组应对运输工具和其他限定物所构成风险的价值，包括考虑在出口前解决这些风险问题的裨益。

15. 出口行业非常希望货物快速运抵最终目的地。因此，要求出口行业承担大部分责任，确保集装箱、运输工具和所载货物在全球运动过程中不传播有害生物，也不无道理。这不仅适用于出口植物和植物产品，也应包括机械及设备、工业品和制成品。

16. 纳入商业贸易活动并能减少或防止侵袭或污染的商业化解决方案，可以促进结关流程，防止运输货物受损，减少监管负担和成本，从而惠及进出口商。商业化解决方案可以促进合规守法，效率高于监管措施，而后者需要动用大量资源，产生大量费用，并可能影响贸易流。

III. 关于提出一项植检委建议的提案

17. 《公约》支持采取行动，有力限制污染有害生物和入侵物种存于和传播于植物和植物产品商业贸易以外途径。拟议植检委建议将在植物和植物产品贸易框架外，提供一个有害生物治理平台，纳入旅客、邮政和快递途径以及运输工具和存货地等携带的污染有害生物。

18. 该建议将鼓励国家植保机构、区域植保组织和进出口行业开展合作，深入认识各类货物跨境运输相关有害生物风险和应对这些风险带来的裨益。国家植保机构可以利用这种认识，推动制定和实施相关工具和制度，包括立法使其可以监管污染有害生物运输相关出口途径。与进出口行业协作，可以帮助确定并促进采用具有成本效益、极少限制贸易和具备商业可行性的良好做法。

19. 该植检委建议草案以附件 2（仅提供英文版）的形式提交植检委第十四届会议审议。

IV. 建议内容

20. 提请植检委：

- 1) 注意本建议的背景；
- 2) 考虑是否需要提出一项植检委建议，以便鼓励缔约方：

¹⁵ CPM 2019/17 号文件：《国际植保公约秘书处国际合作工作报告 - 国际植保公约秘书处报告》：
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86925/>

- a) 促进政府和业界认识在国际范围内运动的主要有害生物作为污染有害生物对无管制货物和运输工具的风险和影响；
 - b) 在促进安全贸易方面，宣传防止贸易品以及运输工具、集装箱和其他国内外运输载具受土壤、植物材料和无脊椎动物等植物检疫风险材料污染带来的裨益；
 - c) 与国内出口行业协作制定商业化解决方案，减少污染有害生物在贸易中运动的风险；
 - d) 着手争取必要的立法权，以便监管出口途径，从而尽量减少污染有害生物通过贸易品、运输工具、集装箱和其他非植物限定物传播；
 - e) 与进口国谈判商定行动，减少植物和植物产品在贸易途径上和运输工具运输中接触污染有害生物的机会；
- 3) 同意设立一个由感兴趣的缔约方组成的小型工作组，负责进一步制定本建议供主席团和战略规划小组于 2019 年审议，随后作为一项国家磋商草案提交植检委第十五届会议（2020 年）；
 - 4) 要求工作组与海运集装箱工作组、“国际植物健康年”指导委员会、标准委员会及实施工作和能力发展委员会联络，确定如何在各自活动中，融入在出口货物运离出口国前防治植物检疫风险的概念，并向工作组提供建议，介绍在进一步制定本建议时应考虑的现有标准和指导意见。

ATTACHMENT 1 (English only)

Detections of hitchhiker and contaminant vertebrates and invertebrates that are plant and environmental pests in Australia for the 12 months of 2018.

Pest	Name & number of incidents (if more than one)	Origin of contaminated consignments (where known)	Impact	Imported article	Total number of incidents
Ants	Ant, Crazy ants, Forest parrot ant, Ginger ant, Mono ants, Monomorium tramp ant (2), Myrmicine ant, Red imported fire ant (6), Robust crazy ant (6), Yellow crazy ant, Browsing ant, Carpenter ant	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Singapore, India, China, Malaysia, Japan, Nauru, United Kingdom	agriculture/ environment	container, vessel deck, military equipment, vessel galley, container (bentonite clay), report, potted plants, plastic tubs, vessel deck, report, used parts, vessel, yacht, empty container	23
Bees/ bee mites	Asian Honey Bee, Carpenter bee, European honey bee, Giant honey bee, Phoretic mite of carpenter bees, Varroa mite	Malaysia, USA, Singapore, China	agriculture/ environment	Machinery parts, wooden box, vessel deck, crane tower sections, condensers/wooden box, mining equipment	6
Beetles	Ashy gray lady beetle, Auger beetle (14), African powderpost beetle(15), Burnt Pine Longicorn (18), Longhorn beetle (5), Chinese auger beetle (3), Chinese powderpost beetle, Clytine longhorn beetle, Conifer auger beetle (8), Exotic longicorn beetle (9), Longicorn larvae, False powderpost beetle (6), Japanese pine sawyer beetle (3), Khapra beetle (4), Kokeshi longicorn beetle (2), Lesser auger beetle (21), Multicoloured asian lady beetle (3), Powderpost beetle(4), Ptinid beetle, Southern lyctus beetle, Velvet longhorn beetle (3), Velvety powderpost beetle, Western lyctus beetle, Black spruce beetle	China, Italy, India, Thailand, South Africa, Singapore, Taiwan, Pakistan, Kenya, Vietnam, New Zealand, Greece, China, Romania, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vanuatu, UAE, Nigeria, Hawaii, Turkey, USA, Hong Kong, Mexico	Timber/forestry , agriculture/ environment	Timber pallets, timber furniture, timber packaging (ISPM15), floorboards, musical instruments, souvenirs, vessel deck, timber pallets (ISPM15), bamboo screens, timber wall hanging, container (synthetic items), pyrolytic powder, ceramic tiles, rattan chairs, polymer pellets, mung beans, dried corn, personal effects, wooden ornament, timber coathangers, timber pallets (mining equipment), bamboo poles, timber pallets (tiles), fresh produce, staging equipment, detonators, report, marine plywood, report, timber crates (ISPM 15, ball valves)	126
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug		Italy, USA, China, Hungary, Japan, USA, Belgium	agriculture/ environment	Machinery parts, vessel deck, used vehicles, plastic furniture, misc parts	68
Fruit flies	Fruit Fly, Oriental fruit fly	China	agriculture/ environment	Fresh lychees	3
Leaf miners	Leaf mining flies (2), Pea leaf miner (2), Serpentine leaf miner (9)	China, Ecuador, Malaysia, Thailand	agriculture/ environment	Fresh cut flowers, imported plants	13

Pest	Name & number of incidents (if more than one)	Origin of contaminated consignments (where known)	Impact	Imported article	Total number of incidents
Moths	Asian gypsy moth (2), Douglas-fir tussock moth	Japan	agriculture/ environment, timber/ forestry	Vessel deck, health food supplements	3
Other invertebrates	Broad-headed bugs, Coreid bugs, Cryptic mealybug, Dirt-coloured seed bug, Jack beardsley mealybug, Mottled shield bug(2), Exotic predatory stink bug, Polished green stink bug, Spotted stink bug, Squash bug, Stink bugs, Western conifer seed bug(2), Yellow spotted stink bug (10), Lesser thick-tailed scorpion, Lined earwig, Seven-spotted ladybird (2), Ten-spotted ladybird, Vineger fly (2), Aphelenchoides nematode, Avocado seed weevil, Banana weevil, Buckthorn potato aphid, European firebug (4)	France, Canada, Italy, China, Japan, USA, South Africa, Korea, Colombia, Namibia, Mexico, Japan, Belgium, Honduras, Ecuador.	timber/ forestry & agriculture/ environment	Oak barrels and staves, vessel deck, western red cedar, banana plant, container (plastic containers), ceramic tiles, (methyl bromide cylinders), wooden table, timber crates, used vehicles, container (metal fasteners), container (plumbing fittings), palletised metal drums, tiles, timber crates (pump parts), fresh lychees, passenger luggage, dried dates, report, imported plants, vessel deck, camellia plants, live orchids, avocado seed, banana plants	36
Plant diseases	Anthracnose (2), Black leaf spot disease of Alstroemeria, Huanglongbing, Leaf blight of Ruscus(2), Onion leaf blight(2), Powdery mildew, Powdery mildew of Sonchus, fungus, banana freckle (2), Concentric leaf spot	USA, Ecuador, Phillipines, Italy, China, Israel, South Africa	agriculture/ environment	Camelia, report, fresh cut flowers, citrus budwood, garlic shoots, gypsophila plants, sonchus oleraceus, <i>Clivia miniata</i> seeds	14
Reptiles	Golden flying snake, Carolina anole, Leschenault's leaf-toed gecko, Mata mata turtle, Mediterranean house gecko, Moorish wall gecko, Oriental garden lizard (2), Pink-bellied side-necked turtle, Tokay gecko, Yellow-belly house gecko	USA, India, Thailand, Indonesia, France, New Zealand, Italy, China	human / animal health, agriculture/ environment	Vessel deck, used boat, container (clothes), mail, misc parts, container (hoist cylinders), empty container, container (bentonite clay), nursery stock	11
Scales	Minute cypress Scale, Tea scale, Coconut scale	USA	agriculture/ environment	report, <i>Camellia sasanqua</i> plants, guava tree	3
Snails/ slugs	Bulimulid land snails, Bush snail, Chocolate band snail, Door snail, Giant African snail (5), Giant Ghana snail, Girdled snail, Golden apple snail, Grove snail, Korean round snail(2), Philomycid slug, Rotund disc, Xerotricha conspurcata, Xerotricha, <i>Monacha</i>	Fiji, China, France, Italy, Reunion Island, South Africa, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, Ghana, Cambodia, Germany, China	agriculture/ environment	Container - external, Machinery parts, building material, container(coffee beans), container (binding polymer), vessel deck, empty container, passenger luggage, container (tiles), crane parts, liquid herbicide, cable on timber reels, container park, oak barrels, report	26

Pest	Name & number of incidents (if more than one)	Origin of contaminated consignments (where known)	Impact	Imported article	Total number of incidents
	<i>ocellata</i> , <i>Xerotricha conspurcata</i> , <i>Laeocathaica sp.</i> , <i>Caracollina lenticula</i> , <i>Xerotricha conspurcata</i>				
Spiders	Brazilian whiteknee tarantula, Curlyhair tarantulas, Featherleg baboon tarantulas, Greenblue bottle tarantula, Hati Hati tarantulas, Mexican redknee tarantulas, Orange baboon tarantula, Straighthorned baboon tarantulas, Tarantula	Poland, Hong Kong (1)	agriculture/ environment	Mail	9
Termites /borers	Asian subterranean termite(5), Domestic drywood termite, Subterranean termites, West Indian drywood termite (2), Boxwood borer(3), Pygmy borers	Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, China, Taiwan, Vanuatu, Italy	agriculture/ environment	Mining equipment, merbau decking, timber dunnage, container floor, packaging of inert goods, yacht, timber packaging, vessel floor, timber pallets (ISPM15), report	13
Virus	Broad bean stain virus, Citrus tristeza, Fig mild mottle associated virus (2), Peanut mottle virus, Citrus tristeza virus, Unknown virus - isometric virions, Cherry leaf roll virus	Middle East, South Korea, South Africa, Phillipines, France, USA	agriculture/ environment	Lentil seed, citrus cultivars, ficus plants, peanut plant, citrus budwood, Banana, Prunus avium (cargo)	8
Wasp	Potter wasp, Steely-blue wood wasp(2), Wood wasps, Keyhole wasp(2)	Indonesia, Italy, Singapore, USA	timber/ forestry & agriculture/ environment & aircraft safety	Hydraulic ram, machinery parts, car parts, timber pallet (adhesive tape), report	5
Weeds	Soursob		agriculture/envi ronment, timber/forestry		1

ATTACHMENT 2 (English only)**CPM recommendation: Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods****Status box**

This is not an official part of the CPM Recommendation and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
Date of this document	2019-03-01
Document category	Proposal for a CPM recommendation
Current document stage	To CPM for consideration for inclusion in the work programme for further development during 2019 and presentation to CPM-15 for approval for country consultation
Major stages	
Notes	This is a draft document presented to CPM-14 for consideration as a concept for a CPM recommendation

BACKGROUND

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) aims to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. It does this by minimising the spread of plant pests and effectively managing their impacts within countries. Contracting parties are working to develop and maintain the capacity to implement harmonised measures to prevent pest introductions and spread, and minimise the impacts of pests on food security, trade, economic growth and the environment.

IPPC supports actions by contracting parties to significantly reduce the international movement of plant pests associated with commercial trade of plants and plant products. The scope of the Convention also provides for managing the pests associated with storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, which pose a risk to global plant health.

This CPM recommendation provides a platform for managing pests outside of the commercial trading framework for plants and plant products including passengers, mail, courier pathways, as well as contaminating pests on conveyances, in storage places etc.

The recommendation encourages National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and importing and exporting industries to work together to raise awareness of the pest risks associated with the trans-boundary movement of all goods and to identify and promote the adoption of good practices that minimise their spread.

ADDRESSED TO

Contracting parties, regional plant protection organizations and relevant industries involved in international trade including exporters, importers and logistic operators.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The International Plant Protection Convention is the global international treaty for protecting plant resources. The Convention provides a framework to protect the world's plant resources from harm caused by pests and diseases. The three strategic objectives of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures are to:

1. Enhance food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity
2. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests
3. Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth.

Recognising that the Convention provides for the management of the pests associated with storage places, packaging, conveyances, containers, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, in addition to those on plants and plant products, **the CPM encourages contracting parties to:**

- a. *raise awareness* with governments and industries of the risks and impacts of significant pests moving internationally as contaminating pests on unregulated goods and conveyances.
- b. *promote* the benefits of preventing traded goods, and the conveyances, containers etc that carry them within and between countries, from contamination with phytosanitary risk materials such as soil, plant material and invertebrates, in terms of facilitating safer trade.
- c. *collaborate* with their exporting industries to develop commercial solutions that reduce the risk of contaminating pests moving in trade.
- d. *negotiate* agreed actions with importing countries that reduce exposure of plants and plant products to contaminating pests on trading pathways and through the movement of conveyances.
- e. *act* to gain the necessary legislative powers to regulate export pathways for the purpose of minimising the spread of contaminating pests on traded goods, conveyances, containers and other non-plant regulated articles
- f. *share* information with others on the mechanisms that have been developed to reduce country exposure to these risks, and expand the adoption of these solutions within and across regions with the assistance of regional bodies.

RECOMMENDATION(S) SUPERSEDED BY THE ABOVE

None.