



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

### Third Session

Rome, 2-6 April 2001

### Strategic Planning

### Agenda Item 9 of the Provisional Agenda

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM), at its second session in October 1999, recommended that as part of the work programme of the ICPM in 2000, interested Members develop a strategic plan for the work of the Interim Commission. This was to begin with a questionnaire soliciting Members' inputs, followed by an analysis of the responses and ultimately resulting in the formulation of a 5-year strategic plan to be submitted to the Third Session of the ICPM in April 2001. The Secretariat convened a Technical Consultation on Strategic Planning in conjunction with an ICPM meeting on technical assistance 6-10 March 2000 in Bangkok, Thailand. The purpose of this meeting was to begin the strategic planning process by developing the questionnaire to be sent to Members. The meeting was attended by representatives of national plant protection organizations from: Bangladesh, Australia, Canada, Vietnam, USA, Uruguay, Thailand, Sweden, South Africa, Nigeria, Indonesia, Japan and New Zealand. Representatives of the APPPC and Comunidad Andina attended as observers. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Hedley, Chairperson of the ICPM, and also attended by the IPPC Secretariat.

2. The meeting developed a draft strategic plan that was distributed to Members for comments in the form of a questionnaire. Thirty-nine Members provided responses to the Secretariat. Responses were summarized by the Secretariat and submitted to a second meeting of the Technical Consultation on Strategic Planning held 2-6 October that included most of the same Members attending the first meeting, with the addition of IICA as an observer. The second meeting considered the comments of Members in reformulating the draft plan for submission to the ICPM for adoption. It is anticipated that similar processes will be used for periodic review and updating of the strategic plan by the ICPM.

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## II. ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

3. The process of strategic planning used by the Technical Consultation involves formulation of a position statement, mission statement, strategic directions and goals, described as follows.

4. Position statement: This statement provides summary information on the current status of the ICPM and the external environment. The statement describes, very briefly, the ICPM's formation, members, administration, present functions, external environment, and challenges. The statement is a summary of the information used as the basis for the development of the strategic plan.

5. Mission statement: This statement describes succinctly what the ICPM aims to achieve. All strategic directions and goals should be covered by the mission statement.

6. Strategic directions: These describe basic themes for activities of the ICPM. All the activities and outputs planned by the ICPM should be found within one or more of the strategic directions.

7. Goals: These are the achievements desired within each strategic direction for the particular time period covered by the plan.

8. Goals are considered for their priority, timing, and the means for their accomplishment, including consideration of the time, human and financial resources available. This is then used as the basis for proposing a work programme that is scheduled into a provisional calendar of activities. A clear understanding of the capacity of the ICPM and Secretariat to undertake the work programme, and options for increasing capacity where necessary, is critical for deciding the level of implementation that is practical. Careful consideration must also be given to mechanisms for funding, staff, oversight, direction and other support required for successful implementation.

9. The ICPM is provided with several documents based on the recommendations of the Technical Consultations on strategic planning with information from the Secretariat and the Chairperson. The present document covers the Position statement, Mission statement, Strategic directions and Goals. Associated documents are organized as follows:

- ICPM01/14 (Annex 1) – Timing, priority, and means
- ICPM01/14 (Annex 2) – Capacity and work programme
- ICPM01/14 (Annex 3) – Provisional calendar
- ICPM01/INF 5 – Comments from the Chair on ICPM capacity
- ICPM01/INF 6 – Secretariat's budget summary
- ICPM01/INF 7 – Summary of trust fund options

### A. POSITION STATEMENT

10. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international treaty ratified in 1952, first amended in 1979, and then again in 1997. The purpose of the Convention is to secure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products.

11. The IPPC as amended in 1997 provides for the establishment of a Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. However, the amendments do not come into force until two-thirds of the contracting parties have accepted the amendments. Governments have initiated the acceptance process. Nineteen (19) of the needed seventy-two governments have deposited instruments of acceptance with FAO. It is anticipated that several years will be required for the amendments to come into force. As an interim measure, FAO Conference, in 1997, established the ICPM. The ICPM will continue to exist until the amendments come into force and it will then be superseded by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. While the ICPM operates as an interim body, its

membership is open to FAO Members and contracting parties to the IPPC. The functions of the ICPM are the same as those listed for the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in Art XI.2.

12. The ICPM has a unique formal role in the area of plant protection as the global forum for the discussion of areas of common action under the IPPC. These include in particular the establishment of international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) that provide norms for safe and fair international trade that are recognized by the WTO. Although the ICPM is a relatively new body, the IPPC has a wide membership and nearly fifty years history of implementation resulting in the development of significant expertise, experience, and goodwill among Members. The ICPM provides a means for liaison with other organizations and opportunities for interaction including possibilities for sharing resources.

13. Basic funding for the ICPM is through FAO, which is the depository for the IPPC and provides the Secretariat with its infrastructure – including legal support. Lack of adequate resources are a limiting factor to the implementation of the work programme of the ICPM and additional resources need to be sought, particularly to establish a critical mass of standards as soon as possible. The consequences of these limited resources are significant when considering the requirements of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) for the availability of ISPMs to promote harmonization.

14. Further limiting factors to the implementation of the work programme include differences in development status and technological capacity of members, differing levels of participation and expectations of countries. Despite the increased importance of the IPPC due to linkage with the WTO SPS Agreement, the IPPC is not widely known or understood. Further contributing to this are the newness of the ICPM procedures and its interim status following the recent amendment of the Convention.

15. The ICPM has adopted its own rules and procedures. It has set up an Interim Committee on Standards, the membership of which is still under discussion. The ICPM has adopted two ISPMs at each of its two meetings, bringing to ten the total number of ISPMs adopted to date (previous ISPMs were adopted by FAO Conference prior to the formation of the ICPM). Procedures to assist with dispute settlement are being developed so the ICPM may offer a complementary role to other international dispute settlement systems. Members of the ICPM are investigating the role it could have in technical assistance to raise the phytosanitary capacity of developing countries. The ICPM does not have any clear role yet in the sharing of regulatory and scientific information, and has weak links with the research community.

16. Although the ICPM has prepared priority lists for the development of standards, it has not prepared a strategic plan to make clear its strategic directions and goals or drawn up a long term plan of its intended activities, e.g. preparing a comprehensive body of ISPMs. At the second meeting of the ICPM a timetable of meetings for 2000 was endorsed by members.

17. There are nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) that have coordinating functions in their respective regions. One of their roles is to help to achieve the objectives of the IPPC. The organizations are disparate in that they have widely differing numbers of members, authority, constitutions and capabilities. Their relationship with the IPPC Secretariat and the ICPM, and the opportunities for increased interaction, remain to be clarified.

18. The primary use of phytosanitary measures in most countries has been in the protection of agriculture, horticulture and forestry from the ingress of exotic pests and/or their spread within countries. Whilst recognizing the imperative of protecting natural ecosystems and that IPPC principles applied to cultivated systems are equally valid for wild flora and biodiversity, the ICPM has not developed explicit systems to deal with environmental issues. The increasing importance of environmental issues, such as alien invasive species, is of immediate concern to ICPM Members. The issue of alien invasive species is also addressed by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

19. The increasing volume and speed of the movement of goods and people is placing pressure on phytosanitary systems and creating greater demand for standards, while at the same time many governments are finding it difficult to meet the increasing demands for resources. There is an increased reliance on national and regional phytosanitary standards due to the lack of ISPMs in many areas of need. There is also an increasing demand to restrict the spread of organisms that threaten biological diversity. The use of computers and the Internet has meant that greater complexity in import requirements can be managed by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), which means in turn that greater demands are placed on exporting countries. The means of dealing with these pressures has not been examined by the ICPM on either the political front or with effected private sector groups or environmental organizations. The process of undertaking the construction of import regulations is a matter of increasing detail, complexity and contention. In this situation, an increasing divergence between developed and developing countries will be difficult to avoid if steps are not taken urgently. Likewise, the Commission needs to ensure that all Members are fully able to implement the Convention.

## **B. MISSION STATEMENT**

20. *To secure common action in protecting the world's cultivated and natural plant resources from the spread and introduction of plant pests while minimizing interference with the international movement of goods and people. This is accomplished by providing a global forum for promoting the full implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention through the:*

- *development, adoption and implementation of international standards for phytosanitary measures;*
- *exchange of information;*
- *provision of dispute settlement mechanisms;*
- *development of phytosanitary capacity of Members by promoting the provision of technical assistance;*
- *facilitation for Members to identify where further common actions are required;*
- *maintenance of an effective and efficient administrative framework; and the*
- *development and implementation of a communication strategy.*

## **C. STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND GOALS**

### **21. Strategic Direction No. 1: The development, adoption and implementation of international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs)**

Setting international phytosanitary standards is a basic and unique role identified in the IPPC, particularly given the status accorded IPPC standards as a result of the WTO SPS Agreement. Internationally accepted phytosanitary standards form the basis for the harmonization of phytosanitary measures that protect natural and cultivated plant resources while ensuring fair and safe trade.

#### ***Goals for Strategic Direction No. 1***

- 1.1 Increased number of standards by improving the standard-setting mechanism
  - 1.1.1 Process for sponsorship of specific standards
  - 1.1.2 Development of mechanisms that ensure that ISPMs take into account the protection of the environment
  - 1.1.3 A procedure for identifying and prioritizing standard for development and review (including submissions procedures)
  - 1.1.4 Priority given to standards on fundamental concepts
- 1.2 Greater transparency in the standard setting process
  - 1.2.1 Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the ISC are completed
  - 1.2.2 Increased participation by developing countries in IPPC activities, in particular standard setting
- 1.3 Increased implementation of standards

- 1.3.1 Explanatory documents corresponding to ISPMs
- 1.3.2 Encourage RPPO participation in ISPM implementation

## 22. **Strategic direction No. 2: Information exchange**

This strategic direction covers member's obligations to provide information as specified in the IPPC and information exchange that may be specified by the ICPM or in ISPMs, including such information as pest lists, pest reports, and phytosanitary measures. Information exchange activities ensure that members communicate officially on phytosanitary regulations and other issues of phytosanitary significance.

### *Goals for Strategic Direction No. 2*

- 2.1 Promotion of increased access and use of electronic communication/Internet, including establishment of Internet linkages where appropriate
- 2.2 Development of a system for recognition of pest status by countries
- 2.3 An IPPC clearing house (central linkage mechanism for provision of official information by countries, e.g. phytosanitary regulations, pest lists, pest distribution, PRA, etc.)
- 2.4 Systems to identify sources of information on pests
- 2.5 Procedures for pest reporting and information sharing, including cooperation with RPPOs

## 23. **Strategic Direction No. 3: The provision of dispute settlement mechanisms**

This relates to the non-binding dispute settlement provisions contained in Article XIII of the New Revised Text of the IPPC. The ICPM is charged to develop rules and procedures for dispute settlement under the IPPC. This provision ensures that members fulfil their obligations under the Convention. The Convention explicitly recognizes the complimentary role of the IPPC in this area given the formal binding dispute settlement process that exists under the WTO.

### *Goals for Strategic Direction No. 3*

- 3.1 Procedures for dispute avoidance (e.g. a regular ICPM agenda item on the implementation of the IPPC)
  - 3.1.1 IPPC dispute settlement procedures finalized
- 3.2 Supporting information on IPPC and other dispute settlement systems made available
  - 3.2.1 Inventory of other dispute settlement systems
  - 3.2.2 Rulings/precedents from dispute settlements (e.g. WTO) made available
  - 3.2.3 Information requirements for effective preparation of a dispute settlement clarified
- 3.3 Criteria and procedures for the establishment of a list of phytosanitary experts for panels elaborated

## 24. **Strategic Direction No. 4: The development of the phytosanitary capacity of Members by promoting the provision of technical assistance**

Article XX in the New Revised Text of the IPPC requires members to promote the provision of technical assistance to developing contracting parties, either bilaterally or through appropriate international organizations with the purpose of facilitating implementation of the IPPC. Adequate capacity and infrastructure for all Members are critical to accomplish the IPPC's goals.

### *Goals for Strategic Direction No. 4*

- 4.1 A method for individual countries to evaluate the capacities of their national phytosanitary systems and needs for technical assistance
  - 4.1.1 Update and enhance PCE

- 4.2 Promotion of capacity building with regard to the understanding and application of international standards
- 4.3 Promotion of and assistance with the establishment, revision and updating of national legislation
- 4.4 Establishment of systems that mobilize resources for technical assistance
- 4.5 Promotion of the improvement and development of RPPOs
  - 4.5.1 Assistance to RPPOs to establish information systems
  - 4.5.2 Adopt guidelines for the recognition of RPPOs
- 4.6 ICPM's activities in technical assistance are identified, ranked, and prioritized

**25. Strategic Direction No. 5: Facilitation for Members to identify where further common actions are required**

This strategic direction recognizes the charge of the ICPM to keep under review the state of plant protection in the world, and to identify global concerns that may be addressed by the ICPM but fall outside the scope of other specific strategy directions.

***Goals for Strategic Direction No. 5***

- 5.1 Other issues for common action identified.

**26. Strategic direction No. 6: The maintenance of an effective and efficient administrative framework**

To function effectively, the ICPM must establish organizational structures and procedures, identify funding mechanisms, and address various support and administrative functions, including internal review and evaluation mechanisms. This strategic direction is to make provision for the ICPM to address its administrative issues and strategies, making continual improvement to ensure its business practices are effective and efficient.

***Goals for Strategic Direction No. 6***

- 6.1 Members encouraged to deposit their instrument of acceptance for the new revised text
- 6.2 Non-contracting parties encouraged to adopt the IPPC
- 6.3 Budget transparency ensured
- 6.4 Means identified for increasing resources, e.g. trust fund; trust fund with special conditions (under control of ICPM); other voluntary contributions; FAO regular programme increase; in-kind contributions; assessed contributions (after amendments come into force)
- 6.5 Capacity of the Secretariat increased through the use of FAO and outside resources
- 6.6 A business plan for resource requirements
- 6.7 Establish internal planning, review and evaluation mechanisms
  - 6.7.1 Report on activities of the Secretariat
  - 6.7.2 Regular updating of strategic plan and operational programme

**27. Strategic Direction No. 7: Communication**

This strategy direction recognizes the need to communicate IPPC issues, obligations, processes and interests to all concerned, including other bodies with similar or overlapping interests, and to encourage RPPOs to promote regionally the implementation of the IPPC.

***Goals for Strategic Direction No. 7***

- 7.1 Promotion of the IPPC
  - 7.1.1 International (50th Anniversary) Congress in 2002
  - 7.1.2 Regional workshops

- 7.2 Establish relations, identify areas of common interest, and where appropriate, develop coordinated activities and joint programmes with other relevant organizations including the CBD, OIE, Codex and WTO
- 7.3 Communication of IPPC issues, obligations, processes and interests to all concerned, including other bodies with similar or overlapping interests
- 7.4 Encourage RPPOs to promote regionally the implementation of the IPPC.

28. The ICPM is invited to:

1. *Endorse the **position statement**.*
2. *Adopt the **mission statement**.*
3. *Adopt the **strategic directions**.*
4. *Agree to review and modify the mission statement and strategic directions in future according to the expressed request of the ICPM or a procedure that may be put in place by the ICPM for this purpose.*
5. *Adopt the goals with the understanding that these will be periodically reviewed in future according to the expressed desire of the ICPM or a procedure that may be put in place by the ICPM for this purpose.*
6. *Consider the ICPM and Secretariat's capacity and*
  - *provide guidance* regarding the desired level of activity;
  - *provide guidance* regarding resources where necessary.
7. *Review, discuss, and finalize the **work programme**, taking account of priorities for standards decided by the ICPM.*
8. *Review, discuss, and finalize a **provisional calendar**.*

## ANNEX 1

29. Tables indicating the timing, priorities and means for achieving goals recommended by the ICPM Technical Consultation on Strategic Planning.

**Table 1. Strategic Direction No. 1: The development, adoption and implementation of international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs)**

Goals	Timing	Priority/ Comments	Means
1.1 Greater number of standards by improving the standard-setting mechanism			
1.1.1 Increased access and use of electronic communication/Internet, including establishment of Internet linkages where appropriate A process for the sponsorship of specific standards	2001	High priority	Bureau and Members
1.1.2 Mechanisms to ensure ISPMs take into account the protection of the environment	Ongoing		Bureau and Secretariat
1.1.3 A procedure for identifying and prioritizing standards for development and review (including submission procedures)	2001		ICPM 3
1.1.4 Priority given to standards on fundamental concepts	2001	Concurrent with 1.1.3	ICPM
1.2 Greater transparency in the standard setting process			
1.2.1 Completion of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the ISC	2001		ICPM 3
1.2.2 Maintain high level of participation by developing countries in IPPC activities, in particular standard setting	Ongoing	In progress, but requires a permanent mechanism	Exploratory discussion at the ICPM
1.3 Increased implementation of standards			
1.3.1 Explanatory documents supporting ISPMs	2001	Needs volunteer expert authors	Secretariat to arrange
1.3.2 Increased RPPO participation in ISPM implementation			ICPM to encourage

**Table 2. Strategic Direction No. 2: Information exchange**

Goals	Timing	Priority/ Comments	Means
2.1 Promotion of increased access and the use of electronic communication/Internet, including establishment of Internet linkages where appropriate	Later	Need an inventory of present capabilities	Secretariat to undertake a survey
2.2 A system for recognition of pest status by countries	Later		Working group
2.3 An IPPC clearing house (central linkage mechanism for provision of official information by countries, e.g. phytosanitary regulations, pest lists, pest distribution, PRA, etc.)	2001 and later	Needs resources as soon as possible	Secretariat and ICPM based on resources
2.4 Systems to identify sources of information on pests	Later		Working group
2.5 Procedures for pest reporting and information exchange, including cooperation with RPPOs	In process		Report to ICPM 3



**Table 3. Strategic Direction No. 3: Dispute settlement**

Goals	Timing	Priority/ Comments	Means
3.1 Procedures for dispute avoidance (e.g. a regular ICPM agenda item on the implementation of the IPPC)	In process	For adoption in 2001	Report to ICPM
3.1.1 IPPC dispute settlement procedures		Procedures for adoption in 2001 – implementation expected to follow	2002 and beyond
3.2 Supporting information on IPPC and other dispute settlement systems			
3.2.1 Inventory of other dispute settlement systems			
3.2.2 Rulings/precedents from dispute settlements (e.g. WTO)			
3.2.3 Information requirements for effective preparation of a dispute settlement clarified			
3.3 Criteria and procedures for the establishment of a list of phytosanitary experts for panels	In process		Report to ICPM

**Table 4. Strategic Direction No. 4: The development of phytosanitary capacity of Members by promoting the provision of technical assistance**

Goals	Timing	Priority/ Comments	Means
4.1 A method for individual countries to evaluate the capacities of their national phytosanitary systems and needs for technical assistance			
4.1.1 Enhanced Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation	In process	Requires endorsement of ICPM	Secretariat and Members
4.2 Promotion of capacity building with regard to the understanding and application of international standards	2001	Urgent: requires funding	Regional workshops
4.3. Establishment, revision and updating of national legislation	Later	Needs guidelines	Legal Office and Working group
4.4 Establishment of systems that mobilize resources for technical assistance	Urgent		Working group
4.5 Promotion of the improvement and development of RPPOs			
4.5.1 Assistance to RPPOs for establishing information systems	Later		Working group
4.5.2 Adopt guidelines for the recognition of RPPOs	Later		Working group
4.6 ICPM's activities in technical assistance are identified, ranked and prioritized	2002		Working group

**Table 5. Strategic Direction No. 5: Facilitation for Members to identify where further common actions are required**

Goals	Means	Timing	Means
5.1 Other issues for common action identified	Ongoing	Every ICPM meeting	Members

**Table 6. Strategic Direction No. 6: The maintenance of an effective and efficient administrative framework**

Goals		Timing	Priority/ Comments	Means
6.1	Members deposit their instrument of acceptance for the new revised text	Ongoing and 2001	Secretariat sending letter and information. FAO Legal Office assisting with missions	Secretariat and FAO Legal Office
6.2	Non-contracting parties adopt the IPPC			
6.3	Budget transparency	In process	Secretariat to improve	Secretariat
6.4	Increased resources, e.g. trust fund; trust fund with special conditions (under control of ICPM); other voluntary contributions; FAO regular programme increase; in-kind contributions; assessed contributions (after amendments come into force)	2001 and later	Options paper needed	Chair and Secretariat with Working group
6.5	Secretariat capacity increased through the use of FAO and outside resources	2001		Bureau and Members
6.6	A business plan for resource requirements	2001	Strategies and resources	Bureau and Secretariat with Working group
6.7	Establish internal planning, review and evaluation mechanisms			
6.7.1	Report on activities of the Secretariat	Ongoing		Secretariat
6.7.2	Strategic plan and operational programme regularly updated	Later		Working group

**Table 7. Strategic Direction No. 7: Communication**

Goals		Timing	Priority/ Comments	Means
7.1	Promotion of the IPPC			
7.1.1	International (50th Anniversary) Congress in 2002	Urgent	ICPM guidance needed	Secretariat and Bureau
7.1.2	Regional workshops	In progress	More needed	Secretariat, FAO and RPPOs
7.2	Establish relations, identify areas of common interest, and where appropriate, develop coordinated activities and joint programmes with other relevant organizations including the CBD, OIE, Codex, WTO	Ongoing	May need increased effort	Secretariat and ICPM
7.3	Communication of IPPC issues, obligations, processes and interests all concerned, including other bodies with similar or overlapping interests			
7.4	RPPO programmes to regionally implement the IPPC are encouraged	Ongoing		ICPM 2001

## ANNEX 2

## ICPM Work Programme

30. The work programme envisioned for the ICPM through the strategic planning process involves new initiatives and the expansion of existing activities related to:
- standard-setting;
  - information exchange;
  - dispute settlement;
  - technical assistance;
  - communication; and
  - ICPM administration.
31. The design of a work programme to meet the expectations of the ICPM will depend on:
- the desired level of activity and rate of development; and
  - the capacity of the ICPM and Secretariat (funding and personnel resources).
32. A significant portion of the work falls within the responsibility of the Secretariat, in particular with regard to coordination and support. However, the effectiveness of the work programme is also dependent upon the level of interest and participation by Members and the willingness of Members to share and accept various points of view. Meetings to share information and views, and to interact directly in technical and business discussions have provided, and are expected to continue to provide, the primary means for progressing the work of the ICPM in a collaborative and transparent manner.
33. At the present time, the work programme of the ICPM is administered by the Secretariat, the Bureau, and the Interim Standards Committee. Proposals for other administrative and technical bodies to support the ICPM currently include:
- replacing the Interim Standards Committee with a 21-member Standards Committee including a 7-member Expert Working Group (ICPM01/4)
  - establishment of a Subsidiary Body for dispute settlement (ICPM01/5)
  - establishment of a Support Group for information exchange (ICPM01/19); and
  - an ad hoc Working Group on technical assistance (ICPM01/13)
34. Other bodies that may be considered include ad hoc or permanent groups organized specifically for:
- strategic planning;
  - resource and trust fund oversight;
  - the technical review of measures; and
  - other ICPM activities or initiatives.
35. Except for the Standards Committee that is currently expected to meet twice each year, the groups described above may or may not be required to meet on a routine basis depending on the need, priority and available resources. In addition, increasingly more communication is possible without meetings through the use of new technologies, in particular e-mail. However, it is anticipated that certain meetings from among the various possibilities will be required each year to adequately support the ICPM work programme and should therefore be included in the work programme. These are identified below as “ICPM business meetings”.
36. The base level of implementation for a one-year work programme involves:
- one meeting of the ICPM;
  - one meeting of the Standards Committee;
  - two expert working groups to draft standards;
  - one Glossary/Review group;

- one Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations; and
  - one ICPM business meeting.
37. Extension of the basic work programme to follow proposals from strategic planning and assuming the provision of adequate resources includes:
- an additional meeting of the Standards Committee and meetings of the expert working group as necessary;
  - additional expert working groups to draft standards;
  - regional technical consultations on draft standards;
  - technical consultations, expert working groups and joint working groups with other organizations on special topics;
  - one meeting of an expert working group for the technical review of measures;
  - several ICPM business meetings (information exchange, technical assistance, strategic planning, dispute settlement, etc.); and
  - seminars, workshops, and other activities related to technical assistance.
38. The level of implementation for the work programme depends on funding and personnel resources as well as the priorities set by the ICPM. It should also be recognized that other aspects of the work programme require a degree of flexibility to accommodate changing circumstances.

Note regarding the Standards Committee:

39. Although the ICPM has recommended two meetings of the Interim Standards Committee each year, only one meeting can be fully funded by FAO. A second meeting is possible where countries voluntarily cover the costs associated with their experts participation and the savings is sufficient to organize an additional meeting.
40. Adopting the proposal for a 21-member Standards Committee (ICPM01/4) also has financial implications which could result in either greater or lesser costs to the work programme depending on the number of participants requiring assistance.
41. Assuming that the ICPM places a high priority on the Standards Committee and it will be possible to continue with two meetings each year, the Secretariat proposes that the earlier meeting (currently in May) devote its effort primarily to the approval of draft standards being sent to governments for consultation. This would allow governments to routinely plan for consultation each year in the period June to September. The second meeting of the Standards Committee (in October/November) would then consider the comments submitted by governments and devote its efforts primarily to finalizing standards for submission to the ICPM.
42. For certain standards that may be drafted in the January to May period, this provides the possibility for completion within one year. For standards drafted later in the year, the development period requires minimum 18 months. This provides the opportunity for an additional expert working group or extended consultation if required.

Note regarding the proposed Expert Working Group for the technical review of measures:

43. An important advantage of harmonization, particularly for developing countries, is that it provides the opportunity for countries to base their phytosanitary measures on standards rather than undertake the analyses needed to justify measures. ISPMs adopted to date have been designed to provide the foundation for higher levels of specificity in future standards thereby increasing the opportunities for national measures to be based on standards.
44. As the IPPC moves further into standard-setting that involves specific measures, the need for consistency and a transparent and systematic process for the technical review of measures specified in ISPMs becomes more critical. The drafting of ISPMs for wood packing and systems approaches have been hampered by the lack of criteria and procedures for evaluating the efficacy of specific measures. Other organizations (e.g. the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the

Office International des Epizooties) have had similar experiences which emphasize the advantages of a systematic process over ad hoc processes.

45. For strategic planning purposes, the Secretariat has anticipated the need for consultations to identify criteria and establish procedures. The Secretariat further anticipates the need for periodic meetings of an expert group for the technical review of measures based on the criteria and systems that may be put in place by the ICPM.

## ANNEX 3

## Provisional calendar

46. Following are calendars describing the implementation of the work programme 2000-2004. The calendar for 2000 reflects the work programme of the past year. Calendars for 2001-2004 are provisional. These calendars propose a schedule for routine events and distinguish the basic work programme and possibilities for extending implementation. They are designed to help:

- establish a regular program;
- identify scheduling possibilities;
- identify resource requirements; and
- categorize activity areas.

47. The calendar is based on a model that follows the existing arrangements with the addition of activities corresponding to the availability of time, personnel and the possibilities for support by the Secretariat.

**Table 1. Model ICPM Activity Calendar\***

	Administration	Expert Working Groups (WGs) for ISPMs	Technical Consultations (TCs) and Expert WGs on special topics	Seminars, workshops and other technical assistance
January	<i>Information exchange</i>			<i>workshop</i>
February		<b>Glossary/Review</b>	<i>WG on a special topic</i>	
March		<b>WG - new ISPM</b>		<i>workshop</i>
April	<b>ICPM</b>			
May	<b>Standards Committee</b>			
June		<i>WG - new ISPM</i>	<i>WG on a special topic</i>	<i>workshop</i>
July		<i>WG - new ISPM</i>		
August			<i>Regional TCs on ISPMs</i>	
September	<i>Dispute settlement</i>	<i>WG - new ISPM</i>	<b>TC among RPPOs</b>	<i>workshop</i>
October	<i>Strategic planning</i> <i>Technical assistance</i>	<b>WG - new ISPM</b>	<i>WG for the technical review of measures</i>	
November	<i>Standards Committee</i>			<i>workshop</i>
December	<b>Preparation of ICPM documents</b>			

\*Basic FAO-funded work programme indicated in **bold**; additions are indicated in *italic*.

Notes:

- The listing of **Administration** meetings includes examples based on current programme structures. Meetings may be more or less frequent and may be informal, ad hoc, or permanent, depending on circumstances and decisions taken by the ICPM.
- **Expert Working Groups (WGs) for ISPMs** are distinguished from other expert meetings to indicate their routine nature and specific function in support of standard-setting. Glossary/Review refers to the current Glossary Working Group with the added responsibility for the review of existing standards on a periodic basis or as specified by the ICPM.
- **Technical Consultations and Expert Working Groups on special topics** include open-ended working groups, expert and other consultations, exploratory meetings, and other meetings designed to address specific technical concepts, issues, interpretations, and applications related to the understanding and implementation of the IPPC.
- **Workshops, seminars, and other technical assistance** includes technical assistance initiatives that may be specified by the ICPM as well as those that may be undertaken by the Secretariat in direct support of ICPM initiatives and objectives.

48. Following is the calendar of 2000. The calendar includes:
- routine events (e.g., the TC among RPPOs);
  - activities specified by the ICPM (e.g., WGs for standards and special topics); and
  - activities that were undertaken by the Secretariat (e.g., workshops).

**Table 2. Calendar of 2000**

	Administration	Expert Working Groups (WGs) for ISPMs	Technical Consultations (TCs) and Expert WGs on special topics	Seminars, workshops and other technical assistance
January		WG on pest listing		
February				
March	Informal WG on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance	Glossary WG	Open-ended WG on official control	
April	Informal WG on the composition of the Standards Committee			
May	Interim Standards Committee  WG on Dispute settlement procedures			
June		WG on wood packing  WG on RNQP	Exploratory WG on Phytosanitary Aspects of GMOs, Biosafety, and Invasive Species	Workshop on forest biosecurity  Workshop on PRA
July		WG on systems approaches		
August		WG on pest reporting	Regional TC on standards in consultation	Workshop on PRA
September		Ad hoc WG on information exchange		Workshop on PRA
October	Informal WG on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance		TC among RPPOs	Workshop on Inspection Methodology
November	Interim Standards Committee			Workshop on PRA
December	Prepared documents for ICPM-3			

**Table 3. Provisional calendar for 2001**

	Administration	Expert Working Groups (WGs) for ISPMs	Technical Consultations (TCs) and Expert WGs on special topics	Seminars, workshops and other technical assistance
January	Information Exchange			
February		2 <sup>nd</sup> WG on wood packing	Joint IPPC-CBD WG	
March		Glossary/Review		
April	ICPM-3			
May	Interim Standards Committee			
June		WG on PRA for weeds and GMOs	WG on economic impacts	workshop
July		WG on new ISPM		
August			Regional TCs on standards in consultation	
September	Dispute settlement	WG on Irradiation	TC among RPPOs	workshop
October	Technical Assistance		WG on efficacy of measures	
November	Interim Standards Committee			workshop
December	Preparation of documents for ICPM-4			

**Table 4. Provisional calendar for 2002**

	Administration	Expert Working Groups (WGs) for ISPMs	Technical Consultations (TCs) and Expert WGs on special topics	Seminars, workshops and other technical assistance
January	Information exchange			workshop
February		Glossary/Review		
March		WG to update and revise ISPM2	Joint IPPC-CBD WG	workshop
April	ICPM-4 (50th anniversary)			
May	Standards Committee			
June		WG on new ISPM	WG - Sampling concepts	workshop
July		WG on new ISPM		
August			Regional TCs on standards in consultation	
September		WG on new ISPM	TC among RPPOs	workshop
October	Strategic planning	WG on accreditation	WG on efficacy of measures	
November	Standards Committee			workshop
December	Preparation of documents for ICPM-5			



**Table 5. Provisional calendar for 2003**

	Administration	Expert Working Groups (WGs) for ISPMs	Technical Consultations (TCs) and Expert WGs on special topics	Seminars, workshops and other technical assistance
January	<i>Information exchange</i>			<i>workshop</i>
February		<b>Glossary/Review</b>	<i>WG on uncertainty and precaution</i>	
March		<b>WG on transit</b>	<i>Joint IPPC-CBD WG</i>	<i>workshop</i>
April	<b>ICPM-5</b>			
May	<b>Standards Committee</b>			
June		<i>WG on new ISPM</i>	<i>WG on low pest prevalence</i>	<i>workshop</i>
July		<i>WG on new ISPM</i>		
August			<i>Regional TCs on standards in consultation</i>	
September	<i>Dispute settlement</i>	<i>WG on new ISPM</i>	<b>TC among RPPOs</b>	<i>workshop</i>
October		<b>WG on PRA for regulated non-quarantine pests</b>	<i>WG on efficacy of measures</i>	
November	<i>Standards Committee</i>			<i>workshop</i>
December	<b>Preparation of documents for ICPM-6</b>			

**Table 6. Provisional calendar for 2004**

	Administration	Expert Working Groups (WGs) for ISPMs	Technical Consultations (TCs) and Expert WGs on special topics	Seminars, workshops and other technical assistance
January				<i>workshop</i>
February		<b>Glossary/Review</b>	<i>WG on new topic</i>	
March		<b>WG on new ISPM</b>	<i>Joint IPPC-CBD WG</i>	<i>workshop</i>
April	<b>ICPM-6</b>			
May	<b>Standards Committee</b>			
June		<i>WG on new ISPM</i>	<i>WG on new topic</i>	<i>workshop</i>
July		<i>WG on new ISPM</i>		
August			<i>Regional TC on standards in consultation</i>	
September		<i>WG on new ISPM</i>	<b>TC among RPPOs</b>	<i>workshop</i>
October	<i>Strategic planning</i>	<b>WG on new ISPM</b>	<i>WG on efficacy of measures</i>	
November	<i>Standards Committee</i>			<i>workshop</i>
December	<b>Preparation of documents for ICPM-7</b>			