REPORT

**Rome,
Italy,
14-18 March
2011**

Sixth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2011**

2011CPM-6 (2011) / REPORT

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Contents

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

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REPORT

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) , Mr Katbeh-Bader (Jordan), asked all members to stand for a minute's silence in memory of the victims of the earthquake and tsunami that had occurred in Japan on 11 March 2011. He then opened the meeting.

2. The Deputy Director General (DDG) of the FAO welcomed members of the CPM to the FAO, wished them a productive meeting and looked forward to the results of their deliberations. She linked the International Plant Protection Convention's (IPPC's) work strongly with the global challenges to fight hunger and protect the environment, to which the IPPC's contribution was fundamentally important. She noted the development of the IPPC Strategic Framework and praised efforts to reduce duplication with the FAO reporting system. She encouraged the IPPC to make use of extra budgetary funds and urged generous contributions to the IPPC trust fund. She encouraged partnerships and collaboration with other organisations. She noted that some countries had difficulties implementing the ISPMs due to a lack of capacity. The IPPC's capacity development activities and the Information Review and Support System (IRSS) help desk would be a great step towards addressing this challenge. The IPPC was also well placed to make a contribution in 2011 to the International Year of Forests and decade of biodiversity.

3. The Secretary of the IPPC thanked those present and noted that their support for Japan showed that there was an international community that could work together.

4. The Secretary noted that some documents were late for the CPM meeting and apologised. He noted that this was due to the lack of resources in the Secretariat and the fact that translations were also needed for other governing body meetings.

5. The Secretary briefly summarized the resource mobilisation efforts since CPM-5 (2010). With limited resources, the Secretariat was unable to develop a resource mobilisation strategy but was engaged in some of the resource mobilisation activities during the past year, including discussion with donors, development of projects for funding and the initial stages of producing advocacy material.

6. The delegate of Japan extended appreciation to the CPM for the support during this national disaster. He noted that two plant quarantine stations had been destroyed but thankfully staff from those stations had not been injured. The positive messages were most helpful to encourage Japan to recover from the disaster.

7. The CPM noted the Statement of Competences and Voting Rights[1] submitted by the European Union (EU) and its 27 member states. 23 member states were present at this CPM meeting.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

8. The agenda[2] was modified to add the following items and was adopted (Appendix 1):

[1] CPM 2011/CRP/02

- Summary of budget and operational plan for 2012 and 2013 (Agenda item 13.4.3).
- Resource mobilisation (Agenda item 13.4.5)
- Communications strategy (Agenda item 13.4.6).

9. Some members expressed disappointment at the late papers for the meeting and asked the Secretariat and CPM Bureau to ensure that this would not happen again.

10. The CPM-6 (2011) documents list (Appendix 2) was referenced and this list was updated on the flip chart at the documents desk.

3. ELECTION OF THE RAPPORTEUR

11. The CPM elected Mr Van Alphen (the Netherlands) as rapporteur.

4. CREDENTIALS

4.1 Election of a Credentials Committee

12. The CPM elected a Credentials Committee in conformity with customary rules[3]. It was composed of seven members, one per FAO region. The Committee was assisted by the FAO Legal Office in determining the validity of members' credentials.

13. The CPM elected Ms Paulsen (Norway), Mr Duncan (USA), Mr Myo Nyunt (Myanmar), Mr Suglo (Ghana), Mr Patteson (Solomon Islands), Ms Herrera Carricarte (Cuba) and Mr Mahmood (Oman). Ms Paulsen was elected as the chairperson of the Credentials Committee.

14. The Credentials Committee accepted a total of 115 credentials. The Committee established two lists with 73 in list A and 42 in list B type credentials. A quorum of members of the Commission was established.

4.2 Future of credentials and amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the CPM

15. The Secretariat reported that there was no update on the new United Nations credential procedures, so this item would need to move forward to CPM-7 (2012).

5. REPORT BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE CPM

16. The Chairperson presented his report[4]. He encouraged members to promote the IPPC and to consult with industry. Financial sustainability was needed and he felt that the IPPC may need to think "outside the box". He noted that the Bureau had changed the focus of the working group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA) and had worked towards an IPPC Strategic Framework and other strategic planning documents. He thanked those that had made financial and in-kind staff contributions to the IPPC and encouraged countries to further support the IPPC. He noted that some members were not actively engaged in the IPPC and implored all to participate, including fulfilling their reporting obligations on the IPP. He thanked the Bureau and Secretariat for their work in the past year and looked forward to a successful work programme in 2011.

[2] CPM 2011/01
[3] CPM 2011/02
[4] CPM 2011/INF/03

6. REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT

17. The Secretary introduced the report by the Secretariat[5] for 2010. He thanked members that had provided in-kind and financial contributions received in 2010, other voluntary contributions to assist with translation and compiling comments. He also provided an overview of the work performed under each of the IPPC Goals.

18. Some members thanked all those that provided financial and in-kind contributions to the Secretariat. More timely reporting for *all* IPPC meetings and preparation of documents was requested for 2011. They also requested that the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Bureau, consider this issue and determine associated deadlines for publication. The Secretariat noted the need to improve preparation for CPM meetings and to report on all meetings in a more timely manner and stressed the need to strengthen the Secretariat to meet these demands.

19. One member expressed its readiness to continue collaborating with the Secretariat regarding translation of the IPP into the Chinese language.

20. The CPM:

1. *Thanked* countries and organizations that had provided financial resources and in kind contributions.
2. *Noted* the information provided by the Secretariat on the work undertaken in 2010 on the Secretariat's work programme.
3. *Requested* that the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Bureau, considers reporting and document preparation for IPPC meetings and determine associated deadlines for publication.

7. REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

21. The Director General of The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) presented the report of the 22nd Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPOs)[6]. A major part of the meeting was the brainstorming session to consider how National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and RPPOs may look in 10 years time, which resulted in recommendations for the SPTA and Bureau to contribute to the development of a new IPPC 10 year strategy. The TC also developed a work plan for 2011-2012. Priorities included electronic certification, IRSS and the risks associated with internet sales. The next TC-RPPOs would be held in Hanoi, Vietnam 22 August to 2 September 2011. The Secretariat thanked the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) and EPPO for offering to co-host and organise the next meeting.

22. Some members supported the proposal of the TC to establish an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on electronic certification and suggested that the IPPC Secretariat play a more active role in developing a harmonised e-certification system. These members also suggested that the issue of internet sales be taken up via a fact-finding activity. They also proposed internet sales as a topic for the Scientific Session for CPM-7 (2012).

23. The CPM:

[5] CPM 2011/09
[6] CPM 2011/19

1. *Noted* the report.

8. REPORT OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

8.1 Report of the World Trade Organization – Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

24. The representative of the Secretariat of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures presented a report[7]. He highlighted that the IPPC Secretariat would participate in four regional WTO SPS workshops in 2011. A special workshop would also be held on SPS coordination at national and regional levels at which the IPPC, as well as Codex and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), would give in-depth presentations on best practices in this area.

25. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

8.2 Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

26. The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) presented a report[8] which listed relevant IAEA activities. The IAEA had been involved in the work of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT), the Technical Panel on Fruit Flies (TPFF) and also in some technical cooperation and capacity development activities relevant to the IPPC. It had also participated in the development of a number of ISPMs, including the three phytosanitary treatments adopted at this meeting (CPM-6 (2011)) under the special process.

27. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

8.3 Report of the Standards and Trade Development Facility

28. The representative of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) introduced a paper on its recent activities aimed at assisting developing countries to implement international SPS standards, with a specific focus on plant health issues. The STDF collaborates closely on these activities with the IPPC Secretariat. The STDF film produced in 2009 was recently translated into Arabic, Russian and Chinese languages. These versions will be released shortly.

29. The representative also informed CPM that 25 percent of STDF's project resources are currently dedicated to plant health projects. The next deadline for applications to the STDF is 8 April 2011.

30. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

8.4 International Forestry Quarantine Research Group

31. The Chairperson of the International Forestry Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG) presented a report[9]. IFQRG was formed in 2003 to analyse forestry plant health issues of

[7] CPM 2011/INF/10
[8] CPM 2011/INF/12
[9] CPM 2011/INF/13

international interest. IFQRG had recently discussed the applicability of probit 9 for determining the efficacy of wood treatments and this discussion had resulted in two scientific papers. The next IFQRG meeting would be in September 2011 in Canberra, Australia.

32. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

8.5 Report of other observer organizations

33. The following observer organisations provided written reports to the CPM:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)[10]
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)[11]
- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)[12]
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)[13]
- International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA)[14]
- The Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)[15]
- CAB International[16]

9. GOAL 1: A ROBUST INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SETTING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

9.1 Report by the Standards Committee Chairperson

34. The Chairperson of the Standards Committee (SC) presented a report[17] detailing the activities of the SC during 2010. She highlighted some key points and thanked the SC and Secretariat for their work. The SC had taken into account CPM requests for improved quality of standards. It therefore returned some standards to drafting groups in November 2010, and had refined ISPMs 7 and 12 after working through more than 1500 comments. It was important that the SC achieved the right balance between strategic issues, specifications, drafting ISPMs and guiding the work of technical panels.

35. The SC had started to work more using electronic means, which could free the SC to focus on detailed issues during face-to-face meetings.

36. The Chairperson of the SC urged the Secretariat not to divert the allocated resources from Standard Setting as this was a key function of the IPPC. She suggested possibly seeking sponsorship for technical panels. Feedback to the SC on drafts and the implementation of adopted standards would help improve the standards over time.

37. The Chairperson of the SC requested, for future years, the CPM note that the SC recommended a full SC-25 meeting is needed in November to approve standards and, if there was insufficient funding for the meeting it could be held in the English language only with the agreement of CPM.

[10] CPM 2011/INF/21
[11] CPM 2011/INF/08
[12] CPM 2011/INF/09
[13] CPM 2011/INF/14
[14] CPM 2011/INF/18
[15] CPM 2011/CRP/12
[16] CPM 2011/CRP/05
[17] CPM 2011/INF/01

38. The Chairperson of the SC noted that there was currently no mechanism, other than this Chairperson's report, for the SC to interact with the CPM and therefore asked CPM members whether they saw a need for more active dialogue with the SC.

39. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

9.2 Adoption of international standards: regular process

40. The Secretariat introduced the following three draft texts for consideration by the CPM[18]:

- a revision of ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*
- a revision of ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*
- an Appendix to ISPM 26. 2006 *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae): Fruit fly trapping.*

41. The Secretariat noted that there had been over 800 comments submitted during the comment period 14 days prior to CPM. Many of these comments were listed as substantive but it was questionable whether some of these were really substantive. In addition, when comments arrived only 14 days prior to the meeting, there was limited time to compile and evaluate them. The Secretariat noted that the Bureau had discussed this issue and was concerned about the number of comments arriving during this period.

42. Some members requested to reintroduce the category of "technical" for commenting as there was a need to distinguish between technical and substantive comments and requested that the Secretariat provide appropriate guidance on the use of these terms based on the decision by the SC.

43. Evening sessions were held on two nights to work further on the draft standards and incorporate member comments.

44. The CPM:

1. *Requested* the Secretariat to provide appropriate guidance on the how to classify member comments as technical or substantive based on the decision by the SC. *[added]*

9.2.1 Revision of ISPM 07: Phytosanitary certification system[added]

45. The Secretariat introduced the paper[19] and the compiled comments[20] for the Revision of ISPM 07: *Phytosanitary certification system*. The Secretariat received 105 comments on this standard during the 14 days prior to CPM-6 (2011), these were consolidated into 55 comments for consideration during the evening session.

46. An evening session was held to review the comments. A small working group resolved the final outstanding issues the next day.

47. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* the revised ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*, attached in Appendix 17 to this report.

[18] CPM 2011/03
[19] CPM 2011/03/Attachment 1/Rev.1
[20] CPM 2011/INF/15

9.2.2 Revision of ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates [added]

48. The Secretariat introduced the paper[21] and compiled member comments[22] for the Revision of ISPM 12: *Phytosanitary certificates*. The Secretariat received 610 comments on this standard during the comment period 14 days prior to CPM-6 (2011), these were consolidated into 224 comments for consideration during the evening session.

49. Several members had submitted comments less than 14 days prior to CPM-6. The Secretariat advised that these late comments could not be accepted and urged members to ensure that they met this deadline in the future. However, five late comments were made during the plenary..

50. Two evening sessions were held on this standard. Some minor outstanding issues were resolved by continuing dialogue among CPM members. The Secretariat presented the resulting minor changes to the text to plenaryprior to adoption.

51. Some members suggested that the SC consider whether there is a need to define the term "identity".

52. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* the revised ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certification*, attached in Appendix 17 to this report.

9.2.3. Draft appendix to ISPM 26:2006. Fruit fly trapping

53. The Secretariat introduced the paper[23] and the compiled comments[24] for the draft Appendix to ISPM 26: 2006 *Fruit fly trapping*. The Secretariat received 131 comments on this draft appendix during the comment period 14 days prior to CPM-6 (2011), these were consolidated into 75 comments for consideration during the evening session. *[B8]*

54. Some members withdrew some non-essential comments and encouraged other members to do likewise.

55. The CPM thanked the Steward for his work on this standard and guidance during the evening session in which agreement was reached on outstanding comments.

56. The CPM:

1. *Adopted* the appendix to ISPM 26:2006 on Fruit fly trapping, attached in Appendix 17 to this report.

9.3 Adoption of international standards: special process

57. The Secretariat introduced the following three annexes to ISPM 28:2007 *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests* submitted to CPM-6 for adoption under the special process[25]:

– ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*[26]

[21] CPM 2011/03/Attachment 2/Rev.1
[22] CPM 2011/INF/16
[23] CPM 2011/03/Attachment 3/Rev.2
[24] CPM 2011/INF/17
[25] CPM 2011/04
[26] CPM 2011/04/Attachment 1

- ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*[27]
- ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*[28]

58. No formal objections were received in the 14 days before CPM on any of these standards.

59. The CPM:

1. *Adopted,* as Annex 12 to ISPM 28:2007, the irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*, attached in Appendix 17 to this report..
2. *Adopted,* as Annex 13 to ISPM 28:2007, the irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*, attached in Appendix 17 to this report..
3. *Adopted,* as Annex 14 to ISPM 28:2007, the irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*, attached in Appendix 17 to this report.

9.4 Ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms in ISPM 5

60. The Secretariat introduced the ink amendments[29] to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms in ISPM 5.

61. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms in ISPM 5 *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms* as presented in Attachment 1 of document CPM 2011/10.
2. *Requested* the Secretariat to apply the ink amendments presented in Attachment 1 of document CPM 2011/10 to ISPM 5 *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*.

9.5 Language review groups

62. The Secretariat introduced the paper[30] on Language Review Groups (LRGs) and announced that two LRGs (French and Spanish) had been formed.

63. Meetings of French and Spanish LRGs proposed changes to the procedures for LRGs.

64. The representative of China announced that China would establish a Chinese LRG to review the ISPMs.

65. Three members proposed that the LRG procedures apply to this and all future CPM meetings.

66. There was a small change in one of the adopted standards from last year (CPM-5 (2010)) that the Spanish LRG consulted with the FAO Translation Services. The change is to the Spanish version of ISPM 34 *Estructura y operación de estaciones de cuarentena posentrada* in Section 2 which is entitled "requisitos para las estaciones de cuarentena posentrada". The agreement was to return to the previous text that says "un sitio en campo" instead of "un terreno". Also, there is an error in ISPM 33, Article 2.2, second indent, regarding the text 'aislamiento de estaciones'. The Spanish LRG has also consulted with the FAO Translation Services to return to the previous text that states 'aislamiento de los sitios de campo'.

[27] CPM 2011/04/Attachment 2
[28] CPM 2011/04/Attachment 3
[29] CPM 2011/10
[30] CPM 2011/11

67. The Chairperson indicated that, as this was the first year of LRGs, changes would be accepted on the floor as indicated above, but in future years, changes would need to be presented in advance through the LRG process.

68. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* to the LRG procedure in Appendix 3 of this report and revoke the procedure agreed to at CPM-5 (2010) (Appendix 9 of the CPM-5 Report). *Noted* that ISPMs have been reviewed by the French and Spanish LRGs and FAO Translation Services.
2. *Requested* the Secretariat to accept all changes as indicated in track changes in the Attachments 2 to 7, revoke the following French ISPMs adopted at CPM-5 (2010) and replace them with modified versions::
    - NIMP 33. 2010. Matériel de micropropagation et minitubercules de pommes de terre (Solanum spp.) exempts d'organismes nuisibles et destinés au commerce[31];
    - NIMP 34. 2010. Conception et fonctionnement des stations de quarantaine post-entrée pour les végétaux[32];
    - NIMP 27. 2006. Protocoles de diagnostic pour les organismes nuisibles réglementés;
    - Annexe 1: Thrips palmi Karny[33];
    - NIMP 28. 2007. Traitements phytosanitaires contre les organismes nuisibles réglementés;
    - Annexe 9: Traitement par irradiation contre Conotrachelus nenuphar[34];
    - NIMP 28. 2007. Traitements phytosanitaires contre les organismes nuisibles réglementés;
    - Annexe 10: Traitement par irradiation contre Grapholita molesta[35]
    - NIMP 28. 2007. Traitements phytosanitaires contre les organismes nuisibles réglementés;
    - Annexe 11: Traitement par irradiation contre Grapholita molesta sous hypoxie[36]
3. *Requested* the Secretariat to accept all changes as indicated in track changes in the Attachments 8 to 13, revoke the following Spanish ISPMs adopted at CPM-5 (2010) and replace them with modified versions:
    - NIMF 33. 2010. Material micropropagativo y minitubérculos de papa (Solanum spp.) libres de plagas para el comercio internacional[37];
    - NIMF 34. 2010. Estructura y operación de estaciones de cuarentena posentrada para plantas[38];
    - NIMF.28. 2007. Tratamientos fitosanitarios para plagas reglamentadas Anexo9: Tratamiento de irradiación contra Conotrachelus nenuphar[39];
    - NIMF.28. 2007. Tratamientos fitosanitarios para plagas reglamentadas Anexo 10: Tratamiento de irradiación contra Grapholita molesta[40];

[31] Attachment 2 to the French language version of CPM 2011/11
[32] Attachment 3 to the French language version of CPM 2011/11
[33] Attachment 4 to the French language version of CPM 2011/11
[34] Attachment 5 to the French language version of CPM 2011/11
[35] Attachment 6 to the French language version of CPM 2011/11
[36] Attachment 7 to the French language version of CPM 2011/11
[37] Attachment 8 to the Spanish language version of CPM 2011/11
[38] Attachment 9 to the Spanish language version of CPM 2011/11
[39] Attachment 10 to the Spanish language version of CPM 2011/11
[40] Attachment 11 to the Spanish language version of CPM 2011/11

- NIMF.28. 2007. Tratamientos fitosanitarios para plagas reglamentadas Anexo 11: Tratamiento de irradiación contra Grapholita molesta en condiciones de hipoxia[41];
- NIMF. 27. 2006. Protocolos de diagnóstico para las plagas reglamentadas Anexo 1: Thrips palmi Karny[42].

4. *Thanked* the LRG members for all their efforts, the LRG coordinators, France, Spain and NAPPO, for facilitating the consensus bulding process and for the extra effort by the FAO Translation Services for reviewing these proposed changes.
5. *Agreed* to extend the LRG procedure to all ISPMs adopted at CPM-6 (2010).
6. *Agreed* that this process will be continued at future CPMs, noting that additional resources are required.
7. *Request* contracting parties to provide additional resources for this purpose (see decision 6 above).

9.6 Translations of ISPMs - requirement to enter into a co-publishing agreement prior to translating adopted ISPMs

69. The Secretariat introduced the paper[43] and encouraged members that produce ISPMs in languages other than official FAO languages to utilise FAO co-publishing agreements as these publications are copyrighted by the FAO.

70. Some members supported the co-publishing agreements subject to the following issues being addressed in regards to the rights of contracting parties to publish ISPMs:

- The co-publishing agreements shall not affect the rights of contracting parties to produce and make available translations of ISPMs without the FAO logo for the implementation of ISPMs in their territories.
- The right for publishing under the co-publishing agreement held by an NPPO shall not restrict the right of other NPPOs to conclude such an agreement independently and to translate and publish versions in their countries.
- If the co-publishing partner is not the NPPO or RPPO, the agreement shall not be concluded without the prior written consent of the NPPO.

71. The CPM:

- *Noted* the arrangements for co-publishing ISPMs in languages other than official FAO languages.
- *Encouraged* members (or groups of members using the same language) to enter into a co-publishing agreement *with the F*AO when planning to translate or publish translated standards in a language other than an official FAO language.
- *Requested* the Secretariat to investigate further the FAO copyright rules to clarify questions from *the m*embers and report back to CPM.

9.7 IPPC standard setting topics and priorities

72. The Secretariat presented a paper[44] with an attached list of 146 IPPC standard setting topics (Appendix 5 to this report) and provided an overview of the proposed additions to the list

[41] Attachment 12 to the Spanish language version of CPM 2011/11
[42] Attachment 13 to the Spanish language version of CPM 2011/11
[43] CPM 2011/05
[44] CPM 2011/06

since CPM-5 (2010). The Secretariat had changed the format of the list since CPM-5 (2010) based on feedback and welcomed further feedback on the format. The Secretariat also recommended cancelling the biennial call for standards setting topics in 2011 due to budget and staffing limitations.

73. One member recognised that it would take many years for all standards on the list to be adopted, however countries needed diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments. This member proposed that the process be changed to speed the development of standards under the special process. Several other members supported this proposal. One member suggested that these documents, developed by technical panels could be posted on the IPP website as 'technical advice' for members to use.

74. One member was concerned about managing a lengthy and extensive list of topics proposed that the SC carry out a critical evaluation of the 146 topics (incluiding subjects) on the list, with a view to eliminating some topics and assigning new priorities to those retained. The Secretariat noted that reprioritisation was difficult and reminded the CPM that several attempts at reprioriting the list of topics had been attempted before. In addition, the SC and SPTA already had very full workloads. The Secretariat therefore suggested that CPM consider forming a focus group to address these issues.

75. A friends of the chair group met and decided that a focus group for improving the IPPC standards setting process would be the best option provided that the SC was given the opportunity to input. The friends of the chair developed a terms of reference[45] for the focus group, which included examining the member consultation period, particularly in the 14 days prior to CPM, re-examining and streamlining the approval process for ISPMs under the special process and examining new efficiencies and expedited ways of developing and adopting standards .

76. The representative of Canada provided an update on the open-ended IPPC workshop (OEWG) on the international movement of grain. Canada has not been able to secure full funding to hold a large international workshop and informed the CPM that the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) and the Asian Plant Protection APPPC had offered to jointly organize this workshop.

77. One member noted that resources had been offered in the past to hold a workshop on the international movement of grain in Canada in late 2011 that would be coordinated by NAPPO and APPPC. The anticipated size of the meeting was expected to be in the region of 60 participants but this was finalized. As no extra-budgetary funds had been provided for the meeting, it was expected that all participants would cover their own expenses. Details would be discussed further at the TC-RPPOs in Vietnam in August 2011.

78. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* to cancel the biennial call for standards setting topics in 2011.
2. *Noted* the overview of additions to the list of standard setting topics and priorities since CPM-5 (2010).
3. *Agreed* to create a focus group for improving the IPPC standards setting process using the terms of reference in Appendix 4 to this report.
4. *Requested* the SC to provide input to this focus groups.

[45] CPM 2011/CRP/13

5. *Requested* the SC to reprioritise the list of standards setting topics and prioritise in line with the proposed IPPC Strategic Framework, including possible additions, deletions and adjustment of priorities.
6. *Thanked* the governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United States for exploring ways to help fund the focus group.
7. *Thanked* EPPO for offering to host the focus group workshop 25 to 29 July 2011 in Paris, France**.**

9.8 ISPM 15

9.8.1 Update on registration of ISPM 15 symbol

79. The Secretariat introduced the paper[46] describing the status of registration of the ISPM 15 symbol throughout the world. A consultant contracted by the Secretariat had provided a report to the Secretariat at the end of 2010 on options for protection of the symbol and the Bureau would provide input at its next meeting in June 2011. The report would be presented to the Bureau for guidance and input.

9.8.2 Information on national implementation of ISPM 15 available on the IPP

80. The Secretariat presented the paper[47] that outlined the information on national implementation of ISPM 15 that is available on the IPP. There was considerable demand for information regarding national implementation of ISPM 15 and this was largely handled by the Secretariat. Twenty three countries had made information available through the IPP.

81. The Secretariat reminded members that it could not provide interpretation on national implementation as this was a responsibility of NPPOs, not of the Secretariat.

82. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the progress made in developing an application on the IPP for countries to upload and exchange information on the national implementation of ISPM 15.
2. *Encouraged* Contracting Parties to make use of the dedicated electronic form on the IPP to share information on the implementation of ISPM 15.

9.9 Implementation challenges

83. The Secretariat had recently received a letter from a group of members regarding implementation issues that did not amount to a formal dispute. These countries were concerned that there had been no response from countries to which non-compliance had been notified. They proposed clarification on the degree of implementation of the standards and the problems that prevented their implementation.

84. One member circulated a proposal[48] that it planned to submit to the SBDS to encourage more informal use of this group's procedures. The SBDS already has a process which could be utilized to provide clarification on implementation of ISPMs. The proposal was that the SBDS consider mediating and clarifying situations regarding the implementation of ISPMs about which there had been significant bilateral discussions and that the clarification statements be posted for the benefit of other members.

[46] CPM 2011/INF/06
[47] CPM 2011/21
[48] CRP 2011/CRP/06

85. The CPM:

1. *Asked* the Secretariat to present the papers to the SBDS and report back to CPM-7 (2012) on the outcome of the SBDS's deliberations at its next formal meeting

10. GOAL 2: INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEMS APPROPRIATE TO MEET INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION (IPPC) OBLIGATIONS

10.1 General reporting under the IPPC

86. The Secretariat introduced a paper[49] that described the general state of reporting by contracting parties in line with their obligations and with relevant ISPMs. The paper listed a series of recommendations from the Secretariat to improve IPPC reporting.

87. The IPP was increasingly being used as a tool for information exchange and the Secretariat encouraged members to make more use of the IPP. The Secretariat referred to Annex 15 of the report of ICPM-3 in 2001 which detailed the reporting obligations of contracting parties under the IPPC and encouraged contracting parties to meet these obligations. If information was put on the IPP, there would be no need for the Secretariat to follow up in providing this information to NPPOs, so the IPP was the preferred method of information exchange.

88. The Secretariat noted that national usage of the IPP was variable and some information on the IPP was not up-to-date. The Secretariat also advised that its role was not to check the quality of the information uploaded by contracting parties on the IPP. This was the responsibility of the contracting parties themselves.

89. The Secretariat planned to start collecting information on the implementation of ISPMs 23, 9, 24 and 3, in addition to the information already being collected on ISPM 15. Information on ISPM 15 is often sought by visitors to the IPP.

90. The CPM:

1. *Noted* that many contracting parties do not fully meet their IPPC reporting obligations
2. *Encouraged* contracting parties to meet their IPPC reporting obligations.
3. *Agreed* to the Secretariat's recommendations to improve IPPC reporting, particularly through the IPP, as outlined in Appendix 6 to this report.

10.2 A revised IPPC plant pest reporting and information system

91. The Bureau had asked the Secretariat to look at pest reporting and the way information was collected and presented. A paper on improving and broadening the IPPC pest reporting system would be prepared by the Secretariat for the next Bureau meeting (June 2011). This would then be discussed by the SPTA and then presented to CPM-7 (2012).

[49] CPM 2011/24

11. GOAL 3: EFFECTIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

11.1 Report by the Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

92. There was no report as the SBDS did not meet. The Secretariat was attempting to service the first dispute under the IPPC but its resources were limited and there had been some communication issues.

93. One member queried the existence of the SBDS and suggested that it was time to review the workings of the SBDS given the lack of resources for this body. However, the Secretariat reported steps had already been taken to address this, including that the SBDS would only meet as necessary. In addition, following completion of the first dispute, the IPPC would be in a better position to evaluate the SBDS and the dispute settlement process.

12. GOAL 4: IMPROVED PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY OF MEMBERS

12.1 Outcome of the Expert Working Group on capacity building

94. The Secretariat presented a paper[50] reporting on the Expert Working Group (EWG) on capacity building. The group had produced nine priorities that they regarded as essential for a short term work programme on capacity building. Some of these activities had already been completed.

95. The EWG on Capacity Building had also prepared a communication plan and, after the meeting, had developed a project proposal for developing manuals and training material.

96. The Bureau had authorised a second meeting. This will take place in May 2011 in Jamaica. This meeting would consider the possible creation of a new subsidiary body on capacity building.

97. Some members disagreed with the proposal to include a definition of 'national phytosanitary capacity' into ISPM 5 *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. They considered capacity building a general concept, which would be unnecessarily restricted through a glossary definition which should only be developed where harmonised definitions are needed.

98. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the priorities, activities, initiatives and outcomes reported from the meeting of the EWG on capacity building held in 2010, with the understanding that they stay within the overall capacity development strategy and priorities which were agreed by CPM 5.
2. *Noted* the recommendations of the EWG on capacity building for preparing capacity development advocacy material.
3. *Encouraged* donors and contracting parties to use the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool before developing and implementing phytosanitary capacity development projects.
4. *Encouraged* donors to support capacity development projects that would result in outputs and outcomes consistent with the IPPC strategy for building national phytosanitary capacity.

[50] CPM 2011/22

5. *Encouraged* close coordination with donors in all matters relating to capacity development and possibilities to support capacity development issues relating to phytosanitary measures.

12.1.1 IPPC projects 2010

99. The Secretariat introduced a paper[51] that outlined the IPPC's involvement in capacity building projects during 2010 and included a list of the specific projects to which the IPPC Secretariat had contributed. There were national, regional and global level projects included. The Secretariat noted that this information was presented each year to CPM, but this year it was presented in a different format. This was based on guidance from the EWG on capacity building to deal with limited resources. Some new project proposals had been developed by the Secretariat with the aim of securing funding for core IPPC activities, including Standards Setting.

100. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the list of capacity development projects in which the IPPC Secretariat had been involved in 2010 (see Appendix 7 to this report).
2. *Requested* the Secretariat to implement the suggestions of the EWG on capacity building regarding the IPPC Secretariat's provision of technical support to capacity building projects.
3. *Encouraged* donors to support projects dealing with the development of national phytosanitary capacity at the global level.
4. *Encouraged* the Secretariat to make available products obtained through the various projects in which it participates, via the Resources area on the IPP.

12.1.2 Phytosanitary capacity development projects and activities databases

101. The Secretariat introduced a paper[52] describing two databases that had been developed to house data on capacity building projects (one database) and capacity building activities (the other database) related to the work of the IPPC. The Secretariat gave a presentation on the databases which would be integrated into the IPP with comprehensive search and filter functions and made available to contracting parties. However, this was still a work in progress and the data needed to be cleaned.

102. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the databases prepared by the Secretariat.
2. *Agreed* that individual NPPOs, which are beneficiaries of the capacity development projects and activities, be primarily responsible for maintaining and updating the databases in the future.
3. *Noted* that, through extra-budgetary resources, additional Secretariat staff and resources will be needed for ongoing quality assurance and maintaining the IT systems which house the databases.
4. *Encouraged* additional partners and collaborators to participate in this initiative to ensure a more complete set of global phytosanitary capacity development information is available to the phytosanitary community.
5. *Noted* the Secretariat's collaboration with the STDF to make these databases available to the wider phytosanitary community.

[51] CPM 2011/20
[52] CPM 2011/07

12.2 Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)

103. The Secretariat presented the paper[53] describing the progress made by the Secretariat on establishing an IRSS for the IPPC. The Secretariat thanked the EU for the provision of USD 560,000 to fund the IRSS in 2011. The Secretariat was now seeking more funding for the IRSS in 2012-2013.

104. The Secretariat reported that the IRSS proposal tabled previously at CPM had been slightly changed to meet the requirements of the donor. Some activities that were already activities of the IPPC have relevance to the IRSS and have therefore been included under IRSS. The IRSS was being considered as a "project" and, as such, the Secretariat had assigned an officer to manage this project.

105. Some members proposed a number of changes to the paper on IRSS[54], including that the IRSS should be a factual monitoring activity whereas training in the use of the IPP to meet reporting obligations should be covered under capacity building activities; existing core IPPC activities should not be presented as part of the IRSS; and reviewing implementation difficulties was a task for the SC and therefore the IRSS should bring these difficulties to the attention of the SC.

106. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the recent developments towards establishing an IRSS;
2. *Thanked* the EU for its generous support of the IRSS program
3. *Agreed* to make the changes in the document as proposed in Appendix 8 to this report
4. *Urged* contracting parties to provide sustainable funding for the IRSS programme through at least its first three-year operational cycle.

12.3 PCE update

107. The Secretariat presented a paper[55] describing recent developments and progress since CPM-5 (2010) on developing an updated Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool. Limited resources had prevented completion of the update of the PCE as agreed at CPM-5 (2010). However, a prototype of the PCE had been field tested in 4 countries and translated into Spanish. The Secretariat anticipated finalisation of the update of the PCE in 2011.

108. The CPM:

1. *Noted* progress made in developing the PCE and the revised release schedule.
2. *Supported* continuation of this work
3. *Acknowledged* the efforts of OIRSA's volunteers in translating the PCE into Spanish.

12.4 Report on the 2010 Regional workshops for the review of draft ISPMs

109. The Secretariat presented a paper[56] reporting on the regional workshops held in 2010 to review draft ISPMs. The Secretariat highlighted the funding sources for these workshops and the need to fund workshops in future years. One hundred and ninety representatives from NPPOs had

[53] CPM 2011/16
[54] CPM 2011/CRP/07
[55] CPM 2011/15
[56] CPM 2011/14

participated in the workshops. The Secretariat was disappointed that there had been a low rate of commenting on the draft ISPMs, despite indications from the workshop evaluations that the response rate would be higher.

110. Some members expressed their support for regional workshops and thanked the FAO and others for supporting participation in the regional workshops.

111. The Representative of the Republic of Korea offered to support the workshop for the Asian region in 2011.

112. The representative of Australia noted that funding would be provided for the regional workshop in the South West Pacific for 2011 to 2013 through the AusAID Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) programme.

113. The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) indicated that funding was available through the 'Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard Setting Organisations' (PANSPSO) project for a workshop in June 2011 but not thereafter.

114. The Secretariat clarified that the only regional workshop for which funding was now in question for 2011 was Latin America and the Caribbean.

115. The CPM:

1. *Noted* that the resources currently available are not sufficient for holding all regional workshops planned for 2011.
2. *Encouraged* contracting parties to contribute funding and to participate in the workshops in their regions.
3. *Noted* the results of the evaluation of the 2010 regional workshops.
4. *Noted* that according to current standard setting procedures, comments prepared during the Regional workshops to review draft ISPMs are not considered as official unless a member country requests that the Secretariat accept the comments prepared during the regional workshop as its own.
5. *Noted* that the Secretariat does not consider RPPO comments as national comments unless the IPPC contact point in that country informs the Secretariat to consider the regional comments as its own.
6. *Noted* that communication from the national IPPC contact point is the sole means for adding country names to RPPO or workshop comments.

12.5 Guide to the implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry

116. The Secretariat introduced a paper[57] describing a *Guide to the implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry* recently published by the FAO Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division. The guide was intended to provide simplified, easy-to-understand information on ISPMs and how forest management practices could play a role in implementing phytosanitary standards and facilitating safe trade. The Secretariat noted the importance of NPPO participation throughout the process of producing this kind of publication.

117. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the publication of the Guide to the implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry.

[57] CPM 2011/INF/02

2. *Encouraged* NPPOs to participate actively in the implementation plan of the guide.
3. *Encouraged* NPPOs to support the implementation plan of the guide.
4. *Encouraged* the Secretariat to undertake similar initiatives to promote understanding and interpretation of ISPMs in a broader community.

13. GOAL 5: SUSTAINABLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IPPC

13.1 Report of the twelfth meeting of the CPM informal working group on strategic planning and technical assistance (SPTA)

118. The Chair of the SPTA meeting in October 2010 presented the report of that meeting[58]. He noted that the focus of the meeting was more strategic, leaving some of the more operational decisions and discussions to the Bureau which met immediately after the SPTA.

119. The SPTA had discussed the IPPC Strategic Framework, a key document to guide the future of the IPPC, and considered it appropriate to link the various other IPPC strategies to the overall Strategic Framework. Agreement had been reached on some points, including the inclusion of biodiversity and the need for continuing commitment from the FAO to the IPPC.

120. The SPTA had welcomed the development of a resource database on the IPP which would be a valuable tool to bring together phytosanitary information from around the world including on diagnostics protocols and phytosanitary treatments, which were successfully used without having been recognized as international standards.

121. Some members observed that it was agreed at the SPTA that the Secretariat would work with the Bureau to redraft a final version of the Strategic Framework for submission to CPM after an additional round of SPTA member consultation had been concluded, but that the report had not been released soon enough to permit this.

122. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.

13.2 State of membership of the IPPC

123. The Secretariat presented a paper[59] and announced a correction to the document number. The IPPC now has 177 contracting parties. Four new contracting parties had adhered since CPM-5 (2010): Benin, Kazakhstan, Singapore and Tajikistan. In addition, Mongolia had adhered in 2009 but the registration was not processed until after CPM-5 (2010).

13.3 Acceptance of correspondence in electronic format and advances towards a paperless CPM

124. The Secretariat introduced a paper[60] outlining progress towards and information in support of the CPM-5 (2010) decision that all IPPC communications will be paperless (i.e. electronic format only) from 31 December 2012 (though paper copies could still be requested in exceptional circumstances).

[58] CPM 2011/INF/07
[59] CPM 2011/CRP/04
[60] CPM 2011/13

125. The following members announced that they were prepared to receive correspondence in electronic format: Algeria, Chad, Congo, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, OIRSA, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen.

126. The Chairperson noted that it would save the IPPC a lot of resources if countries accepted correspondence in electronic format.

127. The CPM:

1. *Encouraged* members to opt to receive electronic correspondence only as soon as practically possible by choosing that option on the IPP.
2. *Noted* that all IPPC communications will be paperless (i.e. electronic only) from 31 December 2012.
3. *Noted* that after 31 December 2012, individual contracting parties may request the Secretariat in writing, explaining their exceptional circumstances, to provide paper copies of IPPC communications and documents.

13.4 Financial report and budget with operational plans

13.4.1 2010 financial report

128. The Secretariat introduced the paper[61] and noted that the extra-budgetary resources accounted for 29% of income and not 49% as indicated. The Secretariat reported that the figures in the paper were current up to 7 March 2011. The budget was made up of regular programme funding, the IPPC Trust Fund, the EU Trust Fund, FAO Projects and in-kind contributions.

129. Total expenditure for 2010 was USD 3,657,875, as opposed to an anticipated expenditure of USD 3,740,000. Due to savings and the inability of the Secretariat to deliver some tasks (due to resource constraints), USD 121,731 would carry over to 2011. The expenditure on standard setting appeared a little lower as some of the translation costs had been carried by CPM during the development of papers. However, the Secretariat believed that there was in fact no decrease in expenditure for standard setting.

130. There was a substantial increase in capacity building costs because the Secretariat had participated in more projects than expected. These are projects directly related to the IPPC and where the Secretariat plays a quality assurance role.

131. CPM was USD 106,401 overspent; some of this was translation costs related to standard setting. There had also been some reductions in spending across Goals five to seven because staffing resources were stretched and therefore not able to delivered on some planned activities.

132. Some members noted that it was important to receive a detailed financial report detailing the various activities under each of the goals as had been given in CPM-4 (2009). Some other members supported this and highlighted the need to link the budget to activities. One member thought a summary report sufficient and was concerned the more detailed reporting might result in increased costs. The Secretariat also warned that accurate detailed and timely reporting was difficult to achieve at the time of the CPM as the FAO accounting systems had not been finalised in time to provide such a report well in advance of CPM.

[61] CPM 2011/25

133. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the contributions and expenditures of the IPPC Secretariat for 2010 as presented in Annex to paper CPM 2011/25.
2. *Noted* the staffing situation of the IPPC Secretariat for 2010 as presented in Annex 2 to paper CPM 2011/25.
3. *Adopted* the 2010 financial statements for the Trust Fund for the IPPC as presented in Appendix 9 to this report.
4. *Thanked* Australia for its contribution to the Trust Fund for the IPPC to allow work on advocacy and communication to be initiated.
5. *Thanked* the European Union for its contribution to a trust fund to help facilitate developing country participation to the CPM and in the standard setting process.
6. *Thanked* New Zealand for its contributions to the IPPC Trust Fund, although these activities will only be undertaken in 2011.
7. *Thanked* the United States of America for its contribution to their Associate Professional Officer trust fund.
8. *Thanked* Norway for its contribution to partially fund the evening sessions at the Sixth Session of CPM.
9. *Agreed* that the financial report must be reported in more detail as it was prior to 2009.

13.4.2 2011 budget and operational plan

134. The Secretariat introduced a paper[62] on the 2011 budget and operational plan.

135. The main contribution to the budget was expected to come from the FAO regular programme. The FAO had made available an additional USD 500,000 in the regular programme budget and this had helped reinstate Standards Committee meetings for 2011. Anticipated overall income (including trust fund income) is expected to be USD 4.66 million and expenditure will be USD 4.71 million, a substantial increase from 2010. This was mainly because in 2011 more positions would be filled within the Secretariat.

136. The carry forward in the IPPC Trust Fund from 2010 was USD 482,000, which it was anticipated would be fully utilised during 2011.

137. The Secretariat reported that funding had been committed in 2011 for some specific capacity development projects. However, this did not fit well with the rules of the IPPC Trust Fund and it may therefore be necessary to establish a new trust fund to manage funds specified for capacity building projects. The Secretariat also expected to be paid for participation in capacity development projects external to the IPPC to be about USD 50,000.

138. The budget for CPM had unfortunately been reduced, meaning that fewer developing countries had been funded to attend CPM-6 (2011) than previous CPM meetings.

139. The Secretariat also planned more expenditure on resource mobilisation during 2011 as this was essential to establish a sustainable resource base for the CPM work programme.

140. The “review of plant protection in the world” goal would also increase by USD 370,000 using funds from the EU for the IRSS.

[62]CPM 2011/26

141. Some members observed that, according to the financial guidelines for the IPPC Trust Fund, the budget should be provided 60 days before CPM. However the Secretariat advised that if the budget was provided within this timeframe the figures would not be accurate.

142. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the anticipated contributions and budgeted expenditures of the IPPC Secretariat for 2011 as presented in Annex 1 to paper CPM 2011/26.
2. *Noted* the staffing situation of the IPPC Secretariat for 2011 as presented in Annex 2 to paper CPM 2011/26.
3. *Adopted* the 2011 Budget for the Trust Fund for the IPPC as presented in Appendix 10 to this report.
4. *Noted* the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures' Operational Plan for 2011 as presented in Appendix 11 to this report
5. *Agreed* to conduct activities in relation to risks associated with internet sales such as a scientific session at CPM-7 (2012)
6. *Noted* that the activities identified in the Operational Plan may be modified depending on availability of resources (funding and staff).
7. *Requested* the Secretariat to update the budget and Operational Plan for 2011 to reflect decisions made at CPM-6 (2011).
8. *Noted* that the Republic of Korea had confirmed a contribution of USD 50,000 to the Trust Fund in 2011 for this activity.
9. *Encouraged* contracting parties urgently to contribute to the Trust Fund for the IPPC.
10. *Encouraged* contracting parties to contribute in kind to help deliver activities in th*e CPM's* Operational Plan.

13.4.3 2012-2013 budget and operational plan

143. The Secretariat introduced the *paper*[63] and reported that this was the first year that the CPM was looking this far ahead on the budget and operational plan. Preparing this budget had been a challenge as the only long-term extra-budgetary income was the three year funding from the EU for developing country participation in standards setting, so the Secretariat could only plan using the FAO regular programme budget. The Secretariat noted it is essential to have longer term commitments of extra-budgetary funds to be able to plan and budget.

144. For comparison, the paper presented two sets of figures side by side (one set assuming that funding would be available for a full work programme and the other assuming limited funding and consequentially reduced activities). The projected deficit was over USD 400,000 with a reduced work programme and over USD 3 million for a full work programme.

145. The Secretariat anticipated continuing increases in costs for staffing, resource mobilisation and advocacy. Capacity development costs would likely remain similar as additional costs would come from extra-budgetary funds. If no extra resources were found, the budget for standards setting would be kept as it was for 2011, but the Secretariat did not consider this to be sustainable in the long term. The FAO Translation Services had made available USD 143,000 per year for the next biennium to translate documents into Russian for CPM.

[63] CPM 2011/27

146. One member thanked the Secretariat, on behalf of the Russian speaking countries, for planning to have Russian translations.

147. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the anticipated contributions and budgeted expenditures of the IPPC Secretariat for 2012-2013 as presented in Annex 1 to paper CPM 2011/27.
2. *Noted* the potential reduced staffing situation of the IPPC Secretariat for 2012 - 2013 as presented in Annex 2 to paper CPM 2011/27.
3. *Noted* that the 2012 - 2013 Budget for the Trust Fund for the IPPC could not be calculated as there are no anticipated resources.
4. *Noted* the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures Operational Plan for 2012 - 2013 as presented in Appendix 12 to this report.
5. *Noted* that the activities identified in the Operational Plan may be modified depending on availability of resources (funding and staff).
6. *Requested* the Secretariat to update the budget and Operational Plan for 2012 - 2013 to reflect decisions made at CPM-6 (2011).
7. *Noted* that as at 28 February 2011, the Secretariat had not received notification from any donor of an intention to contribute to the IPPC Trust Fund for 2012 - 2013.
8. *Encouraged* contracting parties to contribute urgently to the Trust Fund for the IPPC.
9. *Encouraged* contracting parties to contribute in kind to help deliver activities in the CPM's Operational Plan.

13.4.4 Supplementary agreement for resource mobilisation

148. The Secretariat introduced the paper[64], but reported that subsequent legal advice indicated that the ideas in the paper for a supplementary agreement would not fit under Article XVI of the IPPC. The paper could therefore be used for information and ideas only.

149. The representative of the FAO Legal Services advised that there was no need for a formal CPM procedure for an individual country, or group of countries or organization, to make donations to the IPPC, but that an agreement was required. There was a requirement to protect both the donor and the interests of the organisation. The FAO had model donor agreements that it could provide for countries. These agreements were signed with the FAO on behalf of the IPPC (under Article XIV of the Basic Texts of the FAO) and could be tailored to suit national requirements. The agreements and how the funds were used would normally be a mutual decision between the country in question and the FAO.

150. The Secretariat clarified that the intention was that funds received through these agreements would be put into a trust fund and the CPM would decide what to do with these funds, rather than it being targeted to a purpose specified by the donor.

13.4.5 IPPC Strategy on Resource mobilisation

151. There was no paper associated with this agenda item, so the Secretary gave a verbal update on progress towards developing a resource mobilisation strategy for the IPPC. He understood that the basic message when this agenda item was requested was that the Secretariat should make further efforts towards finding resources for the IPPC. He also understood that CPM wanted to ensure a

[64] CPM 2011/INF/20

resource mobilization strategy would be addressed shortly and that this should then lead to a structured work plan, with appropriate monitoring and reviewing by the Bureau and CPM meetings.

152. The Secretary said that, while not much progress had been made on developing a strategic paper itself, he believed that the Secretariat had obtained valuable experience making initial contact with donors and gauging their reactions. He had found it relatively easy to identify funding for capacity development but more difficult for standard setting. He also noted that there was potential to seek funds from some industry or special interest groups. He said that donors needed to be targeted strategically. The Secretariat would continue to seek resources and develop the strategy simultaneously. He welcomed advice from the CPM on how to accelerate this process.

153. As there was no formal resource mobilisation strategy yet, the Secretariat would need to take opportunities as they arose and the Secretary planned to keep seeking funds in the meantime.

13.4.6 Communications strategy

154. The Secretariat reported that a consultant had provided some input to various advocacy and communications materials under development. Plans were that the IPPC webmaster, who had a background in design, would assist with the design of advocacy material.

155. The Secretariat highlighted that the IPPC lacked economic information about the impact of pests, so the Secretariat had been working with volunteers to gather case studies where the impact of pests could be measured. The Secretariat noted members would soon be formally contacted to request case study information and images that could be used for advocacy purposes.

156. One member noted that to mobilise resources and be successful in engaging donors it would be fundamentally important to have an overall Strategic Framework and a strategy for communications as foundations.

13.5 IPPC Strategic Framework 2012-2019

157. The Secretariat introduced the *International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC): Strategic Framework 2012–19*[65] that had been drafted by members of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau to replace the CPM Business Plan which is due for replacement at the end of 2011. This new framework was designed to align the FAO and CPM reporting and evaluation capabilities, thereby avoiding duplication of reporting process for the Secretariat.

158. A Bureau member provided an overview of the draft Strategic Framework. This draft Strategic Framework was intended to inform people what the IPPC was about and what it intended to do over the next eight years. It was written for the IPPC, FAO and donors (though it was not specifically a document targeted at donors). The IPPC is involved in four broad areas which are reflected in the document as Strategic Objectives:

- *A. protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread*
- *B. protect the environment, forests and biodiversity against plant pests*
- *C. facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized, scientifically-based phytosanitary measures.*
- *D. develop phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish A, B & C.*

[65] CPM 2011/18

159. In addition, the document contained a series of functional objectives and core functions identified to work towards the strategic objectives.

160. The Bureau saw this document as the basis of a Strategic Framework, but it was not yet in a final state. Comments were being sought from CPM on the ideas and concepts (rather than the text), with a view to reaching agreement at least on the Strategic Objectives as these were needed to draft a medium term plan (4 years) for the FAO.

161. Some members supported the draft Strategic Framework and found it a convincing and clear document to explain what the IPPC did and provide advocacy material.

162. One member thought it was important to explain the framework and therefore supplied ideas for discussion on an implementation plan,[66] which were discussed during the evening session. Another member urged rapid agreement on the Strategic Framework in order to put the IPPC in a better position to meet global challenges, to promote the IPPC more effectively within the FAO system, establish priorities and decide what to invest in for the future.

163. One member observed that phytosanitary protection would not fully *guarantee* food security, but rather would *contribute* to it.

164. Other ideas submitted by members for improving the draft Strategic Framework included:

- Greater elaboration of the role the IPPC could play within the strategic areas identified.
- The addition of "climate change" as a strategic area.
- More detail on the evaluation and assessment of standards' implementation.
- More emphasis on collaboration and cooperation with stakeholders.

165. Some members noted that they had insufficient time to study the draft Strategic Framework before the meeting given the document had been posted only three weeks before the meeting and had also not been provided with an opportunity for comment from SPTA members as had been agreed during the SPTA meeting in October 2010.

166. The Secretariat clarified that the Strategic Framework was intended to be a high level strategic document. A Medium Term Plan (MTP) (four year cycle), Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) (two year cycle) and annual operational plan would also need to be developed in consistency with the framework.

167. The CPM held an evening working group to discuss the draft Strategic Framework with a view to obtaining agreement on the Strategic Objectives and possibly some consensus on the Organisational Results. The group provided a number of comments and reached agreement on the strategic objectives and the overall structure and intent of the draft Strategic Framework.

168. The evening working group also agreed to remove the four Impact Focus Areas (*Food Security and Sustainable Crop Production*; *Invasive species and the environmental biodiversity*; *Preparedness for food and agricultural threats and emergencies* and *Standard Setting and Regulations*) from the document with the intention that these would be better incorporated into the MTP. Further work is still needed on the details of the draft Strategic Framework. Written comments and technical support information is invited by 15 April 2011 and should be sent to ippc@fao.org. The Chairperson encouraged all members to respond.

[66] CPM 2011/CRP/1

169. The CPM:

1. *Noted* that the five year Business Plan adopted at CPM-2 (2007) finishes at the end of 2011.
2. *Noted* that the Strategic Framework will be renewed as per the FAO cycle (currently only an 8 year cycle) and that it will be supported by a four year Medium Term Plan (MTP), a biennial Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) and an annual operational plan, with an associated budget that will describe the activities for the forthcoming year.
3. *Agreed* to the IPPC Strategic Objectives (A to D) for 2012-2019 as amended and presented above in this section.
4. *Requested* the Secretariat to develop further the IPPC MTP and IPPC PWB based on the agreed strategic objectives.
5. *Agreed to* remove the Impact Focus Areas from the Strategic Framework and place this in the MTP.
6. *Agreed with* the intent and overall structure of the draft Strategic Framework.
7. *Encouraged* members to provide written observations and technical information on the Strategic Framework to the Secretariat before 15 April 2011.
8. *Requested* that the Secretariat in colaberation with the Bureau and SPTA present a revised draft IPPC Strategic Framework, MTP, programme of work and budget and annual operational plan for consideration at CPM-7 (2012).
9. *Requested* the Secretariat to continue the development of other strategies, including a resource mobilisation and communication strategies, based on the agreed IPPC Strategic objectives.

13.6 Operational management of FAO Article XIV bodies

170. The Secretariat introduced the paper[67] regarding a review of conventions (including the IPPC) that agreed under Article XIV of the Basic Texts of the FAO. This was an opportunity for input into operational issues that affected the functioning of these bodies within FAO.

171. The Secretariat announced that members' FAO contact points, as well as the Secretariat, would be sent a questionnaire by FAO in the near future for providing input to the review of Article XIV bodies. The paper presented a set of preliminary ideas for responding to the questionnaire. However, more comprehensive information was needed so the Secretariat undertook to consult with the Bureau to provide as much information as possible (taking into account resource implications) to member countries prior to their consideration of the questionnaire. The Secretariat advised that it was not possible to wait until the next CPM to provide input to this review.

172. Several members asked the Secretariat to let IPPC contact points know when the questionnaire is released so that they may liaise nationally with their FAO contact points. Some members urged the Secretariat to provide a timetable for the Secretariat's input and further progress. One member noted that national governments would each be asked to respond to FAO on their respective positions and that the review of article XIV bodies encompassed other conventions and not just the IPPC. Those governments would need to consider their general approach across all these bodies.

173. Many members strongly supported increased cost-efficiency for the IPPC but were very disappointed with the quality and late timing of the CPM paper on the review of Article XIV

[67] CPM 2011/

bodies; they could therefore not agree to any of the recommendations proposed to CPM. These members and others requested that the Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Bureau, provide contracting parties with a more thorough analysis of the legal, financial and cost-benefit aspects of greater functional autonomy from the FAO. This could include comparative analysis and details on the financial implications of various options, including the status-quo.

174. The FAO Legal Services representative advised that a document (CCLM 88/3) from the 80th Session of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) contained general information of relevance to this issue and was available on the FAO website.

175. Some members requested the Secretariat to give priority to this issue as this was an opportunity to improve the efficiency of IPPC operations.

176. The CPM:

1. *Requested* the Secretariat, under the framework of Article XIV, to provide contracting parties with a thorough analysis of the legal, financial and cost-benefit analysis of greater functional autonomy from the FAO.

13.7 Categories of IPPC-related documents

177. The Secretariat introduced the paper[68] and clarified that this was an information paper only that had been prepared at the request of the SPTA. This described all the different types of documents that were presented to the CPM. The only new addition in this document was the addition of the category of "Technical Resources" and clarified what type of technical resources should be put in the resources area of the IPPC (good phytosanitary practices and training material). These documents would not necessarily be produced by the IPPC but could be of great benefit for developing the capacities of the contracting parties.

178. One member noted that training and information materials could be useful to the contracting parties. This member also noted that there was a paper on Categories of IPPC related documents (including diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments) presented to the SPTA in 2010 and recommended that this paper be forwarded for consideration to the focus group established under section 9.7 of this report.

13.8 CPM Recommendations

179. The Secretariat announced that the report from CPM-5 (2010) included no new recommendations, so it had not prepared a paper on this issue. Existing recommendations would be posted on the IPP.

[68] CPM 2011/INF/19

14. GOAL 6: INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION OF THE IPPC AND COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14.1 Report on the promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant international organizations

180. The Secretary presented a report[69] on the work undertaken in 2010 on communicating and cooperating with other international and regional organisations with relevance to the IPPC. He stressed the importance of raising awareness of the IPPC for resource mobilisation.

181. Some members welcomed the updated work programme and looked forward to a report from the Secretariat on the implications for the IPPC or outcomes from the meetings on invasive alien species in which the IPPC was involved.

182. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the report.
2. *Encouraged* contracting parties, the Secretariat and others to promote the IPPC when meeting other organisations.

15. GOAL 7: REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF PLANT PROTECTION IN THE WORLD

15.1 Electronic certification

183. This year the Secretariat provided space for posters and exhibits[70] as well several organizations held side sessions[71]. A list of these activities along with a brief summary is provided in the Appendix 15.

184. The Secretariat presented an update on progress in 2010 regarding electronic certification.

185. A planned open-ended working group meeting did not occur in 2010, so it was now planned for 7-10 June 2011 in the Republic of Korea with funding provided by New Zealand and in-kind contribution of the Republic of Korea. Due to resource constraints, it was recommended that participants be limited to two per country attending (and possibly a fee of USD 250 per delegate for each additional delegate to cover the costs incurred by the organisers). The Secretariat recommended that one member necessarily should have expertise in Information Technology. The aim was to develop some material for inclusion into the Annex of ISPM 12.

186. Some members were concerned that the proposed fee of $250 USD for additional delegates may set a precedent for future participation in IPPC events and expressed concern that there had been no CPM decision. The final decision was to restrict participation to two participants per country, rather than charge a fee for this meeting.

[69] CPM 2011/17
[70] CPM 2011/INF/5
[71] CPM 2011/INF/4

187. The CPM:

1. *Requested* the CPM Bureau to prepare a paper for CPM-7 on the principle question of attendance fees for IPPC meetings.

15.2 Consideration of aquatic plants within the IPPC

188. The Secretariat presented a paper[72] which introduced the concept of aquatic plants. The issue of aquatic plants within the IPPC had been discussed for a number of years within the IPPC and also by the CBD. An international gap analysis identified aquatic plants as an area that needed further clarity and the IPPC was requested to investigate whether the scope of the IPPC covered aquatic plants.

189. At CPM-5 (2010) there was a scientific session on aquatic plants. However, it was not always clear what was meant by aquatic plants although most agreed that aquatic plants were covered in the scope of the IPPC. The Secretariat therefore proposed further work via a technical consultation (working group) to consider the issue of aquatic plants within the IPPC framework.

190. Some members considered this to be an important issue for the IPPC. Two members highlighted the importance of providing adequate time and resources to consider this issue properly.

191. One member supported the inclusion of algae within the scope of the IPPC as algae are important as a pest and also a crop of economic importance.

192. Some members supported action taken to protect aquatic plant species from pests, including from other aquatic plants, but did not accept the recommendation for a technical consultation on this issue as they considered it premature. Instead they proposed that this be considered by the SPTA and Bureau who should report back to CPM-7 (2012) on this issue. These members suggested that extra budgetary resources would need to be found to support this activity. The CPM supported these views.

193. The CPM:

1. *Agreed* that the issue of aquatic plants within the IPPC be considered by the Bureau and SPTA and then reported back to CPM-7 (2012).

15.3 Scientific Session

194. The Scientific Session included approaches for addressing pests risks associated with grain and wood.

15.3.1. An essential partnership: international grain trade and plant protection

195. The presentation by Mr Gary Martin, President of the North American Export Grain Association, highlighted the importance of partnerships between the grain industry and governments. He said that the world bulk grain systems that were fungible, efficient, sustainable and flexible would lead to sound plant protection as well as meet global food and energy needs. Pressure was increasing, and had never been greater, for food and energy security. High quality safe products needed to be maintained throughout the value chain. International trade in grain was

[72] CPM 2011/12

expanding and increasing in complexity. There was a need for sound, predictable official measures. A very large volume of grain produced from different areas is funnelled through a small number of export points, for example, 330 trillion individual soybeans could be exported by sea on a single vessel. A long term challenge was to feed 9 billion people by 2050 and food increasingly needed to move internationally. Both the phytosanitary and logistics industries needed to support that movement. He noted that commercial sale would not occur if official phytosanitary requirements were not met, so it was essential to communicate these requirements ahead of time. He advocated consistent, notified, practical and achievable phytosanitary requirements that were verifiable, predictable and tailored to address specific risk. He said that it was difficult and expensive to manage zero tolerance, so risk should be managed recognising tolerance.

196. Mr Martin understood that seed was different from grain and advocated for management of seed and grain risks through different channels. However, he recognised that each country's circumstances are unique.

15.3.2. Mountain pine beetle: Pest-free wood products from a devastated forest

197. Mr Eric Allen of the Canadian Forest Service presented on the mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* which is the most devastating forestry pest in the history of Canada. Sixteen million hectares of pine had died. This is a bark beetle native to western North America which flourished as forests became older and climatic temperatures rose over time. The beetle population has now stopped expanding and the forests are growing back as the beetle does not attack young trees. The beetle lives symbiotically with, and vectors, a fungus that contributes to killing the tree. Many other pests are found in trees killed by mountain pine beetle. Dead trees could be harvested up to 15 years after death in dry areas. Risk management practices were needed to remove the associated pests, including debarking, kiln drying, sawing, inspection and grading. Mr Allen explained that virtually all pests can be eliminated from export wood sourced from these areas. The wood can also be processed into products such as wood "concrete" and pellets which do not present a phytosanitary risk.

198. There are many steps that can be used in the production and processing of forests (good forestry practices and / or phytosanitary measures as systems approaches) to reduce phytosanitary risks. The FAO *Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry* addresses this concept. Phytosanitary regulators, scientists and forest industry needed to work together to reduce risks.

199. Mr Allen confirmed that the mountain pine beetle could not live in tropical areas but there were other areas of the world in which it could live. Younger trees were protected by resin, whereas older trees were no longer able to produce this resin. However, where the mountain pine beetle population level was very high, young trees could also be killed, but this was unusual. It did not appear that other pests influenced attack by the mountain pine beetle. He said that kiln drying was not a phytosanitary treatment and it must be accompanied by heat treatment to be effective as a phytosanitary treatment.

200. The CPM:

1. *Discussed* the issues arising from the presentations.
2. *Thanked* the two speakers for their contributions.
3. *Encouraged* members to email topics for CPM-7 in 2012 to the Secretariat, while noting that the "phytosanitary risks of internet sales" was already a proposed topic.

16. MEMBERSHIP AND POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS FOR CPM SUBSIDIARY BODIES

16.1 Standards Committee

201. The Secretariat introduced a paper[73] and clarified that there had been a misspelling of the name Cameroon, members from Denmark and the United Kingdom would be going into their second terms and the member for Lebanon would be going into his first term.

202. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the current membership and potential replacements for the Standards Committee as shown in Appendix 13 to this report.
2. *Confirmed* new members and potential replacements of the Standards Committee.
3. *Confirmed* the order in which potential replacements for the Standards Committee will be called upon for each region.

16.2 Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

203. The Secretariat introduced a paper[74] and referred members to the appropriate tables for reviewing membership and potential replacements for the SBDS.

204. The CPM:

1. *Noted* the current membership and potential replacements for the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement as shown in Appendix 14 to this report.
2. *Confirmed* new members and potential replacements of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement.

17. CALENDAR

205. The Secretariat introduced a paper[75] containing the tentative calendar for the year 2011. The calendar had already been updated for some of the decisions taken at CPM-6 (2011). This document had been provided for the information of members.

18. OTHER BUSINESS

206. There was no other business to discuss.

19. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT SESSION

207. The Secretariat advised that CPM-7 was scheduled for 26-30 March 2012. CPM-8 was tentatively scheduled for 18-22 March 2013.

[73] CPM 2011/CRP/10/Rev.1
[74] CPM 2011/CRP/09/Rev.1
[75] CPM 2011/CRP/16

208. Secretariat Note: The IPPC Secretariat was informed by FAO after the CPM adopted this report that the originally planned dates for CPM-7 and CPM-8 would no longer be possible and the dates for these meetings are CPM-7, 19-23 March 2012 and CPM-8, 8-12 April 2013.

20. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

209. A list of CPM-6 (2011) participants is attached in the Appendix 16.

210. The CPM *adopted* the report and the CPM Chair closed the meeting.

APPENDIX 1

COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

14-18 March 2011

APPENDIX 1: AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session

2. Adoption of the Agenda

3. Election of the Rapporteur

4. Credentials
- 4.1 Election of a Credentials Committee
- 4.2 Future of credentials and amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the CPM

5. Report by the Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)

6. Report by the Secretariat

7. Report of the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations

8. Report of observer organizations
- 8.1 Report of the World Trade Organization – Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
- 8.2 Report of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- 8.3 Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
- 8.4 Report of the Standards and Trade Development Facility
- 8.5 Report of the International Forest Quarantine Research Group
- 8.6 Report of other observer organizations (written only)

9. Goal 1: A robust international standard setting and implementation programme

Standard setting
- 9.1 Report by the Standards Committee Chairperson
- 9.2 Adoption of international standards: regular process
  - 9.2.1 Revision of ISPM 07: Phytosanitary certification system
  - 9.2.2 Revision of ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates
  - 9.2.3 Draft appendix to ISPM 26:2006. Fruit fly trapping
- 9.3 Adoption of international standards: special process
  - 9.3.1 ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*
  - 9.3.2 ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*
  - 9.3.3 ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*
- 9.4 Ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms in ISPM 5
- 9.5 Language review groups
- 9.6 Translations of ISPMs - requirement to enter into a copublishing agreement prior to translating adopted ISPMs
- 9.7 IPPC Standard setting topics and priorities

Standards implementation
- 9.8 ISPM 15
  - 9.8.1 Update on registration of ISPM 15 symbol
  - 9.8.2 Information on national implementation of ISPM 15 available on the IPP
- 9.9 Implementation challenges

10. Goal 2: Information exchange systems appropriate to meet International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) obligations

10.1 General reporting under the IPPC
10.2 A revised IPPC plant pest reporting and information system

11. Goal 3: Effective dispute settlement systems

11.1 Report by the Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

12. Goal 4: Improved phytosanitary capacity of members

12.1 Outcome of the Expert Working Group on capacity building
  12.1.1 IPPC projects 2010
  12.1.2 Phytosanitary capacity development projects and activities databases
12.2 Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)
12.3 PCE update
12.4 Report on the 2010 Regional workshops on the review of draft ISPMs
12.5 Guide to the implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry

13. Goal 5: Sustainable implementation of the IPPC

13.1 Report of the twelfth meeting of the CPM informal working group on strategic planning and technical assistance (SPTA)
13.2 State of membership to the IPPC
13.3 Acceptance of correspondence in electronic format and advances towards a paperless CPM.
13.4 Financial report and budget with operational plans
  13.4.1 2010 financial report and operational plan
  13.4.2 2011 budget and operational plan
  13.4.3 Summary of budget and operational plan for 2012 and 2013
  13.4.4 IPPC Supplementary Agreement for resource mobilization
  13.4.5 Resource mobilisation
  13.4.6 Communications strategy
13.5 IPPC Strategic Plan Framework 2011-2019
13.6 Operational management of FAO Article XIV bodies
13.7 Categories of IPPC-related documents
13.8 CPM Recommendations

14. Goal 6: International promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations

14.1 Report on the promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant international organizations

15. Goal 7: Review of the status of plant protection in the world

15.1 Electronic certification
15.2 Consideration of aquatic plants within the IPPC
15.3 Scientific Session

16. Membership and potential replacements for CPM subsidiary bodies

16.1 Standards Committee
16.2 Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

17. Calendar

18. Other business

19. Date and venue of the next sessions

20. Adoption of the report

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENTS LIST

CPM2011/	Agenda	Title
Doc		**DOCUMENTS**
1	2.1	Provisional Agenda
2	4.1	Election of Credential Committee
3	9.2	Adoption of international standards: regular process
3 Attachment 1	9.2.1	Revision of ISPM 07: Phytosanitary certification system
3 Attachment 2	9.2.2	Revision of ISPM 12: Phytosanitary certificates
3 Attachment 3	9.2.3	Draft appendix to ISPM 26:2006. Fruit fly trapping
4	9.3	Adoption of International Standards – Under the Special Process
4 Attachment 1	9.3.1	ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*
4 Attachment 2	9.3.2	ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*
4 Attachment 3	9.3.3	ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*
5	9.6	Translations of ISPMs: co-publishing agreement prior to translating adopted ISPMs
6	9.7	IPPC Standard setting topics and priorities
7	12.1.2	Phytosanitary capacity development projects and activities databases
8	16	Membership and potential replacements for CPM subsidiary bodies
9	6	Report by the Secretariat
10	9.4	Ink amendments to correct inconsistencies in the use of terms in ISPM 5
11	9.5	Language Review Groups
12	15.2	Consideration of aquatic plants within the IPPC
13	13.3	Acceptance of correspondence in electronic format
14	12.4	Report on the 2010 regional workshops for the review of draft ISPMs
15	12.3	Update on the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation Tool (PCE)
16	12.2	Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)
17	14.1	Report on the Promotion of the IPPC and Cooperation with Relevant Regional and International Organizations
18	13.5	International Plant Protection Convention: Strategic Framework 2012–19
19	7	Summary Report of the Twenty-Second Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organization
20	12.1.1	IPPC Capacity Development Projects 2010
21	9.8.2	Information on national implementation of ISPM 15 available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)
22	12.1	Outcome of the Expert Working Group on Capacity Building
23	15.3	CPM Scientific Session
24	10.1	Reporting under IPPC
25	13.4.1	CPM 2010 Budget Report
26	13.4.2	2011 Budget and Operational Plan
27	13.4.2	2012-2013 Budget and Operation Plan
INF		**INFORMATION PAPERS**
INF/1	9.1	Report by the Standards Committee Chairperson
INF/2	12.5	Guide to the implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry
INF/3	5	Chair Person's Report
INF/4		Tentative Schedule of Side Events
INF/5		List of Posters and Exhibit
INF/6	9.8.1	Update on Registration of ISPM 15 symbol
INF/7	13.1	Summary Report of the 12th Meeting of the CPM Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistan
INF/8	8.6	SADC Report
INF/9	8.6	IICA Report
INF/10	8.6	WTO Report
INF/11	8.6	STDF Report
INF/12	8.6	IAEA Report
INF/13	8.6	IFQRG Report
INF/14	8.6	Report of the World Animal Health Organization
INF/15	9.2.1	Compiled Member Comments on Draft Revision of ISPM 7:1997 Phytosanitary Certification System (CPM2011/03/Attachment 1)
INF/16	9.2.2	Compiled Member Comments on Draft Revision of ISPM 12:2001 Phytosanitary Certificates
INF/17	9.2.3	Compiled Member Comments on Revision of Draft Appendix to ISPM 26: Fruit fly trapping (CPM2011/03/Attachment 3)
INF/18	8.6	OIRSA Report
INF/19	13.7	Categories of IPPC related documents
INF/20	13.4.3	IPPC Supplementary Agreement for Resource Mobilization
CRP		**CONFERENCE ROOM PAPERS**
CRP/1	N/A	Australian position on CPM agenda items
CRP/2	N/A	Declaration of Competence and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union and its 27 Member States
CRP/3	9.2.2	Comments from CPM-6 Plenary on Draft Revision of ISPM 12:2001 Phytosanitary Certificates
CRP/4	13.2	State of Membership to the IPPC
CPR/5	8.6	CABI Statement
CPR/6		Proposal for Informal Dispute Settlement procedures for clarifications of ISPM implementation - US
CRP/7		Comments for CPM-6 Submitted by The European Union and its 27 Member States Regarding Agenda Items 7, 9.2, 9.6, 9.7, 12.2 and 15.2
CRP/8		The urgent need for diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments - Prepared by New Zealand
CRP/9	16.2	Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement: membership and potential replacements
CRP/10	16.1	Standards committee:membership and potential replacements
CRP/11	13.6	Suggestions for Improving Operational Effectiveness and Improving Efficiencies as an Article XIV Body
CRP/12	8.6	Progress Report from the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) for 2010

CPM2011/	Agenda	Title
CRP/13	9.7	Terms of reference for the focus group for improving the standard setting process
CRP/14	9.5	Redrafting of Attachment 1 to CPM 2011/11 by Language Review Group coordinators, FAO translation services and IPPC Secretariat
CRP/15	13.6	IPPC Strategic Framework 2011-2019
CRP/16	11.7	Calendar of meetings for IPPC activities planned for 2011, tentative

APPENDIX 3: PROCEDURE FOR LANGUAGE REVIEW GROUPS

Procedure to correct errors in International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) in language versions other than English after adoption
(Replaces procedure adopted at CPM-5 (2010), Appendix 9 of CPM-5 Report)

1. Representatives from National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and Regional Plant Protection Organizatons (RPPOs) from each FAO language group, other than English, are invited to organize a Language Review Group (LRG) to consider the preferred use of terminology and to identify editing and formatting errors resulting from translation. Each LRG should identify a coordinator for communications with the Secretariat, describe how they will organize communications within the group (e.g. teleconference, exchange of documents etc.), explain its structure and respond to queries from members on how to join the LRG. Each LRG should invite a representative from the appropriate FAO language translation group and the respective TPG member(s) for that language to participate in order to ensure a clear understanding of the LRG issues.

2. Once established and recognized by the Secretariat, each LRG is invited to review adopted ISPMs and submit comments, in track changes, on terminology preferences, editorial and formatting mistakes to the Secretariat through their identified coordinator no later than two months after they have been advised that the adopted ISPMs are posted on the IPP (www.ippc.int); this time begins for the specified language once the ISPM has been posted on the IPP in that language.

3. FAO translation services may participate as a member of the LRG but any official communication on proposed changes to the ISPMs should come from the LRG Coordinator to the IPPC Secretary (ippc@fao.org) in order to maintain version control of the standards.

4. If no comments are submitted, the version adopted at CPM would remain the final version.

5. If comments are submitted by the LRG coordinators through the above process, the Secretariat will forward the comments, in track changes, to the FAO translation services.

6. The FAO translation services will review the proposed changes. If all proposed changes are acceptable by the FAO translation services, the track change version of the ISPM produced by the LRG will be forwarded to the Secretariat. If FAO translation services disagree with any of the LRG proposed changes, they will document the reasons and consult with the LRG to discuss and seek consensus. If consensus cannot be achieved, the FAO translation service will make the final decision.

7. Comments regarding the translation of glossary terms will be transmitted to the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) through the SC as they may result in consequential changes to numerous ISPMs. Formatting issues would be addressed by the Secretariat.

8. The Secretariat will post the modified ISPMs on the IPP as a document for the next CPM meeting. The CPM agenda will include a standing item for verification of modifications and a corresponding paper will indicate which ISPMs have been modified along with reasons why any LRG-proposed changes have not been accepted. This agenda item will not be used to re-open discussion on already adopted ISPMs; it is strictly to verify terminology, editorial and formatting corrections.

9. The CPM will request the IPPC Secretariat to accept all track changes as presented and revoke previously adopted versions of the ISPMs.

Further information on LRG may be found on the IPP page:
https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110770

APPENDIX 4 : Terms of reference for Focus Group for improving the standard setting process

BACKGROUND

At its 6th session, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-6 (2011)) recognized the need to improve and streamline the process of adopting draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM). The CPM recognized that it would take many years for all standards on the list to be adopted.

Countries need diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments urgently. The CPM proposed that the process be changed to accelerate the development of these standards.
The CPM also agreed that the member consultation process needs to be reconsidered; in particular the urgent comments received 14 days prior to CPM.

PROCESS

The Standards Committee (SC), at its May 2011 meeting, will discuss and outline key points to be presented to the focus group. The focus group will meet and complete the tasks outlined below (see the section Focus Group Tasks). The CPM Bureau and SPTA will review the draft focus group paper(s) at their October 2011 meetings. The SC will review again at its November 2011 meeting. The Secretariat will strive to make the document available to CPM-7 (2012), or, if not possible, will provide a progress report.

TASKS

This focus group will (in order of priority):
1. Examine the Member Consultation process, in particular the member consultation period 14 days prior to CPM. The group will also consider how to have a 2nd member consultation in a more appropriate time
2. Re-examine and streamline the approval process for draft ISPMs under the special process (Diagnostic Protocols (DP) and Phytosanitary Treatments (PTs))
3. Examine new efficiencies and expedited ways of achieving standard setting work.

The focus group will also look at any other possibilities for improving and streamlining the IPPC standard setting process not outlined above.

MEMBERSHIP

The working group will be represented as follows:

- The Chair of the Standards Committee (SC) (Europe)
- One (1) Bureau member (Africa)
- One (1) Representative from each of the following FAO Regions to be selected by the CPM Bureau (preferably non-SC members): North America, Asia, Southwest Pacific, Near East, and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Invited Experts:
    - Two (2) invited efficiency/organizational design (selected by the CPM Bureau)
    - One (1) International Organization for Standardization (ISO) representative
    - One (1) Member from another International Standard Setting Body (e.g. Codex or OIE)

o

PARTICIPANT REQUIREMENTS

The focus group participants shall be from contracting parties and should have good knowledge of the IPPC, its objectives and structures, and the current standard setting process.

FUNDING

The IPPC Secretariat will consider funding assistance for participants from developing countries with extra-budgetary resources. This focus group meeting is subject to the IPPC Secretariat receiving extra-budgetary funds.

APPENDIX 5: List of IPPC standard setting topics

Table 1. Work by Expert Working Groups

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
1	Regular	2012	High	Integrated measures approach for plants for planting in international trade (3 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	34	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation June 2010
2	Regular	2013	Normal	Import of germplasm	EWG	ICPM-6 (2004)	45: Rev1	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
3	Regular	2013	Normal	Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	43: Rev1	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
4	Regular	2013	High	Pest risk analysis for plants as quarantine pests (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	44: Rev1	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
5	Regular	2013	Normal	Phytosanitary pre-import clearance, Annex 1 to ISPM 20 (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	42	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
6	Regular	2016	Normal	Guidelines for the movement of used machinery and equipment	EWG	CPM-1 (2006)	48	Experts selected
7	Regular	2015	High	Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	51	Experts called
8	Regular	2014	High	Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircraft	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	52	Specification approved by SC
9	Regular	Unknown	High	International movement of seed	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Draft	Specification approved for Member Consultation
10	Regular	Unknown	High	Framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Draft	Specification with stewards comments to SC
11	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Draft	Specification with stewards comments to SC
12	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages.	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Draft	Specification with stewards comments to SC
13	Regular	Unknown	Normal	International movement of cut flowers and foliage	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
14	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Use of permits as import authorization (Annex to ISPM 20: *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*)	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
15	Regular	Unknown	High	Revision of ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas.	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
16	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Revision of ISPM 6 Guidelines for surveillance	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
17	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area	EWG	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	Draft	To SC for Member Consultation
18	Regular	Pending	Normal	Minimizing the risk of quarantine pests associated with stored products in international trade	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	Draft	Specification with steward's comments to SC, Pending outcome of Draft ISPM "International movement of grain"
19	Regular	Pending	High	Efficacy of measures (2 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-3 (2001)	8: Rev1	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending outcome of the supplement to Glossary on appropriate level of protection
20	Regular	Pending	High	Surveillance for citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-4 (2002)	23	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending outcome of the standard on systems approach for citrus canker
21	Regular	Pending	Normal	Systems approach for management of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) (2 EWGs)	EWG	ICPM-5 (2003)	15: Rev1	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending consensus on a technical issue
22	Regular	Pending	High	Appropriate level of protection (1 EWG)	EWG	ICPM-7 (2005)	36	Draft ISPM drafted, Pending appropriate time to deal with this issue
23	Regular	Pending	Normal	International movement of grain	EWG	CPM-3 (2008)	-	Steward assigned, Pending results of open-ended workshop on the international movement of grain

Table 2. Work by Technical Panels

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
24	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel to develop diagnostic protocols for specific pests	TPDP	ICPM-6 (2004)	TP1: Rev2	-
25	Special	Topic	Normal	Bacteria	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-
26	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Erwinia amylovora* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
27	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Liberibacter* spp. / *Liberobacter* spp. Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
28	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
29	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xanthomonas fragariae* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
30	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xyllela fastidiosa* Subject under topic: Bacteria	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Authors selected
31	Special	Topic	Normal	Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-
32	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Tilletia indica* / *T. controversa* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
33	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Guignardia citricarpa* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006);	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
34	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Phytophthora ramorum* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
35	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Gymnosporangium* spp. Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM under development
36	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Fusarium moniliformis* / *moniforme* syn. *F. circinatum* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Authors selected
37	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Puccinia psidi* Subject under topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Authors selected
38	Special	Topic	Normal	Insects and mites	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-
39	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Trogoderma granarium* Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM approved for Member Consultation

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
40	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Anastrepha* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
41	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for Tephritidae: Identification of immature stages of fruit flies of economic importance by molecular techniques Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
42	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Anoplophora* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM under development
43	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	-	Draft ISPM under development
44	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Liriomyza* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Draft ISPM under development
45	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Dendroctonus ponderosae* syn. *Scolytus scolytus* Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Authors selected
46	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Ips* spp. Subject under topic: Insects and mites	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Authors selected
47	Special	Topic	Normal	Nematodes	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-
48	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Ditylenchus destructor*/*D. dipsaci* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
49	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
50	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Xiphinema americanum* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC November 2004;CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
51	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Aphelenchoides besseyi*, *A. ritzemabosi* and *A. fragariae* Subject under topic: Nematodes	TPDP	SC May 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	-	Authors selected
52	Special	Topic	Normal	Plants	TPDP	CPM-2 (2007)	-	-
53	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Sorghum halepense* Subject under topic: Plants	TPDP	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
54	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Striga* spp. Subject under topic: Plants	TPDP	CPM-3(2008)	-	Authors selected
55	Special	Topic	Normal	Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-
56	Special	2012	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Plum pox virus* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
57	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for tospoviruses (TSWV, INSV, WSMV) Subject under topic: Virus and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by TPDP
58	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Citrus tristeza virus* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM under development
59	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for phytoplasmas (general) Subject under topic: Virus and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	-	Draft ISPM under development
60	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Draft ISPM under development
61	Special	Unknown	Normal	Diagnostic protocol for viruses transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* Subject under topic: Viruses and phytoplasmas	TPDP	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	Draft ISPM under development
62	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on pest free areas and systems approaches for fruit flies	TPFF	ICPM-6 (2004)	TP2: Rev2	-
63	Regular	2012	Normal	Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies (1 consultant, 2 TPFF)	TPFF	SC November 2004; CPM-1 (2006)	29	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation June 2010
64	Regular	2014	High	Protocol to determine host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation	TPFF	SC November 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	50	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
65	Regular	2015	High	Area-wide suppression and eradication procedures for fruit flies (Tephritidae)	TPFF	SC November 2005;CPM-1 (2006)	39	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
66	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Establishment and maintenance of fruit fly regulated areas in the event of outbreak detection in pest free areas for fruit flies (for inclusion as Annex 1 of ISPM 26)	TPFF	SC November 2009; CPM-5 (2010)	Draft	Specification approved for Member Consultation
67	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on forest quarantine	TPFQ	ICPM-6 (2004)	TP4: Rev2	-
68	Regular	2012	High	Revision of ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) specifically: - Criteria for treatments for wood packaging material in international trade (3 TPFQ)	TPFQ	CPM-1 (2006)	31	Draft ISPM to Member Consultation 2010 June
69	Regular	2013	High	Revision of Annex 1 to ISPM 15 (2009) (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) specifically: -Guidelines for heat treatment (3 TPFQ) -Correction of inconsistency on MeBr between text and annex (1 TPFQ) -Addition of sulfuryl fluoride and microwave irradiation treatments	TPFQ	CPM-1 (2006)	31	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
70	Regular	2013	High	Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2+1 TPFQ)	TPFQ	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	46	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
71	Regular	2015	High	International movement of forest tree seeds (1 TPFQ)	TPFQ	SC November 2006;CPM-2 (2007)	47: Rev1	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
72	Regular	2016	Normal	Forest pest surveys for determination of pest status	TPFQ	SC November 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	49	Specification approved by SC
73	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood	TPFQ	CPM-3 (2008)	-	Steward assigned
74	Regular	Unknown	Normal	Biological control for forest pests	TPFQ	SC November 2009; CPM-5 (2010)	-	Steward assigned
75	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*	TPG	CPM-1 (2006)	TP5	-
76	Regular	2013	Normal	Terminology of the Montreal Protocol in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (appendix to ISPM 5) (1 TPG)	TPG	CPM-4 (2009)	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
77	Regular	2013	High	Not widely distributed (supplement to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1 EWG, 1 TPG)	TPG	ICPM-7 (2005)	33	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
78	Regular	Topic	High	Review of adopted ISPMs (and minor modifications to ISPMs resulting from the review) (1 consultant, 2 TPG)	TPG	CPM-1 (2006)	32	-
79	Regular	2011	High	Ink amendments of ISPM 5 to be presented to CPM-6 to be noted Subject under topic: Review of adopted ISPMs	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	32	Draft recommended by SC to CPM
80	Regular	Topic	High	Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	CEPM (1994)	TP5	-
81	-	-	-	Review of the use of and/or in adopted ISPMs	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
82	Regular	Unknown	-	domestic regulation Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
83	Regular	Unknown	-	exclusion Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
84	Regular	Unknown	-	area-wide control Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
85	Regular	Unknown	-	efficacy Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
86	Regular	Unknown	-	effectiveness Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
87	Regular	Unknown	-	confinement Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
88	Regular	Unknown	-	quarantine station Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
89	Regular	Unknown	-	electronic certification Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
90	Regular	Unknown	-	certificate Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
91	Regular	Unknown	-	phytosanitary certificate Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
92	Regular	Unknown	-	hitch hiker Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
93	Regular	Unknown	-	gray Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
94	Regular	Unknown	-	legislation Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
95	Regular	Unknown	-	plant pest Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
96	Regular	Unknown	-	re-export (of a consignment) Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
97	Regular	Unknown	-	presence Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
98	Regular	Unknown	-	occurrence Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Draft ISPM being reviewed by drafting group
99	Regular	Unknown	-	organism Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Unknown	-	pest Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Unknown	-	naturally occurring Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Unknown	-	restriction Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Unknown	-	Revision of systems approach Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Unknown	-	pest freedom Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Unknown	-	phytosanitary status Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Unknown	-	Revision of point of entry Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
10	Regular	Unknown	-	additional declaration Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC
10	Regular	Pending	-	conditional hosts Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC, Pending outcome of the adoption of draft ISPM on the Protocol to determine host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation
10	Regular	Pending	-	host susceptibility Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	SC 26-30 April 2010	-	Added to work programme by SC, Pending outcome of the adoption of draft ISPM on the Protocol to determine host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation
11	Regular	Pending	High	Country of origin (minor modifications to ISPMs 7, 11 and 20 regarding use of the Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)) (1 TPG) Subject under topic: Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)	TPG	CPM-1 (2006) (special process)	37	Steward assigned, Pending outcome of the adoption of revisions to ISPMs 7 and 12
11	-	Technical panel	High	Technical panel on phytosanitary treatments	TPPT	ICPM-6 (2004)	TP3: Rev1	-
11	Special	Topic	High	Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC May 2006; CPM-2 (2007)	-	-
11	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucurbitae* on *Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
11	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for fruit flies on *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
11	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter
11	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter
11	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus limon* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter
11	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter
11	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
12	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus limon* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	2014	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni on Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	CPM-3 (2008); SC November 2008	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	-	High	Heat treatment for *Bactrocera cucumis* on *Cucurbita pepo* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Lycopersicon esculentum* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	-	High	High temperature forced air treatment for selected fruit fly species (Diptera: Tephritidae) on fruit. Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	-	High	Cold treatment for *Bactrocera zonata* on Citrus spp., Psidium spp., and *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	-	High	Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on Citrus spp., Psidium spp., and *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Mangifera indica* var. Manila Super Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
12	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Carica papaya* var. Solo Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
13	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
13	Special	-	High	Vapour heat treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Mangifera indica* Subject under topic: Fruit fly treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
13	Special	Topic	High	Irradiation treatments	TPPT	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-
13	Special	-	High	Generic irradiation treatment for all insects (Arthropoda: Insecta) except lepidopteran pupae and adults (Insecta: Lepidoptera) in any host commodity. Subject under topic: Irradiation treatments	TPPT	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter

	Process	Projected adoption	Priority	Current title	Drafting body	Added to work programme	Spec No.	Status
13	Special	Topic	Normal	Soil and growing media in association with plants: treatments	TPPT	SC November 2009; CPM (2010)	-	-
13	Special	Topic	High	Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	CPM-1 (2006)	-	-
13	Special	-	High	Microwave irradiation of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
13	Special	-	High	Sulfuryl fluoride fumigation of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Draft ISPM to SC for Member Consultation
13	Special	-	High	Methyl isothiocyanate and sulfuryl fluoride (Ecotwin mixture) fumigation for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, and Coleoptera: Scolytinae of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
13	Special	-	High	HCN treatment of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter
14	Special	-	High	Methyl iodide fumigation for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and Coleoptera: Cerambycidae of wood packaging material Subject under topic: Wood packaging material treatments	TPPT (TPFQ)	SC 1-5 November 2010	-	Additional data requested from submitter

APPENDIX 6: RECOMMENDATIONS TO INCREASE REPORTING THROUGH THE IPP

The Secretariat should:

- encourage contracting parties to fully meet their reporting obligations by using the IPP, particularly where they already have access to sufficient information to meet their obligations.
- contact IPPC contracting parties on an annual basis to remind them of their reporting obligations.
- analyse reporting by contracting parties through the generation of statistical summaries or graphics on the IPP.
- provide feedback on reporting status of countries into the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) process.
- develop e-learning modules that cover IPPC reporting / information exchange obligations and information to assist IPP editors and IPPC contact points to understand clearly how to use the IPP.
- simplify, and where possible eliminate, unnecessary data entry forms (e.g. optional reporting and membership of other organizations).
- continue to work with all users to improve the usability and functionality of the IPP to ensure users' needs are met
- regularly provide FAO regional and sub-regional officers with updates on IPPC reporting so that they may also facilitate this process when appropriate.

Contracting parties should:

- ensure information exchange mechanisms are established nationally that allow the IPPC contact point facilitate the country to meet its IPPC reporting obligations.
- establish a process by which information is regularly, and in a timely manner, provided on the IPP.
- ensure information provided through the IPP is up-to-date and reviewed regularly.
- when appropriate, work with relevant RPPOs to facilitate meeting their national reporting obligations.
- provide feedback to the Secretariat on improvements and challenges in using the IPP to meet their reporting obligations.
- when appropriate, work with the Secretariat and RPPOs to establish their national reporting mechanisms and processes.

RPPOs should:

- actively encourage members to improve on meeting their reporting obligations.
- develop mechanisms whereby countries that wish to report through RPPOs can do so within the framework established by the Secretariat.
- develop electronic systems to undertake such reporting on behalf of countries that are compliant with the IPP and allow the automation of the process.
- provide feedback to the Secretariat on ways to improve the IPP so that member countries could enhance their reporting to the IPPC.

APPENDIX 7: LIST OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN WHICH THE IPPC SECRETARIAT HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN 2010

A summary of the participation/provision of inputs by the IPPC Secretariat in 2010

No.	Countries	Status	Geography	Type of input	Funding Agency	Project Code
1	Afghanistan	Ongoing	country	Develop ToRs; Identify Consultant; Clearing Reports	FAO-TCP	TCP/AFG/3202
2	Azerbaijan	Ongoing	country	Develop ToRS; Identify Consultant; Field mission; Clearance of reports; Project formulation	STDF	STDF 316
3	Bahamas	Ongoing	country	Develop ToRs; Input in project design; Field mission (PCE and strategic design)	FAO-TCP	TCP/BHA/3203
4	Cameroon	Done	country	Project proposal review and comments	FAO-TCP	TCP/CMR/33--
5	Cape Verde	Done	country	Review of the project of new Plant Protection Law	FAO-TCP	TCP/CVI/3203(D)
6	Central African Republic	Done	country	Advisory service (project design)	STDF	STDF-PG-308
7	Central African Republic	Done	country	Advisory service (project design)	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
8	Cuba	Done	country	Advisory service (project design); Develop ToRs	FAO-TCP	TCP/CUB/3201
9	Eritrea	Ongoing	country	Field Mission (Pest diagnostics; Pest Surveillance; Project Management); LOA	FAO-TCP	TCP/ERI/3204
10	Georgia	Future	country	Field mission (Regional training ISPMs and PCE mtg)	FAO-LoA	
11	Ghana	Future	country	Advisory	USDA	
12	Grenada	Done	country	Technical advice - Pest listing and PRA	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
13	Guatemala	Done	country	Advisory service (Legal framework)	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
14	Guinea Bissau	Done	country	Project idea comments	FAO-TCP	
15	Guyana	Done	country	Training on PRA	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
16	Kazahkstan	Future	country	Project idea comments	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
17	Kenya (COPE)	Done	country	Field mission; Clearance of reports	STDF	STDF 171
18	Krygyzstan	Future	country	Project proposal review and comments	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
19	Laos	Future	country	Develop ToR	WB	
20	Lebanon (GCP-ITALY)	Ongoing	country	Develop ToR; Project Design; Identify consultants.	FAO/Italy	GCP/LEB/021/ITA
21	Lebanon (TCPs)	Ongoing	country	Project proposals review and comments	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
22	Lesotho	Ongoing	country	Project design	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
23	Lesotho	Future	country	Project	IPPC -	TCP/LES/3302

				implementation (PCE, Legal Review)	CD	
24	Liberia	Done	country	Project idea comments	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
25	Libya	Ongoing	country	Project idea comments	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
26	Maldives (TCP)	Done	country	Project design; Project Implementation; Identify consultant; Legal review;	FAO - TCP	TCP/MDV/3204
27	Maldives (STDF)	Future	country	Project design, Implementation	STDF	
28	Mauritius	Future	country	Project idea/design	FAO-TCP	CP/MAR/3301
29	Mozambique (STDF)	Ongoing	country	Field mission; Clearance of reports	STDF	MTF/MOZ/098/STF
30	Mozambique (TCP)	Ongoing	country	Field mission; Clearance of reports		TCP/MOZ/3205
31	Namibia	Future	country	Project idea	FAO	
32	Nepal	Future	country	Advisory service (project idea/design)	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
33	Nigeria	Future	country	Advisory	USDA	
34	Oman	Ongoing	country	Develop ToR; Field Mission (PCE); Project formulation	Oman	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
35	Senegal (TCP)	Done	country	Project idea comments	FAO-TCP	
36	Senegal (STDF)	Future	country	Project idea comments	STDF	STDF/PPG/323
37	Sierra Leone	Done	country	Project idea comments	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
38	Tanzania	On hold	country	Contacts	One-UN Joint Project	
39	Vietnam	Done	country	Advisory service (Legal framework)	One-UN Joint Project	UNJP/VIE/041/UNJ
40	Pacific - PCE	Done	region	Supervisory service; Field Mission	STDF	STDF/131
41	Pacific – Center of Excellence	Future	region	Project idea	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
42	CAHFSA	Future	region	Advisory	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
43	Central Africa	Future	region	Advisory service (project design)	FAO	
44	Bactrocera – East Africa	Future	region	Project design; seeking funds	IPPC - CD	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
45	Maghreb	Future	region	Advisory		
46	Systems approaches - STDF	Future	region	Advisory	STDF	STDF/PPG/328
47	South-South cooperation -STDF	Future	region	Advisory	STDF	
48	IPPC Cap. Dev. proposal to Korea	Done	region	Project proposal	Korea Trust Fund	
49	Capacity development databases	Future	Global	Project design; Seeking funds	STDF	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
50	Training materials	Future	Global	Project design; Seeking funds	STDF	MTF/GLO/122/MUL
51	IRSS	Ongoing	Global	Project Design; Seek Funds	EU	GCP/GLO/311/EC

52	IPPC Meetings 2011	Ongoing	Global	Project Design; Seek Funds	EU	GCP/GLO/311/EC
53	Regional workshops 2010 (4)	Done	Global	Implementation	EU/FAO	GCP/GLO/311/EC

APPENDIX 8: IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW AND SUPPORT SYSTEM –WITH EU MODIFICATIONS

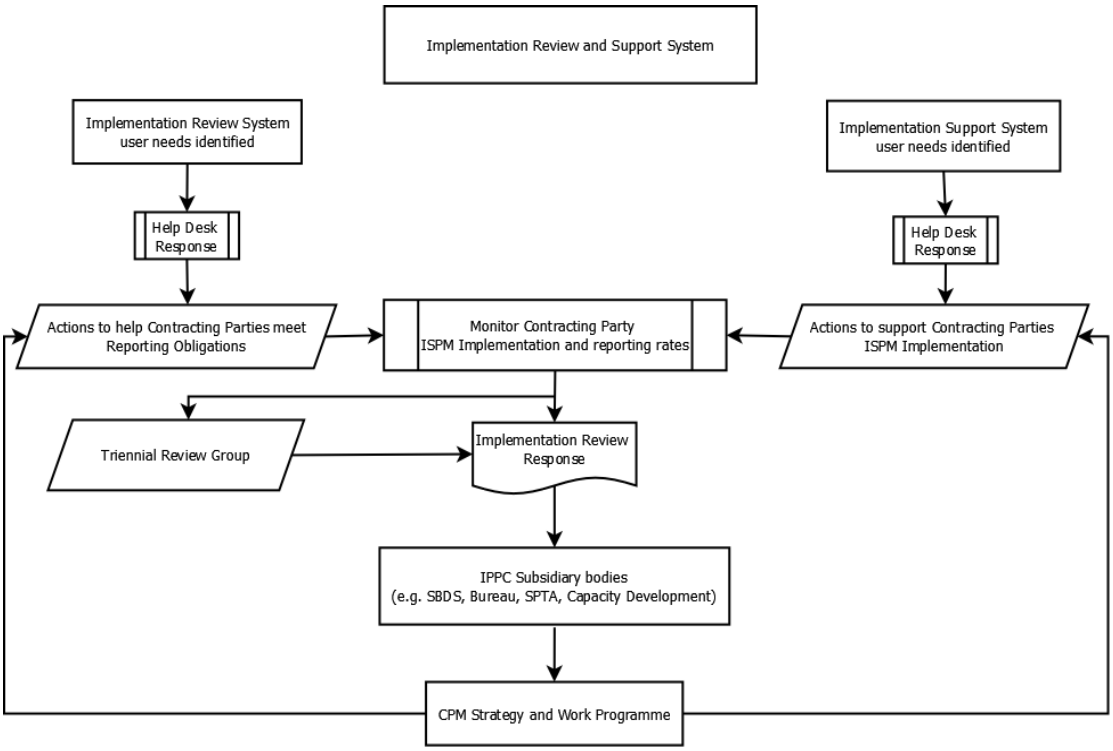
BACKGROUND

The "IPPC Implementation Review and Support System" (IRSS) concept emanated from a IPPC Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) proposal to the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (SBDS) for the establishment of a possible IPPC Compliance Mechanism, in 2007. This concept was rejected because a compliance (enforcement) process was believed that a compliance mechanism was not specified in the IPPC and contrary to the general philosophy of the CPM and FAO. However, the concept was redefined by the SBDS and a modified program for the development of an IRSS that was adopted by CPM in 2008, while noting the importance of this programme in the implementation of both the IPPC and the implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

The IRSS will build on existing, or planned, processes already approved by the CPM, with the primary objective of facilitating and promoting the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs, and will contribute to a number of goals of the IPPC strategic plan. Additional advantages identified are:

- an improved ability to monitor, encourage and support the harmonized implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs by contracting parties;
- the development of a mechanism to identify, and address emerging, and potential implementation problems before they become phytosanitary trade disputes, through an assistance-based and non-confrontational process; and
- it would also address establishing baseline information and annually updated data that could be used for the review of the state of plant protection in the world.

The "IPPC Implementation Review and Support System" will have two major components: the *Implementation review system* (IRS) and the *Implementation support system* (ISS), to be used along with other information collected by the IPPC and other relevant organizations. The expected product of the IRSS is the *Implementation review response* (IRR) which will summarize the situation of the implementation of the IPPC and its standards by contracting parties every three years. This will serve to generate pragmatic action plans for the IPPC that would guide development of the work programme. The IRR will have a strategic value and will be used by the subsidiary bodies of the IPPC, in particular those concerned with approving the IPPC strategic plan and capacity building strategy. The figure below shows a general schematic of the process.
An IRSS Officer was appointed to the IPPC Secretariat in May 2010 charged with coordinate the establishment and implementation of the IRSS.



Components to be developed

1) Implementation review system (IRS)

First element: IPPC Secretariat monitors the fulfilment of the reporting requirements of contracting parties. This involves:

- an active programme to inform again contracting parties of their reporting requirements and the IPPC obligations when required;
- IPPC Secretariat reporting on contracting parties' difficulties with the reports annually requirements, by publishing on the IPP a list of contracting parties facing such difficulties. An annual summary report would also be presented to CPM.

Second element: triennial review to evaluate the implementation of other obligations (non-reporting) contained in the IPPC. This involves:

- development of a questionnaire by the Secretariat to gather information from contracting parties regarding implementation of IPPC obligations, in particular in relation to Articles IV, V, VII, and VIII[76];
- review of this questionnaire by the Bureau and other experts;
- distribution of the pilot questionnaire to a limited number of contracting parties representing the seven FAO regions, for evaluation and improvement;
- review of the questionnaire by the Bureau and other experts for possible improvement;
- evaluation (plus comments) by limited number of contracting parties followed by second review by Bureau and other experts (to take no longer than 2 months);
- distribution of the questionnaire to contracting parties for completion;
- contracting parties respond by submitting reporting requirements, if not already done;
- collation and analysis of the data;
- establishment of a triennial review group;

[76] This mechanism could also deal with significant elements involved in undertaking the global review of status of plant protection in the world as per IPPC.

- analysis of the questionnaire replies by a meeting of the triennial review group. This would include suggestions for improvement of the questionnaire prior to its next use;
- submission of the report of the triennial review to the Bureau for the purpose of ISS. Note the Bureau also uses the triennial review as part of the Implementation review response;
- submission of the report of the triennial review to SPTA;
- submission of the report of the triennial review to CPM.

2) Implementation support system (ISS)

Establishment of an IPPC Help Desk

The scope of the IPPC Help Desk will be to:

- assist with finding assistance for those contracting parties requesting help with the implementation of ISPMs;
- provide advice relating to the implementation of ISPMs;
- monitor, identify and report implementation difficulties;
- ensure that contracting parties requesting assistance are put into contact with potential donors;
- provide a summary report of IPPC Help Desk activities to the CPM.

Tasks to be addressed by the Help Desk include

- compilation of an annual summary report on the IPPC Help Desk activities;
- monitor, identify and report to the CPM on IPPC and ISPM implementation issues;
- develop appropriate indicators for measuring implementation;
- establish or strengthen appropriate networks of experts and institutions;
- compile country priorities and challenges for IPPC and ISPMs implementation;
- assist in the implementation of the IPPC capacity building strategy;
- enhance involvement of regional plant protection organizations regarding problem identification and possible assistance in solving ISPM and IPPC implementation challenges;
- identify current and possible implementation difficulties with existing and draft ISPMs and bring them to the attention of the Standards Committee;
- develop and maintain a catalogue and database of external resources that can assist governments in identifying funding and/or partners for implementation of ISPMs.

3) Implementation review response(IRR)

Support the Triennial Review Group to develop an implementation review response every three years. This will be based on:

a) generation of a triennial review report;
b) a summary report of the IPPC Help Desk activities;
c) a report on implementation difficulties from the Technical Consultation among RPPOs;
d) a summary report on implementation trends from the PCE;
e) the annual Secretariat IPP reports on the fulfilment of contracting reporting requirements;
f) reports from other relevant international organizations.
g) generate action plans based on recommendations and needs identified.

The IRR report will include appropriate action plans. On the basis of this response, recommendations for future activities to enhance implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs could be developed for incorporation into the CPM work programme and these should be a key input for the IPPC strategic and technical assistance planning. In addition, this response could address a number of recommendations of the report of the Independent Evaluation of the IPPC, specifically the review of the state of plant protection in the world and the development of procedures to monitor the implementation of standards.

IRSS data can be drawn from current activities already being implemented by the IPPC that include:

- Information contributed by active NPPOs on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP - https://www.ippc.int) data sets already available include:

  a) Official contact point - Article VIII 2 ;
  b) Description of NPPO and changes - Article IV 4;
  c) Non-compliance - Article VII 2(f);
  d) List of regulated pests - Article VII 2(i);
  e) Pest reporting - Article IV 2(b);
  f) Exchange of information on plant pests, particularly the reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread - Article VIII 1(a);
  g) Technical and biological information necessary for PRA - Article VIII 1(c);
  h) Specified points of entry - Article VII 2(d);
  i) Organizational arrangements for plant protection - Article IV 4;
  j) Emergency action - Article VII 6;
  k) Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions - Article VII 2(b);
  l) Adequate information on pest status - Article VII 2(j);
  m) Rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions - Article VII 2(c).

- Generation of implementation reports that can be tapped to produce the Implementation review response:

  a) the Technical Consultation among RPPOs (TC-RPPOs);
  b) the report on the use of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool; and
  c) reports from other relevant organizations.

Major actions

Table 1: A three year work plan with proposed milestones and dates

Proposed dates	Actions	Component
2011		
March	IPPC Secretariat annual report to the CPM 6 on: contracting parties' difficulties with reporting requirements based on reporting through the IPP.	Implementation Review System (first element)
April	IPPC Secretariat informing contracting parties again of their reporting requirements	IRS (first element)
May	Development of a questionnaire by the Secretariat to gather information from contracting parties regarding implementation of other (non-reporting) IPPC obligations, in particular in relation to Articles IV, V, VII, and VIII	IRS (second element)
June	Review of the questionnaire by the Bureau and other experts	IRS (second element)
August	Initiation of IPPC Help Desk	ISS
September	Distribution of pilot questionnaire	IRS (second element)

October	Review of the questionnaire by the Bureau and other experts	IRS (second element)
November	Evaluation (plus comments) by limited number of contracting parties followed by second review by the Bureau and other experts	IRS (second element)
2012		
January	Distribution of questionnaire to contracting parties	IRS (second element)
March	Collation and analysis of data for the IPPC Secretariat report.	IRS (first element)
March/April	IPPC Secretariat annual report to the CPM 7 on: contracting parties' difficulties with reporting requirements based on reporting through the IPP; and the IPPC Help Desk activities.	IRS (first element)
April	Establishment of a triennial review group	IRS (second element)
May	Analysis of questionnaire replies and suggestions for improvement of the questionnaire by a meeting of the triennial review group	IRS (second element)
June	Reports on implementation by the TC-RPPOs and other relevant international organizations	Implementation Review Response (IRR)
Reports received by Secretariat June Prepared by CPM Bureau July-August	Report prepared based on the following elements: - the report of the triennial review - a summary report of the IPPC Help Desk - a report on implementation difficulties from the TC-RPPOs - a summary report on implementation trends from the PCE - reports from other relevant international organizations and containing action plans.	IRR
October	Review by the SPTA	IRR and IRS
November	Prepare paper (IRR response) for the CPM	IRR
2013		
March	Collation and analysis of data for the IPPC Secretariat report.	IRS (first element)
March/April	Present report of the triennial review	IRS (second element)
March/April	IPPC Secretariat annual report to the CPM 8 on: contracting parties' difficulties with reporting requirements based on reporting through the IPP; and the IPPC Help Desk activities.	IRS (first element)
March/April	Report of the IRR considered by CPM 8	IRR

APPENDIX 9: Details of 2010 contributions and expenditures: Trust Fund for the IPPC (USD)

in USD	2010 actual	Balance
Carry forward from 2010		**544,452**
Contributions:		
Interest earned	859	
New Zealand	135,265	
Australia	43,040	
USA	2,224	
STDF	31,780	
Norway	14,726	
Total Contributions:	**227,035**	
		771,487
Expenditures:		
Staff costs – P3 Short Term post – P3 Short Term postPartial P3 Short term Post (1 month)	266,986	
Consultant	6,038	
Travel	12,997	
Charge back: regular programme	-15,939	
Charge back: projects	-971	
Goal 4: Capacity Building: – Regional workshop on draft ISPMs - Caribbean	16,382	
Goal 5: Sustainable implementation Administration TF service fee: 6% on transactions	3,927	
Total Expenditure	**289,420**	
Carry forward to 2011		**482,924**

APPENDIX 10: BUDGET FOR THE TRUST FUND FOR THE IPPC - DETAILS OF 2011 CONSOLIDATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES (USD)

in USD	2011 budgeted	Balance
Carry forward from previous years		482,924
Contributions:		
Korea, Republic of	50,000	
CPM-6 (2011) poster contributions	1,600	
Capacity development contributions		
PCE and project development (STDF) Senegal	*30,000*	
PCE and project development (STDF) Oman	*10,561*	
PCE and strategy development (STDF) Lebanon	*18,000*	
PCE and project development (STDF) Armenia	*30,000*	
Total Contributions:	**140,161**	**623,085**
Projected Expenditures:		
Staff costs to fully fund a P3 Short Term post	253,000	
PCE expenditure (Senegal, Oman, Lebanon and Armenia)	70,000	
Goal 5: Sustainable implementation - Partially fund the development of an On-line comment system for collecting and compiling member comments.	50,000	
EWG for Sea Containers	50,000	
OEWG eCertification	50,000	
EWG Capacity Development	35,000	
Consultants will be contracted to assist with the implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy	40,000	
Interpretation for SC meetings	30,000	
Capacity development advocacy material	10,000	
Goal 5: Sustainable implementation - Administration and support costs	30,000	
Total Expenditure	**618,000**	
Balance/Anticipated carry forward to 2012		5,085

APPENDIX 11: IPPC SECRETARIAT 2011 OPERATIONAL PLAN

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011				
	Goals	Strategic Areas		Planned actions
1	**Goal 1: Standard setting and implementation programme**			
2		Strategic Area 1.1 Standard development, adoption and revision	(i) Expert drafting groups and Standards Committee meet to develop standards	Two meetings of the Standards Committee (SC) (April and November) will be organized
3				SC documents will be developed and posted on the IPP, including new draft ISPMs for the May SC meeting, draft ISPMs revised considering member comments for the SC-7 meeting and draft ISPMs considering SC-7 revisions for the November SC meeting. Reports from these meetings will be posted on the IPP.
4				Two SC meetings (twenty sessions) will be interpreted into requested languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish with the current SC composition)
5				*Work of one Technical Panel (TP) will be coordinated to ensure it's work plan is delivered, including one meeting. The reports from this meeting will be posted on the IPP.
6				One draft ISPM will be developed by TPs
7				Five draft ISPMs (or equivalent) will be edited (included status box on cover), translated and circulated for member comments in June-September.
8				Member comments from June-September member consultation will be compiled and posted on the IPP.
9				Member comments 14 days prior to CPM-6 (2011) will be compiled
10		Strategic Area 1.1 Standard development, adoption and revision	(ii) Increase efficiency of standard development and adoption.	Facilitate the formation of LRG and manage the review process.
11				Secretariat prepare a paper on 'the long term strategy for standard development' for review by the SPTA,
12				Consider ways to allow diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments more quickly and efficiently.
13				New collaborative internet tools will continue to be developed (e.g. Adobe connect).
14				CPM-6 (2011) adopted ISPMs will be published on the IPP in 6 languages.
15				The IPPC Style guide will be developed for standard setting documents.
16				Two language review groups will be coordinated to review CPM-6 (2011) adopted standards.
17			(iii) Establish staff to maintain the standard setting programme.	Consultants will be contracted to assist with document preparation, meeting organization and publishing of ISPMs.

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
18			One professional post (P-3 level) will be recruited.
19		(iv) Environmental and biodiversity aspects considered	All Specifications developed for expert drafting groups will ensure they consider the environmental impact of each standard.
20	Strategic Area 1.2 Standards implementation	(i) Identify and address constraints in implementation	At least 3 RPPOs assist members with implementation, including the development/revision of their regulations
21			At least 3 RPPOs and 30 NPPOs provide data on the implementation of ISPMs (See SA 7: IRSS) .
22			At least 3 RPPOs complete questionnaires to identify constraints in the implementation of ISPMs.(SeeSA 7: IRSS
23			Study on ISPM 15 symbol: Secretariat presents the results of the consultancy to the Bureau and appropriate action is taken.
24			Data on the implementation of ISPMs will be collected via the IPP(See SA 7: IRSS) .
25			Development of a draft implementation plan for the draft ISPM on Sea Containers
26			Further population, compilation and presentation of the IPP Wiki for FAQs on the implementation of ISPM 15.
27	**Goal 2: Information Exchange**		
28	Strategic area 2.1: Implementation of information exchange as required under the IPPC	(i) Assist NPPOs with the use of the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP), through capacity building activities undertaken by the Secretariat and/or RPPOs	10 national/sub-regional capacity building workshops on Information Exchange.
29			The Secretariat will monitor information posted on the IPP by NPPOs (to meet their IPPC reporting obligations), analyse the data and adjust the delivery of assistance accordingly.
30			Develop training material that will facilitate the use of the IPP by NPPOs and RPPOs
31		(ii) Secretariat to fulfil reporting obligations and communicate administrative matters efficiently in all FAO languages	Relevant information is made available to contracting parties in a timely manner (including posting of reports and meeting documents, outcome of meetings, updates to the calendar, etc.).
32			Develop the IPPC communications strategy to support the resource mobilization strategy, to increase awareness of the IPPC and explain why the IPPC is important.
33		(iii) Further develop joint work programmes as necessary	Joint work programmes with two RPPOs will be agreed to for national pest reporting.

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
	Strategic area 2.2: IPP supported by an effective development and maintenance programme	(i) Develop and document procedures for the ongoing use of the IPP	Secretariat maintains, improves and manages the IPP to enable the exchange of phytosanitary information in accordance with the Convention.
			Hardware and software for the IPP will be maintained and updated
			IPP Information Exchange Manual will be updated.
		(ii) Establish staff to maintain and develop the IPP	Staff will be contracted to programme the IPP and for web design.
Goal 3: Dispute Settlement			
	Strategic area 3.1: Encouragement of the use of dispute settlement systems	(i) Publicise the availability of the IPPC dispute settlement system	A brochure and leaflets on the IPPC dispute settlement process will be developed and published on the IPP.
			Document the dispute settlement process in more detail. ✱
		(ii) RPPOs to ensure members are aware of, and able to use, the dispute settlement system	The Secretariat will update the presentation on the IPPC dispute settlement process and ensure it is presented at five regional meetings.
	Strategic area 3.2: Support for the IPPC dispute settlement system	(i) Provision of Secretariat support for disputes that may arise	Should a dispute(s) arise most costs for this activity should be recovered from those involved. Otherwise, no activity planned, except for responding to informal enquiries
		(ii) Report to the CPM on dispute settlement activities	A report on the 2011 dispute settlement activities will be prepared for CPM-6 (2011).
		(iii) Other activities	A meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement will be organized as required.
Goal 4: Capacity Building			
	Strategic area 4.1: Methods and tools in place that enable contracting parties to evaluate and improve their own phytosanitary capacity and evaluate requirements for technical assistance	(i) Updating, maintaining and distributing the PCE tool	Make necessary adjustments and make available online, including seeking extra-budgetary resources for the field-testing phase
			Distribute on flash drives
			Assist at least four contracting parties in using the tool
		(ii) Use of the PCE and other inter-active learning tools for strategic planning and project development	One training of trainers workshop to train/update selected personnel will be organized and conducted
	Strategic area 4.2: The work programme of the IPPC is supported by technical cooperation	(i) Regional workshops, seminars (in cooperation with/assisted by RPPOs)	Participants to complete the online survey before leaving the regional workshops. ✱

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
			7 Regional Workshop to review draft ISPMs
		(ii) Formulation and implementation of capacity building projects	
			Three project formulation missions to assist developing countries in formulating phytosanitary projects.
			Implement three new Capacity Building projects or programmes provided extra-budgetary funding is made available from donors or agencies other than FAO.
			IPPC Secretariat supports approximately four FAO Capacity building projects (e.g. TCP).
			Technical advisory services to contracting parties, technical assistance providers and donors
	Strategic area 4.3: Contracting parties are able to obtain technical assistance from donors		
		(ii) Make contracting parties aware of possible donors and their criteria for assistance	A presentation for promoting awareness of the IPPC will be updated and used on 10 occasions.
			Preparation of donor criteria information and posted on the IPP.
			Catalogue phytosanitary projects and activities globally.
	Strategic area 4.4: Development of a phytosanitary capacity building strategy which addresses implementation, funding and linkages to FAO resources.	(i) Develop and facilitate the implementation of the phytosanitary capacity building strategy	Finalise the phytosanitary capacity development operational plan and present it to CPM-7.
			Populate the rosters of consultants and experts and make available on the IPP
			Develop manuals, guidelines and SOPs for IPPC implementation
			IPP Developed and Resource pages will be populated (training material, treatments, diagnostic protocols)
			Develop a systematic and extensive training programme for the implementation of four adopted ISPMs to be used by NPPOs and RPPOs.
			Establish staff to maintain the capacity development programme.
			Convene the EWG to review the phytosanitary capacity development operational plan.
Goal 5: CPM			
	Strategic area 5.1: The IPPC is supported by an effective and sustainable infrastructure	CPM - Meeting	One CPM meeting (March) will be organized

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
70			Prepare a discussion paper outlining the options for CPM credentials and present to the SPTA.
71			Arrange Earth Negotiations to observe and report on CPM6.
72			Prepare information for the consideration by the SPTA of holding a high level ministerial event in association with CPM.
73			54 participants from developing countries will have their travel and subsistence costs fully or partially funded to attend CPM-6 (2011) (EU Trust Fund)
74			Translation of CPM-6 (2011) documents and report, and printing.
75			Twelve sessions of the CPM-6 (2011) will be interpreted into languages (Ar, En, Es, Fr,Ru, Zh)
76			General operating costs and temporary help will be hired to assistance in the organization of the CPM-6 (2011) (temporary assistance and messengers).
77			Travel for FAO Regional Officers to attend CPM
78	**Goal 5: IPPC**		
79	Strategic area 5.1: The IPPC is supported by an effective and sustainable infrastructure	(i) Necessary management and operational bodies identified and formalised within the CPM (or its subsidiary bodies)	Refocus the SPTA on strategic planning and the Bureau on short term planning and operational issues as requested by the Bureau.
80			A new online comment system will be developed and tested for compiling 2011 member comments on draft ISPMs (development of the system and programming)
81			***Translation of non CPM documents (e.g. draft ISPMs, correspondence, website (IPP)) and printing.
82			Consider Article XIV bodies under FAO and report to CPM on some of the potential benefits.
83			Administration of the IPPC Trust Fund
84			One SPTA Meeting will be organized
85			Three CPM Bureau Meetings will be organized
86			Analysis issues related to the convention in languages for Arabic, French and Spanish.
87		(ii) Transparency and accountability resulting in more effective use of scarce resources	Activity for this item is dealt with under 5.2.
88		(iii) Preparation of an annual report to CPM on the operational plan by the Secretariat	Prepare and present budget, financial reports and work plans for each goal, including identifying any areas that were not completed and reasons for such, as well as additional activities
89			The IPPC procedural manual will be produced, and updated annually, to be transparent on processes followed in IPPC activities, including amalgamation of standard setting procedures (as decided by CPM-3)

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
90		(iv) Secretariat negotiates assistance from RPPOs with the implementation of the annual CPM programme	A work programme on Cooperation in the delivery of IPPC activities will be developed between the IPPC and RPPOS at the annual TC-RPPO meeting, and presented to CPM-6 (2011).
91		(v) Adequate Secretariat staff	The Secretary will fully staff current vacant positions within the Secretariat.
92			Consultants will be contracted to assist with the sustainable implementation of the IPPC.
93			The Secretary will develop a staffing plan to identify sufficient staff resources to meet the requirements of the CPM Business Plan and build a strong Secretariat team.
94			Staff training and development.
95			The Secretariat will visit donors to solicit contributions to trust funds to cover long term (<3 years) staff costs identified in the staffing plan.
96			Administration of the IPPC Trust Fund
97	Strategic area 5.2: A sustainable financial base established for the IPPC	(i) Transparent budgets indicating the real cost of implementing the CPM programme	A consolidated Budget and Operational plan for 2011. This document will combine revenue from all sources and outline planned activities for 2010 which can be used by CPM-7 to measure deliverables. Variations from planned activities will be explained and sources of funding for new activities shown.
98			The Secretariat will prepare a detailed budget (2011) and present it to the Bureau and SPTA to support the activities undertaken in the annual operational plan for 2011. The budget will include both Regular Programme and trust funds.
99		(ii) Develop means to cover the (ongoing) biennial FAO shortfall	The Secretary will develop a draft resource mobilization strategy which addresses means to cover the biennial FAO shortfall. If desirable, and after consulation with the Bureau, call for experts for the EWG on resource mobilisation and hold an EWG meeting.
100			Raise donor awareness by providing assistance in formulating projects, presenting projects to donors for their consideration and coordinate donor awareness meetings.
101			Actively encourage contracting parties to commit to long term funding through a “Voluntary Funding Agreement”
102			Visit donors and actively develop projects and programes with the objective of leveraging funding to support the CPM work programme.
103		(iii) Encourage in-kind contributions	Secretariat to liaise with Contracting Parties to secure in kind contributions to deliver work programme. (costs to cover meetings, travel, logistics, translation, editing, stewards, compiling member comments and staff time)
104		(iv) Develop, implement and promote a multi-year funding strategy	Activity under this item is provided under 5.2(ii) above.
105			Develop multi-year funding programme for the Sea Containers, that includes standard development, communication / advocacy, standard implemention, and relevant capacity development projects. Donor funding can then be obtained that will support all components of the anticipated “Sea Containers” work programme.

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
		(v) Donor awareness of phytosanitary capacity needs	Visit at least three technical assistance providers and encourage use of the IPPC BNPC strategy
	Strategic area 5.3: IPPC programmes have a strong scientific base	(i) Form strong links with appropriate research and education institutions	The Secretariat will provide support for the initial steps of the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE) for East Africa
			Develop and populate an IPP database for contacts and consultants from research and educational institutions (IPP programmer).
	Strategic area 5.4: Developing contracting parties fully participate in all appropriate IPPC activities	(i) Secure funding for developing country participation in IPPC activities	The Secretariat, in cooperation with the Bureau, will approach traditional and potential donors to secure funding for assistance for those developing countries to attend CPM and other IPPC meetings.
Goal 6: Partners			
	Strategic area 6.1: The CPM has global recognition as the worldwide authority in the field of plant health	(i) Develop a communication strategy with an integrated public relations plan to achieve global recognition, build and manage the positive image of the CPM and to promote the IPPC	The Secretariat will update the Guide to the IPPC, translate it in FAO languages and publish it.
			The Secretary and Bureau will finalize a communication strategy in support of the resource mobilization strategy for presentation to SPTA.
			A communications consultant will be hired to develop a communication strategy, promotional plan and associated materials, including consideration of a new logo
			The Secretariat will develop advocacy material (such as, posters, flyers, factsheets and glossy publications) to support the communications and resource mobilization strategies.
	Strategic area 6.2: The IPPC is an active partner in specific programmes of mutual interest	(i) Ongoing liaison with specific international and regional organizations to identify and implement areas of common interest (mutual benefit)	The IPPC Secretariat or Bureau will arrange to meet with at least ten relevant international organizations in order to maintain strong links with organizations which the IPPC shares common interests. This liaison is anticipated with organizations such as: Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Global Invasive Species Programme, , Internaitonal Air Transport Association, WTO Trade and Environement Committee, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, , International Forest Quarantine Research Group, Standards and Trade Development Facility, World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee (WTO-SPS), World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment (WRO-CTE), Codex alimentarius, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
			The establishment of at least 1 new joint work programme with a key strategic partner.
			The IPPC Secretariat will provide support to at least three Regional Workshops on the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
			Two relevant meetings will be attended by the IPPC Secretariat or Bureau in order to maintain strong links with regional organizations (other than RPPOs) with which it shares common interests

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011			
	Goals	**Strategic Areas**	**Planned actions**
119		Strategic area 6.3: Efficient and effective communication between the RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat	(i) Liaison and collaboration between the Secretariat and RPPO executive staff
120			The TC-RPPOs meeting will be convened and attended by Secretariat staff.
121			At least two meetings of RPPOs will be attended by Secretariat staff.
122	**Goal 7: Review**		
123		Strategic area 7.1: Regular examination of the overall strategic direction and goals of the CPM with the adaptation of programmes to reflect/respond to new and emerging issues	(i) Include an agenda item for the CPM meeting identifying new and emerging issues that may need IPPC action A scientific session will be organized for CPM-6 (2011)
124			Topics and speakers for CPM-7 (2012) will be discussed by the Bureau and SPTA
125			(ii) RPPOs develop discussion documents on new and emerging issues which assist the CPM in determining further action
126			(iii) Contracting parties that are implementing E-certification assist others, via the Secretariat, to do so The Secretariat will participate in e-Cert meetings and activities identified in the work programme (CPM-6 (2011)).
127			(iv) Use of the UN/CEFACT phytosanitary project for standardization The Secretariat will continue to liaise with UN/CEFACT to help ensure any IPPC Phyto eCert programme is compliant
128			(v) Adoption of relevant existing standards covering secure communication and validation of origin The Secretariat will provide input into the review of existing standards covering secure eCert communication and validation of origin
129			(vi) ISPMs developed/modified to take alien invasive plant species (e.g. aquatic invasive plants) into account A paper on Invasive Alien Species will be developed by the Secretariat, in cooperation with GISP and CBD. This paper will be presented to the Bureau and SPTA for discussion
130		Strategic area 7.2: The IPPC is supported by an implementation programme	(ii) Implement an IPPC Implementation Review and Support System The "IPPC Help Desk" will be established and become operational
131			The Secretariat will develop an approach for the development of appropriate indicators for the national implementation of ISPMs and submit it to SPTA for discussion.
132			Develop tools to collate information on the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs • At least 30 NPPOs complete questionnaires to identify constraints in the implementation of ISPMs • Results from the questionnaire will be compiled and analysed to help direct the IPPC

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2011		
Goals	**Strategic Areas**	**Planned actions**
		capacity building programme.
		Include IRSS in the IPPC Procedural Manual.

APPENDIX 12: IPPC SECRETARIAT 2012 - 2013 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
	Goals	**Strategic Areas**	**Planned actions**
134	**Goal 1: Standard setting and implementation programme**		
135		Strategic Area 1.1 Standard development, adoption and revision	(i) Expert drafting groups and Standards Committee meet to develop standards	Two meetings of the Standards Committee (SC) (April and November) will be organized
136				SC documents will be developed and posted on the IPP, including new draft ISPMs for the May SC meeting, draft ISPMs revised considering member comments for the SC-7 meeting and draft ISPMs considering SC-7 revisions for the November SC meeting. Reports from these meetings will be posted on the IPP.
137				Two SC meetings (twenty sessions) will be interpreted into requested languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish with the current SC composition)
138				*Work of one Technical Panel (TP) will be coordinated to ensure it's work plan is delivered, including one meeting. The reports from this meeting will be posted on the IPP.
139				One draft ISPM will be developed by TPs
140				Five draft ISPMs (or equivalent) will be edited (included status box on cover), translated and circulated for member comments in June-September.
141				Member comments from June-September member consultation will be compiled and posted on the IPP.
142				Member comments 14 days prior to CPM-6 (2011) will be compiled
143		Strategic Area 1.1 Standard development, adoption and revision	(ii) Increase efficiency of standard development and adoption.	Facilitate the formation of LRG and manage the review process.
144				New collaborative internet tools will continue to be developed (e.g. Adobe connect).
145				CPM-7 & 8 (2012 & 2013) adopted ISPMs will be published on the IPP in 6 languages.
146				Two language review groups will be coordinated to review CPM adopted standards.
147			(iii) Establish staff to maintain the standard setting programme.	Consultants will be contracted to assist with document preparation, meeting organization and publishing of ISPMs.
148				One additonal professional post (P-3 level) will be recruited.
149			(iv) Environmental and biodiversity aspects considered	All Specifications developed for expert drafting groups will ensure they consider the environmental impact of each standard.

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
	Goals	**Strategic Areas**	**Planned actions**
150		Strategic Area 1.2 Standards implementation (i) Identify and address constraints in implementation	At least 3 RPPOs assist members with implementation, including the development/revision of their regulations
151			At least 3 RPPOs and 30 NPPOs provide data on the implementation of ISPMs (See SA 7: IRSS) .
152			At least 3 RPPOs complete questionnaires to identify constraints in the implementation of ISPMs.(SeeSA 7: IRSS
153			Data on the implementation of ISPMs will be collected via the IPP (See SA 7: IRSS) .
154			Develop a draft ISPM on Sea Containers
155			Further population, compilation and presentation of the IPP Wiki for FAQs on the implementation of ISPM 15.
156	**Goal 2: Information Exchange**		
157		Strategic area 2.1: Implementation of information exchange as required under the IPPC (i) Assist NPPOs with the use of the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP), through capacity building activities undertaken by the Secretariat and/or RPPOs	10 national/sub-regional capacity building workshops on Information Exchange.
158			The Secretariat will monitor information posted on the IPP by NPPOs (to meet their IPPC reporting obligations), analyse the data and adjust the delivery of assistance accordingly.
159			Develop training material that will facilitate the use of the IPP by NPPOs and RPPOs
160		(ii) Secretariat to fulfil reporting obligations and communicate administrative matters efficiently in all FAO languages	Relevant information is made available to contracting parties in a timely manner (including posting of reports and meeting documents, outcome of meetings, updates to the calendar, etc.).
161			Develop the IPPC communications strategy to support the resource mobilization strategy, to increase awareness of the IPPC and explain why the IPPC is important.
162		(iii) Further develop joint work programmes as necessary	Joint work programmes with two RPPOs will be agreed to for national pest reporting.
163		Strategic area 2.2: IPP supported by an effective development and maintenance programme (i) Develop and document procedures for the ongoing use of the IPP	Secretariat maintains, improves and manages the IPP to enable the exchange of phytosanitary information in accordance with the Convention.
164			Hardware and software for the IPP will be maintained and updated
165			IPP Information Exchange Manual will be updated.

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
		(ii) Establish staff to maintain and develop the IPP	Staff will be contracted to programme the IPP and for web design.
Goal 3: Dispute Settlement			
	Strategic area 3.1: Encouragement of the use of dispute settlement systems	(i) Publicise the availability of the IPPC dispute settlement system	A brochure and leaflets on the IPPC dispute settlement process will be used to publicize the IPPC Dispute Settlement Programme.
			Document the dispute settlement process in more detail.
		(ii) RPPOs to ensure members are aware of, and able to use, the dispute settlement system	The Secretariat will update the presentation on the IPPC dispute settlement process and ensure it is presented at five regional meetings.
	Strategic area 3.2: Support for the IPPC dispute settlement system	(i) Provision of Secretariat support for disputes that may arise	Should a dispute(s) arise most costs for this activity should be recovered from those involved. Otherwise, no activity planned, except for responding to informal enquiries
		(ii) Report to the CPM on dispute settlement activities	A annual report on the dispute settlement activities will be prepared for each CPM.
		(iii) Other activities	A meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement will be organized as required.
Goal 4: Capacity Building			
	Strategic area 4.1: Methods and tools in place that enable contracting parties to evaluate and improve their own phytosanitary capacity and evaluate requirements for technical assistance	(i) Updating, maintaining and distributing the PCE tool	Make necessary adjustments and make available online, including seeking extra-budgetary resources for the field-testing phase
			Assist at least four contracting parties in using the tool
		(ii) Use of the PCE and other inter-active learning tools for strategic planning and project development	One training of trainers workshop to train/update selected personnel will be organized and conducted
	Strategic area 4.2: The work programme of the IPPC is supported by technical cooperation	(i) Regional workshops, seminars (in cooperation with/assisted by RPPOs)	Participants to complete the online survey before leaving the regional workshops.
			7 Regional Workshop to review draft ISPMs
		(ii) Formulation and implementation of capacity building projects	
			Three project formulation missions to assist developing countries in formulating phytosanitary projects.
			Implement three new Capacity Building projects or programmes provided extra-budgetary funding is made available from donors or agencies other than FAO.
			IPPC Secretariat supports approximately four FAO Capacity building projects (e.g. TCP).

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
			Technical advisory services to contracting parties, technical assistance providers and donors
	Strategic area 4.3: Contracting parties are able to obtain technical assistance from donors		
		(ii) Make contracting parties aware of possible donors and their criteria for assistance	A presentation for promoting awareness of the IPPC will be updated and used on 10 occasions.
			Preparation of donor criteria information and posted on the IPP.
			Catalogue phytosanitary projects and activities globally.
	Strategic area 4.4: Development of a phytosanitary capacity building strategy which addresses implementation, funding and linkages to FAO resources.	(i) Develop and facilitate the implementation of the phytosanitary capacity building strategy	Finalise the phytosanitary capacity development operational plan and present it to CPM-7.
			Populate the rosters of consultants and experts and make available on the IPP
			Develop manuals, guidelines and SOPs for IPPC implementation
			IPP Developed and Resource pages will be populated (training material, treatments, diagnostic protocols)
			Develop a systematic and extensive training programme for the implementation of four adopted ISPMs to be used by NPPOs and RPPOs.
			Establish staff to maintain the capacity development programme.
			Convene the EWG to review the phytosanitary capacity development operational plan.
Goal 5: CPM			
	Strategic area 5.1: The IPPC is supported by an effective and sustainable infrastructure	CPM - Meeting	One CPM meeting (March) will be organized
			Prepare a discussion paper outlining the options for CPM credentials and present to the SPTA.
			Arrange Earth Negotiations to observe and report on CPM6.
			Prepare information for the consideration by the SPTA of holding a high level ministerial event in association with CPM.
			At least 50 participants from developing countries will have their travel and subsistence costs fully or partially funded to attend CPM-6 (2011) (EU Trust Fund)

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
	Goals	**Strategic Areas**	**Planned actions**
202			Translation of CPM documents and report, and printing.
203			Twelve sessions of the CPM will be interpreted into languages (Ar, En, Es, Fr, Ru and Zh)
204			General operating costs and temporary help will be hired to assistance in the organization of the CPM (temporary assistance and messengers).
205			Travel for FAO Regional Officers to attend CPM
206	**Goal 5: IPPC**		
207		Strategic area 5.1: The IPPC is supported by an effective and sustainable infrastructure	(i) Necessary management and operational bodies identified and formalised within the CPM (or its subsidiary bodies)
208			Utilize the new online comment system for compiling member comments on draft ISPMs
209			***Translation of non CPM documents (e.g. draft ISPMs, correspondence, website (IPP)) and printing.
210			Consider Article XIV bodies under FAO and report to CPM on some of the potential benefits.
211			Administration of the IPPC Trust Fund
212			One SPTA Meeting will be organized annually
213			Three CPM Bureau Meetings will be organized annually
214			Analysis issues related to the convention in languages for Arabic, French and Spanish.
215			(ii) Transparency and accountability resulting in more effective use of scarce resources
216			(iii) Preparation of an annual report to CPM on the operational plan by the Secretariat
217			The IPPC procedural manual will be produced, and updated annually, to be transparent on processes followed in IPPC activities, including amalgamation of standard setting procedures (as decided by CPM-3)
218			(iv) Secretariat negotiates assistance from RPPOs with the implementation of the annual CPM programme
219			(v) Adequate Secretariat staff
220			Consultants will be contracted to assist with the sustainable implementation of the IPPC.
221			The Secretary will develop a staffing plan to identify sufficient staff resources to meet the requirements of the CPM Business Plan and build a strong Secretariat team.

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
	Goals	**Strategic Areas**	**Planned actions**
222			Staff training and development.
223			The Secretariat will visit donors to solicit contributions to trust funds to cover long term (>3 years) staff costs identified in the staffing plan.
224			Administration of the IPPC Trust Fund
225		Strategic area 5.2: A sustainable financial base established for the IPPC	(i) Transparent budgets indicating the real cost of implementing the CPM programme A consolidated Budget and Operational plan annually. This document will combine revenue from all sources and outline planned activities for 2010 which can be used by CPM-7 to measure deliverables. Variations from planned activities will be explained and sources of funding for new activities shown.
226			The Secretariat will prepare a detailed annual budget and present it to the Bureau and SPTA to support the activities undertaken in the annual operational plan. The budget will include both Regular Programme and trust funds.
227			(ii) Develop means to cover the (ongoing) biennial FAO shortfall The Secretary will develop a draft resource mobilization strategy which addresses means to cover the biennial FAO shortfall. If desirable, and after consulation with the Bureau, call for experts for the EWG on resource mobilisation and hold an EWG meeting.
228			Raise donor awareness by providing assistance in formulating projects, presenting projects to donors for their consideration and coordinate donor awareness meetings.
229			Actively encourage contracting parties to commit to long term funding through a “Voluntary Funding Agreement”
230			Visit donors and actively develop projects and programes with the objective of leveraging funding to support the CPM work programme.
231			(iii) Encourage in-kind contributions Secretariat to liaise with Contracting Parties to secure in kind contributions to deliver work programme. (costs to cover meetings, travel, logistics, translation, editing, stewards, compiling member comments and staff time)
232			(iv) Develop, implement and promote a multi-year funding strategy Activity under this item is provided under 5.2(ii) above.
233			Develop multi-year funding programme for new IPPC work areas (e.g. active standard setting topics), that includes standard development, communication / advocacy, standard implemention, and relevant capacity development projects. Donor funding can then be obtained that will support all components of the anticipated work programme.
234			(v) Donor awareness of phytosanitary capacity needs Visit at least three technical assistance providers and encourage use of the IPPC BNPC strategy
235		Strategic area 5.3: IPPC programmes have a strong scientific base	(i) Form strong links with appropriate research and education institutions The Secretariat will provide support for the initial steps of the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE) for East Africa
236			Develop and populate an IPP database for contacts and consultants from research and educational institutions (IPP programmer).

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
	Goals	**Strategic Areas**	**Planned actions**
237		Strategic area 5.4: Developing contracting parties fully participate in all appropriate IPPC activities	(i) Secure funding for developing country participation in IPPC activities	The Secretariat, in cooperation with the Bureau, will approach traditional and potential donors to secure funding for assistance for those developing countries to attend CPM and other IPPC meetings.
238	**Goal 6: Partners**		
239		Strategic area 6.1: The CPM has global recognition as the worldwide authority in the field of plant health	(i) Develop a communication strategy with an integrated public relations plan to achieve global recognition, build and manage the positive image of the CPM and to promote the IPPC	The Secretariat will update the Guide to the IPPC, translate it in FAO languages and publish it.
240				The Secretary and Bureau will finalize a communication strategy in support of the resource mobilization strategy for presentation to SPTA.
241				A communications consultant will be hired to develop a communication strategy, promotional plan and associated materials, including consideration of a new logo
242				The Secretariat will develop advocacy material (such as, posters, flyers, factsheets and glossy publications) to support the communications and resource mobilization strategies.
243		Strategic area 6.2: The IPPC is an active partner in specific programmes of mutual interest	(i) Ongoing liaison with specific international and regional organizations to identify and implement areas of common interest (mutual benefit)	The IPPC Secretariat or Bureau will arrange to meet with at least ten relevant international organizations in order to maintain strong links with organizations which the IPPC shares common interests. This liaison is anticipated with organizations such as: Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Global Invasive Species Programme, , Internaitonal Air Transport Association, WTO Trade and Environement Committee, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, , International Forest Quarantine Research Group, Standards and Trade Development Facility, World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee (WTO-SPS), World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment (WRO-CTE), Codex alimentarius, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
244				The establishment of at least 1 new joint work programme per annum with a key strategic partner.
245				The IPPC Secretariat will provide support to at least three Regional Workshops on the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
246				Two relevant meetings will be attended by the IPPC Secretariat or Bureau in order to maintain strong links with regional organizations (other than RPPOs) with which it shares common interests
247		Strategic area 6.3: Efficient and effective communication between the RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat	(i) Liaison and collaboration between the Secretariat and RPPO executive staff	
248				The TC-RPPOs meeting will be convened and attended by Secretariat staff.

IPPC SECRETARIAT – OPERATIONAL PLAN 2012 - 2013			
Goals	**Strategic Areas**		**Planned actions**
			At least two meetings of RPPOs will be attended by Secretariat staff.
Goal 7: Review			
	Strategic area 7.1: Regular examination of the overall strategic direction and goals of the CPM with the adaptation of programmes to reflect/respond to new and emerging issues	(i) Include an agenda item for the CPM meeting identifying new and emerging issues that may need IPPC action	A scientific session will be organized for each CPM
			Scientific topics and speakers for CPM will be discussed annually by the Bureau and SPTA
		(ii) RPPOs develop discussion documents on new and emerging issues which assist the CPM in determining further action	TC for RPPOs
		(iii) Contracting parties that are implementing E-certification assist others, via the Secretariat, to do so	The Secretariat will participate in e-Cert meetings and activities identified in the work programme.
		(iv) Use of the UN/CEFACT phytosanitary project for standardization	The Secretariat will continue to liaise with UN/CEFACT to help ensure any IPPC Phyto eCert programme is compliant
		(v) Adoption of relevant existing standards covering secure communication and validation of origin	The Secretariat will provide input into the review of existing standards covering secure eCert communication and validation of origin
		(vi) ISPMs developed/modified to take alien invasive plant species (e.g. aquatic invasive plants) into account	A paper on Invasive Alien Species will be developed by the Secretariat, in cooperation with GISP and CBD. This paper will be presented to the Bureau and SPTA for discussion
	Strategic area 7.2: The IPPC is supported by an implementation programme	(ii) Implement an IPPC Implementation Review and Support System	The Secretariat will develop an approach for the development of appropriate indicators for the national implementation of ISPMs and submit it to SPTA for discussion.
			Develop tools to collate information on the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs • At least 30 NPPOs complete questionnaires to identify constraints in the implementation of ISPMs • Results from the questionnaire will be compiled and analysed to help direct the IPPC capacity building programme.

APPENDIX 13: CURRENT MEMBERSHIP AND POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS FOR THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

TABLE A-Standards Committee Membership

FAO region	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	Nigeria	Ms. Olofunke AWOSUSI	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 3 years	2014
	Morocco	Mr. Lahcen ABAHA	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	South Africa	Mr. Michael HOLTZHAUSEN	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Cameroon	Mr. Marcel BAKAK	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 3 years	2013
Asia	China	Mr. Fuxiang WANG	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Thailand	Mr. Udorn UNAHAWUTTI	CPM-5 (2010)	Replacement term	2012
	Indonesia	Mr. Antario DIKIN	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 3 years	2013
	Japan	Mr. Motoi SAKAMURA	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
Europe	Denmark	Mr. Ebbe NORDBO	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 3 years	2014
	Germany	Mr. Jens-Georg UNGER	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Israel	Mr. David OPATOWSKI	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	United Kingdom	Ms. Jane CHARD	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 3 years	2014
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina	Mr. Guillermo Luis ROSSI	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	Chile	Ms. María Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 3 years	2013
	Costa Rica	Ms. Magda GONZALEZ	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Uruguay	Ms. Beatriz MELCHO	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-5 (2010)	2nd term / 3 years	2013
Near East	Lebanon	Mr. Imad NAHHAL	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 3 years	2014
	Sudan	Mr. Khidir GIBRIL MUSA	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Syria	Mr. Abdel-Hakim MOHAMMAD	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	Yemen	Mr. Abdullah AL-SAYANI	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
North America	Canada	Ms. Marie-Claude FOREST	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 3 years	2014
	USA	Ms. Julie ALIAGA	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
Southwest Pacific	Australia	Mr. Jan Bart ROSSEL	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 3 years	2014
	New Zealand	Mr. John HEDLEY	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	Vanuatu	Mr. Timothy Tekon TUMUKON	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012

TABLE B-Standards Committee Potential Replacements

FAO region	Order	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	1	Mali	Ms. Fanta DIALLO	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	2	Uganda	Mr. Robert KARYEIJA	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 3 years	2014
Asia	1	Pakistan	Mr. Ahmad TASNEEM	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 3 years	2013
	2	Vacant				

Europe	1	Poland	Mr. Piotr WŁODARCZYK	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 3 years	2014
	2	Turkey	Mr. Birol AKBAS	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 3 years	2014
Latin America and Caribbean	1	Guatemala	Mr. Jaime SOSA LEMUS	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009)	2nd term / 3 years	2012
	2	Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Mario FORTUNE	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 3 years	2013
Near East	1	Iran	Mr. Mohammad Reza ASGHARI	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 3 years	2014
	2	Vacant				
North America	To replace Canada	Canada	Mr Steve COTE	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 3 years	2014
	To replace USA	USA	Mr. Narcy KLAG	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-5 (2010)	2nd term / 3 years	2013
Southwest Pacific	To replace Australia or New Zealand	New Zealand	Mr. Stephen BUTCHER	CPM-4 (2009)	1st term / 3 years	2012
	To replace Pacific Island's representative	Cook Islands	Mr. Ngatoko Ta NGATOKO	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 3 years	2013

APPENDIX 14: CURRENT MEMBERSHIP AND POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS FOR THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

TABLE A-Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement Membership

FAO region	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	Swaziland	Mr. Similio George MAVIMBELA	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 2 years	2013
Asia	China	Mr. Enlin ZHU	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 2 years	2012
Europe	Turkey	Mr. Birol AKBAS	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-5 (2010)	2nd term / 2 years	2012
Latin America and Caribbean	Colombia	Ms. Gloria CONTRERAS	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 2 years	2013
Near East	Lebanon	Mr. Charles ZARZOUR	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 2 years	2012
North America	Canada	Ms. Janet MACDONALD	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 2 years	2013
Southwest Pacific	Australia	Ms. Lois RANSOM	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 2 years	2012

TABLE B-Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement Potential Replacements

FAO region	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	Niger	Ms. Maiko Rahamatou SANDA	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 2 years	2013
Asia	Malaysia	Ms. Wan Normah WAN ISMAIL	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 2 years	2012
Europe	Netherlands	Ms. Mennie GERRITSEN-WIELARD	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 2 years	2013
Latin America and Caribbean	Panama	Mr. Luis BENAVIDES	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 2 years	2013
Near East	Oman	Mr. Sulaiman AL TOUBI	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 2 years	2012
North America	USA	Mr. John GREIFER	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 2 years	2013
Southwest Pacific	New Zealand	Mr. Peter THOMSON	CPM-5 (2010)	1st term / 2 years	2012

APPENDIX 15: LIST OF POSTERS AND SIDE EVENTS AND BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIDE EVENTS AT CPM-6

A. SUMMARY OF SIDE EVENTS AT CPM-6 (2011)

Over four days, thirteen side events were held with attendance ranging from 10 to 60 people.

Tuesday 15 March 2011

Capacity building issues organized for Asia – *IPPC Secretariat & FAO-RAP:* The IPPC Secretariat addressed six main working areas of the IPPC capacity development program. The FAO-RAP Regional Plant Protection Officer, presented on the achievements for capacity development in the region and highlighted the geographical diversity in the region as a principal challenge.

Capacity building in phytosanitary services – *Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services:* The meeting underscored the importance of COPE (Center for Phytosanitary Excellence) as an outreach mechanism/network for the IPPC in Africa at the grassroots level. COPE is broadening its base beyond Kenya through partnerships such as ones established with Zambia and Tanzania.

Side session on capacity building issues organized for Eastern Europe – *IPPC Secretariat & FAO-SEUR:* The IPPC Secretariat presented an overview of its capacity development program. The FAO mandate and expertise in the region as well as types of technical assistance were introduced by the FAO-SEUR Regional Plant Protection Officer**.** Sharing experts among neighbouring countries, development of national projects, capacity in project formulation and PCE analysis were identified as needs.

Strategie Africaine de developpement des capacites phytosanitaires – *Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC):* The Strategic Framework being developed for IAPSC was presented by the IAPSC Secretariat. The participants felt that the framework was both relevant and needed and that implementation should take place at the NPPO-level with support from the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The draft strategy will be re-circulated to all NPPOs and RECS so that they will be able to provide feedback to the IAPSC General Assembly at the end of April 2011.

Wednesday 16 March 2011

DNA Barcoding for Plant Protection – *Consortium for the Barcode of Life:* The presentation outlined the origin and development of DNA barcoding, its ramifications for species identification, and its implications with respect to plant health and quarantine pests. The subsequent question and answer session covered topics relating to various taxonomic issues and the current database.

The STDF and modalities for strengthening developing country SPS capacities with emphasis on plant health – *WTO STDF & IPPC Secretariat:* Presentations were made on the IPPC's capacity development program, the STDF, and the results of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations undertaken in the Pacific with support from the STDF and the Pacific Plant Protection Organization. The approaches for applying for STDF funding were explained.

Capacity building issues organized for Latin America and Caribbean – *IPPC Secretariat & FAO-RLC:* Presentations were made on capacity development program of the IPPC and the FAO regional office in Latin America and Caribbean. Meeting participants discussed ideas for future activities such as a regional program on citrus greening (Hualongbing).

Maintaining global vigilance of pests and diseases – *CABI:* Mr. Phil Taylor, CABI, described Plantwise (formerly known as Global Plant Clinic (GPC)), a system that provides expert diagnostic services for plant problems. Some preliminary data were also presented on a study of all of the first reports of plant pests over the past ten years taken from scientific publications from around the world.

Thursday 17 March 2011

Capacity building issues organized for Africa – *IPPC Secretariat & FAO-RAF:* The IPPC Secretariat presented an overview of its capacity development program. The FAO-RAF Regional Plant Protection Officer presented the proposal for a Strategic Framework for Crop Protection in Africa, its objectives and

outputs and explained its linkages to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Participants provided inputs to improve the framework and participation in CAADP. The participants were urged to identify CAADP contact points at national level.

The international movement of seed - Moving seed across international borders: Phytosanitary aspects particular to seed – The ISF discussed international phytosanitary regulation issues relevant to the seed industry, including: operations; the international movement of seed, both as imports and exports; the impacts to the seed industry and other technical aspects of moving seed internationally, such as sorting methods.

Presentation of the *Guide to the implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry* – *IPPC & FAO Forestry:* The process followed for the preparation of the *Guide* was explained, and the next steps for the implementation of the *Guide* were described. The delegates attending the meeting remarked on the usefulness of the *Guide* and encouraged the IPPC Secretariat in conjunction with the relevant units in the FAO to pursue a similar approach for the development of materials on other topics of phytosanitary concern.

Friday 18 March 2011

Demonstration of the International Phytosanitary Portal (in English, French, Spanish, Russian) – *IPPC Secretariat:* The IPPC Secretariat provided an overview demonstration of the IPPC website, answered questions regarding the site and solicited feedback on how it could be improved. Participants helped to identify some issues with the site and made suggestions for how it could be improved.

Discussion Session for the IPPC Online Comment System – *IPPC Secretariat:* The IPPC Secretariat is implementing the new Online Comment System (OCS) for the 2011 Member Consultation period on Draft ISPMs. During the side session, the Secretariat gave a short presentation and demonstration and answered questions from the audience.

B. LIST OF POSTERS DISPLAYED AT CPM-6 (2011)

Representatives of the FAO, other international organizations, NPPOs and research institutions presented posters or made materials available in the atrium during CPM. Topics covered included tools for pest diagnostics, capacity building, and pest risk analysis. The following table lists posters and materials that were presented in the atrium of FAO-Headquarters during CPM-6.

Title	Presenter
Beneficios de exportación que ha tenido Costa Rica gracias al Programa de Moscas de la Fruta durante el año 2010	Magda González Arroyo *Costa Rican Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería*
BioNET Regional Diagnostics Networks: prevention of invasive species, enhancement of pest management and facilitation of trade	Richard Smith *BioNET Secretariat, CABI*
Capacity building in phytosanitary services	James Onsando *KEPHIS*
DNA barcoding and forest biosecurity	Leland Humble *Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service*
DNA Barcoding for Species Identification	David Schindel *Consortium for the Barcode of Life*
Insect pest diagnostics & species discovery under iBOL: the case of *Orosius* leafhoppers	Gopurenko, D; Mitchell, A; Fletcher, MJ & Löcker, H *iBOL*
International Cooperation for plant health	Sam Bishop *FERA* *Food and Environment Research Agency*
International Forest Quarantine Research Group	Eric Allen *IFQRG Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service*
International Plant Protection Convention	*IPPC Secretariat*
Molecular Identification of *Ceratitis capitata* (Tephritidae) and related fruit flies: Transitioning into the DNA Barcode Era	Norman B. Barr, Md. Sajedul Islam, Bruce A. McPheron , & Marc De Meyer *Tephritid (fruit fly) Barcoding Initiative (TBI)*
Pest risk analysis training material based on IPPC standards	Alan MacLeod *UK Food and Environment Research Agency*
QBOL -Identification of phytoplasmas using DNA 'barcodes'	Assunta Bertaccini *Quarantine Barcode of Life*
See PaDIL for diagnostic images for pest identifications	*Australian NPPO*
Sowing the seed of food security	Lucio Olivero *AGPMG*
THE INTERNATIONAL BARCODE OF LIFE PROJECT: Bringing Genomics to the Battle Against Plant Pests and Invasive Species	John Chenery *iBOL*
Turning DNA barcodes into an alternative tool for identification: African fruit flies as a model	Massimiliano Virgilio, Kurt Jordaens, Floris Breman, Norman Barr, Thierry Backeljau & Marc De Meyer *Tephritid (fruit fly) Barcoding Initiative (TBI)*

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APPENDIX 17: STANDARDS ADOPTED AT CPM-6 (2011)

The following standards were adopted at CPM-6 (2011) and are attached to this appendix to the CPM-6 report:

Standards adopted under the regular process

- Revision of ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*
- Revision of ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*
- Appendix 1 to ISPM 26. 2006 *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae): Fruit fly trapping.*

Standards adopted under the special process

- Annex 12 to ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*
- Annex 13 to ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*
- Annex 14 to ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 7

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

(2011)

Produced by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard.

Draft ISPM considered by the Second Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures (CEPM), May 1995.

Amended text recommended for adoption by CEPM-3, May 1996.

Adoption by the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference, November 1997.

ISPM 7:1997. *Export certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Revision requested by the First Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in 2006. Topic number 2010-013.

Specification No. 38 approved by the Standards Committee (SC), November 2006.

Expert Working Group met and drafted the revision of ISPM 7, February 2008.

Draft revision reviewed by SC May 2009 and approved for member consultation, regular process, for June 2009.

Steward revised draft ISPM in response to member comments, February 2010.

Draft ISPM presented to the Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7) meeting, May 2010, where further changes were introduced.

Draft ISPM revised by the SC, November 2010, and recommended to go to CPM-6.

Adoption by the Sixth Session of the CPM, March 2011.

ISPM 7:2011 *Phytosanitary certification*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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Adoption

This standard was adopted by the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1997 as *Export certification system*. The first revision of the standard was adopted by the Sixth Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011 as the present standard, ISPM 7:2011.

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This standard contains requirements and describes components of a phytosanitary certification system to be established by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs).

Requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates[1] (phytosanitary certificates for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-export) are described in ISPM 12:2011.

References

IPPC. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 12. 2011. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 13. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 20. 2004. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Definitions

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5.

Outline of requirements

Phytosanitary certificates are issued for exported or re-exported consignments to provide assurance to an NPPO that the consignments meet the phytosanitary import requirements.

The NPPO of the exporting country has the sole authority to undertake phytosanitary certification and should establish a management system to deal with the legislative and administrative requirements. The NPPO undertakes operational responsibilities, including sampling and inspection of plants, plant products and other regulated articles; detection and identification of pests; surveillance of crops; performance of treatments; and establishing and maintaining a record-keeping system.

In undertaking these functions, the NPPO of the exporting country should have personnel with the required skills and technical qualifications. Authorized non-government personnel may carry out specified certification functions, provided they are qualified and skilled and responsible to the NPPO. Official information on the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country should be available to the NPPO personnel of the exporting country. Technical information on the

[1] The IPPC refers to a "phytosanitary certificate" for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" for re-export purposes. In order to keep the use of these terms simple and clear in this standard "phytosanitary certificate for export" and "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" are used. The term "phytosanitary certificates" (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate.

regulated pests of the importing country, along with equipment for sampling, inspection, testing and treatment, should also be available to the personnel involved in phytosanitary certification.

The NPPO of the exporting country should maintain a system for documenting the relevant certification procedures. Guidance and instruction material for all procedures should be available. Records of all activities leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates should be maintained.

The NPPOs of exporting and importing countries should maintain official communication through their respective contact points. Information on phytosanitary import requirements and non-compliances should be communicated.

REQUIREMENTS

The IPPC states in its Article V.1:

> Each contracting party shall make arrangements for phytosanitary certification, with the objective of ensuring that exported plants, plant products and other regulated articles and consignments thereof are in conformity with the certifying statement ….

Therefore, contracting parties should develop and maintain a phytosanitary certification system for certifying compliance of plants, plant products and other regulated articles with the phytosanitary import requirements of importing contracting parties as well as their freedom from regulated pests. The system for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates includes the components of legal authority, administrative and operational responsibilities, resources and infrastructure, documentation, communication and system review.

1. Legal Authority

The NPPO should have the sole authority by legislative or administrative means to conduct, develop and maintain a phytosanitary certification system related to exports and re-exports, and should bear the legal responsibility for its actions in using this authority, in accordance with Article IV.2(a) of the IPPC.

The NPPO may have the authority to prevent the export of consignments that do not meet phytosanitary import requirements.

2. NPPO Responsibilities

To implement the phytosanitary certification system, the NPPO should have the following administrative and operational responsibilities.

2.1 Administrative responsibilities

The NPPO should have a management system that ensures that all legislative and administrative requirements related to phytosanitary certification are satisfied and be able to:

- identify a person or office within the NPPO responsible for the phytosanitary certification system
- identify the duties and communication channels of all personnel involved in phytosanitary certification
- employ or authorize personnel who have appropriate qualifications and skills
- ensure that adequate and sustained training is provided
- ensure that adequate personnel and resources are available.

2.2 Operational responsibilities

The NPPO should have the capability to undertake the following functions:

- document and maintain the information regarding the phytosanitary import requirements where needed for phytosanitary certification and provide appropriate work instructions to personnel
- perform inspection, sampling and testing of plants, plant products and other regulated articles for purposes related to phytosanitary certification
- detect and identify pests
- identify plants, plant products and other regulated articles
- perform, supervise or audit the required phytosanitary treatments

- perform surveys and monitoring and control activities to confirm the phytosanitary status attested in phytosanitary certificates
- complete and issue phytosanitary certificates
- verify that appropriate phytosanitary procedures have been established and correctly applied
- investigate and take corrective actions (if appropriate) on any notification of non-compliance
- produce operational instructions to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met
- archive copies of issued phytosanitary certificates and other relevant documents
- review the effectiveness of phytosanitary certification systems
- implement, to the extent possible, safeguards against potential problems such as conflicts of interest and fraudulent issuance and use of phytosanitary certificates
- conduct training for personnel
- verify the competency of authorized personnel
- ensure through appropriate procedures the phytosanitary security of consignments after phytosanitary certification prior to export.

3. Resources and Infrastructure

3.1 Personnel

The NPPO of the exporting country should have, or have access to, personnel with the technical qualifications and skills appropriate for the duties and responsibilities of conducting phytosanitary certification activities. The personnel should have the training and experience to undertake the functions described in section 2.2.

In addition to being technically qualified and having the skills, expertise and training required to perform these functions, personnel should have no conflict of interest in the outcome of the phytosanitary certification. Guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates are provided in Appendix 1 *[under development, amend as needed]*.

Except for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates non-governmental personnel may be authorized by the NPPO to perform specified certification functions. To be authorized, such personnel should be qualified and skilled, and responsible to the NPPO. To ensure independence in their exercise of official functions, they should be subject to restrictions and obligations equivalent to those for government officials and have no conflict of interest (e.g. financial or otherwise) that may affect the outcome.

3.2 Information on phytosanitary import requirements

Phytosanitary certification should be based on official information from the importing country. The NPPO of the exporting country should, to the extent possible, have available current official information concerning the phytosanitary import requirements of relevant importing countries. Such information should be made available in accordance with Article VII.2(b), VII.2(d) and VII.2(i) of the IPPC and ISPM 20:2004, section 5.1.9.2.

3.3 Technical information on regulated pests

Personnel involved in phytosanitary certification should be provided with adequate technical information concerning regulated pests for the importing countries including:

- their presence and distribution within the exporting country
- the biology, surveillance, detection and identification of these pests
- the means to control such pests, including treatment where appropriate.

3.4 Materials and facilities

The NPPO should ensure that adequate equipment, materials and facilities are available to carry out sampling, inspection, testing, treatment, consignment verification and other phytosanitary certification procedures.

4. Documentation

The NPPO should have a system for documenting the relevant procedures applied and maintaining records (including documentation storage and retrieval). The system should allow the traceability of phytosanitary certificates and the related consignments and their parts. The system should also allow verification of compliance with the phytosanitary import requirements.

4.1 Phytosanitary certificates

The phytosanitary certificates are the documentary assurance that the phytosanitary certification process as described under the IPPC has been undertaken. The model phytosanitary certificates as described in the Annex to the IPPC should be used. Specific guidance is provided in ISPM 12:2011.

4.2 Documentation of procedures

The NPPO should maintain guidance documents and work instructions, as appropriate, covering all the procedures of the phytosanitary certification system, including:

- specific activities relating to phytosanitary certificates, as described in ISPM 12:2011, including inspection, sampling, testing, treatment and verification of the identity and integrity of consignments
- maintaining security over official seals and marks
- ensuring traceability of consignments, including their identification and phytosanitary security (as appropriate) through all stages of production, handling and transport prior to export
- investigation of notifications of non-compliance from the NPPO of an importing country, including, if requested by the NPPO of the importing country, a report of the outcome of such an investigation (this procedure should be in line with ISPM 13:2001)
- investigation of invalid or fraudulent phytosanitary certificates, when the existence of these has been brought to the attention of the NPPO by means other than a notification of non-compliance.

In addition, NPPOs may have documented procedures in place related to phytosanitary certification for the cooperation with stakeholders (i.e. producers, brokers, traders).

4.3 Record-keeping

In general, records should be kept concerning all procedures related to phytosanitary certification. Copies of phytosanitary certificates should be kept by the NPPO for the purposes of validation and traceability for an appropriate period of time (at least one year).

For each consignment for which phytosanitary certificates are issued, records should be kept on:

- inspection, testing, treatment or other verification that was carried out
- samples taken
- names of the personnel who undertook these tasks
- the date on which the activity was undertaken
- results obtained.

Records should be kept for an appropriate period of time (at least one year) and the NPPO should be able to retrieve these records. The use of a secure electronic storage and retrieval system is recommended for standardized documentation of records.

It may be useful to keep such records for those non-compliant consignments for which phytosanitary certificates were not issued.

5. Communication

5.1 Communication within the exporting country

The NPPO should have procedures in place for timely communication to relevant government departments and agencies, authorized personnel and industry such as producers, brokers, exporters and other stakeholders concerning:

- phytosanitary import requirements of other countries
- pest status and geographical distribution
- operational procedures.

5.2 Communication between NPPOs

According to the IPPC, Article VIII.2:

> Each contracting party shall designate a contact point for the exchange of information connected with the implementation of this Convention.

Official communications should be sent to and from that contact point. However, for specific information or activities (e.g. notification of non-compliance) an NPPO may designate alternative points for contact on such matters.

In order to supply the NPPO of the exporting country with phytosanitary import requirements, clear and accurate information should be provided by the importing country, preferably by its IPPC contact point in accordance with IPPC Article VII.2(b) and also in response to a request by the NPPO of the exporting country. It may also be made available through regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) or on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (https://www.ippc.int). NPPOs are encouraged to provide their official phytosanitary import requirements to RPPOs or on the IPP in one of the official languages of FAO, preferably in English. The NPPO of the exporting country may also request its exporters to provide such information and encourage them to inform it about any changes in requirements.

Where necessary, the NPPO of the exporting country should communicate with the IPPC contact point of the importing country to clarify and confirm the phytosanitary import requirements.

If after phytosanitary certification the NPPO of the exporting country becomes aware that an exported consignment may not have complied with phytosanitary import requirements, the IPPC contact point or designated alternative point of contact in the importing country should be informed as soon as possible. In cases where non-compliance has been identified at import, ISPM 13:2001 applies.

6. Phytosanitary Certification System Review

The NPPO should periodically review the effectiveness of all aspects of its export phytosanitary certification system and implement changes to the system if required.

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1: Guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates

[under development, amend as necessary]

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 12

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

(2011)

Produced by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard.

Draft ISPM considered by the Fifth Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures (CEPM), May 1998.

Draft ISPM approved for member consultation by CEPM-6, May 1999.

Member consultation, 1999–2000.

Amended text recommended for submission for adoption at the Second Meeting of the Interim Standards Committee (ISC), November–December 2000.

Adoption by the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM), April 2001.

ISPM 12:2001. *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Revision requested by the First Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in 2006. Topic number 2006-003.

Specification 38 approved by the Standards Committee (SC), November 2006.

Expert Working Group met and drafted the revision of ISPM 12, February 2008.

Draft revision reviewed by SC, May 2009, and approved for member consultation, regular process, for June 2009.

Steward revised draft ISPM in response to member comments, February 2010.

Draft ISPM presented to the Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7) meeting, May 2010, where further changes were introduced.

Draft ISPM revised by the SC, November 2010, and recommended to go to CPM-6.

Adoption by the Sixth Session of the CPM, March 2011.

ISPM 12:2011 *Phytosanitary certificates*. IPPC, Rome, FAO.

CONTENTS

Adoption

This standard was first adopted by the Third Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2001 as *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*. The first revision of the standard was adopted by the Sixth Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011 as the present standard, ISPM 12:2011.

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This standard provides the requirements and guidelines for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates[1] (phytosanitary certificates for export and phytosanitary certificates for re-export).

Specific guidance on requirements and components of a phytosanitary certification system to be established by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) is provided in ISPM 7:2011.

References

IPPC. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 1. 2006. *Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 7. 2011. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 13. 2001. *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 18. 2003. *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 25. 2006. *Consignments in transit*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 32. 2009. *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Definitions

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5.

Outline of requirements

Phytosanitary certification is used to attest that consignments meet phytosanitary import requirements and is undertaken by an NPPO. A phytosanitary certificate for export or for re-export can be issued only by a public officer who is technically qualified and duly authorized by an NPPO.

A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or regulated articles were grown or processed. A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the NPPO of the country of re-export (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.

[1] The IPPC refers to a "phytosanitary certificate" for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" for re-export purposes. In order to keep the use of these terms simple and clear in this standard "phytosanitary certificate for export" and "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" are used. The term "phytosanitary certificates" (plural) is used to cover both types of certificate.

NPPOs shall use the model phytosanitary certificates of the IPPC.

Where the required phytosanitary information exceeds the space available on the phytosanitary certificates, an attachment may be added with this information.

Phytosanitary certificates should accompany the consignment or may be transmitted by mail or other means, or where agreed between countries, NPPOs may use electronic phytosanitary certificates, using standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols.

Phytosanitary certificates may have a limited duration of validity as the phytosanitary status of consignments may change after issuance of phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the exporting country or the importing country may make relevant stipulations.

Specific procedures should be followed in the case of replacement phytosanitary certificates, certified copies of phytosanitary certificates, and alterations to phytosanitary certificates. Invalid or fraudulent phytosanitary certificates should not be accepted.

Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for export is not required by the country of re-export and when specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted in the country of origin.

BACKGROUND

Phytosanitary certification is used to attest that consignments meet phytosanitary import requirements and is applied to most plants, plant products and other regulated articles that are traded internationally. Phytosanitary certification contributes to the protection of plants, including cultivated and uncultivated/unmanaged plants and wild flora (including aquatic plants), habitats and ecosystems in the importing countries. Phytosanitary certification also facilitates international trade in plants, plant products and other regulated articles by providing an internationally agreed document and related procedures.

Article V.2(a) of the IPPC stipulates how phytosanitary certificates should be issued:

> Inspection and other related activities leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out only by or under the authority of the official national plant protection organization. The issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out by public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the official national plant protection organization to act on its behalf and under its control with such knowledge and information available to those officers that the authorities of importing contracting parties may accept the phytosanitary certificates with confidence as dependable documents.
>
> [See also ISPM 7:2011]

This was clarified at the FAO Conference in 1997 during adoption of the 1997 revision of the IPPC: "It is understood that … 'public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the national plant protection organization' include officers from the national plant protection organization". "Public" in this context means employed by a level of government, not by a private company. "Include officers from the national plant protection organization" means that the officer may be directly employed by the NPPO, but does not have to be directly employed by the NPPO.

The IPPC also states requirements for the use of model phytosanitary certificates (in Article V.3):

> Each contracting party undertakes not to require consignments of plants or plant products or other regulated articles imported into its territories to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates inconsistent with the models set out in the Annex to this Convention. Any requirements for additional declarations shall be limited to those technically justified.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

1. Phytosanitary Certificates

1.1 Purpose of phytosanitary certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are issued to attest that plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries and are in conformity with the certifying statement. Phytosanitary certificates may also be issued to support re-export certification to other countries. Phytosanitary certificates should be issued only for these purposes.

1.2 Types and forms of phytosanitary certificates

In the Annex to the IPPC, there are two types of certificates: a "phytosanitary certificate" (see Annex 1 of this standard) for export purposes and a "phytosanitary certificate for re-export" (see Annex 2 of this standard) for re-export purposes[2].

A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country of origin. A phytosanitary certificate for export describes the consignment and, through a certifying statement,

[2] See Scope, footnote 1, concerning terminology.

additional declarations and treatment records, declares that the phytosanitary status of the consignment meets phytosanitary import requirements. A phytosanitary certificate for export may also be issued in certain re-export situations for plants, plant products and other regulated articles originating in countries other than the country of re-export if the phytosanitary status of the consignment can be determined by the country of re-export (e.g. by inspection).

A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.

Procedures for managing the issuance of the two types of phytosanitary certificates and the systems that ensure their legitimacy are the same.

According to Article V.2(b) of the IPPC, the IPPC model phytosanitary certificates provide standardized wording that shall be followed for the preparation of phytosanitary certificates. The standardization of the phytosanitary certificates is necessary to ensure consistency, that they are easily recognized, and that essential information is reported. NPPOs are encouraged to use a single format for their phytosanitary certificates for export and a single format for phytosanitary certificates for re-export and to place a sample of the phytosanitary certificates' format on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (https://www.ippc.int) in a manner that prevents falsification.

Phytosanitary certificates can be in paper form or, where it is accepted by the NPPO of the importing country, in electronic form.

Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalent of the wording and data of phytosanitary certificates in paper form, including the certifying statement, transmitted by authenticated and secure electronic means from the NPPO of the exporting country to the NPPO of the importing country. Electronic phytosanitary certification does not constitute text processing or other electronic generation of paper forms, which are then distributed non-electronically. Nor is it the transfer of an electronic version of the paper certificate (e.g. through e-mail).

NPPOs should apply safeguards against falsification of paper phytosanitary certificates, for example special papers, watermarks or special printing. When electronic certification is used, appropriate safeguards should also be applied.

Phytosanitary certificates are not valid until all requirements have been met and they are dated, signed and stamped, sealed, marked or completed electronically by the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country.

1.3 Attachments to phytosanitary certificates

If the information required to complete phytosanitary certificates exceeds the available space on the form, an attachment may be added. The information in the attachment should only include what is required on the phytosanitary certificates. All pages of attachments should bear the number of the phytosanitary certificates and should be dated, signed and stamped in the same manner as required for the phytosanitary certificates. Phytosanitary certificates should refer to any attachments in the appropriate section. If an attachment has more than one page, the pages should be numbered and the number of pages indicated on the phytosanitary certificates. Other documents such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) certificates may accompany the consignment along with the phytosanitary certificate, but such documents should not be considered attachments to the phytosanitary certificates nor should they be referenced on the phytosanitary certificate.

1.4 Electronic phytosanitary certificates

Electronic phytosanitary certificates may be issued where accepted by the NPPO of the importing country.

When using electronic phytosanitary certificates NPPOs should develop systems that generate certificates using standardized language, message structure and exchange protocols. Appendix 1 [*under development, amend attachment status as appropriate*] provides guidance on standardized language, message structure and exchange protocols.

Electronic phytosanitary certificates may be used subject to the following provisions:

- The mode of issue, transmission and level of security is acceptable to the NPPO of the importing country and if relevant to NPPOs of other countries involved.
- The information provided is consistent with the IPPC model phytosanitary certificates.
- The purpose of phytosanitary certification under the IPPC is realized.
- The identity of the issuing NPPO can be adequately established and authenticated.

1.5 Mode of transmission

Phytosanitary certificates should accompany the consignments for which they have been issued. Phytosanitary certificates may also be transmitted separately by mail or other means if accepted by the NPPO of the importing country. In the case of electronic phytosanitary certificates, they should be directly available to the relevant NPPO officials. In all cases, phytosanitary certificates should be available to the NPPO of the importing country upon the consignment's arrival.

1.6 Duration of validity

The phytosanitary status of consignments may change after issuance of phytosanitary certificates and therefore the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may decide to restrict the duration of the validity of phytosanitary certificates after issuance and prior to export.

The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export may still be used after this period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.

NPPOs of importing countries may also stipulate as part of the phytosanitary import requirements the duration for which phytosanitary certificates remain valid.

2. Actions Taken with Issued Phytosanitary Certificates

2.1 Certified copies of phytosanitary certificates

A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. It may be issued upon request by the exporter. It does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes.

2.2 Replacement of phytosanitary certificates

Phytosanitary certificates may be replaced at the request of an exporter for a consignment for which a phytosanitary certificate has already been issued. This should be done only in exceptional circumstances (e.g. damage to the phytosanitary certificates issued; change of addresses, country of destination or points of entry; missing or incorrect information) and should be carried out by the NPPO of the country that issued the phytosanitary certificates being replaced.

In all cases, the issuing NPPO should request exporters to return the original phytosanitary certificates and any certified copies that have already been issued for the consignments.

Other requirements concerning replacement of phytosanitary certificates include:

- Phytosanitary certificates returned for replacement should be retained by the NPPO of the issuing country and be cancelled. The new phytosanitary certificates should not have the same number as the certificate being replaced. The number of the original certificate should not be re-used.
- When previously issued phytosanitary certificates cannot be returned and have left the care and control of the NPPO (for example because they are lost or in another country), the NPPO may decide that it is appropriate to issue a replacement certificate. The new phytosanitary certificate should not have the same number as the phytosanitary certificate being replaced but should refer to it by including an additional declaration stating that "This certificate replaces and cancels phytosanitary certificate no. [*insert number*] issued on [*insert date*]".

2.3 Alterations to phytosanitary certificates

Alterations should be avoided as they may create uncertainty about the validity of phytosanitary certificates. However, if alterations are necessary, they should be made only on the original phytosanitary certificates by the issuing NPPO. Alterations should be minimal and should be stamped, dated and countersigned by the issuing NPPO.

3. Considerations for Importing Countries and NPPOs Issuing Phytosanitary Certificates

NPPOs of importing countries may require phytosanitary certificates for regulated articles only. These are usually plants and plant products but may include articles such as empty containers, vehicles and organisms other than plants where phytosanitary measures are technically justified.

NPPOs of the importing countries should not require phytosanitary certificates for plant products that have been processed to the point where they have no potential for introducing regulated pests, or for other articles that do not require phytosanitary measures (see IPPC Article VI.2 and ISPM 32:2009).

NPPOs should consult bilaterally when there are differences between their views regarding the technical justification for requiring phytosanitary certificates. Requirements for phytosanitary certificates should respect the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, necessity and technical justification (see ISPM 1:2006).

3.1 Unacceptable phytosanitary certificates

NPPOs of importing countries should not accept phytosanitary certificates that they determine to be invalid or fraudulent. The NPPO of the declared country of issuance should be notified as soon as possible regarding unacceptable or suspect phytosanitary certificates as described in ISPM 13:2001. Where the NPPO of the importing country suspects that phytosanitary certificates may be unacceptable, it may require the prompt cooperation of the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country in determining the validity or non-validity of the phytosanitary certificates. The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country should take corrective action where necessary and review systems

for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates so as to ensure that a high level of confidence is associated with its phytosanitary certificates.

3.1.1 Invalid phytosanitary certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are invalid if, for example, they have or they are:

- incomplete or incorrect information
- false or misleading information
- conflicting or inconsistent information
- wording or information that is inconsistent with the model phytosanitary certificates
- information added by unauthorized persons
- unauthorized (not stamped, dated or countersigned) alterations or deletions
- an expired period of validity unless used as a certified copy for re-export
- illegible (e.g. badly written, damaged)
- non-certified copies
- transmitted through a mode of transfer unauthorized by the NPPO (for electronic phytosanitary certificates)
- phytosanitary certification of plants, plant products and other regulated articles prohibited for import.

These are also reasons for rejecting phytosanitary certificates or for requesting additional information.

3.1.2 Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates

Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates typically include those:

- issued on non-authorized forms
- not dated, stamped, marked or sealed, and signed by the issuing NPPO
- issued by persons who are not authorized public officers.

Fraudulent phytosanitary certificates are invalid. The NPPO issuing phytosanitary certificates should have safeguards against their falsification. In the case of electronic phytosanitary certification, safeguards against falsification are an element of the electronic certification mechanism. The NPPO of the exporting country should take corrective action when notified of a non-compliance.

3.2 Import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates

Importing countries frequently specify import requirements that should be observed with respect to the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Examples of what an importing country may require include:

- that phytosanitary certificates be completed in a specific language or one of its listed languages (however, countries are encouraged to accept one of the official languages of FAO, preferably English)
- the period of time allowed for issuance after inspection or treatment and the period of time between the issuance of phytosanitary certificates and the dispatch of the consignment from the exporting country
- that phytosanitary certificates be completed by typing or if handwritten, be in legible capital letters (where the language allows it)
- the units of measurement to be used in the description of the consignment and for other declared quantities.

4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates shall only be issued by public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the NPPO.

Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.

Phytosanitary certificates should contain the necessary information to clearly identify the consignment to which each relates.

Phytosanitary certificates should only contain information related to phytosanitary matters. They should not include statements related to non-phytosanitary requirements such as animal or human health matters, pesticide residues, radioactivity, commercial information (e.g. letters of credit), or quality.

To facilitate cross-referencing between phytosanitary certificates and documents not related to phytosanitary certification (e.g. letters of credit, bills of lading, CITES certificates), notes may accompany phytosanitary certificates that associate them with the identification code, symbol or numbers of the relevant documents that require cross-referencing. Such notes should be used only when necessary and should not be considered part of phytosanitary certificates.

All sections of the phytosanitary certificates should be completed. Where no entry is made, the term "None" should be entered or the line should be blocked out or a line drawn through the section to prevent unauthorized additions.

For re-export of consignments specific information from the country of origin may be necessary; however, this may not be available on a phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. lack of the specific information for the additional declaration of a phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself is not required by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the specific phytosanitary import requirements cannot be met within the country of re-export, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued. However, the following may apply:

- Where the phytosanitary certificate for export is required by the country of re-export, on request by exporters, the NPPO of the country of origin may provide additional phytosanitary information (e.g. the results of a growing season inspection) to that required by the country of re-export. Such information may be necessary for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for re-export. This information should be placed in the additional declaration section, under the subheading "Additional official phytosanitary information" (see section 5).
- Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is not required by the country of re-export, on request from an exporter, the NPPO of the country of origin may nevertheless issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. This would be for consignments intended for re-export to other countries in order to provide additional phytosanitary information necessary for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates for re-export.

In both cases above, the country of re-export should ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.

Phytosanitary certificates should be issued before dispatch; however, they may also be issued after dispatch of a consignment provided that:

- the phytosanitary security of the consignment has been assured, and
- the NPPO of the exporting country has undertaken sampling, inspection and treatments necessary to satisfy phytosanitary import requirements before dispatch of the consignment.

If these criteria are not met, phytosanitary certificates should not be issued.

In the case where phytosanitary certificates are issued after dispatch, the inspection date should be indicated in the additional declaration section if required by the importing country.

5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export

Information on completing the sections of the phytosanitary certificate for export is provided as follows:

[Headings in bold refer to the sections of the model certificate, see model in Annex 1]

No. _____

Each phytosanitary certificate for export should have a unique identification number, which allows for trace-back of consignments, facilitates audits and serves for record-keeping.

Plant Protection Organization of _____

The name of the country issuing the phytosanitary certificate for export should be listed here along with the name of the NPPO.

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

The name of the importing country should be listed here. Where a transit country and the importing country have specific phytosanitary requirements that include the need for a phytosanitary certificate for export, the names of both countries should be listed and the transit country should be indicated. Care should be taken to ensure that the phytosanitary import or transit requirements of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____

This information identifies the source of the consignment to facilitate its trace-back and audit by the NPPO of the exporting country. The address of the exporter should be located in the exporting country. The name and address of an exporter's local agent or shipper should be used where an international company with a foreign address is the exporter.

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

The name and address inserted here should be in sufficient detail to enable the NPPO of the importing country to confirm the identity of the consignee and, where necessary, to be able to conduct trace-back of non-compliant imports. Where the consignee is not known, "To order" may be used if the NPPO of the importing country permits the use of the term and accepts any associated risks. The importing country may require that the address of a consignee be a location in the importing country.

Number and description of packages: _____

The number of packages and their description should be included. Sufficient detail should be included in this section to enable the NPPO of the importing country to link the phytosanitary certificate for export with the corresponding consignment. In some cases (e.g. grain and bulk timber), shipping containers and/or railcars are considered the package and the number may be included (e.g. 10 containers). In cases of bulk shipments, the term "in bulk" may be used.

Distinguishing marks: _____

Distinguishing marks on packages (e.g. lot numbers, serial numbers or brand names) and conveyance identification numbers or names (e.g. container and railcar identification numbers or vessel name in the case of bulk shipments) should be included if necessary for the identification of the consignment.

Place of origin: _____

The place of origin refers to places where the commodity was grown or produced and where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests. In all cases, the name of the country or countries of origin should be stated. Normally a consignment gains its phytosanitary status from the place of origin. Countries may require that the name or code of the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site be identified. Further details on the pest free area, pest free place of production or pest free production site may be provided in the additional declaration section.

If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new location through the possible infestation or contamination by regulated pests. Phytosanitary status may also be changed by processing, disinfecting or treating a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination. Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, e.g. declared as "country *X* of export (country *Y* of origin)".

If different lots within a consignment originate in different places or countries, all countries and places where necessary should be indicated. To assist with trace-back in such cases, the most relevant place for undertaking trace-back may be identified, for example the exporting company where records are stored.

If plants were imported to or moved within a country and have been grown for a specific period of time (depending on the commodity concerned, but usually one growing season or more), these plants may be considered to have changed their country or place of origin, provided that the phytosanitary status is determined only by that country or place of further growth.

Declared means of conveyance: _____

This section refers to how the commodity is transported when leaving the certifying country. Terms such as "ocean vessel", "boat", "aircraft", "road", "truck", "rail", "mail" and "carried by hand" may be used. The ship's name and voyage number or the aircraft's flight number may be included if known. The means of conveyance is generally as declared by the exporter. Often this will be only the first means of conveyance used directly after issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. Consignments frequently move in such a way that the means of conveyance can change, for example a container that is transferred from a ship to a truck. If the distinguishing marks identify the consignment, it is sufficient to declare only the first means of conveyance. This is then not necessarily the means of conveyance used when arriving in the country of import.

Declared point of entry: _____

This should be the first point of arrival in the country of destination, or if not known, the country name. Where the consignment transits through another country this may need to be recorded if the country of transit has phytosanitary requirements for transiting consignments. The entry point of the country of transit, or if not known the country name, should be noted in brackets.

The point of entry is declared by the exporter at the time of issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. This point of entry may change for various reasons, and entry into the country at a place other than the declared point of entry should not normally be considered as non-compliance. However, when the NPPO of the importing country prescribes specified points of entry in its phytosanitary import requirements, then one of the specific points of entry should be declared and the consignment should enter through that point.

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

This section should be sufficiently descriptive of the commodity and should include the name of the plant, plant product or other regulated article, unit and the quantity as accurately as possible to enable the NPPO of the importing country to verify the contents of the consignment. International codes may be added to facilitate identification (e.g. Customs codes) and internationally recognized units and

terms should be used (e.g. metric system). Because different phytosanitary import requirements may apply to the different intended uses (e.g. consumption as compared with propagation) or degree of processing (e.g. fresh as compared with dried), the intended use or degree of processing should be specified. Entries should not refer to trade names, sizes or other commercial terms.

Botanical name of plants: _____

The information inserted here should identify plants and plant products using accepted scientific names, at least to genus level but preferably to species level.

It may not be feasible to provide botanical names for certain regulated articles and products of complex composition such as stock feeds. In these cases, the NPPOs of the importing and exporting countries may agree on a suitable common name descriptor, or the words "Not applicable" or "N/A" should be entered.

Certifying statement

> This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.
>
> They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.* [*Optional clause]

In most instances specific phytosanitary import requirements exist or regulated pests are specified and the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export is used to certify conformity with these phytosanitary import requirements.

In instances where phytosanitary import requirements are not specific, the NPPO of the exporting country may certify the general phytosanitary status of the consignment for any pests believed by it to be of phytosanitary concern.

NPPOs of exporting countries may include the optional clause on their phytosanitary certificate for export. NPPOs of importing countries cannot request that the optional clause be added.

"Appropriate official procedures" refers to procedures carried out by the NPPO or persons authorized by the NPPO for purposes of phytosanitary certification. Such procedures should be in conformity with ISPMs where appropriate. The procedures may be specified by the NPPO of the importing country taking into account any relevant ISPMs.

"Considered to be free from quarantine pests" refers to freedom from pests in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures. It should not be interpreted to mean absolute freedom in all cases but rather that quarantine pests are believed not to be present based on the procedures used for their detection or elimination. It should be recognized that phytosanitary procedures have inherent uncertainty and variability, and involve some probability that pests will not be detected or eliminated. This uncertainty and probability should be taken into account in the specification of appropriate procedures.

In some cases where irradiation treatments have been applied, live stages of target pests may be present in the consignment. Providing the treatment has been applied in accordance with ISPM 18:2003 and the appropriate treatment has been applied to achieve the required response, the validity of this part of the certifying statement is not compromised because the detection of live stages of the target pest is not considered as non-compliance.

"Phytosanitary requirements", as provided by the importing country, are officially prescribed conditions to be met in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests. Phytosanitary import requirements should be specified in advance by the NPPO of the importing country in legislation, regulations or elsewhere (e.g. import permits and bilateral and other arrangements).

"Importing contracting party" refers to governments that have adhered to the IPPC.

II. Additional Declaration

Additional declarations provide specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests. Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise. NPPOs of the importing countries should keep under review the need for additional declarations and they should not require additional declarations with the required wording similar to that already included in the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The text of additional declarations may be specified in phytosanitary regulations, import permits or bilateral agreements. Treatments should not be indicated in this section but in section III of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

Additional declarations should be only those containing specific phytosanitary information required by the NPPO of the importing country or requested by the exporter for future phytosanitary certification purposes and they should not repeat information that is otherwise noted in the certifying statement or in the treatment section. In cases where phytosanitary import requirements allow for several alternative measures, the NPPO of the exporting country should specify in its additional declaration which option has been applied.

Appendix 2 provides examples of text for different types of additional declarations that are often required by NPPOs of importing countries. When NPPOs consider it necessary to require or provide an additional declaration they are encouraged to use the standard wording as provided in Appendix 2.

In the case where an import permit is required by the importing country, the import permit number may be referred to here to assist cross-referencing.

Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is issued after the consignment's dispatch, and if required by the importing country the date of inspection should be added to this section of the phytosanitary certificate for export (see also applicable conditions in section 4).

Where additional official phytosanitary information is included for future phytosanitary certification purposes, such as re-export (see section 4), such information should be presented here. This information should be clearly separated from the additional declaration required by the importing country and should follow the added subheading "Additional official phytosanitary information".

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Entries should be as follows:

Date

The date that the treatment was applied to the consignment. Months should be written in full so that the month, day and year are not confused.

Treatment

The type of treatment applied to the consignment (e.g. heat treatment, irradiation).

Chemical (active ingredient)

The active ingredient of the chemical applied in the treatment.

Duration and temperature

The duration of the treatment and temperature in the treatment.

Concentration

The concentration and dosage of the treatment applied.

Additional information

Any relevant additional information.

Treatments indicated should only be those that are acceptable to the importing country and are performed or initiated (in the case of transit) in the exporting country under supervision or authority of the NPPO of the exporting country to meet the phytosanitary import requirements.

For irradiation treatments, the provisions of ISPM 18:2003 should be considered.

Stamp of organization

The official seal, stamp or mark identifying the issuing NPPO should be included on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The NPPO of the exporting country should normally use a uniform stamp, seal or mark within a country. It should be added by the public officer upon completion of the form or may be printed on the phytosanitary certificate for export. Care should be taken to ensure that the stamp, seal or mark does not obscure essential information.

Name of authorized officer, date and signature

The name of the public officer is printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The date is also to be printed, typed, stamped or handwritten in legible upper case (capital) letters (where the language allows it). The names of months should be written in full so that the month, day and year are not confused.

Although sections of the phytosanitary certificate for export may be completed in advance, the date stated should be the date of issuance. Upon request of the NPPO of the importing country, the NPPO of the exporting country should be able to verify the authenticity of signatures of authorized public officers. The phytosanitary certificate for export shall be signed only after it is duly completed.

When electronic phytosanitary certificates are issued, the certification data should be authenticated by the issuing NPPO. This authentication process is equivalent to the signature of the authorized public officer and stamp, seal or mark. Authenticated electronic certification data is equivalent to the completed paper document of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

Financial liability statement

The inclusion of a statement of the financial liability of the NPPO on the phytosanitary certificate for export is optional and at the discretion of the NPPO of the exporting country.

6. Considerations for Re-Export Situations and Transit

The phytosanitary certificate for re-export is the same as the phytosanitary certificate for export except for the text covering the certifying statement. In the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO of the country of re-export indicates by inserting ticks in the appropriate boxes whether the phytosanitary certificate for re-export is accompanied by the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy, whether the consignment has been repacked or not, whether the containers are original or new, and whether an additional inspection has been done.

If the identity of plants, plant products or other regulated articles in the consignment has not been maintained or the consignment has been subjected to the risk of infestation, or the commodity has been processed to change its nature, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be issued. The NPPO of the country of re-export, on request by exporters, may carry out appropriate phytosanitary procedures and if the NPPO is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met it should issue a phytosanitary certificate for export. The place of origin should still be indicated in brackets on the phytosanitary certificate for export.

If the NPPO of the country of re-export does not require a phytosanitary certificate for the import of a commodity but the NPPO of the country of destination does, and the phytosanitary import requirements can be fulfilled by visual inspections or laboratory testing of samples, the country of re-export may issue a phytosanitary certificate for export with the country of origin indicated in brackets in the place of origin section of the phytosanitary certificate for export.

6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export

When a consignment is imported into a country, then exported to another, the NPPO of the country of re-export, on request from exporters, may issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export (see model in Annex 2). The NPPO should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-export only if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met. Re-export phytosanitary certification may still be performed if the consignment has been stored, split up, combined with other consignments or repackaged, provided that it has not been exposed to infestation or contamination by pests. Where consignments are combined, all the relevant parts added to these consignments must be available and meet the same phytosanitary import requirements.

Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO should first examine the original phytosanitary certificate or certified copy that accompanied the consignment upon import and determine whether the requirements of the subsequent country of destination are more stringent, the same or less stringent than those certified by the phytosanitary certificate or its certified copies.

If the consignment is repacked or reloaded with its identity being affected or if a risk of infestation or contamination is identified, additional inspection should be carried out. If the consignment is not repacked and the phytosanitary security of the consignment has been maintained, the NPPO of the re-exporting country has two options regarding inspection of the consignment for re-export:

- If the phytosanitary import requirements are the same or less stringent, the NPPO of the re-exporting country may not need to undertake an additional inspection.
- If the phytosanitary import requirements are different or more stringent, the NPPO of the re-exporting country may undertake an additional inspection to ensure that the consignment conforms to the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country where this requirement can be met through inspection.

The country of destination may have phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be fulfilled by the country of re-export. In such cases, the country of re-export may still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate for export or phytosanitary certificate for re-export if:

- *either* particular information on compliance has been included or declared on the phytosanitary certificate for export by the country of origin
- *or* an alternative phytosanitary measure can be applied (such as laboratory tests on samples or treatments) that is considered equivalent and in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination.

Additional declarations on phytosanitary certificates for re-export where required should be based on the activities of the NPPO of the country of re-export. Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or certified copies should not be transferred to phytosanitary certificates for re-export.

When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying these requirements may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin and re-export. This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary measures applied at origin (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) which provides the assurance required for the country of re-export to certify the consignment as required by the country of destination.

The original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export.

When a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued, the NPPO of the re-exporting country provides assurance related to the handling (e.g. splitting, combining, packing, storage) of the consignment in the country of re-export.

If the consignment is split up and the resulting consignments are re-exported separately, then phytosanitary certificates for re-export and certified copies of the phytosanitary certificate from the country of export will be required to accompany all such consignments.

The phytosanitary certificate for re-export shall be signed only after it is duly completed.

6.2 Transit

If a consignment is in transit through a country, the NPPO of the country of transit is not involved unless risks for the country of transit have been identified (ISPM 25:2006).

If the phytosanitary security of the consignment has been compromised during transit, and the NPPO of the country of transit receives a request to become involved, the NPPO may perform phytosanitary certification for export in accordance with the provisions described in this standard.

A change of means of conveyance during transit or the transport of two or more consignments in one conveyance should not be considered a reason to issue phytosanitary certificates unless the phytosanitary security of the consignment is compromised.

Importing countries may have specific phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. require seals, specific packaging) addressed to the country of export for the import of consignments to be moved in transit through other countries if specific risks have been identified.

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

ANNEX 1: Model phytosanitary certificate for export

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____

Declared name and address of consignee: _____

Number and description of packages: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Place of origin: _____

Declared means of conveyance: _____

Declared point of entry: _____

Name of produce and quantity declared: _____

Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

They are deemed to be practically free from other pests.*

II. Additional Declaration

[Enter text here]

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____

Duration and temperature _____

Concentration _____

Additional information _____

_____

Place of issue _____

(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____

Date _____ _____

(Signature)

_____

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.*

*Optional clause

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

ANNEX 2: Model phytosanitary certificate for re-export

[Original annexed to the IPPC]

No. _____

Plant Protection Organization of _____ (contracting party of re-export)
TO: Plant Protection Organization(s) of _____ (contracting party(ies) of import)

I. Description of Consignment

Name and address of exporter: _____
Declared name and address of consignee: _____
Number and description of packages: _____
Distinguishing marks: _____
Place of origin: _____
Declared means of conveyance: _____
Declared point of entry: _____
Name of produce and quantity declared: _____
Botanical name of plants: _____

This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above _____ were imported into (contracting party of re-export) _____ from _____ (contracting party of origin) covered by Phytosanitary certificate No. _____, *original ☐ certified true copy ☐ of which is attached to this certificate; that they are packed ☐ repacked ☐ in original ☐ *new ☐ containers, that based on the original phytosanitary certificate ☐ and additional inspection ☐, they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, and that during storage in _____ (contracting party of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

*Insert tick in appropriate ☐ boxes

II. Additional Declaration

[Enter text here]

III. Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment

Date _____ Treatment _____ Chemical (active ingredient) _____
Duration and temperature _____
Concentration _____
Additional information _____

_____

Place of issue _____
(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer_____
Date _____ _____
(Signature)

_____

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to _____ (name of Plant Protection Organization) or to any of its officers or representatives.**

**Optional clause

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1: Electronic certification, information on standard XML schemes and exchange mechanisms

[Under development] This appendix is expected to contain standardized language, structure of the message and exchange protocols preferably based on the technical input of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT).

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 2: Recommended wording for additional declarations

Phytosanitary import requirements for additional declarations should preferably use the following wording. However, these are examples and are not the only statements that may be used.

1. The consignment* was inspected and found free from _____ (name of pest(s) or soil *[to be specified]*).

2. The consignment* was tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

3. The growing media in which the plants were grown was tested prior to planting and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

4. _____ (Name of pest(s)) is absent/not known to occur in _____ (name of country/area).

5. The consignment* was produced in a
   pest free area for _____ (name of pest(s))**
   area of low pest prevalence for _____ (name of pest(s))
   pest free place of production for _____ (name of pest(s))**
   pest free production site for _____ (name of pest(s))**.

6. The place of production**/production site/field** was inspected during the growing season(s)*** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

7. The plants/mother plants were inspected during the last growing season(s) *** and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

8. The plants were produced *in vitro* (specify the *in vitro* technique) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

9. The plants were derived from mother plants that were tested (method may be specified) and found free from _____ (name of pest(s)).

10. This consignment* was produced and prepared for export in accordance with _____ (name of programme/reference to specific phytosanitary import requirement or a bilateral arrangement).

11. This consignment was produced from plant varieties resistant to _____ (name of pest).

12. Plants for planting are in compliance with _____ (specify the tolerance level(s)) established by phytosanitary import requirements for _____ (specify the regulated non-quarantine pest(s)).

* May be specified if this applies only to parts thereof.

** If applicable add: “including a surrounding buffer zone”.

*** Number of times/growing seasons or specific period may be added as appropriate.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 26

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST FREE AREAS FOR FRUIT FLIES (TEPHRITIDAE)

(2006)

Produced by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention

Publication history ISPM 26:2006

This is not an official part of the standard.

Work programme topic: Pest free areas for fruit flies

Added to work programme: ICPM-6, 2004

Specification No. 27 - Pest free areas for fruit flies, approved by Standards Committee, Nov 2004

Draft ISPM considered by April 2005

Draft ISPM approved for member consultation, Standards Committee: April 2005

Member consultation: June 2005

Amended text approved for submission for adoption, SC: November 2005

Adoption: CPM-1, April 2006

ISPM 26. 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Adoption Appendix 1: Fruit fly trapping: CPM-6, March 2011

Publication history last updated April 2011

CONTENTS

Adoption

This standard was adopted by the First Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2006. Appendix 1 on Fruit fly trapping was adopted by the Sixth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011.

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This standard provides guidelines for the establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) of economic importance, and for the maintenance of their pest free status.

References

IPPC. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 4. 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [published 1996]

ISPM 5. 2006. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. [revised annually]

ISPM 6. 1997. *Guidelines for surveillance*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 8. 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 9. 1998. *Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 10. 1999. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

ISPM 17. 2002. *Pest reporting*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

Definitions

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

Outline of Requirements

The general requirements for establishing a fruit fly-pest free area (FF-PFA) include:

- the preparation of a public awareness programme
- the management elements of the system (documentation and review systems, record-keeping)
- supervision activities.

The major elements of the FF-PFA are:

- the characterization of the FF-PFA
- the establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.

These elements include the surveillance activities of trapping and fruit sampling, and official control on the movement of regulated articles. Guidance on surveillance and fruit sampling activities is provided in Appendixes 1 and 2.

Additional elements include: corrective action planning, suspension, loss of pest free status and reinstatement (if possible) of the FF-PFA. Corrective action planning is described in Annex 1.

BACKGROUND

Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries due to their potential to cause damage in fruits and to their potential to restrict access to international markets for plant products that can host fruit flies. The high probability of introduction of fruit flies associated with a wide range of hosts results in restrictions imposed by many importing countries to accept fruits from areas in which these pests are established. For these reasons, there is a need for an ISPM that provides specific guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies.

A pest free area is "an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained" (ISPM 5). Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies due to the presence of barriers or climate conditions, and/or maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (though fruit flies have the potential to establish there) or may be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9:1998). ISPM 4:1995 describes different types of pest free areas and provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas. However, a need for additional guidance on establishment and maintenance of pest free areas specifically for fruit flies (fruit fly-pest free areas, FF-PFA) was recognized. This standard describes additional requirements for establishment and maintenance of FF-PFAs. The target pests for which this standard was developed include insects of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, of the genera *Anastrepha*, *Bactrocera*, *Ceratitis*, *Dacus*, *Rhagoletis* and *Toxotrypana*.

The establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA implies that no other phytosanitary measures specific for the target species are required for host commodities within the PFA.

REQUIREMENTS

1. General Requirements

The concepts and provisions of ISPM 4:1995 apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for all pests including fruit flies and therefore ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard.

Phytosanitary measures and specific procedures as further described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of FF-PFA. The decision to establish a formal FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard. They include components such as pest biology, size of the area, pest population levels and dispersal pathway, ecological conditions, geographical isolation and availability of methods for pest eradication.

FF-PFAs may be established in accordance with this ISPM under a variety of different situations. Some of them require the application of the full range of elements provided by this standard; others require only the application of some of these elements.

In areas where the fruit flies concerned are not capable of establishment because of climatic, geographical or other reasons, absence should be recognized according to the first paragraph of section 3.1.2 of ISPM 8:1998. If, however, the fruit flies are detected and can cause economic damage during a season (Article VII.3 of the IPPC), corrective actions should be applied in order to allow the maintenance of a FF-PFA.

In areas where the fruit flies are capable of establishment and known to be absent, general surveillance in accordance with section 3.1.2 of ISPM 8:1998 is normally sufficient for the purpose of delimiting and establishing a pest free area. Where appropriate, import requirements and/or domestic movement restrictions against the introduction of the relevant fruit fly species into the area may be required to maintain the area free from the pest.

1.1 Public awareness

A public awareness programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of FF-PFAs is the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) close to the FF-PFA and individuals that travel to or through the area, including parties with direct and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different forms of media (written, radio, TV) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or re-introduction of potentially infested host material. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the phytosanitary measures for the FF-PFA. The public awareness and phytosanitary education programme should be ongoing and may include information on:

- permanent or random checkpoints
- posting signs at entry points and transit corridors
- disposal bins for host material
- leaflets or brochures with information on the pest and the pest free area
- publications (e.g. print, electronic media)
- systems to regulate fruit movement
- non-commercial hosts
- security of the traps
- penalties for non-compliance, where applicable.

1.2 Documentation and record-keeping

The phytosanitary measures used for the establishment and maintenance of FF-PFA should be adequately documented as part of phytosanitary procedures. They should be reviewed and updated regularly, including corrective actions, if required (see also ISPM 4:1995).

The records of surveys, detections, occurrences or outbreaks and results of other operational procedures should be retained for at least 24 months. Such records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.

1.3 Supervision activities

The FF-PFA programme, including regulatory control, surveillance procedures (for example trapping, fruit sampling) and corrective action planning should comply with officially approved procedures.

Such procedures should include official delegation of responsibility assigned to key personnel, for example:

- a person with defined authority and responsibility to ensure that the systems/procedures are implemented and maintained appropriately
- entomologist(s) with responsibility for the authoritative identification of fruit flies to species level.

The effectiveness of the programme should be monitored periodically by the NPPO of the exporting country, through review of documentation and procedures.

2. Specific Requirements

2.1 Characterization of the FF-PFA

The determining characteristics of the FF-PFA include:

- the target fruit fly species and its distribution within or adjacent to the area
- commercial and non-commercial host species

- delimitation of the area (detailed maps or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entry points and host area locations, and, where necessary, buffer zones)
- climate, for example rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, prevailing wind speed and direction.

Further guidance on establishing and describing a PFA is provided in ISPM 4:1995.

2.2 Establishment of the FF-PFA

The following should be developed and implemented:

- surveillance activities for establishment of the FF-PFA
- delimitation of the FF-PFA
- phytosanitary measures related to movement of host material or regulated articles
- pest suppression and eradication techniques as appropriate.

The establishment of buffer zones may also be necessary (as described in section 2.2.1) and it may be useful to collect additional technical information during the establishment of the FF-PFA.

2.2.1 Buffer zone

In areas where geographic isolation is not considered adequate to prevent introduction to or reinfestation of a PFA or where there are no other means of preventing fruit fly movement to the PFA, a buffer zone should be established. Factors that should be considered in the establishment and effectiveness of a buffer zone include:

- pest suppression techniques which may be used to reduce the fruit fly population, including:
  - use of selective insecticide-bait
  - spraying
  - sterile insect technique
  - male annihilation technique
  - biological control
  - mechanical control, etc.
- host availability, cropping systems, natural vegetation
- climatic conditions
- the geography of the area
- capacity for natural spread through identified pathways
- the ability to implement a system to monitor the effectiveness of buffer zone establishment (e.g. trapping network).

2.2.2 Surveillance activities prior to establishment

A regular survey programme should be established and implemented. Trapping is the preferred option to determine fruit fly absence or presence in an area for lure/bait responsive species. However, fruit sampling activities may sometimes be required to complement the trapping programme in cases where trapping is less effective, for example when species are less responsive to specific lures.

Prior to the establishment of a FF-PFA, surveillance should be undertaken for a period determined by the climatic characteristics of the area, and as technically appropriate for at least 12 consecutive months in the FF-PFA in all relevant areas of commercial and non-commercial host plants to demonstrate that the pest is not present in the area. There should be no populations detected during the surveillance activities prior to establishment. A single adult detection, depending on its status (in accordance with ISPM 8:1998), may not disqualify an area from subsequent designation as an FF-

PFA. For qualifying the area as a pest free area, there should be no detection of an immature specimen, two or more fertile adults, or an inseminated female of the target species during the survey period. There are different trapping and fruit sampling regimes for different fruit fly species. Surveys should be conducted using the guidelines in Appendixes 1 and 2. These guidelines may be revised as trap, lure and fruit sampling efficiencies improve.

2.2.2.1 Trapping procedures

This section contains general information on trapping procedures for target fruit fly species. Trapping conditions may vary depending on, for example, the target fruit fly and environmental conditions. More information is provided in Appendix 1. When planning for trapping, the following should be considered.

Trap type and lures

Several types of traps and lures have been developed over decades to survey fruit fly populations. Fly catches differ depending on the types of lure used. The type of trap chosen for a survey depends on the target fruit fly species and the nature of the attractant. The most widely used traps include Jackson, McPhail, Steiner, open bottom dry trap (OBDT), yellow panel traps, which may use specific attractants (para-pheromone or pheromone lures that are male specific), or food or host odours (liquid protein or dry synthetic). Liquid protein is used to catch a wide range of different fruit fly species and capture both females and males, with a slightly higher percentage of females captured. However identification of the fruit flies can be difficult due to decomposition within the liquid bait. In traps such as McPhail, ethylene glycol may be added to delay decomposition. Dry synthetic protein baits are female biased, capture less non-target organisms and, when used in dry traps, may prevent premature decomposition of captured specimens.

Trap density

Trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys and it should be designed based on target fruit fly species, trap efficiency, cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors. Density may change depending on the programme phase, with different densities required during the establishment of FF-PFA and the maintenance phase. Trap density also depends on the risk associated with potential pathways for entry into the designated PFA.

Trap deployment (determination of the specific location of the traps)

In a FF-PFA programme, an extensive trapping network should be deployed over the entire area. The trapping network layout will depend on the characteristics of the area, host distribution and the biology of the fruit fly of concern. One of the most important features of trap placement is the selection of a proper location and trap site within the host plant. The application of GPS and geographic information systems (GIS) are useful tools for management of a trapping network.

Trap location should take into consideration the presence of the preferred hosts (primary, secondary and occasional hosts) of the target species. Because the pest is associated with maturing fruit, the location including rotation of traps should follow the sequence of fruit maturity in host plants. Consideration should be given to commercial management practices in the area where host trees are selected. For example, the regular application of insecticides (and/or other chemicals) to selected host trees may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.

Trap servicing

The frequency of trap servicing (maintaining and refreshing the traps) during the period of trapping should depend on the:

- longevity of baits (attractant persistency)
- retention capacity
- rate of catch

- season of fruit fly activity
- placement of the traps
- biology of the species
- environmental conditions.

Trap inspection (checking the traps for fruit flies)

The frequency of regular inspection during the period of trapping should depend on:

- expected fruit fly activity (biology of the species)
- response of the target fruit fly in relation to host status at different times of the year
- relative number of target and non-target fruit flies expected to be caught in a trap
- type of trap used
- physical condition of the flies in the trap (and whether they can be identified).

In certain traps, specimens may degrade quickly making identification difficult or impossible unless the traps are checked frequently.

Identification capability

NPPOs should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify detected specimens of the target species in an expeditious manner, preferably within 48 hours. Continuous access to expertise may be necessary during the establishment phase or when implementing corrective actions.

2.2.2.2 Fruit sampling procedures

Fruit sampling may be used as a surveillance method in combination with trapping where trapping is less effective. It should be noted that fruit sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an outbreak area. However, it is labour-intensive, time consuming and expensive due to the destruction of fruit. It is important that fruit samples should be held in suitable condition to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit fly in infested fruit for identification purpose.

Host preference

Fruit sampling should take into consideration the presence of primary, secondary and occasional hosts of the target species. Fruit sampling should also take into account the maturity of fruit, apparent signs of infestation in fruit, and commercial practices (e.g. application of insecticides) in the area.

Focusing on high-risk areas

Fruit sampling should be targeted on areas likely to have presence of infested fruits such as:

- urban areas
- abandoned orchards
- rejected fruit at packing facilities
- fruit markets
- sites with a high concentration of primary hosts
- entrance points into the FF-PFA, where appropriate.

The sequence of hosts that are likely to be infested by the target fruit fly species in the area should be used as fruit sampling areas.

Sample size and selection

Factors to be considered include:

- the required level of confidence

- the availability of primary host material in the field
- fruits with symptoms on trees, fallen or rejected fruit (for example at packing facilities), where appropriate.

Procedures for processing sampled fruit for inspection

Fruit samples collected in the field should be brought to a facility for holding, fruit dissection, pest recovery and identification. Fruit should be labelled, transported and held in a secure manner to avoid mixing fruits from different samples.

Identification capability

NPPOs should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify fruit fly immature stages and emerged adults of the target species in an expeditious manner.

2.2.3 Controls on the movement of regulated articles

Movement controls of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry of target pests into the FF-PFA. These controls depend on the assessed risks (after identification of likely pathways and regulated articles) and may include:

- listing of the target fruit fly species on a quarantine pest list
- regulation of the pathways and articles that require control to maintain the FF-PFA
- domestic restrictions to control the movement of regulated articles into the FF-PFA
- inspection of regulated articles, examination of relevant documentation as appropriate and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate phytosanitary measures (e.g. treatment, refusal or destruction).

2.2.4 Additional technical information for establishment of a FF-PFA

Additional information may be useful during the establishment phase of FF-PFAs. This includes:

- historical records of detection, biology and population dynamics of the target pest(s), and survey activities for the designated target pest(s) in the FF-PFA
- the results of phytosanitary measures taken as part of actions following detections of fruit flies in the FF-PFA
- records of the commercial production of host crops in the area, an estimate of non-commercial production and the presence of wild host material
- lists of the other fruit fly species of economic importance that may be present in the FF-PFA.

2.2.5 Domestic declaration of pest freedom

The NPPO should verify the fruit fly free status of the area (in accordance with ISPM 8:1998) specifically by confirming compliance with the procedures set up in accordance with this standard (surveillance and controls). The NPPO should declare and notify the establishment of the FF-PFA, as appropriate.

In order to be able to verify the fruit fly free status in the area and for purposes of internal management, the continuing FF-PFA status should be checked after the PFA has been established and any phytosanitary measures for the maintenance of the FF-PFA have been put in place.

2.3 Maintenance of the FF-PFA

In order to maintain the FF-PFA status, the NPPO should continue to monitor the operation of the surveillance and control activities, continuously verifying the pest free status.

2.3.1 Surveillance for maintenance of the FF-PFA

After verifying and declaring the FF-PFA, the official surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as being necessary for maintenance of the FF-PFA. Regular technical reports of the survey activities should be generated (for example monthly). Requirements for this are essentially the same as for establishment of the FF-PFA (see section 2.2) but with differences in density and trap locations dependent upon the assessed level of risk of introduction of the target species.

2.3.2 Controls on the movement of regulated articles

These are the same as for establishment of the FF-PFA (provided in section 2.2.3).

2.3.3 Corrective actions (including response to an outbreak)

The NPPO should have prepared plans for corrective actions that may be implemented if the target pest(s) is detected in the FF-PFA or in host material from that area (detailed guidelines are provided in Annex 1), or if faulty procedures are found. This plan should include components or systems to cover:

- outbreak declaration according to criteria in ISPM 8:1998 and notification
- delimiting surveillance (trapping and fruit sampling) to determine the infested area under corrective actions
- implementation of control measures
- further surveillance
- criteria for the reinstatement of freedom of the area affected by the outbreak
- responses to interceptions.

A corrective action plan should be initiated as soon as possible and in any case within 72 hours of the detection (of an adult or immature stage of the target pest).

2.4 Suspension, reinstatement or loss of a FF-PFA status

2.4.1 Suspension

The status of the FF-PFA or the affected part within the FF-PFA should be suspended when an outbreak of the target fruit fly occurs or based on one of the following triggers: detection of an immature specimen of the target fruit fly, two or more fertile adults as demonstrated by scientific evidence, or an inseminated female within a defined period and distance. Suspension may also be applied if procedures are found to be faulty (for example inadequate trapping, host movement controls or treatments).

If the criteria for an outbreak are met, this should result in the implementation of the corrective action plan as specified in this standard and immediate notification to interested importing countries' NPPOs (see ISPM 17:2002). The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or revoked. In most cases a suspension radius will delimit the affected part of the FF-PFA. The radius will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The same radius will generally apply for all FF-PFAs for a given target species unless scientific evidence supports any proposed deviation. Where a suspension is put in place, the criteria for lifting the suspension should be made clear. Interested importing countries' NPPOs should be informed of any change in FF-PFA status.

2.4.2 Reinstatement

Reinstatement should be based on requirements for establishment with the following conditions:

- no further detection of the target pest species for a period determined by the biology of the species and the prevailing environmental conditions[1], as confirmed by surveillance, or
- in the case of a fault in the procedures, only when the fault has been corrected.

2.4.3 Loss of FF-PFA status

If the control measures are not effective and the pest becomes established in the whole area (the area recognized as pest free), the status of the FF-PFA should be lost. In order to achieve again the FF-PFA, the procedures of establishment and maintenance outlined in this standard should be followed.

[1] The period starts from the last detection. For some species, no further detection should occur for at least three life cycles; however the required period should be based on scientific information including that provided by the surveillance systems in place.

This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

ANNEX 1: Guidelines on corrective action plans

The detection of a single fruit fly (adult or immature) of the target species in the FF-PFA should trigger enforcement of a corrective action plan.

In case of an outbreak, the objective of the corrective action plan is to ensure eradication of the pest to enable reinstatement of pest status in the affected area into the FF-PFA.

The corrective action plan should be prepared taking into account the biology of the target fruit fly species, the geography of the FF-PFA area, climatic conditions and host distribution within the area.

The elements required for implementation of a corrective action plan include:

- legal framework under which the corrective action plan can be applied
- criteria for the declaration of an outbreak
- time scales for the initial response
- technical criteria for delimiting trapping, fruit sampling, application of the eradication actions and establishment of regulatory measures
- availability of sufficient operational resources
- identification capability
- effective communication within the NPPO and with the NPPO(s) of the importing country(ies), including provision of contact details of all parties involved.

Actions to apply the corrective action plan

(1) *Determination of the phytosanitary status of the detection (actionable or non-actionable)*

(1.1) If the detection is a transient non-actionable occurrence (ISPM 8:1998), no further action is required.

(1.2) If the detection of a target pest may be actionable, a delimiting survey, which includes additional traps, and usually fruit sampling as well as an increased trap inspection rate, should be implemented immediately after the detection to assess whether the detection represents an outbreak, which will determine necessary responsive actions. If a population is present, this action is also used to determine the size of the affected area.

(2) *Suspension of FF-PFA status*

If after detection it is determined that an outbreak has occurred or any of the triggers specified in section 2.4.1 is reached, the FF-PFA status in the affected area should be suspended. The affected area may be limited to parts of the FF-PFA or may be the whole FF-PFA.

(3) *Implementation of control measures in the affected area*

As per ISPM 9:1998, specific corrective or eradication actions should be implemented immediately in the affected area(s) and adequately communicated to the community. Eradication actions may include:

- selective insecticide-bait treatments
- sterile fly release
- total harvest of fruit in the trees
- male annihilation technique
- destruction of infested fruit
- soil treatment (chemical or physical)
- insecticide application.

Phytosanitary measures should be immediately enforced for control of movement of regulated articles that can host fruit flies. These measures may include cancellation of shipments of fruit commodities from the affected area and as appropriate, fruit disinfestation and the operation of road blocks to prevent the movement of infested fruit from the affected area to the rest of the pest free area. Other measures could be adopted if agreed by the importing country, for example treatment, increased surveys, supplementary trapping.

(4) *Criteria for reinstatement of a FF-PFA after an outbreak and actions to be taken*

The criteria for determining that eradication has been successful are specified in section 2.4.2 and should be included in the corrective action plan for the target fruit fly. The time period will depend on the biology of the species and the prevailing environmental conditions. Once the criteria have been fulfilled the following actions should be taken:

- notification of NPPOs of importing countries
- reinstatement of normal surveillance levels
- reinstatement of the FF-PFA.

(5) *Notification of relevant agencies*

Relevant NPPOs and other agencies should be kept informed of any change in FF-PFA status as appropriate, and IPPC pest reporting obligations observed (ISPM 17:2002).

This appendix was adopted by the Sixth Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011.

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1: Fruit fly trapping (2011)

This appendix provides detailed information for trapping procedures for fruit fly species (Tephritidae) of economic importance under different pest statuses. Specific traps, in combination with attractants, and killing and preserving agents, should be used depending on the technical feasibility, the species of fruit fly and the pest status of the areas, which can be either an infested area, an area of low pest prevalence (FF-ALPP), or a pest free area (FF-PFA). It describes the most widely used traps, including materials such as trapping devices and attractants, and trapping densities, as well as procedures including evaluation, data recording and analysis.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard.

In 2003, IAEA produced the publication Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes

Topic number 2005-009, November 2005, confirmed by the CPM-1, 2006.

Specification 35 approved by the SC, May 2006

Technical Panel on Fruit Flies developed draft ISPM based on IAEA publication from 2003, December 2007 which was submitted to the SC, May 2008, approved.

Draft ISPM for member consultation, June 2008

Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7), May 2009, recommended that the draft annex on fruit fly trapping be separated into two documents – one to become an annex to ISPM 26, the other to become an appendix to ISPM 26

The SC November meeting in 2009 recommended the documents be recombined as a single appendix

CPM-5, 2010, developed comments and returned the draft appendix to the SC which in turn forwarded the draft to the Steward and the TPFF for further revision

Approved to go to CPM-6 by SC, November 2010

Adoption: CPM-6, March 2011

ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1: Fruit fly trapping (2011)

1. Pest status and survey types

There are five pest statuses where surveys may be applied:

A. Pest present without control. The pest is present but not subject to any control measures.

B. Pest present under suppression. The pest is present and subject to control measures. Includes FF-ALPP.

C. Pest present under eradication. The pest is present and subject to control measures. Includes FF-ALPP.

D. Pest absent and FF-PFA being maintained. The pest is absent (e.g. eradicated, no pest records, no longer present) and measures to maintain pest absence are applied.

E. Pest transient. Pest under surveillance and actionable, under eradication.

The three types of surveys and corresponding objectives are:

- **monitoring surveys**, applied to verify the characteristics of the pest population
- **delimiting surveys**, applied to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from the pest
- **detection surveys**, applied to determine if the pest is present in an area.

Monitoring surveys are necessary to verify the characteristics of the pest population before the initiation or during the application of suppression and eradication measures to verify the population levels and to evaluate the efficacy of the control measures. These are necessary for situations A, B and C. Delimiting surveys are applied to determine the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from the pest such as boundaries of an established FF-ALPP (situation B) (ISPM 30:2008) and as part of a corrective action plan when the pest exceeds the established low prevalence levels or in an FF-PFA (situation E) (ISPM 26:2006) as part of a corrective action plan when a detection occurs. Detection surveys are to determine if the pest is present in an area, that is to demonstrate pest absence (situation D) and to detect a possible entry of the pest into the FF-PFA (pest transient actionable) (ISPM 8:1998).

Additional information on how or when specific types of surveys should be applied can be found in other standards dealing with specific topics such as pest status, eradication, pest free areas or areas of low pest prevalence.

2. Trapping scenarios

As the pest status may change over time, the type of survey needed may also change:

- Pest present. Starting from an established population with no control (situation A), phytosanitary measures may be applied, and potentially lead toward an FF-ALPP (situation B and C) or an FF-PFA (situation D).
- Pest absent. Starting from an FF-PFA (situation D), the pest status is either maintained or a detection occurs (situation E), where measures would be applied aimed at restoring the FF-PFA.

3. Trapping materials

The effective use of traps relies on the proper combination of trap, attractant and killing agent to attract, capture, kill and preserve the target fruit fly species for effective identification, counting data collection and analysis. Traps for fruit fly surveys use the following materials as appropriate:

- a trapping device
- attractants (pheromones, parapheromones and food attractants)
- killing agents in wet and dry traps (with physical or chemical action)
- preservation agents (wet or dry).

3.1 Attractants

Some fruit fly species of economic importance and the attractants commonly used to capture them are presented in Table 1. Presence or absence of a species from this table does not indicate that pest risk analysis has been performed and in no way is it indicative of the regulatory status of a fruit fly species.

Table 1. A number of fruit fly species of economic importance and commonly used attractants

Scientific name	Attractant
Anastrepha fraterculus (Wiedemann)[4]	Protein attractant (PA)
Anastrepha grandis (Macquart)	PA
Anastrepha ludens (Loew)	PA, 2C-1[1]
Anastrepha obliqua (Macquart)	PA, 2C-1[1]
Anastrepha serpentina (Wiedemann)	PA
Anastrepha striata (Schiner)	PA
Anastrepha suspensa (Loew)	PA, 2C-1[1]
Bactrocera carambolae (Drew & Hancock)	Methyl eugenol (ME)
Bactrocera caryeae (Kapoor)	ME
Bactrocera correcta (Bezzi)	ME
Bactrocera dorsalis (Hendel)[4]	ME
Bactrocera invadens (Drew, Tsuruta, & White)	ME, 3C[2]
Bactrocera kandiensis (Drew & Hancock)	ME
Bactrocera musae (Tryon)	ME
Bactrocera occipitalis (Bezzi)	ME
Bactrocera papayae (Drew & Hancock)	ME
Bactrocera philippinensis (Drew & Hancock)	ME
Bactrocera umbrosa (Fabricius)	ME
Bactrocera zonata (Saunders)	ME, 3C[2], ammonium acetate (AA)
Bactrocera cucurbitae (Coquillett)	Cuelure (CUE), 3C[2], AA
Bactrocera neohumeralis (Hardy)	CUE
Bactrocera tau (Walker)	CUE
Bactrocera tryoni (Froggatt)	CUE
Bactrocera citri (Chen) (*B. minax*, Enderlein)	PA
Bactrocera cucumis (French)	PA
Bactrocera jarvisi (Tryon)	PA
Bactrocera latifrons (Hendel)	PA
Bactrocera oleae (Gmelin)	PA, ammonium bicarbonate (AC), spiroketal (SK)
Bactrocera tsuneonis (Miyake)	PA
Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann)	Trimedlure (TML), Capilure (CE), PA, 3C[2], 2C-2[3]
Ceratitis cosyra (Walker)	PA, 3C[2], 2C-2[3]
Ceratitis rosa (Karsch)	TML, PA, 3C[2], 2C-2[3]
Dacus ciliatus (Loew)	PA, 3C[2], AA
Myiopardalis pardalina (Bigot)	PA
Rhagoletis cerasi (Linnaeus)	Ammonium salts (AS), AA, AC
Rhagoletis cingulata (Loew)	AS, AA, AC

Scientific name	Attractant
Rhagoletis indifferens (Curran)	AA, AC
Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh)	butyl hexanoate (BuH), AS
Toxotrypana curvicauda (Gerstaecker)	2-methyl-vinylpyrazine (MVP)

[1] Two-component (2C-1) synthetic food attractant of ammonium acetate and putrescine, mainly for female captures.

[2] Three-component (3C) synthetic food attractant, mainly for female captures (ammonium acetate, putrescine, trimethylamine).

[3] Two-component (2C-2) synthetic food attractant of ammonium acetate and trimethylamine, mainly for female captures.

[4] Taxonomic status of some listed members of the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex and of *Anastrepha fraterculus* is uncertain.

3.1.1 Male-specific attractants

The most widely used attractants are pheromone or parapheromones that are male specific. The parapheromone trimedlure (TML) captures species of the genus *Ceratitis* (including *C. capitata* and *C. rosa*). The parapheromone methyl eugenol (ME) captures a large number of species of the genus *Bactrocera* (including *B. carambolae, B. dorsalis, B. invadens, B. musae, B. philippinensis* and *B. zonata*). The pheromone spiroketal captures *B. oleae*. The parapheromone cuelure (CUE) captures a large number of other *Bactrocera* species, including *B. cucurbitae* and *B. tryoni*. Parapheromones are generally highly volatile and can be used with a variety of traps (examples are listed in Table 2a). Controlled-release formulations exist for TML, CUE and ME, providing a longer-lasting attractant for field use. It is important to be aware that some inherent environmental conditions may affect the longevity of pheromone and parapheromone attractants.

3.1.2 Female-biased attractants

Female-specific pheromones/parapheromones are not usually commercially available (except, for example, 2-methyl-vinylpyrazine). Therefore, the female-biased attractants (natural, synthetic, liquid or dry) that are commonly used are based on food or host odours (Table 2b). Historically, liquid protein attractants (PA) have been used to capture a wide range of different fruit fly species. Liquid protein attractants capture both females and males. These liquid attractants are generally less sensitive than the parapheromones. In addition, liquid attractants capture high numbers of non-target insects and require more frequent servicing.

Several food-based synthetic attractants have been developed using ammonia and its derivatives. This may reduce the number of non-target insects captured. For example, for capturing *C. capitata* a synthetic food attractant consisting of three components (ammonium acetate, putrescine and trimethylamine) is used. For capturing of *Anastrepha* species the trimethylamine component may be removed. A synthetic attractant lasts approximately 4–10 weeks depending on climatic conditions. It captures few non-target insects and significantly fewer male fruit flies, making this attractant suited for use in sterile fruit fly release programmes. New synthetic food attractant technologies are available for use, including the long-lasting three-component and two-component mixtures contained in the same patch, as well as the three components incorporated in a single cone-shaped plug (Tables 1 and 3).

In addition, because food-foraging female and male fruit flies respond to synthetic food attractants at the sexually immature adult stage, these attractant types are capable of detecting female fruit flies earlier and at lower population levels than liquid protein attractants.

Table 2a. Attractants and traps for male fruit fly surveys

Fruit fly species	**Attractant and trap** (see below for abbreviations)																									
	TML/CE											**ME**								**CUE**								
	CC	CH	ET	JT	LT	MM	ST	SE	TP	YP	VARs+	CH	ET	JT	LT	MM	ST	TP	YP	CH	ET	JT	LT	MM	ST	TP	YP
Anastrepha fraterculus																											
Anastrepha ludens																											
Anastrepha obliqua																											
Anastrepha striata																											
Anastrepha suspensa																											
Bactrocera carambolae												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera caryeae												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera citri (B. minax)																											
Bactrocera correcta												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera cucumis																											
Bactrocera cucurbitae																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bactrocera dorsalis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera invadens												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera kandiensis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera latifrons																											
Bactrocera occipitalis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera oleae																											
Bactrocera papayae												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera philippinensis												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera tau																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bactrocera tryoni																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bactrocera tsuneonis																											
Bactrocera umbrosa												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Bactrocera zonata												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Ceratitis capitata		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																
Ceratitis cosyra																											
Ceratitis rosa		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																
Dacus ciliatus																											
Myiopardalis pardalina																											

Rhagoletis cerasi			
Rhagoletis cingulata			
Rhagoletis indifferens			
Rhagoletis pomonella			
Toxotrypana curvicauda			

Attractant abbreviations

TML	Trimedlure
CE	Capilure
ME	Methyl eugenol
CUE	Cuelure

Trap abbreviations

CC	Cook and Cunningham (C&C) trap	LT	Lynfield trap	TP	Tephri trap
CH	ChamP trap	MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco trap	VARs+	Modified funnel trap
ET	Easy trap	ST	Steiner trap	YP	Yellow panel trap
JT	Jackson trap	SE	Sensus trap		

Table 2b. Attractants and traps for female-biased fruit fly surveys

Fruit fly species	**Attractant and trap** (see below for abbreviations)																								
	3C							**2C-2**					**2C-1**	**PA**			**SK+AC**		**AS (AA, AC)**				**BuH**			**MVP**
	ET	SE	MLT	OBDT	LT	MM	TP	ET	MLT	LT	MM	TP	MLT	ET	McP	MLT	CH	YP	RB	RS	YP	PALz	RS	YP	PALz	GS
Anastrepha fraterculus															x	x										
Anastrepha grandis															x	x										
Anastrepha ludens													x		x	x										
Anastrepha obliqua													x		x	x										
Anastrepha striata															x	x										
Anastrepha suspensa													x		x	x										
Bactrocera carambolae															x	x										
Bactrocera caryeae															x	x										
Bactrocera citri (B. minax)															x	x										
Bactrocera correcta															x	x										
Bactrocera cucumis															x	x										
Bactrocera cucurbitae			x												x	x										
Bactrocera dorsalis															x	x										
Bactrocera invadens			x												x	x										

Bactrocera kandiensis															x	x													
Bactrocera latifrons															x	x													
Bactrocera occipitalis															x	x													
Bactrocera oleae													x	x	x	x		x	x										
Bactrocera papayae															x	x													
Bactrocera philippinensis															x	x													
Bactrocera tau															x	x													
Bactrocera tryoni															x	x													
Bactrocera tsuneonis															x	x													
Bactrocera umbrosa															x	x													
Bactrocera zonata			x												x	x													
Ceratitis capitata	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x													
Ceratitis cosyra			x						x						x	x													
Ceratitis rosa		x	x						x						x	x													
Dacus ciliatus			x												x	x													
Myiopardalis pardalina															x	x													
Rhagoletis cerasi																		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Rhagoletis cingulata																				x	x		x	x					
Rhagoletis indifferens																			x	x									
Rhagoletis pomonella																		x		x	x	x							
Toxotrypana curvicauda																													x

Attractant abbreviations

3C	(AA+Pt+TMA)	AS	ammonium salts
2C-2	(AA+TMA)	AA	ammonium acetate
2C-1	(AA+Pt)	BuH	butyl hexanoate
PA	protein attractant	MVP	papaya fruit fly pheromone (2-methyl vinylpyrazine)
SK	spiroketal	Pt	putrescine
AC	ammonium (bi)carbonate	TMA	trimethylamine

Trap abbreviations

CH	ChamP trap	McP	McPhail trap	RS	Red sphere trap
ET	Easy trap	MLT	Multilure trap	SE	Sensus trap
GS	Green sphere	OBDT	Open bottom dry trap	TP	Tephri trap
LT	Lynfield trap	PALz	Fluorescent yellow sticky “cloak” trap	YP	Yellow panel trap
MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco trap	RB	Rebell trap		

Table 3. List of attractants and field longevity

Common name	Attractant abbreviations	Formulation	Field longevity[1] (weeks)
Parapheromones			
Trimedlure	TML	Polymeric plug	4–10
		Laminate	3–6
		Liquid	1–4
		PE bag	4-5
Methyl eugenol	ME	Polymeric plug	4–10
		Liquid	4–8
Cuelure	CUE	Polymeric plug	4–10
		Liquid	4–8
Capilure (TML plus extenders)	CE	Liquid	12–36
Pheromones			
Papaya fruit fly (*T. curvicauda*) (2-methyl-6-vinylpyrazine)	MVP	Patches	4–6
Olive Fly (spiroketal)	SK	Polymer	4–6
Food-based attractants			
Torula yeast/borax	PA	Pellet	1–2
Protein derivatives	PA	Liquid	1–2
Ammonium acetate	AA	Patches	4–6
		Liquid	1
		Polymer	2–4
Ammonium (bi)carbonate	AC	Patches	4–6
		Liquid	1
		Polymer	1–4
Ammonium salts	AS	Salt	1
Putrescine	Pt	Patches	6–10
Trimethylamine	TMA	Patches	6–10
Butyl hexanoate	BuH	Vial	2
Ammonium acetate + Putrescine + Trimethylamine	3C (AA+Pt+TMA)	Cone/patches	6–10
Ammonium acetate + Putrescine + Trimethylamine	3C (AA+Pt+TMA)	Long-lasting patches	18–26
Ammonium acetate + Trimethylamine	2C-2 (AA+TMA)	Patches	6–10
Ammonium acetate + Putrescine	2C-1 (AA+Pt)	Patches	6–10
Ammonium acetate / Ammonium carbonate	AA/AC	PE bag w. alufoil cover	3–4

[1] Based on half-life. Attractant longevity is indicative only. Actual timing should be supported by field testing and validation.

3.2 Killing and preserving agents

Traps retain attracted fruit flies through the use of killing and preserving agents. In some dry traps, killing agents are a sticky material or a toxicant. Some organophosphates may act as a repellent at higher doses. The use of insecticides in traps is subject to the registration and approval of the product in the respective national legislation.

In other traps, liquid is the killing agent. When liquid protein attractants are used, mix borax 3% concentration to preserve the captured fruit flies. There are protein attractants that are formulated with borax, and thus no additional borax is required. When water is used in hot climates, 10% propylene glycol is added to prevent evaporation of the attractant and to preserve captured flies.

3.3 Commonly used fruit fly traps

This section describes commonly used fruit fly traps. The list of traps is not comprehensive; other types of traps may achieve equivalent results and may be used for fruit fly trapping.

Based on the killing agent, there are three types of traps commonly used:

- **Dry traps**. The fly is caught on a sticky material board or killed by a chemical agent. Some of the most widely used dry traps are Cook and Cunningham (C&C), ChamP, Jackson/Delta, Lynfield, open bottom dry trap (OBDT) or Phase IV, red sphere, Steiner and yellow panel/Rebell traps.
- **Wet traps.** The fly is captured and drowns in the attractant solution or in water with surfactant. One of the most widely used wet traps is the McPhail trap. The Harris trap is also a wet trap with a more limited use.
- **Dry or wet traps**. These traps can be used either dry or wet. Some of the most widely used are Easy trap, Multilure trap and Tephri trap.

Cook and Cunningham (C&C) trap

General description

The C&C trap consists of three removable creamy white panels, spaced approximately 2.5 cm apart. The two outer panels are made of rectangular paperboard measuring 22.8 cm × 14.0 cm. One or both panels are coated with sticky material (Figure 1). The adhesive panel has one or more holes which allow air to circulate through. The trap is used with a polymeric panel containing an olfactory attractant (usually trimedlure), which is placed between the two outer panels. The polymeric panels come in two sizes – standard and half panel. The standard panel (15.2 cm × 15.2 cm) contains 20 g of TML, while the half size (7.6 cm × 15.2 cm) contains 10 g. The entire unit is held together with clips, and suspended in the tree canopy with a wire hanger.

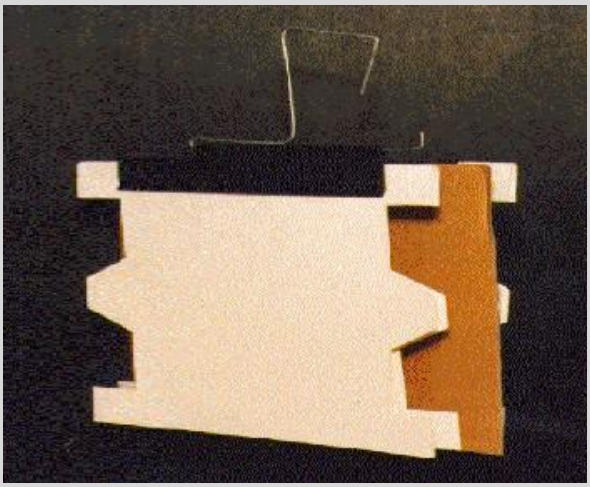

Figure 1. Cook and Cunningham (C&C) trap.

Use

As a result of the need for economic highly sensitive delimiting trapping of *C. capitata*, polymeric panels were developed for the controlled release of greater amounts of TML. This keeps the release rate constant for a longer period of time reducing hand labour and increasing sensitivity. The C&C trap with its multipanel construction has significant adhesive surface area for fly capture.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2a.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

ChamP trap (CH)

General description

The ChamP trap is a hollow, yellow panel-type trap with two perforated sticky side panels. When the two panels are folded, the trap is rectangular in shape (18 cm × 15 cm), and a central chamber is created to place the attractant (Figure 2). A wire hanger placed at the top of the trap is used to place it on branches.

Figure 2. ChamP trap.

Use

The ChamP trap can accommodate patches, polymeric panels, and plugs. It is equivalent to a Yellow panel/Rebell trap in sensitivity.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4c.

Easy trap (ET)

General description

The Easy trap is a two-part rectangular plastic container with an inbuilt hanger. It is 14.5 cm high, 9.5 cm wide, 5 cm deep and can hold 400 ml of liquid (Figure 3). The front part is transparent and the rear part is yellow. The transparent front of the trap contrasts with the yellow rear enhancing the trap's ability to catch fruit flies. It combines visual effects with parapheromone and food-based attractants.

Figure 3. Easy trap.

Use

The trap is multipurpose. It can be used dry baited with parapheromones (e.g. TML, CUE, ME) or synthetic food attractants (e.g. 3C and both combinations of 2C attractants) and a retention system such as dichlorvos. It can also be used wet baited with liquid protein attractants holding up to 400 ml of mixture. When synthetic food attractants are used, one of the dispensers (the one containing putrescine) is attached inside to the yellow part of the trap and the other dispensers are left free.

The Easy trap is one of the most economic traps commercially available. It is easy to carry, handle and service, providing the opportunity to service a greater number of traps per man-hour than some other traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

Fluorescent yellow sticky "cloak" trap (PALz)

General description

The PALz trap is prepared from fluorescent yellow plastic sheets (36 cm × 23 cm). One side is covered with sticky material. When setting up, the sticky sheet is placed around a vertical branch or a pole in a "cloaklike" manner (Figure 4), with the sticky side facing outward, and the back corners are fastened together with clips.

Figure 4. Fluorescent yellow sticky cloak trap.

Use

The trap uses the optimal combination of visual (fluorescent yellow) and chemical (cherry fruit fly synthetic bait) attractant cues. The trap is kept in place by a piece of wire, attached to the branch or pole. The bait dispenser is fastened to the front top edge of the trap, with the bait hanging in front of the sticky surface. The sticky surface of the trap has a capture capacity of about 500 to 600 fruit flies. Insects attracted by the combined action of these two stimuli are caught on the sticky surface.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2b.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4e.

Jackson trap (JT) or Delta trap

General description

The Jackson trap is hollow, delta shaped and made of a white waxed cardboard. It is 8 cm high, 12.5 cm long and 9 cm wide (Figure 5). Additional parts include a white or yellow rectangular insert of waxed cardboard which is covered with a thin layer of adhesive used to trap fruit flies once they land inside the trap body; a polymeric plug or cotton wick in a plastic basket or wire holder; and a wire hanger placed at the top of the trap body.

Use

This trap is mainly used with parapheromone attractants to capture male fruit flies. The attractants used with JT/Delta traps are TML, ME and CUE. When ME and CUE are used a toxicant must be added.

Figure 5. Jackson trap or Delta trap.

For many years this trap has been used in exclusion, suppression or eradication programmes for multiple purposes, including population ecology studies (seasonal abundance, distribution, host sequence, etc.); detection and delimiting trapping; and surveying sterile fruit fly populations in areas subjected to sterile fly mass releases. JT/Delta traps may not be suitable for some environmental conditions (e.g. rain or dust).

The JT/Delta traps are some of the most economic traps commercially available. They are easy to carry, handle and service, providing the opportunity of servicing a greater number of traps per man-hour than some other traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2a.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

Lynfield trap (LT)

General description

The conventional Lynfield trap consists of a disposable, clear plastic, cylindrical container measuring 11.5 cm high with a 10 cm diameter base and 9 cm diameter screw-top lid. There are four entry holes evenly spaced around the wall of the trap (Figure 6). Another version of the Lynfield trap is the Maghreb-Med trap also known as Morocco trap (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Lynfield trap.

Figure 7. Maghreb-Med trap or Morocco trap.

Use

The trap uses an attractant and insecticide system to attract and kill target fruit flies. The screw-top lid is usually colour-coded to the type of attractant being used (red, CE/TML; white, ME; yellow, CUE). To hold the attractant a 2.5 cm screw-tip cup hook (opening squeezed closed) screwed through the lid from above is used. The trap uses the male-specific parapheromone attractants CUE, Capilure (CE), TML and ME.

CUE and ME attractants, which are ingested by the male fruit fly, are mixed with malathion. However, because CE and TML are not ingested by either *C. capitata* or *C. rosa*, a dichlorvos-impregnated matrix is placed inside the trap to kill fruit flies that enter.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

McPhail (McP) trap type

General description

The conventional McPhail (McP) trap is a transparent glass or plastic, pear-shaped invaginated container. The trap is 17.2 cm high and 16.5 cm wide at the base and holds up to 500 ml of solution (Figure 8). The trap parts include a rubber cork or plastic lid that seals the upper part of the trap and a wire hook to hang traps on tree branches. A plastic version of the McPhail trap is 18 cm high and 16 cm wide at the base and holds up to 500 ml of solution (Figure 9). The top part is transparent and the base is yellow.

Figure 8. McPhail trap.

Use

For this trap to function properly it is essential that the body stays clean. Some designs have two parts in which the upper part and base of the trap can be separated allowing for easy service (rebaiting) and inspection of fruit fly captures.

This trap uses a liquid food attractant, based on hydrolysed protein or torula yeast/borax tablets. Torula tablets are more effective than hydrolysed proteins over time because the pH is stable at 9.2. The level of pH in the mixture plays an important role in attracting fruit flies. Fewer fruit flies are attracted to the mixture as the pH becomes more acidic.

Figure 9. Plastic McPhail trap.

To bait with yeast tablets, mix three to five torula tablets in 500 ml of water or follow the manufacturer's recommendation. Stir to dissolve tablets. To bait with protein hydrolysate, mix protein hydrolysate and borax (if not already added to the protein) in water to reach 5–9% hydrolysed protein concentration and 3% of borax.

The nature of its attractant means this trap is more effective at catching females. Food attractants are generic by nature, and so McP traps tend to also catch a wide range of other non-target tephritid and non-tephritid fruit flies in addition to the target species.

McP-type traps are used in fruit fly management programmes in combination with other traps. In areas subjected to suppression and eradication actions, these traps are used mainly to monitor female populations. Female catches are crucial in assessing the amount of sterility induced to a wild population in a sterile insect technique (SIT) programme. In programmes releasing only sterile males or in a male annihilation technique (MAT) programme, McP traps are used as a population detection tool by targeting feral females, whereas other traps (e.g. Jackson traps), used with male-specific attractants, catch the released sterile males, and their use should be limited to programmes with an SIT component. Furthermore, in fruit fly-free areas, McP traps are an important part of the non-indigenous fruit fly trapping network because of their capacity to capture fruit fly species of quarantine importance for which no specific attractants exist.

McP traps with liquid protein attractant are labour intensive. Servicing and rebaiting take time, and the number of traps that can be serviced in a normal working day is half that of some other traps described in this appendix.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2b.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4a, 4b, 4d and 4e.

Modified funnel trap (VARs+)

General description

The modified funnel trap consists of a plastic funnel and a lower catch container (Figure 10). The top roof has a large (5 cm diameter) hole, over which an upper catch container (transparent plastic) is placed.

Figure 10. Modified funnel trap.

Use

Since it is a non-sticky trap design, it has a virtually unlimited catch capacity and very long field life. The bait is attached to the roof, so that the bait dispenser is positioned into the middle of the large hole on the roof. A small piece of matrix impregnated with a killing agent is placed inside both the upper and lower catch containers to kill fruit flies that enter.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2a.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

Multilure trap (MLT)

General description

The Multilure trap (MLT) is a version of the McPhail trap described previously. The trap is 18 cm high and 15 cm wide at the base and can hold up to 750 ml of liquid (Figure 11). It consists of a two-piece plastic invaginated cylinder-shaped container. The top part is transparent and the base is yellow. The upper part and base of the trap separate, allowing the trap to be serviced and rebaited. The transparent upper part of the trap contrasts with the yellow base enhancing the trap's ability to catch fruit flies. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Use

This trap follows the same principles as those of the McP trap. However, an MLT used with dry synthetic attractant is more efficient and selective than an MLT or McP trap used with liquid protein attractant. Another important difference is that an MLT with a dry synthetic attractant allows for a cleaner servicing and is much less labour intensive than a McP trap. When synthetic food attractants are used, dispensers are attached to the inside walls of the upper cylindrical part of the trap or hung from a clip at the top. For this trap to function properly it is essential that the upper part stays transparent.

Figure 11. Multilure trap.

When the MLT is used as a wet trap a surfactant should be added to the water. In hot climates 10% propylene glycol can be used to decrease water evaporation and decomposition of captured fruit flies.

When the MLT is used as a dry trap, a suitable (non-repellent at the concentration used) insecticide such as dichlorvos or a deltamethrin (DM) strip is placed inside the trap to kill the fruit flies. DM is applied to a polyethylene strip placed on the upper plastic platform inside the trap. Alternatively, DM may be used

in a circle of impregnated mosquito net and will retain its killing effect for at least six months under field conditions. The net must be fixed on the ceiling inside the trap using adhesive material.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2b.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d.

Open bottom dry trap (OBDT) or (Phase IV) trap

General description

This trap is an open-bottom cylindrical dry trap that can be made from opaque green plastic or wax-coated green cardboard. The cylinder is 15.2 cm high and 9 cm in diameter at the top and 10 cm in diameter at the bottom (Figure 12). It has a transparent top, three holes (each of 2.5 cm diameter) equally spaced around the wall of the cylinder midway between the ends, and an open bottom, and is used with a sticky insert. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Figure 12. Open bottom dry trap (Phase IV).

Use

A food-based synthetic chemical female biased attractant can be used to capture *C. capitata*. However, it also serves to capture males. Synthetic attractants are attached to the inside walls of the cylinder. Servicing is easy because the sticky insert permits easy removal and replacement, similar to the inserts used in the JT. This trap is less expensive than the plastic or glass McP-type traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2b.
- For attractants used and rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

Red sphere trap (RS)

General description

The trap is a red sphere 8 cm in diameter (Figure 13). The trap mimics the size and shape of a ripe apple. A green version of this trap is also used. The trap is covered with a sticky material and baited with the synthetic fruit odour butyl hexanoate, which has a fragrance like a ripe fruit. Attached to the top of the sphere is a wire hanger used to hang it from tree branches.

Figure 13. Red sphere trap.

Use

The red or green traps can be used unbaited, but they are much more efficient in capturing fruit flies when baited. Fruit flies that are sexually mature and ready to lay eggs are attracted to this trap.

Many types of insects will be caught by these traps. It will be necessary to positively identify the target fruit fly from the non-target insects likely to be present on the traps.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2b.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4e.

Sensus trap (SE)

General description

The Sensus trap consists of a vertical plastic bucket 12.5 cm in high and 11.5 cm in diameter (Figure 14). It has a transparent body and a blue overhanging lid, which has a hole just underneath it. A wire hanger placed on top of the trap body is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Figure 14. Sensus trap.

Use

The trap is dry and uses male-specific parapheromones or, for female-biased captures, dry synthetic food attractants. A dichlorvos block is placed in the comb on the lid to kill the flies.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Table 4d.

Steiner trap (ST)

General description

The Steiner trap is a horizontal, clear plastic cylinder with openings at each end. The conventional Steiner trap is 14.5 cm long and 11 cm in diameter (Figure 15). There are a number of versions of Steiner traps. These include the Steiner trap of 12 cm long and 10 cm in diameter (Figure 16) and 14 cm long and 8.5 cm in diameter (Figure 17). A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Figure 15. Conventional Steiner trap.

Figure 16. Steiner trap version.

Figure 17. Steiner trap version.

Use

This trap uses the male-specific parapheromone attractants TML, ME and CUE. The attractant is suspended from the centre of the inside of the trap. The attractant may be a cotton wick soaked in 2–3 ml of a mixture of parapheromone or a dispenser with the attractant and an insecticide (usually malathion, dibrom or deltamethrin) as a killing agent.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2a.
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

Tephri trap (TP)

General description

The Tephri trap is similar to a McP trap. It is a vertical cylinder 15 cm high and 12 cm in diameter at the base and can hold up to 450 ml of liquid (Figure 18). It has a yellow base and a clear top, which can be separated to facilitate servicing. There are entrance holes around the top of the

periphery of the yellow base, and an invaginated opening in the bottom. Inside the top is a platform to hold attractants. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang the trap from tree branches.

Use

The trap is baited with hydrolysed protein at 9% concentration; however, it can also be used with other liquid protein attractants as described for the conventional glass McP trap or with the female dry synthetic food attractant and with TML in a plug or liquid as described for the JT/Delta and Yellow panel traps. If the trap is used with liquid protein attractants or with dry synthetic attractants combined with a liquid retention system and without the side holes, the insecticide will not be necessary. However, when used as a dry trap and with side holes, an insecticide solution (e.g. malathion) soaked into a cotton wick or other killing agent is needed to avoid escape of captured insects. Other suitable insecticides are dichlorvos or deltamethrin (DM) strips placed inside the trap to kill the fruit flies. DM is applied in a polyethylene strip, placed on the plastic platform inside the top of the trap. Alternatively, DM may be used in a circle of impregnated mosquito net and will retain its killing effect for at least six months under field conditions. The net must be fixed on the ceiling of the inside of the trap using adhesive material.

Figure 18. Tephri trap.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b and 4d.

Yellow panel trap (YP)/Rebell trap (RB)

General description

The Yellow panel trap (YP) consists of a yellow rectangular cardboard plate (23 cm × 14 cm) coated with plastic (Figure 19). The rectangle is covered on both sides with a thin layer of sticky material. The Rebell trap is a three-dimensional YP-type trap with two crossed yellow rectangular plates (15 cm × 20 cm) made of plastic (polypropylene) making them extremely durable (Figure 20). The trap is also coated with a thin layer of sticky material on both sides of both plates. A wire hanger, placed on top of the trap body, is used to hang it from tree branches.

Figure 19. Yellow panel trap.

Use

Figure 20. Rebell trap.

These traps can be used as visual traps alone and baited with TML, spiroketal or ammonium salts (ammonium acetate). The attractants may be contained in controlled-release dispensers such as a polymeric plug. The attractants are attached to the face of the trap. The attractants can also be mixed into the cardboard's coating. The two-dimensional design and greater contact surface make these traps more efficient, in terms of fly captures, than the JT and McPhail-type traps. It is important to consider that these traps require special procedures for transportation, submission and fruit fly screening methods because they are so sticky that specimens can be destroyed in handling. Although these traps can be used in most types of control programme applications, their use is recommended for the post-eradication phase and for fly-free areas, where highly sensitive traps are required. These traps should not be used in areas subjected to mass release of sterile fruit flies because of the large number of released fruit flies that would be caught. It is important to note that their yellow colour and open design allow them to catch other non-target insects including natural enemies of fruit flies and pollinators.

- For the species for which the trap and attractant is used, see Table 2 (a and b).
- For rebaiting (field longevity), see Table 3.
- For use under different scenarios and recommended densities, see Tables 4b, 4c, 4d and 4e.

4. Trapping procedures

4.1 Spatial distribution of traps

The spatial distribution of traps will be guided by the purpose of the survey, the intrinsic characteristics of the area, the biological characteristics of the fruit fly and its interactions with its hosts, as well as the efficacy of the attractant and trap. In areas where continuous compact blocks of commercial orchards are present and in urban and suburban areas where hosts exist, traps are usually deployed in a grid system, which may have a uniform distribution.

In areas with scattered commercial orchards, rural areas with hosts and in marginal areas where hosts exist, trap networks are normally distributed along roads that provide access to host material.

In suppression and eradication programmes, an extensive trapping network should be deployed over the entire area that is subject to surveillance and control actions.

Trapping networks are also placed as part of early detection programmes for target fruit fly species. In this case traps are placed in high-risk areas such as points of entry, fruit markets, urban areas garbage dumps, as appropriate. This can be further supplemented by traps placed along roadsides to form transects and at production areas close to or adjacent to land borders, port of entries and national roads.

4.2 Trap deployment (placement)

Trap deployment involves the actual placement of the traps in the field. One of the most important factors of trap deployment is selecting an appropriate trap site. It is important to have a list of the primary, secondary and occasional fruit fly hosts, their phenology, distribution and abundance. With this basic information, it is possible to properly place and distribute the traps in the field, and it also allows for effective planning of a programme of trap relocation.

When possible, pheromone traps should be placed in mating areas. Fruit flies normally mate in the crown of host plants or close by, selecting semi-shaded spots and usually on the upwind side of the crown. Other suitable trap sites are the eastern side of the tree which gets the sunlight in the early hours of the day, resting and feeding areas in plants that provide shelter and protect fruit flies from strong winds and predators. In specific situations trap hangers may need to be coated with an appropriate insecticide to prevent ants from eating captured fruit flies.

Protein traps should be deployed in shaded areas in host plants. In this case traps should be deployed in primary host plants during their fruit maturation period. In the absence of primary host plants, secondary host plants should be used. In areas with no host plants identified, traps should be deployed in plants that can provide shelter, protection and food to adult fruit flies.

Traps should be deployed in the middle to the top part of the host plant canopy, depending on the height of the host plant, and oriented towards the upwind side. Traps should not be exposed to direct sunlight, strong winds or dust. It is of vital importance to have the trap entrance clear from twigs, leaves and other obstructions such as spider webs to allow proper airflow and easy access for the fruit flies.

Placement of traps in the same tree baited with different attractants should be avoided because it may cause interference among attractants and a reduction of trap efficiency. For example, placing a *C. capitata* male-specific TML trap and a protein attractant trap in the same tree will cause a reduction of female capture in the protein traps because TML acts as a female repellent.

Traps should be relocated following the maturation phenology of the fruit hosts present in the area and biology of the fruit fly species. By relocating the traps it is possible to follow the fruit fly population throughout the year and increase the number of sites being checked for fruit flies.

4.3 Trap mapping

Once traps are deployed at carefully selected sites at the correct density and distributed in an appropriate pattern, the location of the traps must be recorded. It is recommended that the location of traps should be geo-referenced with the use of global positioning system (GPS) equipment where available. A map or sketch of the trap location and the area around the traps should be prepared.

The application of GPS and geographic information systems (GIS) in the management of trapping network has proved to be a very powerful tool. GPS allows each trap to be geo-referenced through geographical coordinates, which are then used as input information in a GIS.

In addition to GPS location data or in the event that GPS data is not available for trap locations, reference for the trap location should include visible landmarks. In the case of traps placed in host plants located in suburban and urban areas, references should include the full address of the property where the trap was placed. Trap reference should be clear enough to allow control teams and supervisors who service the traps to find the trap easily.

A database or trapping book of all traps with their corresponding coordinates should be kept, together with the records of trap services, date of collection, collector, rebaiting, trap captures, and if possible notes on the collection site such as ecological characteristics. GIS provides high-resolution maps showing the exact location of each trap and other valuable information such as exact location of fruit fly detections, historical profiles of the geographical distribution patterns of the fruit flies, relative size of the populations in given areas and spread of the fruit fly population in case of an outbreak. This information is extremely useful in planning control activities, ensuring that bait sprays and sterile fruit fly releases are accurately placed and cost-effective in their application.

4.4 Trap servicing and inspection

Trap servicing intervals are specific to each trapping system and are based on the half-life of the attractant noting that actual timings should be supported by field testing and validation (see Table 3). Capturing fruit flies will depend, in part, on how well the trap is serviced. Trap servicing includes rebaiting and maintaining the trap in a clean and appropriate operating condition. Traps should be in a condition to consistently kill and retain in good condition any target flies that have been captured.

Attractants have to be used in the appropriate volumes and concentrations and replaced at the recommended intervals, as indicated by the manufacturer. The release rate of attractants varies considerably with environmental conditions. The release rate is generally high in hot and dry areas, and low in cool and humid areas. Thus, in cool climates traps may have to be rebaited less often than in hot conditions.

Inspection intervals (i.e. checking for fruit fly captures) should be adjusted according to the prevailing environmental conditions, pest situations and biology of fruit flies, on a case-by-case basis. The interval can range from one day up to 30 days, e.g. seven days in areas where fruit fly populations are present and 14 days in fruit fly free areas. In the case of delimiting surveys inspection intervals may be more frequent, with two to three days being the most common interval.

Avoid handling more than one lure type at a time if more than one lure type is being used at a single locality. Cross-contamination between traps of different attractant types (e.g. Cue and ME) reduces trap efficacy and makes laboratory identification unduly difficult. When changing attractants, it is important to avoid spillage or contamination of the external surface of the trap body or the ground. Attractant spillage or trap contamination would reduce the chances of fruit flies entering the trap. For traps that use a sticky insert to capture fruit flies, it is important to avoid contaminating areas in the trap that are not meant for capturing fruit flies with the sticky material. This also applies to leaves and twigs that surround the trap. Attractants, by their nature, are highly volatile and care should be taken when storing, packaging, handling and disposing of lures to avoid compromising the attractant and operator safety.

The number of traps serviced per day per person will vary depending on type of trap, trap density, environmental and topographic conditions and experience of the operators. Where a large trap network is in place, it may need to be serviced over a number of days. In this case, the network may be serviced through a number of "routes" or "runs" which systematically ensure all traps within the network are inspected and serviced, and none are missed.

4.5 Trapping records

The following information should be included in order to keep proper trapping records as they provide confidence in the survey results: trap location, plant where the trap is placed, trap and attractant type, servicing and inspection dates, and target fruit fly capture. Any other information considered necessary can be added to the trapping records. Retaining results over a number of seasons can provide useful information on spatial changes in fruit fly population.

4.6 Flies per trap per day

Flies per trap per day (FTD) is a population index that indicates the average number of flies of the target species captured per trap per day during a specified period in which the trap was exposed in the field.

The function of this population index is to have a comparative measure of the size of the adult pest population in a given space and time.

It is used as baseline information to compare the size of the population before, during and after the application of a fruit fly control programme. The FTD should be used in all reports of trapping.

The FTD is comparable within a programme; however, for meaningful comparisons between programmes, it should be based on the same fruit fly species, trapping system and trap density.

In areas where sterile fruit fly release programmes are in operation FTD is used to measure the relative abundance of the sterile and wild fruit flies.

FTD is the result of dividing the total number of fruit flies captured (F) by the product obtained from multiplying the total number of inspected traps (T) by the average number of days between trap inspections (D). The formula is as follows:

$$FTD = \frac{F}{T \times D}$$

5. Trap densities

Establishing a trapping density appropriate to the purpose of the survey is critical and underpins confidence in the survey results. The trap densities need to be adjusted based on many factors including type of survey, trap efficiency, location (type and presence of host, climate and topography), pest situation and lure type. In terms of type and presence of hosts, as well as the risk involved, the following types of location may be of concern:

- production areas
- marginal areas
- urban areas
- points of entry (and other high-risk areas such as fruit markets).

Trap densities may also vary as a gradient from production areas to marginal areas, urban areas and points of entry. For example, in a pest free area, a higher density of traps is required at high-risk points of entry and a lower density in commercial orchards. Or, in an area where suppression is applied, such as in an area of low pest prevalence or an area under a systems approach where the target species is present, the reverse occurs, and trapping densities for that pest should be higher in the production field and decrease toward points of entry. Other situations such as high-risk urban areas should be taken into consideration when assessing trapping densities.

Tables 4a–4f show suggested trap densities for various fruit fly species based on common practice. These densities have been determined taking into consideration research results, feasibility and cost effectiveness. Trap densities are also dependent on associated surveillance activities, such as the type and intensity of fruit sampling to detect immature stages of fruit flies. In those cases where trapping surveillance programmes are complemented with fruit sampling activities, trap densities could be lower than the suggested densities shown in Tables 4a–4f.

The suggested densities presented in Tables 4a–4f have been made also taking into account the following technical factors:

- various survey objectives and pest status
- target fruit fly species (Table 1)
- pest risk associated with working areas (production and other areas).

Within the delimited area, the suggested trap density should be applied in areas with a significant likelihood of capturing fruit flies such as areas with primary hosts and possible pathways (e.g. production areas versus industrial areas).

Table 4a. Trap densities suggested for *Anastrepha* spp.

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km^2 (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	MLT/McP	2C-1/PA	0.25–1	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	MLT/McP	2C-1/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	MLT/McP	2C-1/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	MLT/McP	2C-1/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	MLT/McP	2C-1/PA	1–2	2–3	3–5	5–12
Delimitation survey in an FF-PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey[4]	MLT/McP	2C-1/PA	20–50	20–50	20–50	20–50

1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.

(2) Refers to the total number of traps.

3 Also other high-risk sites.

4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
McP	McPhail trap	2C-1	AA+Pt
		AA	Ammonium acetate
		Pt	Putrescine
MLT	Multilure trap	PA	Protein attractant

Table 4b. Trap densities suggested for *Bactrocera* spp. responding to methyl eugenol (ME), cuelure (CUE) and food attractants (PA = protein attractants)

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km^2 (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	JT/ST/TP/LT/MM/ MLT/McP/ET	ME/CUE/PA	0.25–1.0	0.2–0.5	0.2–0.5	0.2–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	JT/ST/TP/LT/MM/ MLT/McP/ET	ME/CUE/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	JT/ST/TP/MLT/LT/ MM/McP/YP/ET	ME/CUE/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	JT/ST/TP/MLT/LT/ MM/McP/ET	ME/CUE/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	CH/ST/LT/MM/ML T/McP/TP/YP/ET	ME/CUE/PA	1	1	1–5	3–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey[4]	JT/ST/TP/MLT/LT/ MM/McP/YP/ET	ME/CUE/PA	20–50	20–50	20–50	20–50

1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.

(2) Refers to the total number of traps.

3 Also other high-risk sites.

4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
CH	ChamP trap	ME	Methyleugenol
ET	Easy trap	CUE	Cuelure
JT	Jackson trap	PA	Protein attractant
LT	Lynfield trap		
McP	McPhail trap		
MLT	Multilure trap		

MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco
ST	Steiner trap
TP	Tephri trap
YP	Yellow panel trap

Table 4c. Trap densities suggested for *Bactrocera oleae*

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km^2 (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	MLT/CH/YP/ET/McP	AC+SK/PA	0.5–1.0	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	MLT/CH/YP/ET/McP	AC+SK/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	MLT/CH/YP/ET/McP	AC+SK/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	MLT/CH/YP/ET/McP	AC+SK/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	MLT/CH/YP/ET/McP	AC+SK/PA	1	1	2–5	3–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey[4]	MLT/CH/YP/ET/McP	AC+SK/PA	20–50	20–50	20–50	20–50

1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.

(2) Refers to the total number of traps.

3 Also other high-risk sites.

4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
CH	ChamP trap	AC	Ammonium bicarbonate
ET	Easy trap	PA	Protein attractant
McP	McPhail trap	SK	Spiroketal
MLT	Multilure trap		
YP	Yellow panel trap		

Table 4d. Trap densities suggested for *Ceratitis* spp.

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km^2 (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control[4]	JT/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/SE/ET/ LT/TP/VARs+/CH	TML/CE/3C/ 2C-2/PA	0.5–1.0	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	JT/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/SE/ET/ LT/MMTP/VARs+/ CH	TML/CE/3C/ 2C-2/PA	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	JT/YP/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/ET/LT/ MM/TP/VARs+/CH	TML/CE/3C/ PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication[5]	JT/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST/ET/LT/ MM/TP/VARs+/CH	TML/CE/3C/ 2C-2/PA	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion[5]	JT/MLT/McP/ST/ ET/LT/MM/CC/ VARs+/CH	TML/CE/3C/ PA	1	1–2	1–5	3–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey[6]	JT/YP/MLT/McP/ OBDT/ST//ET/LT/ MM/TP/VARs+/CH	TML/CE/3C/ PA	20–50	20–50	20–50	20–50

1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.

(2) Refers to the total number of traps.

3 Also other high-risk sites.

4 1:1 ratio (1 female trap per male trap).

5 3:1 ratio (3 female traps per male trap).

6 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones (ratio 5:1, 5 female traps per male trap).

Trap type		Attractant	
CC	Cook and Cunningham (C&C) Trap (with TML for male capture)	2C-2	(AA+TMA)
CH	ChamP trap	3C	(AA+Pt+TMA)
ET	Easy trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)	CE	Capilure
JT	Jackson trap (with TML for male capture)	AA	Ammonium acetate
LT	Lynfield trap (with TML for male capture)	PA	Protein attractant
McP	McPhail trap	Pt	Putrescine
MLT	Multilure trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)	TMA	Trimethylamine
MM	Maghreb-Med or Morocco	TML	Trimedlure
OBDT	Open Bottom Dry Trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)		
SE	Sensus trap (with CE for male captures and with 3C for female-biased captures)		
ST	Steiner trap (with TML for male capture)		
TP	Tephri trap (with 2C and 3C attractants for female-biased captures)		
VARs+	Modified funnel trap		
YP	Yellow panel trap		

Table 4e. Trap densities suggested for *Rhagoletis* spp.

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km^2 (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	RB/RS/PALz/YP	BuH/AS	0.5–1.0	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	RB/RS/PALz/YP	BuH/AS	2–4	1–2	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	RB/RS/PALz/YP	BuH/AS	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	RB/RS/PALz/YP	BuH/AS	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	RB/RS/PALz/YP	BuH/AS	1	0.4–3	3–5	4–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey[4]	RB/RS/PALz/YP	BuH/AS	20–50	20–50	20–50	20–50

1 Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.

(2) Refers to the total number of traps.

3 Also other high-risk sites.

4 This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type

RB	Rebell trap
RS	Red sphere trap
PALz	Fluorescent yellow sticky trap
YP	Yellow panel trap

Attractant

AS	Ammonium salt
BuH	Butyl hexanoate

Table 4f. Trap densities suggested for *Toxotrypana curvicauda*

Trapping	Trap type[1]	Attractant	Trap density/km^2 (2)			
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	Points of entry[3]
Monitoring survey, no control	GS	MVP	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Monitoring survey for suppression	GS	MVP	2–4	1	0.25–0.5	0.25–0.5
Delimiting survey in an FF-ALPP after an unexpected increase in population	GS	MVP	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Monitoring survey for eradication	GS	MVP	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
Detection survey in an FF-PFA to verify pest absence and for exclusion	GS	MVP	2	2–3	3–6	5–12
Delimitation survey in a PFA after a detection in addition to detection survey[4]	GS	MVP	20–50	20–50	20–50	20–50

[1] Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.

(2) Refers to the total number of traps.

[3] Also other high-risk sites.

[4] This range includes high-density trapping in the immediate area of the detection (core area). However, it may decrease towards the surrounding trapping zones.

Trap type		Attractant	
GS	Green sphere	MVP	Papaya fruit fly pheromone (2-methyl-vinylpyrazine)

6. Supervision activities

Supervision of trapping activities includes assessing the quality of the materials used and reviewing the effectiveness of the use of these materials and trapping procedures.

The materials used should perform effectively and reliably at an acceptable level for a prescribed period of time. The traps themselves should maintain their integrity for the entire duration that they are anticipated to remain in the field. The attractants should be certified or bioassayed by the manufacturer for an acceptable level of performance based on their anticipated use.

The effectiveness of trapping should be officially reviewed periodically by individuals not directly involved in conducting trapping activities. The timing of review will vary by programme, but it is recommended to occur at least twice a year in programmes that run for six months or longer. The review should address all aspects related to the ability of trapping to detect targeted fruit flies within the timeframe required to meet programme outcomes e.g. Early detection of a fruit fly entry. Aspects of a review include quality of trapping materials, record-keeping, layout of the trapping network, trap mapping, trap placement, trap condition, trap servicing, trap inspection frequency and capability for fruit fly identification.

The trap deployment should be evaluated to ensure that the prescribed types and densities of traps are in place. Field confirmation is achieved through inspection of individual routes.

Trap placement should be evaluated for appropriate host selection, trap relocation schedule, height, light penetration, fruit fly access to trap, and proximity to other traps. Host selection, trap relocation and proximity to other traps can be evaluated from the records for each trap route. Host selection, placement and proximity can be further evaluated by field examination.

Traps should be evaluated for their overall condition, correct attractant, appropriate trap servicing and inspection intervals, correct identifying markings (such as trap identification and date placed), evidence of contamination and proper warning labels. This is performed in the field at each site where a trap is placed.

Evaluation of identification capability can occur via target fruit flies that have been marked in some manner in order to distinguish them from wild trapped fruit flies. These marked fruit flies are placed in traps in order to evaluate the operator's diligence in servicing the traps, competence in recognizing the targeted fruit fly species, and knowledge of the proper reporting procedures once a fruit fly is found. Commonly used marking systems are fluorescent dyes or wing clipping.

In some programmes that survey for eradication or to maintain FF-PFAs, the fruit flies may also be marked by using sterile irradiated fruit flies in order to further reduce the chances of the marked fruit fly being falsely identified as a wild fruit fly and resulting in unnecessary actions by the programme. A slightly different method is necessary under a sterile fruit fly release programme in order to evaluate personnel on their ability to accurately distinguish target wild fruit flies from the released sterile fruit flies. The marked fruit flies used are sterile and lack the fluorescent dye, but are marked physically by wing clipping or some other method. These fruit flies are placed into the trap samples after they have been collected in the field but before they are inspected by the operators.

The review should be summarized in a report detailing how many inspected traps on each route were found to be in compliance with the accepted standards in categories such as trap mapping, placement, condition, and servicing and inspection interval. Aspects that were found to be deficient should be identified, and specific recommendations should be made to correct these deficiencies.

Proper record-keeping is crucial to the appropriate functioning of trapping. The records for each trap route should be inspected to ensure that they are complete and up to date. Field confirmation can then be used to validate the accuracy of the records. Maintenance of voucher specimens of collected species of regulated fruit fly species is recommended.

7. References

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This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 2: Guidelines for fruit sampling

Information about sampling is available in the references listed below. The list is not exhaustive.

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This annex was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011.

The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28:2007.

ISPM 28
Annex 12

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 28:2007 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS FOR REGULATED PESTS

PT 12: Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (2011)

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 165 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment:	Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*
Active ingredient:	N/A
Treatment type:	Irradiation
Target pest:	*Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Summers) (Coleoptera: Brentidae)
Target regulated articles:	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*.

[1] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Treatment schedule

Minimum absorbed dose of 165 Gy to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*.

Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED99.9952 at the 95% confidence level.

Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure).

This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

Other relevant information

Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (eggs, larvae, pupae and/or adults) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

Countries with established trapping and surveillance activities for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* need to take account of the fact that adult insects may be detected in the traps in the importing country. Although these insects will not establish, countries need to assess whether such treatments are applicable in their countries, i.e. whether or not such findings would disrupt existing surveillance programmes.

The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Follet (2006) and Hallman (2001) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in Ipomoea batatas.

Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos et al., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup et al., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.

References

Bustos, M.E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). Journal of Economic Entomology, 97: 286–292.

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Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2006-08 IPPC Secretariat issued a call for phytosanitary treatments

2006-12 TPPT evaluated the treatment submission and recommended that the SC approve it for member consultation (MC) via the fast-track procedure

CPM-2 (2007) added the treatments to the Work Programme

SC 2007-10 reviewed treatment electronically and sent it for member consultation under the fast-track procedure

MC 2007-10 ten formal objections received during

Attempts made to resolve the formal objections prior to CPM-3 (2008) but not achieved prior to the Commission meeting

SC 2008-08 revised draft treatment in consultation with the TPPT and recommended it to go to CPM-4 (2009)

CPM-4 (2009) returned draft treatment as formal objections received

SC 2009-05 requested the TPPT to review the formal objections and present options on how to resolve the technical issues

2009-11 TPPT revised draft treatment and returned it to the SC via e-mail

SC 2009-12 recommended via e-mail the draft treatment to go to CPM-5 (2010)

Formal objections received by the Secretariat 14 days prior to CPM-5 (2010)

CPM-5 (2010) requested SC to reconsider the treatment, with the formal objections received

SC 2010-05 requested the TPPT to consider the treatment and propose additional wording explaining the problems that may arise from detections by the importing country of live pests in treated commodities

2010-07 TPPT reviewed and revised the treatment

SC 2010-08 reviewed the revised draft proposed by the TPPT via e-decision and recommended it to go to CPM-6 (2011), August 2010

CPM-6 (2011) adopted Annex 12 to ISPM 28:2007. PT 12:2011 Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus.*

This annex was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011.

The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28:2007.

ISPM 28
Annex 13

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 28:2007 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS FOR REGULATED PESTS

PT 13: Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*

(2011)

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 150 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Euscepes postfasciatus* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Euscepes postfasciatus* (Fairmaire) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Euscepes postfasciatus.*

[1] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Treatment schedule

Minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Euscepes postfasciatus*.

Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9950}$ at the 95% confidence level.

Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

Other relevant information

Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Euscepes postfasciatus* (eggs, larvae, pupae and/or adults) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

Countries with established trapping and surveillance activities for *Euscepes postfasciatus* need to take account of the fact that adult insects may be detected in the traps in the importing country. Although these insects will not establish, countries need to assess whether such treatments are applicable in their countries, i.e. whether or not such findings would disrupt existing surveillance programmes.

The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Follet (2006) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Ipomoea batatas*.

Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.

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Bustos, M.E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J. 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292.

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Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2006-08 IPPC Secretariat issued a call for phytosanitary treatments

2006-12 TPPT evaluated the treatment submission and recommended that the SC approve it for member consultation (MC) via the fast-track procedure

CPM-2 (2007) added the treatments to the Work Programme

SC 2007-10 reviewed treatment electronically and sent it for member consultation under the fast-track procedure

MC 2007-10 ten formal objections received during

Attempts made to resolve the formal objections prior to CPM-3 (2008) but not achieved prior to the Commission meeting

SC 2008-08 revised draft treatment in consultation with the TPPT and recommended it to go to CPM-4 (2009)

CPM-4 (2009) returned draft treatment as formal objections received

SC 2009-05 requested the TPPT to review the formal objections and present options on how to resolve the technical issues

2009-11 TPPT revised draft treatment and returned it to the SC via e-mail

SC 2009-12 recommended via e-mail the draft treatment to go to CPM-5 (2010)

Formal objections received by the Secretariat 14 days prior to CPM-5 (2010)

CPM-5 (2010) requested SC to reconsider the treatment, with the formal objections received

SC 2010-05 requested the TPPT to consider the treatment and propose additional wording explaining the problems that may arise from detections by the importing country of live pests in treated commodities

2010-07 TPPT reviewed and revised the treatment

SC 2010-08 reviewed the revised draft proposed by the TPPT via e-decision and recommended it to go to CPM-6 (2011), August 2010

CPM-6 (2011) adopted Annex 13 to ISPM 28:2007. PT 13:2011 Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus.*

This annex was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in March 2011.

The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 28:2007.

ISPM 28
Annex 14

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 28:2007 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS FOR REGULATED PESTS

PT 14: Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*

(2011)

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Ceratitis capitata* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003[1].

Treatment description

Name of treatment	Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata*
Active ingredient	N/A
Treatment type	Irradiation
Target pest	*Ceratitis capitata* (Diptera: Tephritidae) (Mediterranean fruit fly)
Target regulated articles	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Ceratitis capitata*

[1] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

Treatment schedule

Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Ceratitis capitata*

Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is $ED_{99.9970}$ at the 95% confidence level.

Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003.

This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

Other relevant information

Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live but non-viable *Ceratitis capitata* (larvae and/or pupae) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Follett and Armstrong (2004) and Torres-Rivera and Hallman (2007), which determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Carica papaya* and *Mangifera indica*.

Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests (with hosts in parentheses): *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola, Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis, Lycopersicon lycopersicum, Malus domestica, Mangifera indica, Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica*; also artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica*; also artificial diet) (Bustos *et al*., 2004; Gould and von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004, Hallman and Martinez, 2001; Jessup *et al*., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth and Ismail, 1987). It is recognized, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, then the treatment will be reviewed.

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Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2007-07 IPPC Secretariat issued a call for phytosanitary treatments

2007-12 TPPT evaluated treatment submission and recommended that the SC approve the treatment for member consultation

CPM-3 (2008) added Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* as a topic

SC 2008-11 approved (via email) draft ISPM for member consultation

Draft to Steward to incorporate responses to member consultation 2010

SC 2008-09 approved via email for member consultation

2010-06 member consultation

Secretariat adjusted footnote as requested during CPM-5 (2010

Changes made in response to nine member comments received during the 2010 member consultation

CPM-6 (2011) adopted Annex 14 to ISPM 28:2007. PT 14:2011 Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata.*