



REPORT

Vancouver,
British Columbia,
Canada
6-8 December 2011

Open-Ended Workshop on the International Movement of Grain December 2011



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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WELCOME AND WORKSHOP LOGISTICS

Mr Ian McDonell, Executive Director for the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) welcomed the participants to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, for the Open-ended workshop on the international movement of grain, and outlined the variety of speakers that would be presenting (see Appendix 1 to this report). Mr McDonell acknowledged the variety of participants (see Appendix 2 to this report) from both the public and private sector and noted that NAPPO had a long history of working with industry on the development of regional standards for phytosanitary measures. In addition, he commented that there was also participation from both developed and developing countries. Mr McDonell also mentioned that certain countries were not able to participate in the workshop due to late confirmation of funding which resulted in some participants having problems obtaining visas in time. As a result, the presenters from Nigeria, Pakistan and Yemen were unable to attend and would not be giving their presentation as outlined on the agenda.

The generous sponsors that allowed this workshop to come together were also recognized, in particular: the Federal Republic of Germany, Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE), Cámara de la Industria Aceitera de la República Argentina (CIARA), the Canadian Grain Commission, the Vancouver Grain Terminal Association, Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE) and the North American Export Grain Association.

It was recognized that the NAPPO Secretariat played a lead role in organizing this workshop along with support from the Asian Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), other Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat.

The Steering Committee was introduced and composed of: Mr. Ian McDonell (NAPPO), Mr. Brent Larson (IPPC), Mr Robert Schwartz (Australia/APPPC) and Mr. Steve Côté (Canada). In addition Mr. Brian Rex (Canada) joined the Steering Committee, as well as Mr. Bill Magee (Australia/APPC), who replaced Mr Schwartz, who was unable to attend.

IPPC WELCOME

Ms Kyu-Ock Yim of the Republic of Korea and Vice Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) gave opening remarks. She thanked NAPPO and the Canadian government for hosting the workshop and expanded on the four key elements of the IPPC strategic framework:

- enhancing food security
- protecting the environment and biodiversity
- facilitating trade through phytosanitary activities
- capacity development to achieve the first three objectives

Ms Yim recognized the importance of the trade of grain to both importing and exporting countries and the great variety of end-uses of grain. She mentioned that the objective of the workshop is to discuss the various issues faced by countries trading grain. She pointed out that 34 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) have been adopted by the CPM and most of these are conceptual. In order to facilitate trade and implement the IPPC and ISPMs, the development of commodity standards has been assigned a high priority. Ms Yim concluded her welcome by indicating that the objective of the workshop is to identify the most important issues associated with the global movement of grain and hoped that the workshop will provide guidance and technical background for the future work to help address the risks related to the international movement of grain.

REVIEW OF IPPC TERMS OF REFERENCE AND GOAL OF THE WORKSHOP

Mr Brent Larson, the Standards Officer with the IPPC Secretariat, provided the required background pertaining to the workshop. He mentioned the topic, *International movement of grain* (2008-007), was first added to the List of IPPC standards at CPM-3 (2008). This topic was discussed at CPM-4 (2009) and divergent opinions were expressed so the CPM decided to hold an Open ended workshop on the international movement of grain. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for this workshop were developed, reviewed by the Standards Committee in May 2009 and subsequently approved by the CPM Bureau in June 2009. CPM-5 (2010) noted the Terms of Reference (Appendix 19 to the Report of the meeting CPM-5 (2010), they are also attached as Appendix 3 to this report).

According to the TOR, the workshop should provide an opportunity to collect, consider and discuss relevant information. Mr Larson mentioned that a report on the main results from the workshop, including the different views expressed or if possible common conclusions will be made available to the CPM and Standards Committee (SC) following the workshop.

It was highlighted that the workshop should be seen as a brainstorming session and participants should not be concerned with coming to an agreement. The workshop should be seen as an opportunity to consider all issues associated with the international movement of grain.

SESSION 1: HOW GRAIN MOVES AROUND THE WORLD

Global Overview

Mr Kirk Miller of the North American Export Grain Association (NAEGA) gave an overview of the reasons why trade of grain and oilseed is important to consumers, as well as the scope and magnitude of the international trade of grain and oilseed. NAEGA's presentation gave some projections on increases in world population and the impact this will have on imported food stuffs. NAEGA showcased the importance of moving grain and oilseed from areas of surplus to areas of deficit to feed the world in a very efficient way at the lowest possible cost. The presentation also gave some production and trade statistics on major grain commodities and an overview of the type of conveyances used to move the grain. NAEGA's concluded that phytosanitary measures need to be transparent, based on sound science through risk analysis. Overly restrictive measures will have a negative impact on food security. Mr Miller noted that phytosanitary and other regulatory measures must be transparent and resolved before grain cargos have left the exporting country. Industry signalled a desire to work in partnership with government authorities to adopt and implement appropriate risk management measures that will facilitate trade.

Country presentation from China

Mr Liang Wei (China) gave an overview of laws and regulations covering the importation of grain and the organizational structure of China's National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO). Mr Wei provided a summary of China's import and export grain trade, as well as the most important pest interceptions in grain (weed seeds, fungi, insects, viruses, soil and other grain). China indicated that the presence of foreign material in imported grain also poses significant phytosanitary risk.

APPPC member countries' key issues on the international movement of grain

Ms Merle Palacpac, representing the Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), indicated that there are a number of grain commodities imported and exported in this region. She provided various examples of pests being introduced through the international movement of grain. Her presentation highlighted different examples of quarantine pests intercepted (insects, snails, bacterial pathogens, etc.). She also mentioned non-quarantine pests and other contaminants have been intercepted in grain

consignments and that phytosanitary import requirements for various grain commodities can vary depending upon the importing country. Deviation from the intended use (e.g. for planting), road side spillage and the presence of soil borne pests were identified as important issues. She explained that processing facilities present various risks depending on whether the processing is conducted in a secured facility rather than a facility where little control is done on the disposition of foreign material. The risk associated with storage is very dependent on whether it is done in a commercial facility versus a sort yard where the risk is significantly higher due to the risk of pests being spread by wind. Ms Palacpac noted the value of importing countries putting in place secure measures for transport and processing of imported grain.

Ms Palacpac's presentation also highlighted the great variability in the ability to perform pest risk analyses (PRAs) in the region. Other issues identified by APPPC members included development of an on-line Phytosanitary Certificate, and stringent requirements set by importing countries and additional declarations on Phytosanitary Certificates for quality, food safety and environmental issues.

Grain Exports from the countries of the COSAVE region

Mr Diego Quiroga gave an overview of the grain export volumes of the COSAVE member countries. He also highlighted the complexity of phytosanitary certification given the numerous countries to which COSAVE members countries export grain to and that an ISPM could help in this regards. It was noted phytosanitary measures need to be proportional to the intended use of the products and to the pest risk it poses. Intended use needs to be taken into consideration in the development of phytosanitary import requirements.

COSAVE indicated that some of the recent problems associated with grain export include:

- intended end use not taken into consideration
- requirements for pests with very low potential risks
- requirements for quarantine pest not associated with the pathway.

COSAVE indicated that risk management measures are not always in accordance with the risk and sometimes impossible to apply (e.g. irradiation, methyl bromide fumigation).

Mr. Quiroga concluded the presentation by indicating COSAVE's willingness to cooperate in drafting an ISPM on the international movement of grain.

Phytosanitary perspective on the international movement of grain in the OIRSA region

Mr José Arturo Solorzano Arroyo indicated Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA) member countries are mainly importers of various grain commodities but certain countries also export grain. Statistics were provided highlighting the origin of grain imports. OIRSA indicated that, despite phytosanitary requirements, most grain consignments imported in the region are known to have pests of quarantine significance, and phytosanitary measures taken in the country of export have proven to be ineffective in eliminating pests in grain consignments. As a result, phytosanitary measures, such as treatments, need to be applied by importing countries. Possible causes of non-compliance include:

- lack of cleanliness of the ship's holds
- inadequate/ineffective treatments

OIRSA provided examples of pests introduced in the region through the international movement of grain, outlined problems associated with ineffective fumigations when done in cold temperatures, and noted the potential health and safety risks arising from in-transit fumigation.

SESSION 2: PEST INTRODUCTIONS AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Phytosanitary certification for Grain Export in Uruguay

Ms Maria Ines Areas of Uruguay gave an overview of grain production in Uruguay and the markets for grain exports from Uruguay. Phytosanitary certification in Uruguay is based on the principles phytosanitary surveillance and official control.

The presentation included examples of phytosanitary requirements for different grain commodities. Ms Ines Areas indicated caution must be exercised because certain import requirements are quality related rather than phytosanitary in nature. It appears that phytosanitary requirements of importing countries are not always determined through a PRA. Requirements should be based on the intended use of the products and the pest risk. ISPM 32: 2009 *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk* indicates the intended use of certain commodities results in much higher probability of introducing pests than other commodities. Clear distinctions between phytosanitary measures and quality requirements have to be made.

Uruguay highlighted the important differences in the phytosanitary risk posed by the grain versus the seed pathway.

Compliance agreements to mitigate pests detected at ports of entry

Mr George Galasso of the United States gave an overview of compliance agreements. The US is both an importer and exporter of grain and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is involved with both. Imported grain may have many end uses and the end use determines how best to mitigate pest risk. Pests found in grain consignments can, in many cases, be mitigated by normal processing of the grain such as grinding/milling, cleaning, heat treatment, pesticide treatment or a combination of these. The US provided an example of how pet food processing can be used to mitigate pest risk. Different factors contained in compliance agreements were identified outlining the advantages and disadvantages of entering into such agreements with importers. The presentation concluded by indicating that compliance agreements have proven to be beneficial for trade while allowing the least restrictive action needed to mitigate pest risk.

Importance of Phytosanitary Action related to the International Movement of Grain

This presentation was a joint effort by Japan and the Republic of Korea. Mr Masahiro Sai (Japan) provided data on domestic grain production, consumption and importation of various grain commodities. Statistics for different types of grain imported into the Republic of Korea was also provided. Various types of impacts associated with pests being present in grain consignments were highlighted.

A table was presented identifying the number of pest interceptions at points of entry in Japan and Korea. Mr Sai outlined the importance of knowing where pest infestation is likely to occur and how such pests are spread. In order to reduce the risk of spread, a number of measures can be applied in the field, in the conveyance, in the warehouse or in the processing plant. Such measures need to be considered by both the exporting and the importing countries.

Certification and Monitoring of Grain in Relation to pests within a commercial grain handling system

Mr Blaine Timlick of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) explained the regulatory authority of the CGC. Information was provided demonstrating the international movement of grain and an explanation was given on grain movement from the farm to the various conveyances for subsequent export to end

users. He indicated most pest control decisions in Canada are done at the farm. The presentation also included information on major grain growing areas of Canada and the locations of export facilities.

The presentation also included information on sampling for representativeness versus sampling to meet ISPM objectives. Information was provided on automatic sampling equipment used in Canada and graphs depicting temperature variation of bulk grain cargoes from the departure to arrival time associated with the impact on pest population. Mr Timlick concluded by indicating consideration should be given on existing standards, and a standard on the international movement of grain should assist in minimizing the establishment of invasive species, be applicable to high throughput (high volume) and efficient systems, and be relevant to the grain industry.

Export procedures to manage infestation

Topics covered in this presentation included the Australian context, the reform to Australia's export certification system and issues related to grain export. Mr David Heinrich (Australia) explained there is zero tolerance for insects on inspected products. Cooperative research centres on post harvest storage have been established in Australia. The presentation also depicted the variety of countries for which phytosanitary certificates are issued.

The outcome of Australia's reforms to the export certification system include revised legislation, plant export operations manual, advanced e-learning training, audit management, the establishment of effective industry partnership and the development of a manual of importing country's phytosanitary requirements.

Various commodities from Australia are exported to over 200 different countries. Australia has a range of verification and monitoring systems throughout the export pathway that ensures exported grain is free from infestations. Grain exported from Australia must meet the following three key criteria:

- the establishment where the commodity is prepared for export must be registered with the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS);
- the transport unit used for export, such as a container or shipping vessel, must be approved for loading; and
- the product must be inspected to ensure it is export-compliant and free of live insects (in inspected samples) and other pests identified by importing countries.

Issues which still need to be addressed include letters of credit requirement on phytosanitary certificates, quality issues rather than plant health, poor vessel hygiene and acceptance of electronic certification.

Grain Movement in Kenya and east African region

Mr John Wanga explained the importance of agriculture to Africa and Kenya and the role of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) in the country. Much of the grain movement in Kenya and East Africa moves through the port of Mombasa, which received imports to Kenya and through Kenya. There are limited resources for inspection at the port of entry. Therefore, there is a need for measures to be put in place by exporting countries to comply with importing country requirements. Data was provided showing the type of grain and its relative importance in this country. The most important storage and transportation problems Kenya encounters are pest infestation, contamination, high moisture content, poor storage conditions and poor condition of conveyances. Also noted were insufficient storage and transportation facilities in Kenya. A summary of inspection procedures, as well as the tools and equipment used in different situations, was provided.

The CGC, Canada's Regulator of Quality Assurance in the Grain Industry

Mr Randy Dennis gave an overview of the role, mandate and structure of the CGC as Canada's regulatory agency for quality assurance in the grain industry. The CGC is the federal agency responsible for establishing and maintaining Canada's grain quality standards. Its programs result in shipments of grain that consistently meet contract specifications for quality, safety and quantity. The CGC regulates the grain industry to protect producers' rights and ensure the integrity of grain transactions. Canada's grain supply chain and handling and transportation system were also explained.

Role of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency in grain Exports

Ms Kanwal Kochhar explained the role and organizational structure of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and provided details on the CFIA's responsibilities as the national plant protection organization for Canada. Information on crop production areas, statistics on the production and export of major crops and the Canadian grain handling system was provided. The role of CFIA in the export certification process was outlined, indicating that Canada's grain handling systems plays a significant role in CFIA's systems-based approach for certification of grain exports. Challenges in export certification and the need for the development of a risk mitigation system along the export and import continuum were also presented.

FIELD TRIP: VISIT TO CASCADIA GRAIN ELEVATOR AND TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE CGC

Workshop participants visited the Western Regional Office of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC), which offered the participants an opportunity to understand the role of the CGC as regulator of quality assurance for the grain industry in Canada and the linkages for providing information to support phytosanitary certification.

The group also visited the Viterra Cascadia grain elevator at the Port of Vancouver. A virtual tour was shown of the operation of the Cascadia elevator, which gave participants a better understanding of the movement of grain from the growing areas to exports markets. Mr. John Dewar, Director, Vancouver Terminal Operations, Viterra, provided information on storage capacity, grain cleaning equipment and the various commodities the facility handles. Participants asked questions on the operation of this type of commercial grain handling facility.

SESSION 3: MANAGING RISK FACTORS

Managing phytosanitary risk and quality standards

Mr Bill Magee of the Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Gerard McMullen of the Grains Industry Market Access Forum gave a joint presentation on managing phytosanitary risks in grains. Mr Magee identified the ISPMs that were relevant to the international movement of grain, the overlap between food safety issues and phytosanitary issues and Australia's advantages with regards to phytosanitary certification of grains. Mr McMullen (Grains Industry Market Access Forum) gave an overview of the role the Australian grain industry plays in setting quality standards.

Pathway analyses: overview of the draft North American Standards

Ms Alejandra Elizalde gave an overview of the different steps that lead to the development of a draft regional standard for phytosanitary measures on pathway risk analysis. Ms Elizalde provided a summary of the elements contained in the draft document and the reasons to conduct a pathway risk analysis.

PRATIQUE: a new way to do Pest risk analysis

Mr Jens Unger provided a summary of PRATIQUE: Enhancements of Pest Risk Analysis Techniques project, a European Union funded project. Some of the key challenges of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) were identified in the presentation. A number of research institutes, international organizations and partners outside Europe also participated in this project. PRATIQUE conducted multi-disciplinary research to enhance the techniques used in PRA. Improved methods were developed for: (a) the assessment of economic, environmental and social impacts; (b) summarising risk using effective, harmonised and consistent techniques that take uncertainty into account; (c) mapping endangered areas; (d) pathway risk analysis and systems approaches; and (e) guiding actions during emergencies caused by outbreaks of harmful pests. PRATIQUE deliverables include protocols, decision support schemes and computer programs.

Specific Pest Risk analyses for grain pests

Mr Edgar Santamaria provided data on production area and associated production volume of the most important grain commodities of OIRSA member countries. Additionally, data on grain imports to Central American countries were identified. His presentation gave specific examples of PRA for grains for different pests. Proposed risk management options were also outlined. Mr Santamaria concluded by highlighting that most OIRSA countries import large quantities of grain, but domestic production is also quite significant. The international movement of grain involves the risk of introducing quarantine pests and, as such, management of such imports is required to protect importing countries.

Logistics of bulk grain movement and cargo containers

Mr Adrian Samuel showcased the various grain commodities that are containerized and subsequently exported to different markets. He explained the economic factors that are taken into consideration when exporting grain in containers and the associated logistics with this type of grain movement. The advantages of shipping by containers rather than bulk carriers were also highlighted. Mr Samuel concluded his presentation by identifying the most important challenges and opportunities associated with the movement of grain commodities in containers.

End use and the secure movement of grain

Mr Conrad Black provided some figures on grain consumption in New Zealand, the importation of grain and the associated end uses. He presented the New Zealand import health standards applicable to grain, and outlined the difference in phytosanitary import requirements between seed and grain. End use biosecurity measures were identified in the presentation, as well as information on New Zealand's grain import systems through the various stages of pre-discharge, discharge, transport, storage and processing. The grain import systems facilities approval and audit procedures were presented as a method used to manage phytosanitary risk associated with grain imports.

Grain Movement in the United States and distribution system

Mr Arvid Hawk provided an overview of the various types of conveyances and their respective capacity to move grain in the US. The challenges faced by the industry operating in a bulk grain system were also identified.

Grain and Oilseed exports in Argentina

Mr Gabriel Pierre gave an overview of grain production and export in Argentina. He also explained the role of the NPPO in certifying grain exports.

SESSION 4: STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

Relevance of existing ISPMs to the international movement of grain

Mr Jens Unger identified existing ISPMs that address phytosanitary measures that may also be relevant for the international movement of grain. Most of the ISPMs relevant to the international movement of grain are conceptual in nature and provide guidance on phytosanitary principles, pest risk analysis, import and export procedures, inspection of consignments, methodologies for sampling of consignments, pest free area and low pest prevalence approaches, pest surveillance and pest management. Only a few ISPMs address grain specifically. However, no ISPM provides specific guidelines to grain as a commodity.

Official national standards' impact on grain movements: review of the action taken under the US Grain Standards Act

Mr Arvid Hawk highlighted the importance of grain standards in the international marketing of grain. The US system was explained in some detail to demonstrate how it integrates both the domestic and export market. The export services provided by the Federal Grain Inspection Services (FGIS) were also explained.

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Two small group discussion sessions took place during the workshop. The first session took place at the end of day one and the second after the last presentations on day three. The participants were divided into four groups composed of representatives from the various stakeholders. Each group discussed a number of questions and reported back to the plenary.

For the first session, the questions were:

- What are the commonalities in the International Movement of Grain?
 - . What are the main issues?
 - . Can they be categorized in any fashion?
 - . What are the differences?
- What are the commonalities/differences regarding measures taken for export?
- What are the commonalities/differences regarding measures taken for import?
- Are there other key issues we have not identified?
- Identify commonalities and differences that could affect risk management.

For the second session, the questions were:

- What are the practical and effective phytosanitary measures?
- What are complementary commercial measures?
- Are there gaps and how do we best address them?

Participants returned to plenary to present and discuss their responses to these questions. The Steering Committee presented the main results of the workshop and participants discussed these points further and proposed modifications to these conclusions. The main results of the workshop were grouped into the following seven broad categories:

1. Pest risk assessments
2. Quality versus quarantine issues

3. Pest risk management
 - . Treatments
4. Non-compliance
5. Surveillance
6. Capacity development needs
7. Communication/transparency

Details of the main results of the workshop are presented in Appendix 4 to this report.

The plenary session concluded that guidance could be offered by developing an ISPM on this topic, which would target NPPOs, or by developing guidance similar to the *Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry*, which was developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Forestry Department with input from the IPPC Secretariat. This type of guidance would be targeted at assisting the international grain industry and NPPOs. Additionally, a combination of the two approaches could be considered by the CPM.

Although no consensus was reached on one single way forward, it was agreed that the following three approaches could provide some options on how additional guidance could be provided:

1. Develop an ISPM according to the CPM-adopted topic *International movement of grain (2008-007)*
2. Develop a 'best practices' type document which could include industry practices, outline the roles and responsibilities of NPPOs and explain the applicability of existing ISPMs; or
3. A combination of both 1 and 2.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Mr Ian McDonnell (NAPPO) closed the meeting by thanking all the presenters for their time and efforts, the facilitators and rapporteurs for their help in the side sessions, the Steering Committee members for their planning and all the participants for their active involvement. A special thanks was given to the staff of NAPPO and the CFIA who helped with all the local arrangements and the day-to-day administration of the workshop.

Several participants expressed their appreciation for having this forum, which allowed participants from around the world, representing governments, industry and regional and international organizations, to come together, discuss the issues and work together to develop possible solutions to identified areas of concern. A general interest was also expressed to consider holding a similar event in the future, but the group was reminded that more certain advance funding and more long term planning would be required for a future workshop.

It was noted that presentations given at this meeting, as well as the full report of the meeting will be posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111060>). The main results of the workshop will be presented to CPM-7 (2012) as a CPM decision paper.

APPENDIX 1 - Agenda**Tuesday, December 6, 2011**

| TIME | TOPIC | SPEAKER |
|---|--|--|
| 8:00 – 8:30 | Registration | |
| 8:30 – 8:40 | Welcome and workshop logistics | Mr. Ian McDonell, North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) |
| 8:40 – 8:50 | IPPC Welcome | Ms. Kyu-Ock Yim, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) |
| 8:50 – 9:00 | Review of IPPC terms of reference and goal of the workshop | Mr. Brent Larson, IPPC |
| Session 1: How grain moves around the world | | |
| 9:00 – 9:30 | Global overview | Mr. Kirk Miller, North American Export Grain Association (NAEGA) |
| 9:30 – 9:50 | Country presentation: Asia region | Mr. Liang Wei, China |
| 9:50 – 10:10 | Country presentation: Africa region | Mr. John Wanga, Kenya |
| 10:10 – 10:45 | Coffee break | |
| 10:45 – 11:10 | APPPC Member Countries' Key Issues on the International Movement of Grains | Ms. Merle Palacpac, Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) |
| 11:10 – 11:35 | Grain exports from countries of the COSAVE region | Mr. Diego Quiroga, Plant Health Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE) and Mr. Gabriel Pierre, Cereals Export Centre, Argentina |
| 11:35 – 12:00 | Phytosanitary perspective on the international movement of grain in the OIRSA region | Mr. José Arturo Solórzano Arroyo, Costa Rica |
| 12:00 – 13:30 | Lunch break | |
| Session 2: Pest introductions and phytosanitary measures | | |
| 13:30 – 13:50 | Case studies on pests (insects and diseases) | Mr. Jeremiah Adekanmi Oluitan, Nigeria |
| 13:50– 14:10 | Phytosanitary certification for grains exports from Uruguay | Ms. María Inés Ares, Uruguay |
| 14:10 –14:30 | Phytosanitary Management in International Movement of Grains in Pakistan | Mr. Muhammad Akbar Zardari, Pakistan |
| 14:30 - 14:50 | Agreements to Mitigate Quarantine Pests Detected at Port of Entry | Mr. Bill Thomas, USA |
| 14:50 – 15:00 | Questions & Answers | Mr. Ian McDonell, Facilitator |
| 15:00 – 15:30 | Coffee break | |
| 15:30 – 16:00 | Importance of Phytosanitary Measures/Activities on grain trade | Mr. Masahiro Sai, Japan |
| 16:00 – 16:30 | Certification and Monitoring of Canadian Grains Moving to Export Position | Mr. Blaine Timlick, Canadian Grain Commission |

| TIME | TOPIC | SPEAKER |
|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 16:30 – 17:00 | Exporting Procedures To Manage Infestations | Mr. David Heinrich, Australia |
| 17:00 – 17:15 | Questions & Answers | Mr. Ian McDonell, Facilitator |
| 17:15 – 17:30 | Wrap-up & Logistics | Mr. Ian McDonell, Facilitator |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | Reception hosted by NAEGA | Vistas 360, 19 th Floor |

Wednesday, December 7, 2011

| TIME | TOPIC | SPEAKER |
|-------------------|--|---|
| 8:30 – 10:30 | Small group discussions 1- Recalling Tuesday presentations, identify commonalities and differences that could affect risk management | Facilitator and rapporteurs for each group |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | Coffee break | |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | Group reports to plenary | Group rapporteurs |
| 12:00 – 12:25 | The CGC, Canada's Regulator of Quality Assurance in the Grain Industry | Mr. Randy Dennis, Canada |
| 12:25 – 12:50 | Role of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency in Grain Exports | Ms. Kanwal Kochhar, Canada |
| 12:50 – 13:05 | Questions & Answers | Mr. Ian McDonell, Facilitator |
| FIELD TRIP | | |
| 13:05 – 13:45 | Travel by bus to field visit –Box lunch provided | Mr. Ian McDonell, Brian Rex Coordinators |
| GROUP 1 | | GROUP 2 |
| 13:45 – 14:30 | Canadian Grains Commission office & Laboratory | 13:45 – 14:45 Cascadia Elevator, Viterra - video/virtual tour of the grain elevator and possibly a vessel being loaded, from the Terminal Elevator |
| 14:30 – 15:00 | Travel time | 14:45 – 15:15 Travel time |
| 15:00- 16:00 | Cascadia Elevator, Viterra - video/virtual tour of the grain elevator and possibly a vessel loaded, from the Terminal Elevator. | 15:15 – 16:00 Canadian Grains Commission office & Laboratory |
| 16:00 – 16:30 | Return to hotel | |

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2011

| TIME | TOPIC | SPEAKER |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Session 3: Managing Risk Factors | | |
| 8:30 – 8: 45 | Introduction: Managing phytosanitary risks and quality standards | Mr. Bill Magee, Australia |
| 8:45 – 9:00 | Pathway analyses – overview of the draft North American standard | Ms. Alejandra Elizalde, NAPPO |
| 9:00 – 9:15 | PRATIQUE: a new way to do PRAs | Mr. Jens Unger, Germany |

| TIME | TOPIC | SPEAKER |
|--|--|--|
| 9:15 – 9:30 | Specific PRAs for grain pests | Mr. Edgar Santamaria, International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) |
| 9:30 – 9:45 | Logistic of bulk grain movement and cargo containers | Mr. Adrian Samuel, General Manager of Columbia Containers |
| 9:45 – 10:00 | End use and the secure movement of grain | Mr. Conrad Black, New Zealand |
| 10:00 – 10:30 | Coffee break | |
| 10:30 – 12:00 | Small group discussions 2- What are the globally relevant phytosanitary risk factors? | Mr. Ian McDonell, Facilitator and rapporteurs |
| 12:00 - 12:30 | Plenary – report on discussion groups outcomes | Rapporteurs |
| 12:30 – 14:00 | Lunch break | |
| Session 4: Standards and guidance for the international movement of grain | | |
| 14:00 – 14:15 | Relevance of existing ISPMs to the international movement of grain | Mr. Jens Unger, IPPC steward on grains |
| 14:15 – 14:30 | Official National Standards' Impact on Grain Movements: Review of one example- the actions taken under the US Grain Standards Act | Mr. Arvid Hawk, North American Export Grain Association (NAEGA) |
| 14:30 – 15:00 | Coffee break | |
| 15:00 – 16:00 | Small group discussions 3- What are practical and effective phytosanitary measures? - What are complementary commercial measures? - Are there gaps and how do we best address them? | Facilitator/ Rapporteurs |
| 16:00-16:30 | Plenary: Reports back from breakout groups | Facilitator/ Rapporteurs |
| CONCLUSIONS | | |
| 16:30 – 17:15 | Plenary discussion of the main results of the workshop: What are the common conclusions- consensus and differences? | Mr. Ian McDonell, Facilitator |
| 17:15 – 17:30 | Concluding remarks | Mr. Ian McDonell |

APPENDIX 2 - Participants List

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APPENDIX 3 - Terms of reference for the open-ended IPPC workshop on international movement of grain¹

Scope: The open ended workshop should collect information and provide clarity on the relevance and type of phytosanitary problems related to the international movement of grain. Furthermore the workshop should collect views and discuss options for the management of the risks identified that may require further action in the IPPC framework in order to minimize these risks and to protect countries from the introduction of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of grain.

Tasks: The workshop should provide an opportunity to collect, consider and discuss relevant information. A report on the main results from the workshop including the different views expressed or if possible common conclusions will be made available to the CPM and SC following the workshop. In particular the workshop should:

- Gather, analyze and discuss information in particular from NPPOs on pest risks related to the international movement of grain (including information on cases where the present systems failed to exclude the introduction of quarantine pests into new countries/areas or even continents) and discuss the factors that may have led to introductions.
- Consider the different phytosanitary risk factors specific to the international movement of grain and if possible evaluate their relevance on a global scale.
- Consider and highlight the relevance of existing ISPMs and clarify whether further specific harmonized guidance for the international movement of grain is considered necessary (e.g., grain production, processing, handling and movement practices, traceability of grain, sampling and inspection (import and export), and grain storage) in order to minimize the risk of introduction of quarantine pests.
- Consider and discuss the relevance of other specific issues (e.g. deviation from intended use).
- Develop an overview of existing standards (commercial, international organizations, RPPOs, NPPOs) that are relevant for the mitigation of the risks, and collect and discuss commercial stakeholder views on the options for further international guidance for the mitigation of phytosanitary risks.
- Explore the need and feasibility of harmonized recommendations for phytosanitary requirements for some types of grain moved internationally.
- Where possible develop common conclusions resulting from the discussions on the topics highlighted above.

Participation: Participants should include experts from NPPOs from all FAO regions and in particular from developing countries and from those who have been affected by or have experience with the introduction of pests of phytosanitary concern via imported grain. Furthermore representatives from trade, producers and international organizations involved in the international commercial movement of grain and food aid should participate. Individual experts with specific knowledge of pests that have been or may be introduced via grain may be invited.

Funding: External resources

The recent FAO congress on food security and the outcome of the discussions at the special session at the 4th Session of CPM will provide valuable background.

¹ CPM-5 (2010) Report, Appendix 19: Terms of reference for the open-ended IPPC workshop on international movement of grain

APPENDIX 4 - Main results of the workshop

The key discussion points, grouped into general categories, are as follows:

1. Pest Risk Assessment (PRA)

- Variable capacity among countries to conduct PRAs
- Phytosanitary measures need to be based on PRAs or other scientific data. Current phytosanitary measures for grains are not always technically justified and not consistent with risk.
- Intended use of the grain should be considered in the PRA process and requirements for seeds need to be clearly distinguished from those for grains
- Consider developing focused guidance for conducting PRAs for grains

2. Quality versus quarantine issues

- Quarantine issues are the responsibility of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) whereas quality issues are mainly the responsibility of the industry
- Need to clearly distinguish between quarantine issues and quality issues, food safety issues and approved Living Modified Organisms (LMOs that have not been deemed to be a pest) to focus certification on phytosanitary issues
- Quality systems may assist in achieving quarantine requirements

3. Pest Risk Management

- 3 “tick” approach
 - √ registration of the facility
 - √ inspection of the conveyance
 - √ inspection of the commodity
- Possibility to define global risk management procedures for different categories of pest
- Explore the possibility to liaise with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for cleanliness of conveyances
- Zero pest detection in a sample does not always mean zero infestation
- Zero tolerance in case of some pests, e.g. weeds, is sometimes impossible
- Development of risk management alternatives for the presence of weeds
- Industry and government play complementary roles in pest risk management
- Importers and exporters play an important role in pest risk management
- Some importing countries have difficulty controlling the intended use of imported product
- Managing risk at origin may be more effective than at destination, and can help alleviate the burden of pest risk management in developing countries where there may be deviation from the intended use
- Importing countries may have to safeguard transport to storage and processing facilities
- Equivalent internationally accepted sampling procedures in the export and importing countries are needed for grain
- Traceability may not be practical nor feasible
- Flexibility to adapt to dynamic industry practices e.g. just in time loading, electronic data transfer, high throughput elevators
- Guidance for situations in cases of potential deviation from intended use is needed

- Guidance is needed on phytosanitary measures to mitigate pest risk for the international movement of grains
- Treatments
 - . Mandatory treatment requirements by some countries are not technically justified
 - . Mandatory treatments are sometimes required by contracts that may exceed the phytosanitary requirements
 - . Methyl bromide has been identified as an ozone depleting substance and is being phased-out
 - . Required treatments need to be technically justified and economically viable
 - . In-transit fumigations are difficult to certify and there are human safety concerns associated with this type of treatment
 - . Recognition of industry practices or that contribute to the management of risk
 - . Recognition of post entry mitigation in the case of pest detection

4. Non-compliance

- Quick and timely notification of non-compliance is important in order for the exporting country to take proper corrective action and inform the NPPO of the importing country of the outcome

5. Surveillance

- Surveillance is important for providing data for a PRA conducted by the importing country and is the basis for phytosanitary certification by the exporting country

6. Capacity development needs

- Increased PRA capacity is needed to help improve the knowledge and expertise to conduct PRAs
- Practical guidelines on phytosanitary measures to mitigate pest risk for the international movement of grains are needed

7. Communication/Transparency

- Trading partners should be notified of changes to import requirements in a timely manner preferably in line with WTO-SPS notification requirements
- NPPOs should provide single source (IPPC Contact point) of phytosanitary import requirement

Outcomes

There was general agreement in the above conclusions that identified the various issues related to the international movement of grain. After some discussion, it was clear that the participants had varying opinions on the concept of facility registration and whether an ISPM was needed on this topic or if guidance could be provided on how to use existing ISPMs. It was decided that these points could be further considered by the CPM and the participants agreed that the following three options could be considered:

1. Develop an ISPM according to the CPM adopted List of topics for IPPC standards: *International movement of grain* (2008-007)
2. Develop a 'best practices' type document which could include industry practices, outline the roles and responsibilities of NPPOs and explain the applicability of existing ISPMs; or
3. A combination of both 1 and 2.