

REPORT

Rome, Italy,
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Seventh Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

March 2012



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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**Report of the
Seventh Session of the
Commission on Phytosanitary Measures**

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**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2012**

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1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), Mr Mohammed Katbeh Bader, opened the meeting.
2. The Deputy Director General for Knowledge of FAO welcomed members of CPM to FAO, wished participants a productive meeting and looked forward to the results of their deliberations. She was particularly pleased to congratulate the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on their 60th anniversary. She highlighted that the IPPC is the only organization that brings experts in international plant health together globally to discuss, debate and establish international phytosanitary standards on which the entire world bases its trade in plants and plant products. FAO's work on standards and global public goods is in the core of FAO's mandate as a specialized agency and the work of the IPPC is one of the best examples of the global mechanisms that create public goods available to all. She welcomed the proposal to broaden the perspective of the IPPC through new partnerships and collaboration proposed in the IPPC's Resource Mobilization Strategy and the IPPC's Strategic Framework.
3. The Secretary of the IPPC thanked those present for the continuous support to the IPPC Secretariat. He highlighted that the draft IPPC Strategic Framework to be discussed during this CPM would provide the way forward and a clearer picture of the future. The Secretary announced the recruitment of the IPPC Coordinator making the IPPC Secretariat's work more effective and coordinated. He highlighted that it is important to find solutions and successful outcomes to the continuing challenges with which the IPPC is faced.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

4. The Commission decided to deal with the following agenda items early in the meeting in order to facilitate the evening session for standard setting:

8.1.1 Report by the Standards Committee Chairperson

8.1.2 Adoption of International Standards: Regular Process.

5. The CPM:
 - (1) *adopted* the Agenda (Appendix 1 to this report)
 - (2) *noted* the Documents List (Appendix 2 to this report).

2.2 European Union Statement of Competencies

6. The CPM:
 - (1) *noted* the Statement of Competencies and Voting Rights¹ submitted by the European Union (EU) and its 27 member states.

3. ELECTION OF THE RAPPORTEUR

7. The CPM:
 - (1) *elected* Mr. Russell Duncan (United States of America) as Rapporteur.

¹ CPM 2012/INF/25

4. ELECTION OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

8. The CPM:

- (1) *elected* a Credentials Committee to conform to FAO rules. 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.
- (2) *elected* Mr Colin Grant (Australia) as the Chairperson of the Credentials Committee. The Credentials Committee accepted a total of 127 credentials. The Committee established two lists, with 82 in list A and 45 in list B. The number to establish a quorum for the Commission was set at 89.

5. GOVERNANCE

5.1 CPM Bureau Rules of Procedure

9. Members discussed the need for CPM Bureau Rules of Procedure².

10. The CPM:

- (1) *agreed* to establish a focus group, associated with the CPM Bureau, to develop rules of procedure for the CPM Bureau
- (2) *agreed* to the Terms of Reference for the development of CPM Bureau rules of procedure, as modified by the CPM and presented in Appendix 3 to this report.

5.2 Election of Members of the Bureau and CPM Subsidiary Bodies

11. The Chairperson reminded members that nominations for these bodies would be dealt with at the end of the Agenda.

12. It was noted that the election for chairperson would be undertaken by a secret ballot using an alphabetical roll call.

5.3 Rules for Observers to CPM

13. The Secretariat reported on the CPM Rules of Procedures on Observers on the Guidelines for Participation of Observers in CPM and Subsidiary Bodies³.

5.4 CPM Rules of Procedure

14. Rules of Procedure for CPM will be developed in the course of 2012 for SPTA consideration and proposal to CPM-8 (2013).

6. REPORT BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF CPM

15. The Chairperson presented his report⁴. He congratulated the members on the 60th anniversary of the IPPC and reminded all 177 contracting parties to the IPPC of their continuing duty to protect global plant resources from pests while facilitating trade in plants and plant products and guaranteeing food security.

² CPM 2012/23, CPM 2012/INF/04, CPM 2012/INF/24

³ CPM 2012/INF/23

⁴ CPM 2012/INF/22

16. The Chairperson once again encouraged IPPC Subsidiary Bodies, the Secretariat and working groups to take those actions that contribute to the increased awareness of IPPC activities. He noted that the Secretariat has also increased its cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations in an effort to exploit synergies and avoid overlaps in global phytosanitary activities.

17. The critical importance of the new Strategic Framework and other strategic planning documents was also noted.

18. The Chairperson thanked those that had made financial and in-kind contributions to the IPPC and encouraged countries to continue to provide further support to the IPPC. He thanked the Bureau and Secretariat for their work in the past year and looked forward to a successful work programme in 2012.

19. The Chairperson noted that some members were not actively engaged in the IPPC and implored all to participate, including fulfilling their reporting obligations on the IPP.

7. REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT

20. The Secretary introduced the Report by the Secretariat⁵ for 2011, noting that the format and presentation had been changed substantially in an effort to present a more complete and easy to understand representation of the Secretariat's activities. He provided an overview of the work performed under each of the IPPC Goals.

21. The CPM:

- (1) *thanked* countries and organizations that had provided financial resources and in-kind contributions to the Secretariat's work programme
- (2) *noted* the information provided by the Secretariat on the work undertaken in 2011 on the Secretariat's work programme.

8. A ROBUST INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SETTING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME (GOAL 1)

22. Switzerland announced a financial contribution of CHF 300,000 to be used for standard setting activities of the IPPC.

23. The CPM:

- (1) *thanked* Switzerland for this contribution.

8.1.1 Report by the Standards Committee Chairperson

24. The Chair of the Standards Committee (SC) introduced the SC report⁶ and noted that the work of the SC was covered in many of the documents presented under Agenda item 8. Many of the members of the SC will be changing after the CPM and the Chair acknowledged the major contributions made by the many SC members who were leaving.

25. The SC had again strived to ensure that draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) were of the highest quality and had contributed to the review to improve

⁵ CPM 2012/24

⁶ CPM 2012/ INF/10 Rev1

the IPPC standard setting process. In addition, the SC had tried to ensure that standard setting was not done in isolation from other activities of the IPPC Secretariat.

26. Several technical panel meetings had been cancelled in 2011 and, therefore, progress on phytosanitary treatments and diagnostic protocols had been slower than normal. The SC, technical panels and experts from drafting groups had worked virtually whenever possible, but this was only satisfactory for straightforward decision making and was resource-intensive for the Secretariat. The support from in-kind contributions was acknowledged, but filling of the vacant P3 standard setting post is essential for long term stability and continued progress in standard setting.

27. The steering committee for the expert working group on sea containers had noted that industry hoped to develop guidelines to address the pest risks associated with empty containers. The Chair welcomed this development.

28. Finally, because formal objections had been received for all the proposed cold treatments, the SC must consider these carefully and decide how to proceed. One option suggested was to hold a forum for discussion by experts of cold treatments used by NPPOs in order to build confidence in them and establish mutual understanding of any related issues.

29. The CPM:

- (1) *thanked* the individuals involved in the development of the standards.

8.1.2 Adoption of International Standards: Regular Process⁷

30. The Secretariat introduced a paper which presented the five draft ISPMs for consideration by the CPM.

31. The Secretariat noted that there had been comments submitted 14 days prior to CPM and these have been compiled and are presented in information papers⁸. Members were again encouraged to avoid submitting comments less than 14 day days prior to the Commission meeting because it does not allow time to consider the comments appropriately.

32. A Conference Room Paper (CRP)⁹ was prepared containing the steward's suggestions on addressing member comments and explaining the roles of observers when discussing draft ISPMs.

33. Two evening sessions were held to finalize the draft ISPMs and revise them in response to member comments.

34. The CPM:

- (1) *thanked* the individuals involved in the development of the standards.

⁷ CPM 2012/04 Rev 1

⁸ CPM 2012/INF/09, CPM 2012/INF/11, CPM 2012/INF/12, CPM 2012/INF/13

⁹ CPM 2012/CRP/01

Draft ISPM *Integrated measures for the production of plants for planting in international trade* (2005-002)¹⁰

35. The Secretariat compiled 152 comments submitted 14 days prior to the CPM from 26 members, which are presented in an information paper¹¹. No additional comments were received in Plenary.

36. During the evening sessions, the text of the draft ISPM was revised based on the comments, including the modification of the title to *Integrated measures for plants for planting*, and an agreement was reached.

37. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* as ISPM 36:2012. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*, contained in Appendix 17 to this report.

Draft ISPM *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2004-022)¹²

38. The Secretariat compiled 60 comments submitted 14 days prior to CPM from 19 members, which are presented in an information paper¹³. No additional comments were received in Plenary.

39. During the evening sessions, the text was revised based on the comments and an agreement was reached.

40. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* as ISPM 35:2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*, contained in 17 to this report.

Draft revision of Supplement 1 to ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms: Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of “Official control” and “Not widely distributed”* (2005-008)¹⁴

41. The Secretariat compiled ten comments submitted 14 days prior to CPM from 14 members, which are presented in an information paper¹⁵. No additional comments were received in Plenary.

42. The Secretariat also introduced a consequential change to the definitions of *quarantine pest* and *entry (of a pest)* in Spanish (included in Appendix 17, amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)).

43. During the evening sessions, the text was revised based on the comments, and an agreement was reached.

¹⁰ CPM 2012/04 Attachment 1Rev1

¹¹ CPM 2012/INF/ 09

¹² CPM 2012/04 Attachment 02Rev1

¹³ CPM 2012/INF/ 11

¹⁴ CPM 2012/04 Attachment03Rev1

¹⁵ CPM 2012/INF/12

44. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the revision of Supplement 1 to ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms: Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of “Official control” and “Not widely distributed”*, contained in Appendix 17 to this report.
- (2) *adopted* the amended definitions of *quarantine pest* and *entry (of a pest)* in the Spanish language version of ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), contained in Appendix 17 to this report.

Amendments to ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) (1994-001)¹⁶

45. The Secretariat compiled four comments submitted during the comment period 14 days prior to CPM from nine members, which are presented in an information paper¹⁷. No additional comments were received in Plenary.

46. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the amendments to ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*, contained in 17 to this report.

Russian language version of ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*¹⁸

47. No comments were received on this document.

48. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the Russian language version of ISPM 5: 2011 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*), contained in Appendix 17 to the Russian version of this report.
- (2) *noted* that the Russian language version of ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* will not be submitted to the Language Review Group (LRG).

8.1.3 Adoption of International Standards: Special Process - Annexes (DPs and PTs)

49. The Secretariat introduced the paper which presented the diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments that are presented to the Commission for adoption without discussion under the special process¹⁹.

50. The Secretariat gave an overview of the special process that had been adopted at CPM-3 (2008). Under the special process, if no formal objection is received 14 days prior to the meeting of the Commission, the draft standard will be adopted by the Commission without discussion. If a formal objection is received at least 14 days prior to the Commission meeting, the draft standard is returned to the SC for further consideration.

¹⁶ CPM 2012/04 Attachment04

¹⁷ CPM 2012/INF /13

¹⁸ CPM 2012/04 Attachment05

¹⁹ CPM 2012/07 Rev1

51. The Secretariat informed the CPM that it had received formal objections from the European Union, Australia and China²⁰ 14 days prior to the CPM-7 (2012). As a consequence, the following four draft phytosanitary treatments were not presented to the Commission for adoption:

- Annex to ISPM 28:2007 Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus sinensis* (2007-206E)
- Annex to ISPM 28:2007 Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Citrus reticulata* x *C. sinensis* (2007-206F)
- Annex to ISPM 28:2007 Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus paradisi* (2007-210)
- Annex to ISPM 28:2007 Cold treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* on *Citrus reticulata* cultivars and hybrids (2007-212).

52. The Secretariat returned these four phytosanitary treatments to the SC for further consideration. A few members raised concerns that some of these formal objections were not technically based. The Bureau considered the issue of formal objections and agreed to discuss this further at its meeting in June 2012. It was also suggested that the SC consider this issue and provide some recommendations for the Bureau to discuss. The Bureau will then provide a recommendation to the CPM.

53. No formal objections were received 14 days prior to the CPM-7 (2012) on the following draft diagnostic protocols:

- Annex to ISPM 27:2006 Diagnostic protocol for Plum pox virus (2004-007)²¹
- Annex to ISPM 27:2006 Diagnostic protocol for *Trogoderma granarium* (2004-006)²².

54. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted Diagnostic protocol for Plum pox virus as Annex 2 to ISPM 27: 2006 (Diagnostic Protocol for regulated pests)*, contained in Appendix 17 to this report
- (2) *adopted Diagnostic Protocol for Trogoderma granarium Everts as Annex 3 to ISPM 27:2006 (Diagnostic Protocol for regulated pests)*, contained in Appendix 17 to this report
- (3) *requested* the SC to consider the issues of Formal Objections and provide recommendations to the Bureau
- (4) *requested* the Bureau to consider the recommendations from the SC and provide a recommendation to the CPM.

8.1.4 Language Review Groups

55. The Secretariat introduced the paper²³ on Language Review Groups (LRGs) and announced that three LRGs (French, Spanish and Russian) reviewed and proposed changes to the ISPMs adopted at CPM-6 (2011). The Commission was informed that an LRG for the

²⁰ CPM 2012/INF 08

²¹ CPM 2012/07/Attachment01

²² CPM 2012/07/Attachment02-rev1

²³ CPM 2012/09

Chinese language has also been formed and will follow the LRG process for CPM-7 (2012) adopted standards.

56. The Commission was also informed that the LRG Coordinator for the Spanish LRG had resigned and the Commission thanked the coordinator for her efforts.

57. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* that ISPMs have been reviewed by the French, Spanish and Russian LRGs and FAO translation services
- (2) *noted* that the Spanish-speaking members agreed on a replacement for the Coordinator of the Spanish LRG
- (3) *agreed* that, for CPM-7 (2012) and subsequently adopted standards, the Secretariat will process only LRG reviewed standards received within the established deadline
- (4) *requested* the Secretariat to accept all changes as indicated in track changes in the Attachments 1 to 6 and replace the French ISPMs adopted at CPM-6 (2011) with these modified versions:
 - NIMP 7:2011 (*Système de certification phytosanitaire*)
 - NIMP 12:2011 (*Certificats phytosanitaires*)
 - NIMP 26:2006 Appendice 1 (2011) (*Piégeage des mouches des fruits*)
 - NIMP 28 Annexe 12 (*Traitement par irradiation contre Cylas formicarius elegantulus*)
 - NIMP 28 Annexe 13 (*Traitement par irradiation contre Euscepes postfasciatus*)
 - NIMP 28 Annexe 14 (*Traitement par irradiation contre Ceratitis capitata*)
- (5) *requested* the Secretariat to accept all changes as indicated in track changes in the Attachments 7 to 12 and replace the Russian ISPMs adopted at CPM-6 (2011) with these modified versions:
 - МСФМ 7:2011 Система фитосанитарной сертификации
 - МСФМ 12:2011 Фитосанитарные сертификаты
 - МСФМ 26:2006 Дополнение 1: (Отлов плодовых мух в ловушки) (2011 год)
 - МСФМ 28 Приложение 12 (*Обработка облучением против*) Cylas formicarius elegantulus
 - МСФМ 28 Приложение 13 (*Обработка облучением против*) Euscepes postfasciatus
 - МСФМ 28 Приложение 14 (*Обработка облучением против*) Ceratitis capitata.
- (6) *requested* the Secretariat to accept all changes as indicated in track changes in the Attachments 13 to 18 and replace the Spanish ISPMs adopted at CPM-6 (2011) with these modified versions:
 - NIMF 7:2011 (*Sistema de certificación fitosanitaria*)
 - NIMF 12:2011 (*Certificados fitosanitarios*)
 - NIMF 26:2006 Apéndice 1 (*Trampeo de mosca de la fruta*)

- NIMF 27 anexo 12 (*Tratamiento de irradiación contra*) *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*
- NIMF 27 anexo 13 (*Tratamiento de irradiación contra*) *Euscepes postfasciatus*
- NIMF 27 anexo 14 (*Tratamiento de irradiación contra*) *Ceratitis capitata*.

8.1.5 List of Topics for IPPC Standards

58. The Secretariat presented a paper²⁴ with the *List of topics for IPPC standards* attached and provided an overview of the proposed modifications to the list since CPM-6 (2011). The Secretariat noted that the CPM-6 (2011) requested the Standards Committee (SC) to reprioritize the *List of topics for IPPC standards* to be aligned with the proposed IPPC Strategic Framework, including possible additions, deletions and adjustment of priorities. The Secretariat also informed the CPM that, from now on, the *List of topics for IPPC standards* would be posted on the IPP and, in the future, only proposed changes would be presented to the CPM.

59. There were several interventions in Plenary on further adjustments to the *List of topics for IPPC Standards* and a Friends of the Chair meeting was called to discuss them further. The Chair of this group reported to the CPM. The proposals indicated in CPM 2012/INF/18 and CPM 2012/CRP/03 were discussed and many points agreed. After further explanation by the group, it was decided to not delete *Use of permits as import authorization* (Annex to ISPM 20:2004. *Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system*) (2008-006) and also agreed to delete *Import of germplasm* (2004-001). The group considered it inappropriate to develop technical manuals on topics that had been deleted. The way in which topics should be presented to CPM and the assignment of strategic objectives to the topics was discussed and agreed.

60. The CPM:

Regarding the list of topics

- (1) *agreed* to the proposed priorities
- (2) *requested* the SC to review the assignment of topics to the IPPC Strategic Framework's Strategic Objectives and report to the CPM
- (3) *requested* the *List of Topics for IPPC standards* be presented to the CPM in order of priority
- (4) *noted* that decision 3 (above) revokes the previous CPM decision to present the *List of topics for IPPC standards* in order of projected adoption date
- (5) *removed* the following ten topics from the *List of topics for IPPC standards*:
 - *minimizing the risk of quarantine pests associated with stored products in international trade* (2005-006)
 - *import of germplasm* (2004-001)
 - *international movement of forest tree seeds* (2006-032)
 - *terminology of the Montreal Protocol in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (Appendix to ISPM 5) (2009-001)
 - *appropriate level of protection* (2005-007)
 - *biological control for forest pests* (2009-008)

²⁴ CPM 2012/05 Rev 2

- *forest pest surveys for determination of pest status* (2006-030)
 - *guidelines for public officers issuing phytosanitary certificates (Appendix to ISPM 7 2011 Phytosanitary certification system)* (2010-038)
 - *framework for national phytosanitary inspection procedures* (2005-005)
 - *systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities* (2008-003).
- (6) *requested* the SC to consider whether the topic Wood products and handicrafts made from raw wood (2008-008) (line 15) should be developed as an annex to the topic Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029)
- (7) *noted* that the subjects for phytosanitary treatments, diagnostic protocols and glossary terms approved by the SC will no longer be presented to the CPM but will be posted on the IPP
- (8) *noted* the List of topics for IPPC standards as posted on the IPP:
<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=207776>
- (9) *considered* it is not appropriate to develop technical manuals for topics that are suggested for deletion because of possible difficulty in agreeing to a global approach.

Regarding technical panels

- (10) *noted* that two technical panels will continue to support the SC in providing expertise relevant to their subject areas by working virtually
- (11) *noted* the continued importance of holding some face-to-face TP meetings
- (12) *noted* the terms of the majority of TP experts will expire in 2013 and the arrangements the SC has put in place both to ensure continuity and introduce some new blood
- (13) *agreed* that technical panels play a valuable role in standard setting
- (14) *thanked the* TP members for their efforts in developing technical standards.

Regarding ISPM 15

- (15) *noted* ongoing efforts to identify alternative treatments to methyl bromide for inclusion in ISPM 15
- (16) *noted* that the efficacy of the time and temperature parameters as well as the limitations to 20 centimetres in cross section is supported by sufficient scientific evidence
- (17) *encouraged* additional investigations be carried out regarding practical operational elements of this treatment
- (18) *noted* that there is limited experience with using dielectric heating treatment on wood on a commercial level and sufficient experience to develop detailed operational guidance on use at a commercial scale will only be gained once the treatment is included in ISPM 15
- (19) *agreed* to continue with the development of this treatment in the knowledge that detailed operational guidance will only be able to be developed after the treatment is adopted.

8.1.6 Focus Group (2011) Recommendations on Improving the IPPC Standard Setting Process

61. The Secretariat introduced the papers²⁵ and, in response to interventions and the proposals in the papers, the Chair requested an evening session be held to consider the Focus Group (FG) recommendations, taking into account comments from the SPTA, SC and interventions and papers²⁶. The FG recommendations and the IPPC standard setting procedure were reviewed and revised during the evening session and were then presented to the CPM.
62. The Secretariat had serious concerns with the staff resources available and reminded the CPM that the IPPC Standard Setting Process is one of the most transparent and inclusive standard setting processes that uses the most modern tools possible for support.
63. The Secretariat had serious concerns, in particular on the proposal to extend the member consultation period. It was noted that, with the staff resources available and the volume of work in peak periods, a bottleneck could be created leading to system failure, which could be exacerbated by diminishing staff resources. In addition, this proposed change may have consequential effects on capacity development and IRSS.
64. A small working group, as well as a *Friends of the Chair* meeting, were convened to address the concerns of the Secretariat, contracting parties and RPPOs on the length of member consultation.
65. In the spirit of cooperation, consensus was reached on the length of member consultation (SC draft), as well as the length of the commenting period (SC-7 drafts).
66. The newly adopted IPPC standard setting procedure and approved CPM recommendations on improving the IPPC standard setting process will be slowly implemented and contracting parties will be informed about the implementation. The process will be reviewed in two years after implementation.
67. The CPM:
- (1) *considered* how to address recommendations where further consideration by the CPM was requested or options were presented
 - (2) *approved* the decisions for improving the IPPC standard setting process and requested the Secretariat to implement them (Appendix 4 to this report)
 - (3) *adopted* the revised *IPPC standard setting procedure* (Appendix 5 to this report)
 - (4) *agreed* that the *IPPC standard setting procedure* adopted at CPM-3 (2008) be replaced with the revised procedures
 - (5) *noted* the *IPPC standard setting procedure* form Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.

8.1.7 Translation of “should” in French in ISPMs

68. The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of France (Ministry in charge of Agriculture, General Directorate for Food) supported by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) requested that the question of the translation of «should» into French in ISPMs be added to the agenda of CPM-7 (2012).

²⁵ CPM 2012/11; CPM 2012/INF/18 and CPM 2012/CRP/03

69. The representative of France introduced the topic briefly and informed the CPM that no consensus was reached among countries where French is spoken. Some members highlighted that this issue may also affect other languages. The Chair asked the CPM to postpone the discussion of this issue until the next CPM.

8.1.8 Report of the Open-ended Workshop on the International Movement of Grain

70. The representative from NAPPO introduced the paper²⁶ and informed the Commission that 48 participants from 20 countries, representing NPPOs, RPPOs, international organizations and industry, met in Vancouver, Canada, to discuss issues related to the international movement of grain. The main results of the workshop were summarized.

71. A *Friends of the Chair* meeting was convened to address the interventions.

72. The group discussed the topic. After meaningful discussions, the group proposed, as a compromise, to ask the SC to develop the specification on this topic, gather input from contracting parties and revise the specification accordingly. The SC would then update the CPM and seek further guidance.

73. The CPM:

(1) *thanked* the following sponsors who provided support and funding to hold this workshop: 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

(2) *thanked* NAPPO for providing the lead and the APPPC, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and other RPPOs for their support in the organization of this workshop

(3) *requested* the SC to develop a specification on the topic of International movement of grain (2008-007), and, considering the main results of the Open-ended workshop on the international movement of grain (December 2011), submit the specification for member consultation, review the member comments, revise the specification accordingly and submit a recommendation to the CPM seeking guidance on how to move forward.

8.2 Implementation

8.2.1 Status of ISPM 15 Implementation

74. The CPM considered the paper²⁷ presented by the Secretariat and there were no proposals for alternative options regarding funding for registration of the ISPM 15 symbol.

75. The Secretariat noted that resources were not available that would allow the re-registration of the ISPM 15 mark under the current system being utilized to register the mark.

76. The CPM also expressed support to follow the possible registration process under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), currently being prepared by the Secretariat and the FAO Legal Office.

²⁶ CPM 2012/19 Rev1

²⁷ CPM2012/21

77. During an evening session, 81 countries were invited to discuss the status of the registration of ISPM 15 symbol, and future actions needed to be taken. The representative of the FAO Legal Office gave an informative presentation on the status, the importance/benefits and costs of the registration of the symbol and the risks of not registering the symbol in a country. This was followed by discussion and questions among the country delegates who attended the session.

78. The IPPC Secretariat and FAO Legal Office:

- (1) *announced* the urgency of registering the symbol at the national level
- (2) *urged* the members that have not yet started the registration to engage in the registration process
- (3) *advised* that contracting parties seeking assistance to register the symbol, should take the opportunity to utilize the FAO legal office representative as the contact point for advice.

79. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the updated situation of registration of the ISPM 15 symbol and encouraged the Secretariat to undertake the process involving WIPO.

9. SUSTAINABLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IPPC (GOAL 5)

9.1 Strategic Framework 2012-2019

80. The Secretary introduced the revised draft text²⁸ of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2012-19. The revision was made after discussions in the October 2011 Bureau and SPTA meetings, and based upon the four strategic objectives agreed upon in CPM 6.

81. A Bureau member, who drafted and revised the framework, provided the main points of the revision.

82. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the amended IPPC Strategic Framework 2012-2019 (see Appendix 6).

9.2 The IPPC Resource Mobilization Strategy

83. The Secretariat introduced the proposed *IPPC Resource Mobilization Strategy*²⁹, drafted as a complement to the Strategic Framework of the IPPC in the future. The objective of this strategy is to ensure sustainable and sufficient funding for the IPPC in order to fulfil its strategic objectives.

84. Among other things, the strategy stresses that successful mobilization of resources is more likely through the creation of an adequate administrative framework, an outreach or communications strategy, and the intensification of the in-kind contribution system.

85. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the IPPC Resource Mobilization Strategy taking into account the intervention of some members, as presented in Appendix 7 to this Report.

²⁸ CPM 2012/08 Rev1, CPM 2012/15, CPM 2012/INF /18

²⁹ CPM 2012/20

9.3 Financial Report 2011

86. The Secretariat introduced the IPPC 2011 financial report³⁰ and noted that the figures were current up to 24 February 2012. The budget was made up of FAO regular programme funding, the IPPC Trust Fund, the EU Trust Funds and in-kind contributions.

87. The Secretariat had provided a more detailed financial report than in 2011, as requested by CPM. In addition, comparative figures for 2010 and budgeted figures for 2011 were included.

88. Total expenditure for 2011 was USD 3,967,372 as opposed to a budgeted expenditure of USD 4,714,248. The total revenues for 2011 were USD 5,591,116 as opposed to budgeted revenue of USD 4,675,307.

89. Staffing costs had been lower than expected due to the late, or lack of, recruitment to some posts.

90. Increased revenue due to contributions to the Trust Fund for the IPPC and EU Trust Fund substantially improved the operational resources for the Secretariat. A total of USD 1,133,336 was available in the Trust Fund for the IPPC at the end of 2011.

91. There was a substantial increase in operational costs for CPM – this was primarily due to translation costs and support staff necessary to support CPM.

92. The Secretariat noted 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.

93. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the contributions and expenditures of the IPPC for 2011 as presented in CPM 2012/CRP/04
- (2) *noted* the staffing situation of the IPPC Secretariat for 2011 as presented in Annex 2 of CPM 2012/28
- (3) *adopted* the 2011 financial statements for the Trust Fund for the IPPC as presented in Appendix 8 to this Report
- (4) *thanked* the European Union for its multi-year contribution to a trust fund to help facilitate developing country participation in the IPPC standard setting process, and for providing resources to allow for the first three-year cycle of the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)
- (5) *thanked* Australia for their contribution to the Trust Fund for the IPPC to support existing and planned activities
- (6) *thanked* the Republic of Korea for their contributions to the IPPC Trust Fund IPPC to support existing and planned activities
- (7) *thanked* Japan for their contributions to the IPPC Trust Fund IPPC to support the activities of Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments
- (8) *thanked* the United States of America for their contribution to their Associate Professional Officer trust fund and to support the Focus Group on Standard Setting.

³⁰ CPM 2012/28

9.4 Budget and Operational Plan 2012

94. The Secretariat introduced the IPPC 2012 provisional budget and operational plan³¹. The Secretariat noted that this budget represented the new format that was based on the new IPPC Strategic Framework.

95. The main contribution to the budget was expected to come from the FAO regular programme. Anticipated overall income (including trust fund income) is expected to be USD 5.68 million and expenditure will be USD 5.77 million, which is an increase from 2011 that reflects the increased volume of work being undertaken by the Secretariat.

96. The carry forward in the IPPC Trust Fund, as noted in the 2011 financial report was USD 1,333,336 of which expected expenditures are estimated to be USD 625,935, with a current anticipated carry over into 2013 of USD 507,401.

97. The Secretariat reported that funding had been committed in 2012 for some specific capacity development projects. However, this funding does not fit well with the rules of the IPPC Trust Fund and a new trust fund has been established to manage funds specified for capacity building projects. The Secretariat also expected payments for participation in capacity development projects external to the IPPC to be approximately USD 92,000.

98. The Secretariat also planned more expenditure on resource mobilisation during 2012, as this was essential to establish a sustainable resource base for the CPM work programme. In response to some members' interventions, the Secretariat noted that it intends to provide additional detail on the operational plan in the future.

99. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the anticipated contributions and budgeted expenditures of the IPPC Secretariat for 2012 as presented in Attachment 1 of CPM 2012/22 (2)
- (2) *noted* the staffing situation of the IPPC Secretariat for 2012 as presented in Attachment 1 of CPM 2012/22
- (3) *adopted* the 2012 Budget for the Trust Fund for the IPPC as presented in Appendix 9 to this Report
- (4) *requested* the Secretariat to update the Budget and Operational Plan for 2012 to reflect decisions made at CPM-7 (2012)
- (5) *noted* that as at 31 December 2011, the Secretariat had received notification from the Republic of Korea of Korea's intention to contribute USD 100,000 to the Trust Fund in 2012, and from Japan to provide in-kind support for capacity development
- (6) *urgently encouraged* contracting parties to contribute to the Trust Fund for the IPPC
- (7) *encouraged* contracting parties to contribute in kind to help deliver activities in the CPM's Operational Plan.

9.5 The FAO review of Article XIV bodies

100. FAO Legal Counsel presented information on the latest developments regarding the relationship of Article XIV bodies to the FAO. He noted that a questionnaire had been

³¹CPM 2012/22

distributed to the permanent representatives to FAO regarding the issue, and encouraged members to ensure that it was addressed with appropriate national coordination.

101. While no time frame was provided regarding the completion of the review of the relationship between Article XIV bodies and the FAO, responses to the questionnaire are expected by the end of April 2012.

102. Legal Counsel noted that no general solutions will be imposed on Article XIV bodies and FAO is committed to come up with a number of proposals that should respond to member's concerns.

103. In response to questions from two members, Legal Counsel noted that FAO is attempting to simplify and harmonize operational procedures available to Article XIV bodies. The complication being that FAO provides the core funding to some of these bodies and therefore need to ensure they are consistent with all FAO basic rules and procedures. However, FAO intends to be as flexible as possible regarding operational autonomy within this framework.

9.6 SPTA Report

104. The Chair of the CPM informal working group on strategic planning and technical assistance (SPTA) provided an oral report on the meeting which took place in October 2011. Twenty two delegates from 18 countries attended.

105. The Chair reported that the SPTA discussed the IPPC Strategic Framework which provides long-term direction of the IPPC, and recommended it to the CPM for adoption. The SPTA also supported moving the IPPC Resource Mobilization strategy to the CPM. The SPTA recognized the need for the establishment of the Financial Committee under the auspices of the resource mobilization strategy which would provide an oversight and reporting role.

106. The SPTA supported the creation of an oversight group on capacity development, and recommended that the proposal move forward to the CPM-7.

107. The SPTA noted that rules of procedure for the Bureau and CPM rules of procedure for chair election are needed.

108. The draft report of SPTA is available and it is open for comments until late April 2012. Some members asked for such reports to be finalized soon after the meeting and definitely prior to CPM.

10. IMPROVED PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY OF MEMBERS (GOAL 4)

10.1 Regional workshops on draft ISPMs

109. The Secretariat introduced the report on the 2011 Regional Workshops on Draft ISPMs³². Some members expressed their gratitude to organizers, funding organizations and the Secretariat for their support for the workshops.

³² CPM 2012/26

110. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* that sufficient resources are available to hold seven regional workshops in 2012, provided that funding commitments are maintained
- (2) *encouraged* contracting parties to contribute funding and to participate in the workshops in their regions
- (3) *encouraged* the regional workshop organizers to follow the guidelines for the organizational arrangements for regional workshops to review draft ISPMs as presented in the Attachment 3 to this paper.

10.2 IPPC Capacity Development Work Plan and Budget

111. The Secretariat introduced a paper³³ on the IPPC Capacity Development Work Plan and Budget and explained the changes performed at the SPTA 2011 meeting, regarding the deletion of the columns on funding and timing.

112. One member pointed out that the Work Plan provided a framework to effectively identify capacity development activities, noting the importance of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool (PCE) and mentioning that it should provide a global guide for capacity development.

113. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the Logical Framework for the IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development strategy as a complement to the document approved at CPM-5 (2010)
- (2) *endorsed* the IPPC Capacity Development Work Plan as a framework reflecting phytosanitary capacity development needs and a complementary document to the IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Building strategy approved at CPM-5 (2010)
- (3) *considered* the complete set of capacity development related documents (IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development strategy, Logical Framework and IPPC Capacity Development Work Plan) as a basis for approaching donors and help governments to establish phytosanitary capacity development priorities and investments
- (4) *considered* the IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy and associated Work Plan as the basis to define the IPPC Secretariat roles, responsibilities and priorities in the area of capacity development.

10.3 Proposal for the Establishment of an Oversight Structure on Capacity Building

114. The Secretariat introduced a paper³⁴ on the Establishment of an Oversight Structure on Capacity Building. Some members expressed their gratitude to the Secretariat and recommended an IPPC Capacity Development Technical Committee (CDC).

115. The CPM addressed first the issue of the working format of the oversight structure for Capacity development and decided to select the format of a Technical Committee for 2 years. After 2 years the CPM should review the function of the Committee including deciding whether to establish a subsidiary body.

³³ CPM 2012/10

³⁴ CPM 2012/14, CPM 2012/INF/17, CPM 2012/INF/18, CPM 2012/CRP/09

116. Japan announced its intention to contribute USD150,000 per year to the Trust fund for the capacity development activities of the CDC, for a possible period of 4 years.

117. On the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the oversight structure for capacity development, the CPM addressed all the comments received from some members³⁵ (and decided to establish a Friends of the Chair Group to deal with the proposed changes.

118. The reviewed document was presented to CPM.

119. One member thanked the group for the review and asked for the replacement of all "shall" in the text because of considering this term related to treaty language.

120. Another member raised the concern that the text on Rule VI of the proposed Rules of Procedure of the CDC could cause confusion about under which rules the CDC observers were going to be accepted.

121. The Secretariat explained that FAO rules were the applicable ones to the issue. Therefore, it was agreed to delete the word 'generally' from the first sentence of Rule VI of the Rules of procedures of the CDC.

122. The CPM:

- (1) *decided* to establish an IPPC Capacity Development Committee (CDC), under the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure in Appendix 10 to this report.

10.4 IPPC Capacity Development Activities 2011

123. The Secretariat introduced a paper³⁶ on IPPC Capacity Development Activities in 2011, containing a detailed report on the use of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool (PCE), the projects in which the Secretariat was involved, the production of phytosanitary resources for capacity development and finally, the development of a separate trust fund for capacity development.

124. Some members raised concerns on the issue of production of technical manuals and reasons for the opening of a separate Trust Fund.

125. The Secretariat provided detailed information on the questions raised and members considered that the answers provided helped to clarify the situation. They suggested also that, on the production of technical manuals, the oversight body for capacity development should deal with the issue, or, before its establishment, the Expert Working Group on Capacity Development (EWGCD).

126. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the increased use by donors and contracting parties of the PCE tool prior to developing and implementing phytosanitary capacity development projects
- (2) *thanked* donors for their support to capacity development projects that would result in outputs and outcomes consistent with the IPPC strategy for building national phytosanitary capacity
- (3) *encouraged* the EWG on Capacity Development to prepare new projects for getting funds for initiatives of global interest

³⁵ CPM 2012/INF 17 &18

³⁶ CPM 2012/16, CPM 2012/INF/21

- (4) *noted* the current developments in terms of collecting and preparing phytosanitary resources
- (5) *noted* the creation of an IPPC Trust Fund for Capacity Development
- (6) *encouraged* donors and IPPC contracting parties to provide funds for capacity development activities of global interest and to improve developing countries' national phytosanitary capacities, consistent with the IPPC strategy for building national phytosanitary capacity through the Capacity Development Trust Fund.

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

11.1 Communication strategy

127. The Secretariat provided a verbal report on the information exchange work programme and noted that this programme had reduced activity due to resource constraints, particularly in the past 12 months. This will be addressed during 2012.
128. There is an increasing need to provide support to the other core activities in the IPPC, including the 60th anniversary. The activities of the information exchange team are expanding to include advocacy and communication to support resource mobilization activities.
129. Official Information Exchange to meet IPPC obligations needs to be encouraged as many countries are not very active and some countries do not utilize the IPP. The Secretariat will work with those countries to improve this situation.
130. The Secretariat will also review the entire information exchange process and report to CPM-8 through the Bureau and SPTA. This will include reporting in general and specifically pest reporting, while also addressing the issue of oversight and advice on information and communication.
131. The Secretariat is making some improvements in describing the benefits of providing phytosanitary information to members, but needs to work with countries to ensure their needs are met.
132. The Secretariat has already begun to work on advocacy materials and to improve communications by increasing and broadening the diversity of news items being released to improve awareness of IPPC activities. In addition, the Secretariat is branding their publications to improve recognition. The IPPC video is the first of a series, but additional videos will need additional resources. The Secretariat is looking for money to ensure the video can be made available in all FAO languages.
133. A draft IPPC communication strategy was made available to CPM and includes official information exchange, information management within the Secretariat and the area of advocacy and communications which will complement the other strategies, particularly the Resource Mobilization and Capacity Development Strategies. The Strategy will improve transparency and launch IPPC's new visual identity. The Secretariat requested contracting parties to provide comments on this draft by 1 May 2012.

12. INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION OF THE IPPC AND COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (GOAL 6)

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

134. The Secretariat introduced a paper³⁷ covering the work undertaken by the Secretariat or CPM representatives from 1 January to 31 December 2011. The Secretariat highlighted that it became an observer of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Subcommittee on horizontal methods for molecular biomarker analysis (TC34/SC16) and has provided comments on the development of *ISO/TC 34/SC 16 ISO/DIS 13484 - Foodstuffs — General requirements for molecular biology analysis for detection and identification of destructive organisms in plants and derived products*. The CPM was also informed that the Secretariat would provide updates. The Secretariat informed the CPM that the SC will discuss this issue further.

135. One member expressed concern about the perception that ISO standards are mandatory for implementation of ISPMs. The Chair noted that ISO standards are not mandatory for the implementation of ISPMs.

136. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the report and undertook the necessary consultations or actions suggested
- (2) *encouraged* contracting parties, the Secretariat and others to promote the IPPC when meeting.

12.2 Summary Report of the 23rd Technical Consultation (TC) among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs)

137. The Executive Secretary of APPPC presented the RPPO report³⁸ of the 23rd TC among RPPOs which was convened in Vietnam 28 August - 2 September with the participation of 6 RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat. The main areas discussed included the review of RPPO activities, status of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) and recognition of NEPPO. Additional topics covered were IPPC Secretariat updates, CPM business plan, TC RPPO's Work Plan for 2010-2012, update on e-phyto activities and others.

138. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the report.

12.3 Proposal for the Near East Plant Protection Organization's Recognition as an RPPO

139. The Secretariat presented a proposal for NEPPO's recognition as an RPPO³⁹. Some members and other RPPO's congratulated NEPPO on its recognition as an RPPO under Article IX of the IPPC. NEPPO thanked CPM for the congratulations received and appealed

³⁷ CPM 2012/25

³⁸ CPM 2012/18

³⁹ CPM 2012/13

to FAO, IPPC and WTO for support during the transitional period after its creation, when financial support and additional expertise was needed.

140. The CPM:

- (1) *recognized* NEPPPO as an RPPO under Article IX of the IPPC
- (2) *congratulated* NEPPPO member countries for the initiative and welcome the new RPPO to the IPPC.

12.4 Report of Observer Organizations⁴⁰

141. The Secretariat notified the CPM that written reports were provided by the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Forestry Quarantine Research Group⁴¹, the International Atomic Energy Agency⁴² and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture⁴³.

142. In addition, the Secretariat introduced the written report from the Ozone Secretariat⁴⁴ outlining their proposal for an MoU with the IPPC Secretariat. Two members commented on the proposal and encouraged collaboration on issues related to methyl bromide. The Chair concluded that the context of the MoU was in line with the IPPC recommendation *Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure*. The Secretariat explained that FAO Council has authorized Article XIV bodies to conclude Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with other organizations with the approval of the FAO DG. The Secretariat will now proceed with the signing of the MoU with the Ozone Secretariat.

12.4.1 WTO

143. The representative of the World Trade Organization (WTO) presented a report⁴⁵ and outlined activities relevant to the IPPC undertaken by the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Committee. He noted that two phytosanitary trade concerns were raised in the SPS Committee for the first time, Costa Rica's concern regarding United States' import restrictions on Chrysanthemums and South Africa's concerns regarding Thailand's restrictions on table grapes, apples and pears.

144. The representative highlighted that the SPS information management system (SPS-IMS), accessible from the internet address <http://spsims.wto.org>, allowed easy access and management of all WTO SPS-related documentation.

145. With respect to technical assistance and capacity building, he outlined that a representative of the IPPC had been invited to participate in the four SPS regional workshops planned for 2012 (G/SPS/GEN/997/Rev.2). In October 2011, the IPPC, together with Codex and OIE, participated in a special workshop on best practices in the area of coordination of SPS matters at the national and regional levels. The representative praised IPPC's valuable participation in WTO's technical assistance activities.

⁴⁰ CPM 2012/INF/01, CPM 2012/02 Rev 1, CPM 2012/INF/15

⁴¹ CPM 2012/INF/01

⁴² CPM 2012/INF/02Rev1

⁴³ CPM 2012/INF/15

⁴⁴ CPM 2012/INF/26

⁴⁵ CPM 2012/INF/14

146. Also, the representative noted that at its October meeting, the SPS Committee formally agreed to a proposal to encourage Codex, the IPPC and OIE to undertake joint work on cross-cutting issues, *inter alia*, certification, inspection, approval procedures and/or risk analysis (G/SPS/58).

147. Finally, the WTO's representative presented an update on recent developments on SPS disputes. In particular, he noted that three panel reports had concerned plant pests and quarantine requirements, the most recent one being New Zealand's complaint against Australia's measures affecting the importation of apples.

12.4.2 WTO /STDF

148. The Secretary of the Standards and Trade Development Facility of the World Trade Organization (WTO/STDF) addressed the Commission and highlighted a few points from WTO/STDF report⁴⁶.

149. He first highlighted the new five-year medium term strategy of the STDF. This strategy builds on the need to promote increased collaboration and interaction among providers of SPS technical cooperation and it also builds on the need to continue strengthening the WTO/STDF as a knowledge platform for the exchange of information, sharing experiences, and identification and dissemination of good practices in this area.

150. He also mentioned the main results achieved in 2011 including several WTO/STDF studies and outlined planned STDF activities in 2012. They included further application of the Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) tool in Asia, work with the African Union Commission and Regional Economic Communities in Africa on their role and function in the SPS area, and exploration of the links between SPS and trade facilitation. On 12-13 July 2012, the STDF will organize a seminar on International Trade and Invasive Alien Species. More information is available on the STDF website where registration for this event will open by mid-April.

12.4.3 CBD

151. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provided a written report⁴⁷ to the CPM but was not present to deliver the report.

12.5 Recommendations on Joint Works by WTO-SPS Agreement Standards Setting Bodies

152. The Secretariat introduced a paper⁴⁸ on the recommendations made by the WTO-SPS Committee for the consideration of CPM. The paper outlined the previous CPM decisions regarding working with the WTO-SPS standard setting bodies and encouraged WTO members to become familiar with the IPPC's ongoing activities.

153. The Secretariat also listed the current IPPC activities with the OIE and Codex, highlighting the good and frequent cooperation and coordination.

154. The CPM:

- (1) *welcomed* the recommendations of the WTO-SPS Committee

⁴⁶ CPM 2012/INF/07

⁴⁷ CPM 2012/INF/16

⁴⁸ CPM 2012/03Rev1

- (2) *considered* these recommendations by the SPS Committee in the context of the overall work programme, priorities and available resources
- (3) *agreed* these activities are already ongoing in the work programme as agreed by ICPM-7 (2005)
- (4) *requested* the IPPC Secretariat to provide updates on its activities with Codex and OIE in the IPPC Secretariat report to the SPS Committee and actively to exchange information with Codex and OIE on matters of mutual interests
- (5) *noted* that any additional work arising from these activities that are added to the CPM work programme will need to be accompanied by associated additional resources.

13. REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF PLANT PROTECTION IN THE WORLD (GOAL 7)

13.1 ePhyto

155. The Secretariat presented on the issue on electronic phytosanitary certification. A successful meeting was held in the Republic of Korea during which the activities of the IPPC ePhyto work programme were established.

156. Three working groups were established to develop standardised IPPC ePhyto protocols: 1. XML schema, 2. Harmonisation of ISPM 12:2011 code lists (with 4 sub-groups A: Botanical names and pest names, B: Treatments, C: Additional Declarations, and D: Product Description), and 3. Security.

157. The draft Appendix to ISPM 12: 2011 has been drafted and is now entering the IPPC standard setting process. The actual ePhyto protocols will be stored on the IPP and referenced in the Appendix.

158. The Secretariat undertook to more actively support this programme because of additional resources available to the Secretariat.

159. Brazil announced that it would be willing to host an ePhyto workshop in either September or November 2012 and would work with the Secretariat to progress this activity.

160. CPM:

- (1) *agreed* that the IPPC ePhyto programme was of high importance and the Appendix to ISPM 12 was needed by countries as soon as possible
- (2) *agreed* that the ePhyto Steering Committee would manage this work to ensure the Secretariat had adequate support and the programme could move forward quickly
- (3) *requested* the Secretariat to notify members of the ePhyto activities and that it has the full support of CPM
- (4) *agreed* that a second ePhyto workshop is desirable should additional extra-budgetary resources become available to host this workshop
- (5) *requested* the Secretariat to provide appropriate support to the ePhyto programme.

13.2 IPPC Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)

161. The Secretariat presented the document⁴⁹ on the recent developments, gave a brief overview of the IRSS programme and highlighted a number of achievements by the IRSS programme. The Secretariat clarified the roles of subsidiary bodies and core team areas of the IPPC in the IRSS programme through the establishment of a triennial review group. The Secretariat also indicated that the subsidiary bodies would be asked to propose ideas for new activities spanning the remaining 2 year project cycle of the IRSS. The Secretariat also intends to work more closely with the RPPOs on IRSS related activities and would be approaching them through the TC-RPPO.

162. Members enthusiastically welcomed the progress made by the Secretariat in IRSS implementation, particularly in progressively achieving its objectives, as well as its support to contracting parties and as a vehicle for the IPPC in addressing and analyzing implementation challenges.

163. The Chair encouraged the Contracting Parties (CPs) to participate fully in the programme through the use of helpdesk resources and particularly to respond on a timely basis when surveys are released for their inputs.

164. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the recent developments of the IRSS programme
- (2) *encouraged* contracting parties to participate in the IRSS surveys in a timely manner
- (3) *provided* further resources to ensure that the IRSS can benefit all CPs in the requisite languages
- (4) *encouraged* contracting parties to use the help desk and provide the IPPC Secretariat with feedback for its improvement
- (5) *encouraged* contracting parties, and other stakeholders, to provide comments and suggestions to improve the information and effectiveness of the pages on the IPP <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1111059>
- (6) *encouraged* contracting parties, and other stakeholders, to provide comments and suggestions to improve the IPPC Help Desk to meet country needs.

13.3 IPPC Symposium

165. The Symposium was inaugurated with opening messages from the CPM Chair, Agriculture Ministers from Peru, Republic of Korea, the United States, and a representative from the Argentinean Health Service and Food Quality (SENASA) provided video messages to the symposium. The IPPC history mission, achievements and future challenges were highlighted in a speech by Mr Niek van der Graaff, followed by a presentation by the IPPC Secretary underlining the current situation of the IPPC as one of the three standard setting bodies of the WTO SPS agreement.

166. Dr Ryan Wersal from the Mississippi State University, Department of Agriculture and Applied Science, made a presentation on the joint IPPC project on aquatic plants risks conducted under the framework of the IRSS. Many members presented questions and shared experiences with invasive aquatic plants from their countries.

167. Dr Jens-Georg Unger, of the Julius Kuhn Institute in Germany, made a presentation on internet trade of plants for planting. Mr Washington Otieno, of the IPPC Secretariat, followed

⁴⁹ CPM 2012/17

up on the issue of internet trade from the perspective of the IPPC Secretariat. The floor was opened for questions from the participants. Many members expressed concern and need to evolve their work in plant protection to safeguard in this particular environment of trade.

168. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* The IPPC Declaration,⁵⁰ contained in Appendix 11 to this report.

14. EFFECTIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS (GOAL 3)

169. The Secretariat noted that they were unable to adequately support the IPPC dispute settlement process during 2012 but additional resources in the Secretariat meant improved support would be possible in 2012.

170. The Secretariat noted that the current formal outstanding dispute needs to be addressed urgently. The Secretariat additionally commented that it is currently not involved in any informal phytosanitary dispute discussions.

14.1 Report of the Chairperson

171. The Chairperson of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (SBDS) reported that the body met on 13 March 2012 but did not have a quorum. However, an official SBDS meeting was held on 20 March 2012 to discuss a number of issues including implementation challenges.

172. In order to facilitate transparency the SBDS agreed to:

- notify SBDS of disputes every three months if any activity. Minimum information to be supplied would be the parties involved and information provided with the consent of the parties concerned. Informal phytosanitary discussions would describe the nature of phytosanitary issue being discussed, and if relevant, the way forward. Even if trade disputes or consultations are withdrawn, if there is activity from the Secretariat, it must be reported
- post SBDS clarification statements. The minimum information to be supplied would be the parties (subject to agreement of parties) involved, and the ISPM /issue involved.

14.1 Review of the SBDS

173. Draft terms of reference have been prepared by the SBDS for the review of the IPPC dispute settlement system. The IRSS has been requested to collect and analyze information with respect to information on ISPM 13 on implementation difficulties and issues. This will include the related dispute settlement processes of the WTO and histories within the IPPC. The SBDS felt non-compliance reporting and actions taken are early steps in reporting issues that may automatically lead to dispute resolution.

174. The SBDS proposes to meet in July 2012 to review progress so that outcomes can be presented to SPTA in October 2012 for consideration in CPM-8 in 2013. Should it not be possible to obtain the IRSS support by the end of June 2012, the review process will be delayed by 12 months.

⁵⁰ CPM 2012/CRP/02

175. Concerns had been raised by an RPPO regarding the detection of regulated pests in wood packaging carrying the ISPM 15 mark. The SBDS requested the Secretariat to request further information in order to determine whether it is an issue for dispute settlement or capacity development.

176. The Chairperson emphasized the progress of the IRSS after participating in the Triennial Review Group as a member. This was an opportunity for the CPM subsidiary bodies and Bureau to work together from standards development to implementation.

177. The Chairperson called for members to support their countries' participation in the SBDS.

15. MEMBERSHIP AND POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS FOR CPM SUBSIDIARY BODIES

15.1 Standards Committee

178. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the current membership and the potential replacements of the Standards Committee as shown in Appendix 12 to this report
- (2) *confirmed* new members and potential replacements, as presented in Appendix 12 to this report
- (3) *confirmed* the order in which potential replacements will be called upon for each region, as presented in Appendix 12 to this report.

15.2 Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

179. The CPM:

- (1) *noted* the current membership and the potential replacements of the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement as shown in Appendix 13 to this report
- (2) *confirmed* new members and potential replacements, as presented in Appendix 13 to this report.

16. ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

180. The Commission was invited to elect a Chairperson, 2 Vice-Chairs and 4 members of the Bureau⁵¹, one member from each of the four FAO regions not represented by the Chairpersons, for the next two years.

181. The position of the Chairperson of the Commission was contested by two candidates representing the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom. Despite the efforts of the good offices of the present Chairperson, there was no agreement reached to select the Chair. The CPM decided to elect the Chairperson by secret ballot. After a quorum was established to ensure the elections could proceed, 128 votes were deposited by eligible CPs of the commission. Of these, there were 125 votes cast, 2 abstentions and 1 spoiled vote. The simple majority required to elect the new Chair was 63. Mr Stephen Ashby (United Kingdom) received 63 votes and Ms Kyu-Ock Yim (Republic of Korea) received 62 votes. The current Chairperson declared Mr Stephen Ashby the new Chairperson to preside over the next 2 year term of the commission.

⁵¹ CPM 2012/INF/20 Rev1

182. The CPM proceeded to elect the remaining members of the Bureau and confirmed the new Vice Chairs of the Commission, the delegate from Jordan and the delegate from Belize.

183. The CPM thanked the outgoing Chairperson, Mr Mohammed Katbeh Bader (Jordan), and Vice-Chairpersons, Mr Stephen Ashby (United Kingdom) and Ms Kyu-Ock Yim (Republic of Korea), for their commitment and diligent efforts in guiding the CPM.

184. The CPM:

- (1) *elected* the Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons for the Bureau 2012-2014
- (2) *elected* four members of the Bureau from FAO regions not represented by the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons (Appendix 14 to this report).

17. OTHER BUSINESS

18. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT SESSION

185. The Secretariat advised that CPM-8 (2013) is scheduled for 18-22 March 2013.

19. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

186. A list of posters and side events as well as a brief summary of each side event is contained in Appendix 16 to this report.

187. A list of CPM-7 (2012) participants is attached in Appendix 14 to this report.

188. The CPM:

- (1) *adopted* the report and the CPM Chair closed the meeting.

APPENDIX 1: AGENDA

COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

22-26 March 2012

1. Opening of the Session
2. Adoption of the Agenda
 - 2.1 Provisional Agenda
 - 2.2 EU statement of competence
3. Election of the Rapporteur
4. Establishment of the Credentials Committee
5. Governance
 - 5.1 CPM Bureau Rules of Procedure
 - 5.2 Election of Members of Bureau and CPM Subsidiary Bodies
 - 5.3 Rules for Observers to CPM
 - 5.4 CPM Rules of Procedure
6. Report by the Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)
7. Report by the Secretariat
8. A robust international standard setting and implementation programme (Goal 1)
 - 8.1 Standard setting
 - 8.1.1 Report by the Standards Committee Chairperson
 - 8.1.2 Adoption of International Standards: Regular Process
 - 8.1.3 Adoption of International Standards: Special Process - Annexes (DPs and PTs)
 - 8.1.4 Language Review Groups
 - 8.1.5 List of Topics for IPPC Standards
 - 8.1.6 Focus Group (2011) Recommendations on Improving the IPPC Standard Setting Process
 - 8.1.7 Translation of "should" in French in ISPMs
 - 8.1.8 Report of the Open-ended Workshop on the International Movement of Grain
 - 8.2 Implementation
 - 8.2.1 Status of ISPM 15 Implementation
9. Sustainable implementation of the IPPC (Goal 5)
 - 9.1 Strategic Framework 2012-2019
 - 9.2 The IPPC Resource Mobilization Strategy
 - 9.3 Financial Report 2011
 - 9.4 Budget and Operational Plan 2012
 - 9.5 The FAO review of Article XIV bodies
 - 9.6 Report of the SPTA
10. Improved phytosanitary capacity of members (Goal 4)
 - 10.1 Regional workshops on draft ISPMs
 - 10.2 IPPC Capacity Development Work Plan and Budget
 - 10.3 Proposal for the Establishment of an Oversight Structure on Capacity Building
 - 10.4 IPPC Capacity Development Activities 2011
11. Information exchange systems appropriate to meet International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) obligations (Goal 2)
 - 11.1 Communication strategy

12. International promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations (Goal 6)
 - 12.1 Report on promotion of the IPPC and cooperation with relevant international organizations
 - 12.2 Summary Report of the 23rd Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations
 - 12.3 Proposal for NEPPPO's Recognition as an RPPO
 - 12.4 Report of Observer Organizations.
 - 12.4.1 WTO
 - 12.4.2 WTO-STDF
 - 12.4.3 CBD
 - 12.5 Recommendations on Joint Works by WTO-SPS Agreement Standards Setting Bodies
13. Review of the status of plant protection in the world (Goal 7)
 - 13.1 ePhyto
 - 13.2 IPPC Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)
 - 13.3 Scientific Session
14. Effective dispute settlement systems (Goal 3)
 - 14.1 Report of the Chairperson
 - 14.2 Review of the SBDS
15. Membership and potential replacements for CPM subsidiary bodies
 - 15.1 Standards Committee
 - 15.2 Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement
16. Election of the Bureau
17. Other business
18. Date and venue of the next Session
19. Adoption of the report.

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENTS LISTS
INCLUDING INFORMATION PAPERS (INF) AND CONFERENCE ROOM PAPERS (CRP)
 (BY DOCUMENT NUMBER)

CPM 2012/#	Agenda Item	DOCUMENTS TITLE
01Rev3	2.1	Agenda
02	15.1.2	Membership and potential replacements for CPM Subsidiary Bodies
03Rev1	12.5	Recommendations on Joint Works by WTO-SPS Agreement Standards Setting Bodies
04Rev1	8.1.2	Adoption of International Standards: Regular Process
04/Attachment01 Rev1		Integrated measures for the production of plants for planting in international trade
04/Attachment02 Rev1		Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)
04/Attachment03 Rev1		Draft revision of Supp. 1 ISPM 5 - Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of “Official control” and “Not widely distributed”
04/Attachment04		Amendments to the glossary (ISPM 5)
04/Attachment05		ISPM 5 in Russian
05Rev2	8.1.5	List of Topics for IPPC Standards
06Rev1	16	Election of the Bureau
07Rev1	8.1.3	Adoption of International Standards: Special Process - Annexes (DPs and PTs)
07/Attachment01		Draft annex to ISPM 27 - <i>Plum pox virus</i> (2004-007)
07/Attachment02-Rev1		DP <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> (2004-006)
07/Attachment03		PT 1 Cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (2007-206E)
07/Attachment04		PT 2 Cold treatment 2 - Cold treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. sinensis</i> (2007-206F)
07/Attachment05		PT 3 Cold treatment 3 - Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus paradisi</i> (2007-210)
07/Attachment06		PT 4 Cold treatment 4 - Cold treatment for <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> cultivars and hybrids (2007-212)

08Rev1	9.1	Strategic framework 2012-2019
09	8.1.4	Language Review Groups
10	10.2	IPPC Capacity Development Work Plan and Budget
11	8.1.6	Focus Group (2011) Recommendations on Improving IPPC Standard Setting process 2011
12Rev1	8.1.7	Traduction de « should » en français dans les NIMP The French translation of « should » in ISPMs
13	12.3	Proposal for NEPPO's Recognition as an RPPO
14	10.3	Proposal for the Establishment of an Oversight Structure on Capacity Building
15	9.1	IPPC Strategic Framework 2012-19
16	10.4	IPPC Capacity Development Activities 2011
17	13.2	IPPC Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)
18	12.2	Summary Report of the 23 rd Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations
19Rev1	8.1.8	Report of the Open-ended Workshop on the International Movement of Grain
20	9.2	The IPPC Resource Mobilization Strategy
21Rev1	8.2.1	Status of ISPM 15 Implementation
22	9.4	IPPC Budget and Operational Plan for 2012
23	5.1	CPM Bureau Rules of Procedures
24	7	Report by the Secretariat
25	12.1	Report on the Promotion of the IPPC and Cooperation with Relevant Regional and International Organizations
26	10.1	Regional Workshops on Draft ISPMs
27	9.1	Strategic Framework: IPPC Medium Term Plan 2012-15
28	9.3	2011 Financial Report

CPM 2012/INF/#	Agenda Item	INFORMATION PAPERS TITLES
INF/01	12.4	Report on International Forestry Quarantine Research Group, 2011 Activities
INF/02 Rev1	12.4	IAEA Statement
INF/03	8.1.5	Work on Topics for IPPC Standards in 2011
INF/04	5.1	CPM Bureau Election Procedures: Short & Long Term Issues
INF/05	n/a	List of Side Events
INF/06	n/a	List of Posters
INF/07	12.4.2	STDF Report
INF/08	8.1.3	Formal objections to the four phytosanitary treatments that the Standards Committee (SC) recommends to the CPM for adoption
INF/09	8.1.2	Compiled member comments on draft ISPM: <i>Integrated measures for the production plants for planting</i> <i>Draft ISPM Integrated measures for the production of plants for planting in international trade</i>
INF/10Rev1	8.1.1	Report by the Standards Committee Chairperson
INF/11	8.1.2	Compiled comments draft ISPM <i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies</i> (Tephritidae)
INF/12	8.1.2	Compiled comments draft revision of supplement 1 to ISPM 5 <i>Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms</i>
INF/13	8.1.2	Compiled comments on: Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms</i>)
INF/14	12.4.1	Report by the WTO Secretariat - Activities of the SPS Committee and other relevant WTO activities in 2011
INF/15	12.4	Report by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
INF/16	12.4.3	Report by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
INF/17	10.3	Japan Comments on Proposal for an Oversight Structure on Capacity Building
INF/18	8.1.5-8.1.6- 9.2-10.3	Statements from the EU and its 27 Member States
INF/19Rev1	15.2	Membership and Potential Replacements for the CPM SBDS
INF/20 Rev1	16	Election of the Bureau
INF/21	10.4	Capacity Development 2012 Project Matrix
INF/22	6	Report by the Chairperson of the 6 th Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
INF/23	5.3	CPM Rules and Procedure on Observers Guidelines for Participation of Observers in CPM and Subsidiary Bodies
INF/24	5.1	CPM Bureau Rules of Procedure – Election of the Chair and Vice-chair - EU Statement

INF/25	2.2	Declaration of Competence and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union and its 27 Member States
INF/26	12.4	Report of Observers: Ozone Secretariat

CPM 2012/CRP/#	Agenda Item	CONFERENCE ROOM PAPERS TITLES
CRP/01	8.1.2	Considerations on Compiled Comments and Comments from Plenary regarding Adoption of International Standards: Regular Process
CRP/02	n/a	IPPC Declaration
CRP/-03	9.1 8.1.5 8.1.6	COSAVE Interventions on several agenda points
CRP/04	9.3	Financial Report – IPPC Secretariat Contributions and Expenditure for 2011 Rev1
CRP/05	5.2/16	Statement from the Asia Region on the Election of the CPM Chairperson
CRP/06	13.2	IRSS Project (EC funded)
CRP/07	8.1.5 8.1.9	List of Topics for IPPC Standards and the report of the Open-ended workshop on the international movement of grain
CRP/08	8.1.6	Focus Group (2011) Recommendations on Improving the IPPC Standard Setting Process
CRP/09	10.3	Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Capacity Development Committee (CDC)
CRP/10	11.1	Draft IPPC Communication Strategy
CRP/11	5.1	Draft Terms of Reference – Working Group Responsible for Drafting Rules of Procedure for the Bureau

APPENDIX 3: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CPM BUREAU RULES OF PROCEDURES

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

At its 7th session, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-7 (2012)) recognized that there are currently no written rules for the nomination, selection and rotation of the CPM Chairperson and vice-chairpersons.

The CPM agreed on the need for transparent and equitable written Rules of Procedure (RoP) in the future.

These RoP should take into account, to the extent possible, the following:

- Rights and obligations conferred by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on contracting parties in relation to facilitating delivery of Convention objectives;
- Rules of Procedure of the CPM and FAO General Rules of the Organization for electing officers in the Bureau;
- The relationship between the election of vice-chairpersons to the CPM Chair;
- Previous discussions, informational papers and draft rules developed by CPM members, and any other contributions;
- Practices of other organisations and similar bodies relevant to the IPPC and its governance arrangements.

PROCESS

In light of the above, a working group will undertake information collection, and analysis relevant to the election of executive positions on relevant international bodies. The working group will meet in Rome if necessary and make a report to the SPTA in October 2012.

This report will be reviewed by the Bureau and FAO Legal Office prior to its submission to the SPTA.

The SPTA will review and discuss this report, will consider the analysis and make a proposition of draft Rules of Procedure for the nomination, selection and rotation of positions of chairperson and vice-chairpersons, for consideration and adoption by CPM-8 in March, 2013.

TASKS

This working group will, prepare a document including the following:

- a) identify roles and responsibilities of the chairperson and the vice-chairpersons in relation to the functioning of the Bureau, of the CPM and of IPPC activities;
- b) identify competence, expertise or experience that are desirable for the chairperson and the vice-chairpersons ;
- c) identify all the possible options for rotation, selection and nomination for the chairperson and the vice-chairpersons;
- d) analyse the above mentioned options, and especially the pros and cons (for instance through a SWOT analysis) in regards to the following general principles:
 - transparency
 - equity, fairness and inclusiveness, especially in terms of representation between IPPC contracting parties in successive nominations

- competency, in terms of ease to select the most valuable candidates given the role, responsibilities and competence identified under (a)
 - efficiency
 - continuity
- e) present the document to the SPG.

MEMBERSHIP

The working group will be represented as follows:

- one expert designated by the Africa FAO region : AAA
- one expert designated by the Asia FAO region : BBB
- one expert designated by the Europe FAO region : CCC
- one expert designated by the Latin America and the Caribbean FAO region : DDD
- one expert designated by the Near East FAO region : EEE
- one expert designated by the North America FAO region : FFF
- one expert designated by the Southwest Pacific region : GGG

REFERENCES

CPM2012/Inf 4

CPM2012/Inf 24

CPM Rules of Procedure – Function of the Bureau of the IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention

APPENDIX 4: CPM DECISIONS ON IMPROVING THE STANDARD SETTING PROCESS

CPM Decision 1

There should be no drafting of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) at the annual CPM meeting.

CPM Decision 2

The existing opportunity for IPPC members to review SC-7 revisions of draft ISPMs should be formalized. This process should allow IPPC members to review SC-7 approved draft ISPMs and should focus on substantial concerns. All comments should be entered via the OCS and made available to regional SC members. The regional SC members should review comments submitted, and forward those comments deemed to be most important to the steward, accompanied by suggestions on how to address them. The steward should review the comments and prepare responses to the comments and a revised draft ISPM, both to be submitted to the IPPC Secretariat for presentation to the November SC. The SC reviews the substantial concerns submitted, revises the draft ISPM and communicates its reasoning to IPPC members.

CPM Decision 3

All draft ISPMs presented to CPM for adoption shall be subject to a formal objection. If a contracting party has a formal objection, the formal objection shall be submitted with the technical justification and suggestions for improvement to the draft ISPM to the Secretariat no later than 14 days prior to CPM. The draft ISPM should not be considered for adoption by the CPM and returned to the SC. In exceptional circumstances, for non-technical ISPMs, there should be an opportunity for the CPM Chair, in consultation with the SC Chair and the Secretariat, to propose a discussion of a formal objection at CPM with the aim that the formal objection can be lifted and the ISPM be adopted.

CPM Decision 4

If the draft ISPM had been previously included on the agenda of the CPM and was subject to a formal objection, the SC could recommend the draft ISPM to the CPM for adoption through a vote (i.e. not under the formal objection process).

CPM Decision 5

Diagnostic protocols (DPs) are valuable documents that should be adopted by the CPM (see Decision 8 for the process of adoption of DPs).

CPM Decision 6

Phytosanitary treatments (PTs) shall continue to be adopted by the CPM.

CPM Decision 7

All ISPMs shall be developed following the same IPPC standard setting process (see Annex 1 of the CPM Rules of Procedure). Some slight variations, such as electronic decision-making should continue to apply to DPs and PTs.

The following variations to the proposed IPPC standard setting process would apply in these cases:

Steps in the standard setting process are not restricted to any specific time of the year, although member consultation would be at defined times.

The SC can make decisions electronically.

Unlike other draft ISPMs, DPs and PTs are not considered by the SC-7, but are considered and resolved by the relevant technical panel (TP). The SC approves these drafts for member consultation by e-decision and these are made available to IPPC contracting parties (CP) only after approval, because they are not SC meeting documents.

CPM Decision 8

The CPM delegates its authority to the SC to adopt DPs on its behalf. The DP adoption process shall be that once the SC approves the DP, it is posted publicly and contracting parties are notified. The notification period for approved DPs shall be twice a year on defined dates. CPs shall have 45 days to review the draft DP and submit a formal objection, if any. If no formal objection is received, the SC, on behalf of the CPM, adopts the DP. DPs adopted through this process shall be noted at the following meeting of the CPM.

CPM Decision 9

Procedures should be developed for the process in CPM Decision 8 (i.e. notification of CPs and process for formal objections) and would be applicable to DPs only.

CPM Decision 10

When a technical revision is required for an adopted DP, the SC may approve this revision via electronic means. The SC should develop criteria for approving these revisions to adopted DPs. The revised DPs shall be posted on the IPP as soon as the SC approves them.

CPM Decision 11

A draft specification and literature review must be included with the topic submission.

CPM Decision 12

Submitters of topics should be encouraged to gain support from other IPPC members and/or regions to indicate a broader need for the proposed topic.

CPM Decision 13

The SC shall use the IPPC Strategic Framework and the Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics when reviewing submissions of topics. As a result, the submitted topics shall no longer be presented to the SPTA.

CPM Decision 14

The SC should endeavour to submit draft specifications for member consultation immediately after new topics have been added to the List of topics for IPPC standards by the CPM.

CPM Decision 15

A task force should be formed to develop a Framework for Standards, funded by extra budgetary resources.

CPM Decision 16

The SC should be encouraged to assign a lead steward and one or two assistants for each topic. These assistants could be from outside the SC such as potential replacement members, former SC members, technical panel members or expert working group members..

CPM Decision 17

The SC should develop guidance on developing the capacities of new SC members, such as mentoring.

CPM Decision 18

If a region considers it valuable, the region should be encouraged to assign one or more members of the SC from its region to help play a lead role in facilitating the communication between the SC and National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPO) within their region.

CPM Decision 19

The IPPC Statement of Commitment should include a signature line for a senior person in authority from the organization that employs the nominee to ensure the senior person is well aware of the workload of an SC member for the period of the nominee's term.

CPM Decision 20

An editorial team should be created to help improve the quality of draft ISPMs. This editorial team should be selected by the SC and should be composed of three to four experts, nominated by NPPOs or RPPOs, with expertise in technical writing, working on documents in English. One member should be a non-native English speaker. A minimum of a three year commitment would be required, but longer commitment is preferred. This team would work virtually with the stewards and the IPPC Secretariat.

CPM Decision 21

The CPM should allow, and the regions should encourage, staggering the terms of SC membership to ensure continuity of expertise. The SC should also consider this same principle for other groups working under the SC.

CPM Decision 22

The SC should develop a set of questions for expert drafting groups to provide guidance on biodiversity and environmental considerations and ensure concerns are addressed.

CPM Decision 23

The SC should consult with external experts on technical subjects as needed.

CPM Decision 24

The current 100 day member consultation shall be extended to 150 days to allow better scrutiny of draft ISPMs.

APPENDIX 5: ADOPTED IPPC STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURE

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURE (ANNEX 1 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES)

The process for the development of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) is divided into four stages:

- . Stage 1: Developing the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) standard setting work programme
- . Stage 2: Drafting
- . Stage 3: Member consultation for draft ISPMs
- . Stage 4: Adoption and publication.

Relevant Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) / Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) decisions on many aspects of the standard setting process have been compiled in the IPPC Procedure Manual which is available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP, www.ippc.int).

Stage 1: Developing the List of topics for IPPC standards

Step 1: Call for topics

The IPPC Secretariat makes a call for topics¹ every two years. IPPC members² and Technical Panels (TPs) submit detailed proposals for new topics or for the revision of existing ISPMs to the IPPC Secretariat. Submissions should be accompanied with a draft specification, a literature review and justification that the proposed topic meets the CPM-approved criteria for topics (available in the IPPC Procedure Manual). To indicate a broader need for the proposed topic, submitters are encouraged to gain support from other IPPC members and/or regions.

The IPPC Secretariat compiles a list of the proposed topics from the submissions received. Submissions from previous years are not included, but IPPC members may re-submit these, as appropriate.

The Standards Committee (SC), taking into account the IPPC Strategic Framework and the *Criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics*, reviews the existing List of topics for IPPC standards and the compiled list of proposed topics. The SC recommends a revised List of topics for IPPC standards (including subjects), adding topics from the compiled list, deleting or modifying topics in the existing List of topics for IPPC standards as appropriate, giving each topic a recommended priority.

¹ Calls for topics include "technical area", "topic" and "subject", see the *Hierarchy of terms for standards* in the IPPC Procedure Manual.

² In annex 1 of the rules of procedure of the CPM, IPPC members are defined as: Contracting parties, National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and relevant international organizations.

Step 2: Adjustment and adoption of the list of topics for IPPC standards

The CPM reviews the List of topics for IPPC standards recommended by the SC. The CPM adjusts and adopts the List of topics for IPPC standards, including assigning a priority for each topic. A revised List of topics for IPPC standards is made available.

In any year, when a situation arises in which an ISPM is required urgently, the CPM may insert such a topic into the List of topics for IPPC standards.

Stage 2: Drafting**Step 3: Development of a specification**

The SC should be encouraged to assign a lead steward and one or two assistants for each topic. These assistants could be from outside the SC, such as potential SC replacement members, former SC members, TP members or expert working group members.

The SC reviews the draft specification. The SC should endeavour to approve draft specifications for member consultation at the SC meeting following the CPM meeting when new topics have been added to the List of topics for IPPC standards.

Once the SC approves the draft specification for member consultation, the Secretariat makes it publicly available and notifies IPPC members. The length of member consultation for draft specifications is 60 days. The IPPC contact point submits comments to the Secretariat using the OCS.

The Secretariat compiles the comments received, makes them publicly available and submits them to the steward(s) and SC for consideration. The specification is revised and approved by the SC and made publicly available.

Step 4: Preparation of a draft ISPM³

An expert drafting group (EDG, expert working group (EWG) or TP) drafts or revises the draft ISPM in accordance with the relevant specification. The resulting draft ISPM is recommended to the SC.

The SC or SC-7 reviews the draft ISPM at a meeting (for a Diagnostic Protocol (DP) or Phytosanitary Treatment (PT), the SC reviews it electronically) and decides whether to approve it for member consultation, to return it to the steward(s) or an EDG or to put it on hold. When the SC-7 meets, comments from any SC members should be taken into account.

Stage 3: Member consultation for draft ISPMs**Step 5: Member consultation for draft ISPMs**

Once the SC approves the draft ISPM for member consultation, the Secretariat makes it publicly available and notifies IPPC members. The length of member consultation for draft ISPMs is 150 days. The IPPC contact point submits comments to the Secretariat using the OCS.

³ This procedure refers to "draft ISPMs" and "standards" to simplify wording, but also applies to any part of an ISPM, including annexes, appendices or supplements.

The Secretariat compiles the comments received, makes them publicly available and submits them to the steward(s) for consideration. The steward(s) reviews the comments, prepares responses to the comments, revises the draft ISPM and submits them to the Secretariat. These are made available to the SC.

Step 6: Review of the draft ISPM prior to the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures meeting

Taking the comments into account, the SC-7 or TP (for DPs or PTs) revises the draft ISPM and recommends the draft ISPM to the SC.

Once the SC-7 or TP recommends the draft ISPM to the SC, the Secretariat makes it available to IPPC members for the substantial concerns commenting period and notifies IPPC members. The length of the substantial concerns commenting period for draft ISPMs is 120 days and should focus their comments on substantial concerns. The IPPC contact point submits the comments to the Secretariat using the OCS. The SC members should review comments submitted from their region and identify the comments deemed to be most important to the steward(s), accompanied by suggestions on how to address them.

The steward(s) reviews the comments, prepares responses to the comments, revises the draft ISPM and submits them to the Secretariat. These are made available to the SC and the draft ISPM is made available to IPPC members.

The SC reviews the comments, the steward(s)' responses to the comments and the revised draft ISPM. The SC provides a summary of the major issues discussed by the SC for the draft ISPM. These summaries are recorded in the report of the SC meeting. The SC decides whether to recommend the draft ISPM to the CPM, or to put it on hold, return it to the steward(s) or an EDG or submit it for another round of member consultation.

The Secretariat should make the draft ISPM available in the languages of the organization as soon as possible and at least six weeks prior to the opening of the CPM meeting.

Stage 4: Adoption and publication

Step 7: Adoption

Following approval by the SC, the draft ISPM is included on the agenda of the CPM meeting.

All draft ISPMs presented to the CPM are subject to a formal objection⁴. If a contracting party (CP) has a formal objection, the CP submits the formal objection along with the technical justification and suggestions for improvement of the draft ISPM to the Secretariat no later than 14 days prior to the CPM meeting and the draft ISPM should be returned to the SC. If no formal objection is received, the CPM should adopt the ISPM without discussion. In exceptional circumstances, not including DPs and PTs, there should be an opportunity for the CPM Chair, in consultation with the SC Chair and the Secretariat, to propose a discussion of

⁴ A formal objection should be a technically supported objection to the adoption of the draft standard in its current form, sent through the official IPPC contact point. The Secretariat would not make any judgement about the validity of the objection – an objection with some technical discussion of the issue would be accepted as a formal objection.

the formal objection at the CPM meeting with the aim that the formal objection can be lifted and the ISPM be adopted.

If the draft ISPM had been previously included on the agenda of the CPM and was subjected to a formal objection, the SC may decide to forward the draft ISPM to the CPM for a vote with no option for a formal objection.

For DPs, the CPM has delegated its authority to the SC to adopt DPs on its behalf. Once the SC approves the DP, the Secretariat makes it available and CPs are notified⁵. The notification period for approved DPs is twice a year on defined dates. CPs have 45 days to review the approved DP and submit a formal objection, if any. If no formal objection is received, the SC, on behalf of the CPM, adopts the DP. DPs adopted through this process are noted by the CPM and attached to the report of the CPM meeting.

When a technical revision is required for an adopted DP, the SC can adopt the updates to adopted DPs via electronic means. The revised DPs shall be made publicly available as soon as the SC adopts them. DPs revised through this process are noted by the CPM and attached to the report of the CPM meeting.

Step 8: Publication

The adopted ISPM is made publicly available and noted in the report of the CPM meeting.

IPPC members may form a Language Review Group (LRG) and, following the CPM-agreed LRG process⁶, may propose modifications to translations of adopted ISPMs to be noted at the following CPM meeting.

⁵ For translation of DPs, members would follow the mechanism for requesting the translation for DPs into FAO languages posted on the IPP (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110995>).

⁶ <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110770>

APPENDIX 6 : STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2012-2019

Executive summary

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is a critical instrument for promoting joint actions, international cooperation and leadership in the plant protection area. The IPPC will become increasingly important in the years ahead as the primary international framework for addressing the challenges posed by globalization and the transboundary movement of injurious plant pests and diseases, collectively called pests under the IPPC.

To meet the challenge of protecting global plant resources – including agriculture, forests, natural habitats, biodiversity, and food production – there is an urgent need to strengthen the infrastructure supporting the IPPC to help prevent the spread of plant pests. In particular, the IPPC needs to strengthen its capacity to generate international standards; establish and promote effective information exchange systems among members; address the technical capacity of all member countries to implement the convention and adopted standards, especially developing member countries; and provide a sufficient and sustainable administrative support structure to meet its members' needs and priorities.

National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are facing a similar challenge. The rapid growth in the volume and diversity of food and agricultural products in international trade is creating significant new demands on plant protection officials which are proving difficult to meet.

The vision of the IPPC is: *Protecting global plant resources from pests.*

The mission is: To secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests of plants, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and to facilitate trade.

The strategic objectives are to:

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

A key to achieving the objectives in this strategic framework will not only be members' commitment to global collaboration through the IPPC but more significantly the willingness of governments and perhaps non-governmental stakeholders to support and help fund IPPC programmes and infrastructure in the years ahead.

Introduction

Today, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) has become particularly significant and relevant in the light of evolving phytosanitary risks associated with the spread of pests, and the need to protect plant resources and biodiversity, to ensure food security, and to support the safe expansion of global trade and economic growth opportunities. However, a gap exists between the role the IPPC can and should play in global plant protection and the actual resources available to it to meet these new international challenges.

The ubiquitous and growing threats posed by plant pests to agricultural and rural communities, to plant biodiversity and to natural habitats and ecosystems around the world remain major problems to agriculturalists, foresters and conservers of the environment. New pests are constantly being identified and known pests are becoming more widespread and damaging because of trade and climate change, so the battle with pests is on-going. In addition, in the global context, new challenges constantly appear which change the functional environment of the IPPC and demand new responses from the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM).

The IPPC's strategic objectives for the next 8 years take into account this changing global context, and encompass key IPPC initiatives and actions that are designed to support the world's needs and demands for:

- a safe and secure food supply,
- a protected environment,
- sustainable trade and economic growth, and
- a coordinated capacity development programme.

Ultimately, combined with its recognition by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures as the international standard setting body responsible for plant health standards, delivering on these objectives will lead to the IPPC being recognized and valued around the world as the premier international framework for protecting agriculture and the environment from plant pests, ensuring global food security, and fostering safe trade and economic growth opportunities for all member countries. The key to achieving these objectives will be the members' commitment to global collaboration through the IPPC and a willingness to support IPPC programmes and infrastructure in the years ahead.

With respect to protecting plant resources, the IPPC contributes to:

- protecting farmers and foresters from the introduction and spread of new pests;
- protecting food security;
- protecting the natural environment, plant species and diversity;
- protecting producers and consumers from costs associated with combating and eradicating pests.

The International Plant Protection Convention

The IPPC was agreed in 1951 and is the primary international treaty for protecting global plant resources (including forests, non-cultivated plants and biodiversity) from plant pests and for facilitating the safe movement of plants and plant products in international trade. The IPPC is deposited with and administered through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Today, the IPPC consists of 175+ contracting parties and other countries which voluntarily adhere to the Convention.

The Convention was amended in 1979 and 1997. The amendments of 1997 were particularly significant in that they included provisions for a Secretariat, a Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (governing body) and a phytosanitary standard setting mechanism. Since 1997, the demands on the IPPC for increased work in developing plant health standards, providing technical assistance, and providing global pest information have increased at a rate

that has far outstripped its resources and funding. After 60 years of the implementation of the IPPC, the work programme has matured and a new phase of the IPPC implementation needs development.

Plant Pests

The introduction or outbreak of plant pests has significantly affected food security and/or had significant negative economic impact (see Box 1). A vast range of plant pests and diseases (collectively called pests under the IPPC) threaten global food production (including animal feed), the culture of forests and the wild flora of the natural environment. Some historical impacts of plant pests are well known, such as *Phytophthora infestans* on potatoes in Ireland, *Hemileia vastatrix* on coffee in Sri Lanka and Brazil, *Viteus vitifoliae* on grapes in Europe and the United States, *Microcyclus ulei* on rubber in Brazil, *Puccinia graminis* on wheat in North America, *Ophiostoma ulmi* on elm in Europe and the United States and *Lymantia dispar* in the forests of the west coast of North America.

Although the impacts of pests range from negligible to extremely high, it is often difficult to fully assess these impacts. If pests can be prevented from establishing in an area, the resources used in prevention are invariably significantly lower than those needed for long-term control, containment, eradication (if possible) after introduction, or the consequences of doing nothing.

Box 1: Examples of major pests not previously recorded in an area

Prostephanus truncates, the larger grain borer, was accidentally introduced from Central America into Tanzania in the late 1970s, and spread to other countries in the region. In West Africa it was first found in Togo in the early 1980s. It has now spread to many African countries becoming the most destructive pest of stored maize and dried cassava in both West and East Africa. In the more tropical countries of Africa, the larger grain borer destroyed up to 70–80 percent of stored maize grains and 30–40 percent of cassava. The IPPC is now working on an International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) on the international movement of grain which may help to reduce the risk of the occurrence of this type of pest introduction.

Anoplophora glabripennis, the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), is considered an invasive species in North America, because it is a serious threat to many species of deciduous hardwood trees. This pest arrived in North America in the 1980s in wood packing material. If it becomes established in the United States it could have a significant impact on natural forests, the forest products industry, and urban environment, with an estimated death toll of 1.2 billion trees if it were to spread nationwide. In the eastern USA alone, four million jobs depend on forests that are vulnerable to the ALB. The IPPC introduced ISPM 15: 2009 “[Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade](#)” to minimize the likelihood of such a pest introduction through wood packaging again.

Puccinia graminis tritici, Ug99. The risk posed by this fungus that is deadly to the world’s second largest crop, wheat, continues to rise. The killer fungus, Ug99, causes stem rust disease, which can destroy entire wheat fields. Two new aggressive forms of the fungus were found in South Africa for the first time in 2010, raising concerns that it could spread. More than a billion people in developing countries rely on wheat for their food and income. (See <http://pulitzercenter.org/blog/untold-stories/global-threat-wheat-killer-rises>.) The search for resistance could be mentioned but the threat and impact will continue for many years and could cause devastation in many countries.

Liberibacter spp, Huanglongbing, also known as citrus greening disease, is considered the worst disease of citrus caused by a vectored pathogen. Transmission is by *Diaphorina citri*. The disease has affected crops in China, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand, Japan (the Ryukyu Islands), Nepal, Mauritius, and Afghanistan. Areas outside Asia have also reported the disease, including Saudi Arabia, Brazil and, most recently, the United States, Mexico, Belize and other countries in Central America. Citrus greening greatly reduces citrus production, destroys the economic value of the fruit and kills trees.

Lobesia botrana, European grapevine moth (EGVM), is the number one pest of grapes where it has been introduced. It is a pest of economic importance in Europe, the Mediterranean, southern Russia, Japan, the Middle East, Near East, and the northern and western areas of Africa. It has been reported from the wine areas of Chile (2008), the United States (California) (2009) and Argentina (2010). Without control, crop damage can be significant, in some cases leading to losses of 80–100 percent. A preliminary economic analysis of California shows that the presence of EGVM will severely impact grape and stone fruit production in that state, impacting local communities, the state's economy, and domestic and international trade with reduced availability of fresh and processed commodities. In California alone, grape production threatened by this pest was valued at USD 2.9 billion in 2008. The Chilean government since its first detection in the country (2008) has carried out a programme of official control of the pest with a budget of approximately USD 10 million annually.

Ceratitidis capitata, Mediterranean fruit fly, is a significant pest of fruit and vegetables, having an enormous negative impact on horticultural production. It was detected in Mexico for the first time in 1977. A Mexico-United States programme was established the following year to prevent further introductions from Central America. Without the on-going control and eradication programme in place in Mexico, potential losses would be around USD 4.2 million in lost fruit and vegetables and costs of pesticides needed to manage this pest. In addition, there would be an estimated USD 25.8 million in lost export sales and USD 17.5 million in indirect impacts (diminished public health in the rural areas, lost employment in the horticultural sector, and environmental harm).

Global Context for the Strategic Framework

The world has changed significantly since the IPPC first came into force in 1952. The broad policy issues and international trends likely to influence or constrain regulatory policies and the programmes which will affect international plant protection in years to come are varied and complex. They largely arise from four main themes: the global economic and trade situation; environment and natural resources (including climate change); demographic trends; and food security. The regulatory policy and phytosanitary challenges ahead are shaped by these issues¹.

Global Economic and Trade Situation

In addition to current globalization issues, trade analysts have noted major changes in trading patterns in recent years. In several countries consumer demand has diminished; cash, investor confidence, credit and consumption have decreased, with a chilling effect on international trade. The global financial crisis has caused a number of countries to become more inwardly focused and concerned about their domestic employment and fiscal situation.

In the future, to maintain and create jobs, it is expected that many governments will continue to look to foreign markets and promote exports as part of their broader economic growth strategy. In parallel, countries that have not traditionally been heavy exporters are expected to be new sources of fast-growing, value-added agricultural and food products.

¹ A broader overall context is described in *The Director-General's medium term plan 2010-13 and programme of work and budget 2010-11* (Paper C 2009/15 for the Thirty-sixth Session of the FAO Conference, 18–23 November 2009) and in the *Strategic Framework 2010-2019* (Paper C 2009/3 for the above Conference).

Developing economies are emerging and will continue to emerge in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions and have increasing influence on global economic policies².

Trade is expected to expand as trade capacity and interest increases among nations, including marketing opportunities that benefit rural and agricultural sectors within countries. This continued reliance on international and regional trade for stimulating economic growth, including trade in food and agricultural products, will put increasing pressure on the IPPC and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to effectively manage the pest risks inherent in these new or expanding trade flows as well as to develop the necessary international standards, knowledge base and technical guidance to ensure safe trade. In addition, the reduction in the role of governments will increase the need for private sector involvement and management.

Environment and Natural Resources

The impact of climate change in the 21st century is likely to be wide-ranging. The situation is complex but a number of factors are worth mention:

Whatever approach governments take to the challenge of climate change, policies to minimize harm to the environment will be a priority but these would have to be balanced with the need to maintain and expand sustainable food production in order to ease poverty and feed their populations.

Governments of an increasing number of countries are seeking domestic energy security through alternatives to fossil fuels, including through the production of biofuels.

The ozone damaging effects of methyl bromide are now well known and documented, and alternative phytosanitary measures are encouraged (see IPPC Recommendation 1).

The options of chemical treatments for pest management will be considerably reduced when taking into account their impacts on the environment and natural resources.

The need to ensure effective and efficient use of water in agriculture could influence where and what type of food is being produced.

This increasing concern with climate change and protecting the environment will compel the IPPC and NPPOs to be increasingly aware of the potential changing distribution of pests with the changing climate. The promoting of environmentally friendly measures to reduce the effects of plant pests on food production and the environment and to allow the safe movement of commodities in trade will be needed.

Demographic Trends

Increasing urbanization and rural migration to cities is a global demographic trend. This large-scale shift from rural to urban living may jeopardize the productivity of rural communities, a matter that national governments may seek to address through rural development programmes emphasizing sustainable, safe and locally produced and marketed foods and other plant products.

Population growth rates in developing countries are generally greater than those of developed countries. Over the next 30 years, economic power will shift to developing countries where the future global middle class and consumers will be found³.

² United Nations/FAO Report cited by *New York Times* article (25 January 2010).

These demographic shifts, including migration, are expected to alter the food and dietary cultures in countries around the world resulting in new patterns of food consumption and food demands. The shifts will result in new types of food products, including horticultural goods, being shipped, legally and illegally, to new markets and locations.

Food Security

Food security – the availability of and access to adequate food supplies – has many dimensions, including climate change, plant pests (including invasive alien species), trade, food aid, new production technologies and rural development. The trend of increased land utilization by emerging nations will further impact on food security, particularly in the developing world where phytosanitary regulatory frameworks lack capacity. Food aid will continue to feature high on the agenda of countries and international organizations as a humanitarian response to disasters around the world.

Developed countries are being encouraged to pursue opportunities for capacity development, technical assistance and trade promotion⁴. However, increasing trade, rather than aid, should lead to greater independence and wealth in developing countries. National regulatory agencies may expect increasingly to be called upon to provide expertise in areas such as capacity development, pest and disease control, marketing and trade, use of new (manufacturing) technologies, and in this way, contribute to the global food security agenda. However, if developing countries are not adequately prepared to meet demands for these services their ability to contribute to the global food security agenda will continue to be compromised.

The growing food security concerns and the availability of future food to growing populations around the world present massive problems to many countries. But the IPPC can play a substantive role in developing the capacity of countries to monitor and respond to plant pest risks, thereby providing a key line of defence in safeguarding that country's food supply.

Access to Scientific Competence and Information

A problem affecting many countries is the decreasing availability of the scientifically based phytosanitary expertise that is vital for sustaining public policy components of agricultural and trade development. A large part of this is the so-called taxonomic impediment, which refers to the shrinking government investment in staff, funds and training that has led to a loss of taxonomic expertise, tools and services. This not only affects phytosanitary services but also the diagnostic services involved in the protection of the environment and biodiversity. The members of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have set up a funding system, the Global Taxonomy Partnership Fund, to increase funding to strengthen the institutional delivery of taxonomic services. (Box 2 provides references discussing the problem of phytosanitary competence.)

³ Goldstone, Jack A. 2010. The new population bomb. *Foreign Affairs* (January /February issue, 2010), page 38.

⁴ WTO SPS Agreement, Article 9, "Technical Assistance", which states "Members agree to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to other Members, especially developing country Members", and the Doha Development Round.

Box 2: Sources of information concerning phytosanitary expertise

Rassmann, Kornelia & Smith, Richard. 2011. *Business plan for the preparatory phase of The Global Taxonomy Partnership Fund*. CBD, UNEP/CBD/GTI-CM/11/INF/2, 27 May 2011 (available from <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=4847>, accessed June 2011).

European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO). 2004. Plant Health Endangered – State of Emergency (“Madeira declaration”); declaration by EPPO Council Colloquium, Madeira, September 2004 (refer *EPPO Bulletin*, 40 (2010): 127).

Miller, Sally A., Beed, Fen D. & Harmon, Carrie Lapaire. 2009. Plant disease diagnostic capabilities and networks. *Annual Rev. Phytopathol.*, 47: 15–38.

The IPPC can play a critical role in terms of providing a global venue where networks, partnerships, and associations can be developed as they relate to scientific and phytosanitary expertise and resources. Through such networks, IPPC member countries can seek out and leverage phytosanitary expertise that may be available in other institutions or other countries or regions.

In addition, the IPPC provides knowledge management services to:

- Allow national governments, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) and the Secretariat meet their reporting obligations as determined by the IPPC;
- Support policy and decisions makers;
- Improve access to scientific information;
- Objectively analyze national capacities and global trends;
- Improve transparency and trust between trading partners;
- Provide the information management needs for the whole of the IPPC work programme.

Regulatory Policy Challenges

With increasing volumes and diversity of trade, new and emerging market access opportunities, and decreasing human and financial resources to carry out phytosanitary regulatory programmes, NPPOs will need to concentrate their efforts on reviewing existing policies to meet the changing global context and risks. Such efforts to review and update national phytosanitary policies will also help ensure continued public confidence in plant protection regulations and programmes at the national level, and provision of resources to fund those programmes.

At the same time private stakeholders should be more involved and accept responsibility for phytosanitary issues. Both the government and the industry should have strong incentives for adopting risk-limiting behaviour. Closer collaboration between government and industry could lead to better prospects of tackling the raising plant health risks posed by globalization and climate change. In general, plant health policy frameworks should take into account efforts made by growers and traders in activities that contribute to protection of plant health when applying official tasks. In this way governmental resources could be used more effectively, paying most attention to areas of highest risk. This could also be an incentive for growers and producers to pay more attention to plant health issues and more responsibility in sharing between public and private sector. In the interaction between government and stakeholders other than legal instrumentation could be considered.

Increasing concerns about environmental protection, invasive alien species, and threats to biodiversity mean that environmental protection is an increasingly influential factor in trade and plant production policy. Policy shifts may be expected as interest in protecting natural plant resources and the broader agro-ecosystem gains attention in national governments and at the international level.

With the potential phasing-out of methyl bromide under the Montreal Protocol, NPPOs are increasingly turning to combinations of alternative pest management measures (e.g. systems approaches). These integrated approaches are being used more widely to counter increasing public concern on human health and on environmental grounds about traditional pesticide-based means of dealing with pest outbreaks and to allow countries to meet their obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Specifically from a plant protection point of view, new technologies will provide NPPOs with more tools to facilitate inspections and certification of commodities, improve pest diagnosis, and enhance the traceability of commodities and rapid and effective communication. Regulatory policies should encourage the use of these tools.

Diminishing Resources for Collective Action

Since 1997, demands on and expectations of the IPPC and its Secretariat have increased at a rate that has outstripped the resources and funding available to advance the CPM agreed collective action needed at the global level to prevent the spread of pests and protect global plant resources.

The gap continues to widen between the role the IPPC can and should play in global plant protection and the actual resources available to it to meet the burgeoning pest and disease threats. Today's global economic situation of governmental deficits, slowed economic growth and weak job markets will continue to limit governments' ability to commit new or additional resources at the international level. These global economic realities will be a serious limiting factor for the IPPC and its capacity to implement and achieve the goals in this strategic plan.

Therefore, a key to achieving the objectives in this strategic framework will not only be members' commitment to global collaboration through the IPPC but more significantly the willingness of governments and perhaps non-governmental stakeholders to support and help fund IPPC programmes and infrastructure in the years ahead.

The IPPC within FAO' Strategic Framework

The FAO Constitution (Articles I and XIV) identifies FAO's major role as a neutral forum for members to negotiate international instruments. These include multilateral agreements, codes, good practices, international standards, action plans, or other collective measures necessary to achieve a common goal (poverty and hunger reduction) or purpose in global agriculture (sustainable agricultural production and protection of food security) or the conservation and protection of the world's natural resources.

This core function as a neutral global forum facilitates and supports contracting parties' efforts to develop regional and international legal instruments and implementation of their resulting national obligations. The IPPC is one such legal intergovernmental instrument in FAO, which brings phytosanitary (plant health) officials from around the world to work together to prevent the spread of pests and protect global plant resources.

FAO's three overarching global goals are:

- **reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger**, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life
- **elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all**, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods
- **sustainable management and utilization of natural resources**, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The IPPC, as an FAO Article XIV body (Article XIV includes conventions developed and accepted by FAO members and funded by FAO), plays a critical role in supporting each of these overarching goals through its programmes, standards, and actions aimed at preventing food losses and protecting natural resources from the ubiquitous threat of plant pests. An aspect of the mandate of the IPPC is an integral part of the strategic objective entitled Sustainable intensification of crop production of the FAO Strategic Framework.

Core FAO functions as they relate to facilitating and supporting intergovernmental cooperation and joint actions are also reflected in the primary activities of the IPPC, specifically those relating to:

- stimulating the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge, including statistics i.e. knowledge management;
- negotiating international instruments, setting norms, standards and voluntary guidelines, supporting the development of national legal instruments and promoting their implementation;
- promoting technical support for technology transfer; catalyse change; and develop capacity, particularly for rural institutions; and
- undertaking advocacy and communication, to mobilize political will and promote global recognition of required actions in areas of FAO's mandate.
- Each of the primary functions above is reflected in the IPPC's programme of work as a major contribution to the global food security agenda. This includes:
- knowledge management, including information exchange, related to pest occurrence, outbreaks, and sharing of other official plant protection information among countries;
- international standards for plant health (recognized by the WTO as science-based benchmarks to guide safe trade in plant commodities) and guidelines for the safe expansion of trade in food and agricultural commodities;
- capacity development aimed at helping countries safeguard their and their neighbours' plant resources;
- advocacy of the IPPC to raise its profile and influence among contracting parties on managing the global pest situation; and
- non-binding phytosanitary dispute settlement forum for members.

FAO recognizes in its medium-term plan 2010–2013 the development and implementation of internationally recognized standards and action plans, including the preparation of draft standards for technical review and their development at the intergovernmental level. This is dependent upon the IPPC Secretariat support to the

appropriate bodies. In other words, sufficient and sustainable IPPC Secretariat staffing is a prerequisite for achieving the IPPC and FAO's strategic goals. The IPPC Secretariat plays a vital and necessary role in supporting the development of international plant health standards, the implementation of an active information exchange programme among members, the implementation of capacity development and training programmes, and a non-binding dispute settlement service.

FAO provides core funding for the IPPC but in addition, a resource mobilization programme is essential to ensure sustainable and adequate resources for a professional base of IPPC Secretariat staff that can adequately and sustainably deliver the IPPC work programme. The agenda of the IPPC will be influenced by the changing global economic and trade situation, environment and natural resources considerations, demographic trends, food security policies and priorities and regulatory policy challenges. The governing body of the IPPC (the CPM) and the IPPC Secretariat will continue to strive to prioritize its work and adopt new tools related to monitoring and evaluating its programmes and activities for maximum efficiency and best results.

IPPC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The IPPC has been and remains a key FAO instrument among its members for ensuring food security, conservation of plant resources, and phytosanitary capacity development. This IPPC strategic framework brings the IPPC's activities into closer alignment with the FAO strategic goals and the new FAO Results Based Management (RBM) system.

Vision of the IPPC

Protecting global plant resources from pests.

Mission of the IPPC

To secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests of plants, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and to facilitate trade.

Strategic objectives

The IPPC's strategic objectives for 2012–2019 are to:

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

The strategic objectives and the means for accomplishing them over the next 8 years are described below. Each strategic objective has a number of organisation results to be achieved. The success in the delivery of these results will depend on whether appropriate and sufficient resources are available. Within the framework of the IPPC the RPPOs play a critical role in advancing the implementation of the convention at a regional level. The RPPOs are important partners to the IPPC in terms of developing concrete actions in the prevention of spread of pests that can affect agriculture, food security and biodiversity and in the

implementation of capacity building programmes. For this reason an effective partnership with RPPOs is essential for achieving the following strategic objectives.

A. Protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread

The projected population growth (and better income prospects in many areas) will spur higher demand for food now and in the future. Demographic trends may exert pressure on the food security situation globally but particularly in developing regions, such as those in sub-Saharan Africa. Overall, FAO estimates that global agricultural output needs to expand by about 70 percent to meet the food needs of the population expected in 2050. Crop production is expected to continue to account for over 80 percent of the world's food. Over 70 percent of the crop production increase needed to achieve this will have to come from intensification on existing or shrinking arable land area, while not compromising the capacity to produce even more food in the medium term. Crop production intensification strategies must be more sustainable than current or historical ones i.e. they must value and enhance ecosystem services such as soil nutrient dynamics, pollination, pest population control, and water conservation. They must also build on elements that include integrated pest management, conservation agriculture, access to and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, while also reducing soil, air and water pollution. Countries and regions must enhance their capacities to monitor, detect, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so that these pests do not threaten other regions and trading partners⁵.

Fully functioning NPPOs and RPPOs safeguard agriculture, environment and natural resources from the negative impacts of pests, and thereby contribute to enhanced food security and open up trade opportunities for countries. In close cooperation with relevant stakeholders an effective national system for the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests needs to be in place, based on the shared responsibilities of both government and the private sector. For this reason, the IPPC and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) provide the framework for the effective operation of an NPPO or an RPPO, e.g. the establishment and operation of an import regulatory system, how to conduct pest risk analysis, and guidelines for surveillance, pest status and pest eradication. The ISPMs also include diagnostic protocols that facilitate the identification of major pests of plants and plant products as well as treatments or integrated measures to provide pest management options. In the future it is expected that standards will increasingly become more commodity- and pest-specific.

The International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP – <https://www.ippc.int>) is the core tool for information exchange of the IPPC. While providing the information management needs for the whole of the IPPC work programme, it specifically provides information, through a pest reporting system, on the incidence of pests of plants and plant products. Planned developments will enhance pest alert communications among members through increased capacity and access to electronic reporting systems including through RPPOs.

This strategic objective will strongly support the FAO objective of improving the sustainable intensification of crop production⁶.

⁵ FAO. FAO Strategic Framework for 2010–2019.

⁶ FAO. 2011. Save and Grow: a policymaker's guide to the sustainable intensification of smallholder crop production. Rome, Italy.

Organizational results

A1 – Pests are detected, reported and eradicated or controlled by means of improved inspection, monitoring, surveillance, diagnosis, pest reporting and pest response systems.

A2 – NPPOs are assisted in managing pest problems, for improving sustainable intensification, with the production of technical resources on standards implementation where appropriate. Information on such management programmes is shared between countries.

A3 – The movement of food commodities and basic horticultural products is facilitated by relevant ISPMs.

A4 – Food security is enhanced by aligning the IPPC capacity development strategy on developing national phytosanitary capacity with FAO and other programmes.

B. Protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests

There is an increasing awareness of the importance of invasive alien species, which can and do have a significant and devastating impact on the terrestrial and marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests. Whereas the CBD addresses biodiversity and the environment in general, the IPPC deals specifically with those invasive alien species that are pests of plants and provides guidance for protection against them.

The IPP provides the means for countries to provide and share basic phytosanitary information such as national pest lists. This type of information enables regulatory agencies to undertake risk analyses and establish measures where necessary.

The usefulness and visibility of the IPP, will be expanded to share IPPC-related information among member countries and stakeholders about recommended phytosanitary practices for specific kinds of crop, pest control measures, research findings, other national pest-related information and other related FAO/Partner information. The pest reporting system within the IPP supplies essential information, and is of significant value to environmental protection agencies, and this system will be expanded with time and resources.

The IPPC standards and the IPPC framework can be applied to address the needs of the environmental community as it relates to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests. The IPPC standards on pest risk analysis, for example, can be essential and important tools for the assessment of environmental pest risks when applied.

The IPPC Secretariat and its members work with their counterparts in the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) to identify common issues and develop standards and other means to address problems of interest to both organisations.

Many other ISPMs have elements directed to protection of biodiversity, for example, the standard concerning the treatment of wood packaging material is aimed at risk limitation of tree pests that can affect biodiversity or commercial forests. The IPPC is proposing the development of a number of other standards dealing with the potential movement of invasive alien species important to the protection of biodiversity. These will deal with minimizing pest movement by sea containers and air containers and reducing the pest risk of waste material from ships.

Capacity development programmes dealing with environmental challenges will be included in the support programmes developed by the IPPC Secretariat.

Organizational results

B1 – The environment protection and forestry sectors, both domestically and internationally, is provided with sufficient information and tools concerning new pests and their distribution. The knowledge management tools will include pest risk analysis assistance and pest management techniques.

B2 – NPPOs and RPPOs are supported in recognizing that protection of wild plants and biodiversity is part of their responsibilities and cooperate with agencies working in the environmental sector.

B3 – Appropriate standards, recommendations and other technical resources that underpin the protection of the environment and help to limit the impact of climate change are developed.

B4 – Countries are able to protect their natural plant resources against pests as supported by capacity development.

C. Facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures

Trade is an increasingly important part of many national economies, and trade-related capacity development and standards development need to be strengthened to help countries define their policies and develop systems to take advantage of new trade opportunities. At the same time, the rising import dependency for some developing countries means that they need effective regulatory systems or frameworks to safeguard their agriculture and the environment.

The IPP contains market access-related information for the export of plants and plant products. For the development of viable export systems, a functioning NPPO is needed to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met. ISPMs provide guidelines on pest lists, pest status, the establishment of pest free areas, pest free places of production and production sites, and areas of low pest prevalence. ISPMs also describe export certification systems and the use of phytosanitary certificates. ISPMs for specific pests and specific commodities could relieve NPPOs of the need to conduct PRAs and recommend phytosanitary measures for specific plant products, and thus facilitate safe trade amongst countries. The development of an electronic IPPC certification system is being pursued.

The standard setting system, in particular how it develops and adopts diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments, has been criticized for its slowness. The IPPC keeps the process under review with the intent to develop more efficient procedures for standard setting.

Regarding capacity development, the setting up of efficient and recognized systems for the export of plant material, with surveillance and inspection systems and appropriate phytosanitary certification, is a most effective means of assisting a developing country to develop and maintain an export industry.

The IPPC has a major role in the WTO-SPS framework and works on areas of common interest with the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) and Codex Alimentarius in respect of the implementation of standards which facilitate trade.

ISPMs also provide guidance on the establishment of import verification systems. Capacity development is essential in this area to ensure safe trade and the protection of agriculture and the environment from the introduction of new pests that could negatively impact national food security.

Import or export requirements can be an area of disagreement between countries. The dispute settlement systems of the IPPC could help resolve such challenges.

Organizational results

C1 – Countries evaluate and upgrade their phytosanitary certification systems to take account of the revised standards.

C2 – Safe trade is facilitated by the provision in the IPPC of a forum for discussion of plant health issues and by the development of pest-specific or commodity-based ISPMs along with associated phytosanitary measures.

C3 – Consultative mechanisms in the dispute settlement systems are utilized and reported.

D. Develop phytosanitary capacity of members to accomplish a), b) and c)

The increased participation of smallholders in value chains can contribute significantly to poverty reduction and rural development. Any reduction in production losses underpins the success of these value chains. For example, it is imperative to guard against pest attack, to reduce the costs of protection of crops from pest outbreaks, and to eliminate product contamination that could prohibit or complicate market access. Continual improvements in plant protection and import and export systems are imperatives for developing countries to capture trade opportunities.

This frequently includes the development of a fully functioning and sustainable NPPO. To do this requires information, training, and resources such as laboratories and equipment. The IPPC has developed the phytosanitary capacity evaluation (PCE) tool that helps countries assess their phytosanitary capabilities and needs and plan their own development priorities. Assistance to developing countries to enhance their participation in the IPPC activities, including the IPPC standard setting process and information exchange, is provided by the IPPC in the form of their funded attendance at workshops and meetings. Regional workshops on draft standards are held each year to allow officials of developed and developing countries to discuss the draft ISPMs that are in the development phase. The IPPC has recently adopted a long-term strategy for capacity development. This is receiving strong support and is being guided by a team made up of representatives from each FAO region.

The IPPC has developed an Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) which includes a review of the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs by members (using a triennial questionnaire and feedback system) and an “IPPC Help Desk” that is made available to IPPC members.

Organizational results

D1 – Developing countries are assisted in capacity development programmes by identifying their needs and priorities using a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool.

D2 – Countries cooperate and collaborate with aid agencies to develop capacity development programmes in developing countries by means of mechanisms established by the IPPC.

D3 – The Implementation Review and Support System is fully implemented. This provides information on the implementation of the IPPC and its standards, and the challenges that members are dealing with, including problems with the implementation of standards.

D4 – Information resources are made available to allow countries to improve national phytosanitary capacity.

Functional objectives

X Effective collaboration with members and stakeholders

This functional objective links the services provided by the IPPC and its Secretariat to the organizational results by cooperation with sponsors, members supporting the IPPC trust fund, members providing assistance in kind and by means of effective liaison all those involved in capacity development programmes.

Raising the awareness among, and appropriate engagement of, stakeholders (e.g. relevant international organisations, industry, forestry agents, traders, the general public) is of vital importance to increase the sense of urgency and responsibility of all partners involved to protect the world's plant resources against plant pests.

Organizational results

X1 – The programmes of the IPPC are sustainably funded as a result of an effective resource mobilization strategy and strong commitment from FAO.

X2 – The profile of the IPPC is raised by the development and implementation of a strong advocacy programme and dynamic communication plan.

X3 – The IPPC develops major activity based strategic plans with associated short- to medium-term plans, including the agreement of priorities, based on the strategic framework.

Y. Efficient and effective administration

The IPPC Secretariat plays a fundamental role in facilitating global dialogue and cooperation in protecting plant health. This plant protection function directly supports global food security, the protection of plant resources including biodiversity, and the safe movement and marketing of agricultural products. Hence, a top administrative and organizational priority is to strengthen the capacity of the IPPC Secretariat toward greater effectiveness and efficiency of the group.

Organizational results

Y1 – The Secretariat is efficient and highly productive.

Y2 – The finances of the IPPC Secretariat are well managed in a transparent and informative manner.

Y3 – The IPPC analyzes, and if appropriate, develops and exercises a degree of greater financial and administrative authority while remaining within the framework of FAO.

Y4 – The IPPC expands the IPP to support all agreed activities of the IPPC work programme, particularly advocacy, resource mobilization, standard setting, information exchange and capacity development.

Core functions

The core functions of the IPPC are:

- A. setting standards and recommendations and technical guidance including diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments

- B. providing a means for the dissemination of information and knowledge on pests and phytosanitary issues
- C. coordinating the development of technical support for national phytosanitary capacity
- D. providing dispute settlement facilitation
- E. providing support for the implementation of the IPPC, and its standards
- F. undertaking resource mobilization and advocacy activities to promote the activities of the IPPC and to garner funds for these activities.

The strategic objectives, functional objectives and core functions relate closely to those of the FAO. The activities under the strategic objectives are ordered under these core functions when described in the medium-term plan.

A. Standard Setting

The development and adoption of standards, recommendations, diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments) is currently the major role of the CPM and the IPPC Secretariat. FAO provides a neutral forum for members to negotiate such international instruments as the IPPC. IPPC standards are recognized by the World Trade Organization (WTO) as international benchmarks for trade in plant commodities.

B. Information Exchange

Knowledge management and dissemination includes information on pest occurrence, pest outbreaks, pest distribution, pest spread, control measures, surveillance results, emergency programmes and other technical resources. This information exchange is essential for the implementation of the Convention and its standards. The Secretariat publishes the standards and specifications, recommendations and other technical resources. The IPP is the agreed means for this purpose. Its maintenance and continued development is vital for the work of members.

Communication and advocacy are increasingly important in the work of the IPPC and this needs to become a core component of the IPPC knowledge management system that will result in increased awareness and benefits of the IPPC, and hence generate increased support for the work of the IPPC.

C. Capacity Development

As noted earlier, this function is essential for the implementation of the Convention and its standards, particularly so for developing countries. A long-term strategy and operational plans for capacity development has been developed to provide a comprehensive schema to use in furthering the work of the IPPC in this area.

D. Dispute Settlement Facilitation

Along with the development of a manual for the use of members, the Secretariat has worked informally in this area on a number of problems. Therefore, it is considered essential to retain the availability of a dispute settlement mechanism for members for possible future use.

E. The Implementation of the IPPC, its Standards and Recommendations

An implementation programme called the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) has been established. It involves two mechanisms: a Helpdesk to answer questions regarding capacity development and assist with programme development; and an assessment of the phytosanitary capabilities of countries utilizing information gathered from

the PCE tool, RPPOs, IPPC Secretariat information exchange programme, and that gathered from members using a specially designed questionnaire.

F. **Advocacy and Resource Mobilization**

The development of advocacy materials and programmes is necessary for the progress of the IPPC and its standards. The IPPC has to develop a stronger profile with a much wider audience. Also, the development of mechanisms for resource mobilization is essential to develop further funding resources.

CONCLUSION: IPPC OVER THE NEXT EIGHT YEARS

Globalization has created many opportunities and challenges for farmers, foresters, plant health officials, and others involved in or concerned with food production and plant protection issues. New and changing patterns associated with international trade, climate, and demographics are expected to effect the global distribution of plant pests, thus creating new threats to food security, agricultural and rural communities, plant biodiversity, natural habitats and ecosystems around the world.

A core contribution of the IPPC to managing these global challenges is developing and maintaining an effective and credible forum where plant protection officials can communicate, debate, and cooperate in joint actions and measures to address long term and newly emerging global plant health issues. The expanding IPPC membership over the past decade reflects a majority view on the necessity and benefit of such coordination at the global level. However, this collaboration and coordination does not occur in a vacuum. Structures, systems, and mechanisms need to be established and maintained to foster these intergovernmental and international relationships. The IPPC is that key international structure for ensuring cooperation in plant health, including collaboration among contracting parties, RPPOs and other stakeholders.

Looking ahead, the IPPC contracting parties, RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat will focus on the following key themes over the next 8 years:

1. Enhance its contribution to the global food security agenda through new and updated standards aimed at preventing pest spread in trade and active information exchange programmes related to communicating pest occurrence, outbreaks, and sharing of other critical pest information among countries.
2. Enhance IPPC actions and measures aimed at safeguarding the environment, forests, and biodiversity against plant pests. The IPPC will continue working closely with countries and other international organizations such as the CBD to address the threat of invasive alien species. IPPC standards will be developed to address the needs of the environmental community as it relates to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species which are plant pests.
3. Support the safe expansion of food and agricultural trade. Trade is an important part of many countries' economic growth strategy. The IPPC will develop the necessary standards to support and guide this expanding trade among countries as well as operate an IPPC Help Desk to assist countries develop their plant health-regulatory systems to take advantage of new regional and international trade opportunities.
4. Develop the phytosanitary capacity of members through the assessment of NPPOs' capacities and needs, and the subsequent development of prioritized assistance programmes. This will be coupled with strategies for identifying potential donor organizations involved in capacity building and development.

5. Actively review and support the broad implementation of IPPC and its standards through an Implementation Review and Support System. This includes use of the IPPC Helpdesk to assist with capacity development programmes and a mechanism to assess the phytosanitary capabilities of countries from information gathered by specifically designed means.
6. Implement cost-effective approaches to its work and adopt new approaches for prioritizing, monitoring and evaluating IPPC programmes and activities. A top organizational priority is to strengthen the capacity of the IPPC Secretariat toward greater effectiveness and efficiency of the staff.
7. Continuously explore possible additional roles of IPPC.

The evidence is clear from the growth in IPPC membership, increasing participation of countries in IPPC events and activities, and increasing interest by industry groups in the IPPC standards setting programme that countries are eager to collaborate with one another in addressing global plant protection issues and advancing the objectives of the Convention. However, achieving these goals and advancing the cause of plant protection in the years ahead will ultimately depend on commitments and priorities of governments and other parties to provide the necessary resources to the IPPC and its Secretariat to carry out this critical work.

APPENDIX 7: THE IPPC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

Objective

The objective of this strategy is to ensure sustainable and sufficient funding for the IPPC in order to fulfil the International Plant Protection Convention's (IPPC) strategic objectives.

Purpose

To make certain that adequate resources are available to and used by the IPPC via transparent, efficient and effective means for the purpose of:

- protecting sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread;
- protecting the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests;
- creating economic and trade development opportunities through the promotion of harmonised international standards for plant health; and
- developing phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish the first three objectives,

To provide guidance to the IPPC Secretariat on how to solicit extra-budgetary resources from donors and on the application of donor friendly financial reporting and management practises,

To outline the responsibilities of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in the resource mobilization process and to provide advice to the CPM as to which instruments should be developed to enable sustainable resource mobilization, and,

To create awareness of the resource needs of the IPPC among contracting parties and donors.

Goals

Creating an adequate administrative financial framework.

Successful mobilization of resources is more likely through the creation of an adequate administrative framework. This framework must include effective management and leadership which will ensure the accountability and transparency of the IPPC and its budgetary processes. Making the case for additional resources is additionally strengthened by demonstrating that the IPPC has financial systems in place that will safeguard the resources raised, including adequate financial controls that demonstrate good management and build trust. If donors know that their contributions are being put to good use, this will support sustainability as well as good accounting practices internally within the organization. The establishment of an adequate administrative framework is outlined below.

The IPPC Secretariat and the CPM recognize that the establishment of financial governance tools is essential to create appropriate financial management, control and transparency structures and provisions which in turn reinforce donor confidence and stimulate resource contributions to IPPC activities.

Recommendations:***A₁ Establishment of a Financial Committee***

The CPM establishes a financial committee. The financial committee should consist of no more than 3-4 individuals. (Draft Terms of Reference for the financial committee are provided in Attachment II.) The primary activities of such a committee are providing financial transparency and oversight. The committee may also participate in strategic budget planning and outreach activities, such as soliciting donations.

References for a financial committee may be included in a future revision of the IPPC.

A₂ Improving budget transparency and clarity

The CPM reinforces budget transparency and clarity by adopting guidelines for the preparation of budgets (regular, project or trust fund based) and their reporting. The CPM recognizes that budget transparency and clarity are essential tools to safeguard the resources raised, to demonstrate good financial management and to build trust with donors.

Developing communication and information strategies

Presenting a clear, consistent message about the IPPC and its activities is a key component in the resource mobilization effort. The way in which information about the IPPC is communicated to potential donors and others is very important as it can hold the key to the willingness of donors to participate in IPPC activities. A coherent and well-thought out communications strategy will serve to build interest in and create awareness of the work of the IPPC. It in turn will clearly underline IPPC's comparative strengths/advantages and will provide recognition of the role the IPPC plays in standard setting and development activities. The selling of the IPPC idea is critical to gaining access to the resources needed to accomplish the mission of the organization.

Recommendation:***B₁ Development of an IPPC Communications Strategy***

The CPM establishes, with the cooperation of contracting parties, an outreach or communications strategy in which, among other things, the IPPC establishes itself as a "brand". The CPM also establishes a specific information policy to facilitate Secretariat and Bureau messaging to news media, potential donors, and other resources. This strategy would be developed through the utilization of in-kind resources provided by a small number (3-4) of interested contracting members who would develop a strategy which would include all the available social networking tools (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) in order to reach the broadest possible audience. The strategy would also include specific outreach to environmental and forestry organizations. This group would work on an informal, ad hoc basis in coordination with appropriate Secretariat staff. Consistent and coherent talking points will be developed to ensure the consistency of the "IPPC message" when engaging outside contacts.

Intensification of the In-kind Contribution System

As a result of technological developments worldwide, it is significantly easier to gain access to highly skilled human resources without ever needing to recruit, hire and relocate them to a specific location. Recent contributions from in-kind experts have provided key assistance.

Recommendations:***C₁ Strengthening the use of in-kind expertise***

The CPM strongly encourages national plant protection organizations, regional plant protection organizations and other types of groups to assist the IPPC by contributing experts to work for the Secretariat over a period of time (e.g. one or more years) as scientists or consultants to address issues of importance for which scarce Secretariat resources are unavailable. The process for making such arrangements should be codified for the purpose of providing clarity to outside observers that any such contributions are intended to provide expert assistance only to the work of the IPPC with no expectation of inappropriate influence on the outcome of those efforts. Standardized contract formats are developed and made available by the Secretariat for use by interested contributors. Experts may work on standards, technical assistance, information exchange or other issues as appropriate. Such experts may work in the Secretariat itself, or at their home location.

C₂ Maximizing existing volunteer programmes

The IPPC Secretariat and the CPM should increasingly solicit contracting parties to provide human in-kind contributions. Existing volunteer programmes, such as the Associate Professional Officers Programme, the Intern Programme and the Partnership Programme should be promoted more efficiently and offered to contracting parties and other donors as frameworks in which human in-kind contributions could be done.

C₃ Increasing the use of informal drafting groups

The CPM increases the use of informal drafting groups to prepare issues of importance for which scarce Secretariat resources are unavailable.

C₄ Introducing “Technical Secretaries” as a new format of human in-kind contribution

In association with a formal system for the sponsorship of meetings a new format of human in-kind contributions is introduced – that of a “Technical Secretary”. “Technical Secretaries” would provide technical oversight over the activities of panels or other standing groups and be committed by the contracting party sponsoring the meeting. Specific rules for such technical secretaries are to be drawn-up by the CPM.

Institutionalizing the sponsorship of meetings

The system of ad hoc sponsored standard setting activities has contributed to the success of a sustainable standard setting of the IPPC and has alleviated serious reductions in standard setting due to financial limitations of the IPPC. Taking as an example practises in Codex Alimentarius it is recommended that a formal and sustainable system for sponsorship of standard setting meetings is established including the provision of human resources for technical oversight of the activities.

Recommendations:***D₁ Institutionalizing a formal system for the sustainable sponsorship of meetings***

The CPM institutionalizes the sponsorship of meetings by formalizing rules and procedures for such a system. It is envisaged that individual contracting parties, RPPOs, IGOs and NGOs “pledge” their sponsorship of a particular continuing activity for a longer period (e.g. 5 years) according to the CPM rules on the sponsorship of meetings. This makes it possible for the IPPC Secretariat and the CPM to plan standard setting activities in a much more sustainable way.

D₂ Sponsorship of standards

The CPM should agree on various mechanisms to increase resources for the IPPC standard setting process. It is recommended to introduce a more effective sponsorship or championing of standards, especially in relation to the increased development of

commodity- and pest-specific standards. Sponsorship of standards should be encouraged. Any topic on the CPM approved List of topics for IPPC standards, regardless of CPM priority, should be available for funding support or sponsorship to cover all the costs of developing the proposed standard. New topics for standards, suggested by contracting parties, IGOs and RPPOs, should include draft specifications, literature reviews and whenever possible the identification of resources for the development of the standard.

Capacity Development

The creation of partnerships with specific donors has significant potential beyond simply passing funds forward to the IPPC. It is also a critical means by which the work of the IPPC can be expanded without soliciting or expending limited resources. The following are proposals for maximizing the use of partnerships in a non-traditional way.

Recommendations:

E₁ Promoting further the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

The CPM endorses the Secretariat's efforts to broaden the application and acceptance of the PCE tool beyond current practice. For example, the World Bank is moving towards using the PCE tool as a first step in projects for which there is a plant health component. The first benefit is raising awareness of the PCE tool itself within the Bank, and the second benefit is that there is the resulting development of a funding source as the IPPC receives funds for the administering the PCE. The CPM also advocates for a similar approach with other donor organizations. Using the PCE as a review mechanism for longer time frame capacity development projects as a means to ensure that efforts remain on track should be endorsed by the CPM. To further promote the PCE, the strengthening of a roster of experts for PCE assistance should be undertaken.

E₂ Raising service charges for advisory services

The IPPC Secretariat commits considerable staff resources to advise other FAO departments or other international organizations on phytosanitary matters, especially in relation to technical cooperation projects. The IPPC Secretariat should introduce a strict policy in which such services by the IPPC Secretariat are fully compensated through financial contributions to the IPPC trust fund.

Strengthening Institutional Financial Instruments and Practises

The financial instruments currently available to the IPPC are very limited and are basically in the form of the regular FAO budget contribution and the very limited extra-budgetary contributions through trust funds. While these traditional funding instruments are undoubtedly of importance, the development of new financial instruments to fund IPPC activities is crucial for the successful progress of the IPPC. Financial instruments and practices may be considered to entail income generating schemes, new international agreements or systems to allow expenditure efficiency within the IPPC Secretariat.

Technical Improvements, Donor Relations and Incentive Programs

New technologies are facilitating the transmission of information in ways unforeseen less than ten years ago. As a result, new interest groups are being formed, and the exchange of information globally is taking place at a frenetic pace. The IPPC should capitalize on these developments and provide an opportunity for growth in global interest in plant health issues. Beyond making use of technological innovations such as videoconferencing, cloud computing, etc., the IPPC should seek to broaden its interaction with interest groups and non-government organizations with which it had never before interacted.

Recommendations:***G₁ Establish a policy for the use of best available technologies and other non-traditional approaches for conducting IPPC business***

A very good example already exists of the type of effort envisioned here. The on-line comment system for proposed ISPMs represents a “best practice” for enhanced commentary for the standard setting process. Working to institutionalize and make mandatory the use of this system, and others when appropriate (such as on-line video conferencing through Skype and Go-to-meeting to hold discussions/ad hoc meetings, etc.) will serve to lower costs which had previously gone to providing evening sessions on the margins of the annual CPM meetings. Additional benefits will be realized by holding key meetings outside of Rome when possible in areas where financial charges for meeting arrangements are significantly lower.

G₂ Establish a formalized program for donor relations

While much of the work necessary to put such a programme in place will be dependent upon the establishment of a transparent financial reporting system within the IPPC Secretariat, there are nevertheless additional measures to develop that will ensure sustained support for IPPC activities. These should include a coherent IPPC message, to be used by any contracting party as well as the Secretariat, which can succinctly explain why the donor should provide resources, how those resources will be used, how the results will make a difference, and how the donor can be recognized for their support (see G₃ below). Beyond this, the CPM should canvass contracting parties to ensure that all possible donor organizations have been considered as potential donor partners. Particular emphasis should be given to developing relationships with non-governmental organizations and industry associations (such as forestry groups), which have interests aligned with those of the IPPC.

G₃ Establish an incentive program for donors

Small efforts can often make a big difference in gaining support, financial or other, for the efforts of an organization. An important psychological consideration is to “bind” donors, contributors, volunteers etc. to the IPPC. If such players are “connected” to the IPPC, they will most likely support it with resources for a longer period and a more sustainable manner. The establishment of an “Incentive” programme would aim at this target group by providing recognition for their support and specifically providing a personalised goal for their support. Such recognition would take place during the annual CPM meeting in Rome and could be as simple as a broadcast acknowledgement from the Secretary of key contributions to as complex as the institution of a formal award.

Revising the IPPC

Usually, financial instruments and decision-making provisions belong to the core provisions of founding charters or conventions of international organizations. The founders of such international agreements want to ensure that financial rights and responsibilities are clearly attributed and that the financial contributions are predictable. The IPPC does not have any financial instruments and provisions included, since the original IPPC (1951; revision 1979) was from an organizational point of view a convention without a decision making body. The revision of the IPPC in 1997 did establish a physical structure for the IPPC in the form of a larger Secretariat and a governing body, but did not include financial instruments. This was mainly avoided because it was understood that the inclusion of financial instruments into the IPPC would impose additional obligations to contracting parties, which would in turn require the ratification of the new IPPC by all contracting parties instead of just acceptance.

Almost fifteen years after the last revision of the IPPC considerations for new adjustments of the IPPC are discussed and a new revision of the IPPC may well be undertaken by the end of the decade. The IPPC is a dynamic organization and this dynamism should be maintained and reflected in the text of the Convention. In the context of a general revision of the IPPC it would be strongly advisable to provide clarity concerning budgetary and financial matters of the IPPC including the identification of sources for financial contributions and full operational and financial decision-making powers for the CPM.

Implementation

Implementation of the resource mobilization strategy will take place over a period beginning in 2012 through 2021.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the resource mobilization strategy is a critical component of implementation and should be an essential function of the collective participants engaged in the activity. While the monitoring process is an ongoing activity which should engage all participants involved in carrying out the strategy, the Secretariat should present a succinct annual update to the SPTA and the CPM that will serve to provide feedback on the extent to which the resource mobilization strategy activities are achieving their goals.

Review

A formal review of the resource mobilization strategy should be carried out within two years of initiation, with subsequent reviews taking place every two years thereafter. The review should take into consideration the results of the monitoring exercise with a view to identifying potential problems at an early stage and proposing possible solutions, making adjustments to the strategy as required and evaluating the extent to which the strategy is able to achieve its overall objectives.

APPENDIX 8: 2011 TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL REPORT**IPPC Secretariat contributions and expenditures for 2011 (in USD)¹**

USD	2011 Actual					2011 Budgeted CPM 2010/26	2010 Actual CPM2011/25
Category	IPPC Total	FAO Regular Programme	IPPC Trust fund	EU Trust Fund - SS	EU Trust Fund - IRSS		
Contributions:							
Basic Contributions	5,536,444	3,252,307	1,393,784	381,580	508,773	3,252,307	2,631,586
IPPC Trust Fund	559		559			482,000	773,442
European Trust Fund – SS	318			318		891,000	320,000
European Trust Fund – IRSS	581				581		
FAO and other projects	53,214	53,214				50,000	54,578
Total Contributions:	5,591,116	3,305,521	1,394,343	381,898	509,354	4,675,307	3,779,606
Expenditure:							
Staff costs	2,205,543	1,963,380			242,163	2,539,248	2,084,461
Goal 1: Standard setting	339,690	238,392	36,671	64,627		407,000	368,427
Goal 2: Information exchange	73,184	73,184				30,000	76,374
Goal 3: Dispute settlement	0	0				15,000	0
Goal 4: Capacity Building	228,962	199,818	29,144			215,000	136,349
Goal 5: CPM	893,104	743,498		149,606		618,000	711,401
Goal 5: Sustainable implementation	105,814	45,695	53,922	6,197		320,000	184,636
Goal 6: International promotion and cooperation	42,697	42,697				155,000	82,364
Goal 7: Review status plant protection in the world	78,378		22,632		55,746	415,000	13,863
Total Expenditure	3,967,372	3,305,664	142,369	220,430	282,550	4,714,248	3,657,875
Balance	1,623,744	(1,143)	1,133,336	161,468	226,804	(38,941)	121,731

¹ CPM 2012/CRP/04

APPENDIX 9: 2012 TRUST FUNDS BUDGET

Revenue (2012) - Balance 2011	
Operational Fund - TF Allotment for IPPC	1,133,336
Total Anticipated Revenue	1,133,336
Expenses (2012)	
Non Permanent Staff	171,275
Trust Fund for the IPPC - estimated	454,660
Total Expenses	625,935
Revenue less Expenses (to be carried over)	507,401
STAFF (PROJECT FUNDED)	
Temporary expertise (to be financed with non-staff resources):	
CD Consultant Project preparation	63,800
IE Consultant Programmer	22,000
IE Consultant Resource Mobilization Communications	30,000
SS consultant TPPT	15,000
SS consultant TPPT	16,875
SS Editor ISPMs	23,600
Total staff costs charged to IPPC Trust Fund	171,275
OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	
Objective A: Protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread	229,660
Objective B: Protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests	115,000
Objective C: Facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized, scientifically based phytosanitary measures	5,000
Objective D: Develop phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish A, B, and C.	35,000
Objective X: Effective Collaboration with members and stakeholders	5,000
Objective Y: Efficient and Effective Administration	65,000
Total operational costs	454,660
DETAIL OF IPPC TRUST FUND PROGRAMME	
A020001 The production of advocacy material to identify the role of the IPPC in sustainable crop intensification	100,000
A030102 Focus Group: revision of stds setting programme	4,950
A030307 Coordinate the work of 5 Technical Panels (TP) to ensure their work plans are delivered. Reports from these meetings will be posted on the IPP.	124,710
	229,660
B030001 At least 1 Expert Working Group meeting will be organized per annum and documents will be developed and posted on the IPP. Reports from these meetings will be posted on the IPP.	30,000
B040001 10 national/sub-regional capacity building workshops on Information Exchange.	25,000
B040002 Secretariat maintains, improves and manages the IPPC Web site to communicate the Secretariat's activities, to highlight RPPD and NPPO activities, to publish documentation relating to the IPPC, and to provide technical information on phytosanitary measures	60,000
	115,000
C020103 Editing and translation of the IPP manual.	5,000
	5,000
D020301 Meeting of phytosanitary capacity building experts to be convened to further develop capacity building work programme.	35,000
	35,000
X020105 Develop a promotional plan and materials, including with relevant partners.	5,000
	5,000
Y020101 Produce an annual report on IPPC Activities and Resources	5,000
Y040106 Maintain the On-line Comment System (OCS) to allow all countries to provide comments on draft ISPMs on-line.	60,000
	65,000
TOTAL	454,660

APPENDIX 10: TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE IPPC CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (CDC)

Terms of Reference

1. Scope and objectives of the IPPC Capacity Development Technical Committee (CDC)

The IPPC Capacity Development Committee (CDC) is a technical structure of the CPM, whose membership is voluntary and is accountable to the CPM.

It provides oversight and contributes to the delivery of the IPPC Strategic Objective of developing National Phytosanitary Capacity of its members, guided by the CPM.

The scope includes:

- Implementation of the IPPC national capacity building strategy
- Sustainable funding for the IPPC national capacity building strategy
- Implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs by contracting parties.

2. Structure

The composition of the Committee is based on geographical representation, with one delegate from each FAO region and a minimum of three members from developing countries. The selection of member experts is performed by the Bureau, supported by the Secretariat through an open call. The provision of appropriate references of technical expertise and qualifications of the candidates will be the guiding criteria for selection. The Committee is composed of 7 experts. The members will have no personal interest in providing independent technical assistance, in order to prevent any conflicts of interest in the framework of the CDC.

3. Functions

The CDC will have the following functions:

- Report to the CPM of its activities
- Review the IPPC national phytosanitary capacity development strategy on a regular basis.
- Participate in the triennial review group of the IRSS
- Identify, promote and/or develop appropriate capacity development activities in line with the IPPC national phytosanitary capacity development strategy including technical resources, such as manuals, SOPs, guidelines, training materials and databases
- Develop recommendations to the CPM for procedures and criteria for the production, oversight and approval of technical manuals, SOPs, training materials and databases
- Assess and prioritize for inclusion in the IPP or the phyto resources page as appropriate those manuals, SOPs, guidelines, training materials and databases provided by partners, other public-private organizations, NPPOs and RPPOs, relevant for the implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs, according to criteria identified by the CDC
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the IPPC national phytosanitary capacity development strategy
- Enhance links with donors, partners and other public private organizations concerned with capacity development in the phytosanitary area
- Provide guidance on capacity development activities, for inclusion in the Secretariat work plan
- Share information based on the identification of challenges associated with the implementation of the IPPC and its standards with CPM bodies including SPTA
- Review periodically its functions and procedures
- Undertake other functions as directed by the CPM.

4. IPPC Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the activities of the CDC and providing administrative, technical and editorial support, as required by the CDC

The Secretariat is also responsible for reporting and record keeping regarding the capacity development activities.

Rules of Procedure

Rule 1. Membership

Membership of the CDC is open to IPPC contracting parties.

The Committee consists of one delegate from each FAO region with at least three members from developing countries.

Members serve for terms of two years, with a maximum of six years. Requests for additional periods for the same member will be subject to the selection procedures and conditions established in item 3 of the Terms of reference. Partial terms served by alternate are not counted as a term under these Rules.

Rule 2. Alternate

A potential alternate is nominated for each region for members of the CDC, under the same selection procedures and conditions established in item 3 of the Terms of reference. Once confirmed, potential alternate member are valid for the same period of time as specified in Rule 1.

A member of the CDC will be replaced by a potential alternate from within the same region if the member resigns, no longer meets the qualifications for membership set forth in these Rules, or fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the CDC.

An alternate will serve through the completion of the term of the original member, and may be nominated to serve additional terms.

Rule 3. Chair

The CDC elects its Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson from among its membership

Rule 4. Qualifications of members

Candidates will present documented evidence of experience in capacity development and particularly on:

- demonstrated experience in managing phytosanitary systems;
- demonstrated experience in delivering phytosanitary capacity development activities;
- in depth knowledge of the IPPC and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;
- experience in the application of phytosanitary regulations/legislation;
- preferably knowledge, qualifications and/or experience in developing training materials and
- adequate knowledge of English to be able to participate in the meetings and discussions

Rule 5. Sessions

The CDC will meet annually, have extraordinary meetings when necessary and make use, as an alternative, of innovative work options, such as videoconference, teleconference, work by mail, facsimile and e-mail, in the most cost-effective manner within the available resources.

A meeting of the CDC will not be declared open unless there is a quorum of 4 members.

Rule 6. Observers and participation of invited experts

Meetings are open according to FAO Rules.

However, the CDC may determine that certain meetings or business need to be conducted without observers, in particular where controversial information is involved.

In specific cases, with prior agreement of the members, the Secretariat may invite individuals or representatives of organizations with specific expertise to participate on an ad hoc basis at a specified meeting or part of a meeting or for specified business, as invited experts.

Rule 7. Decision-making

The CDC will work by consensus on all decisions.

Rule 8. Review

The CDC will periodically review its functions and procedures.

Rule 9. Amendments

Amendments to the functions and procedures of the CDC will be decided by the Commission as required, upon recommendation of the Committee.

Rule 10. Confidentiality

The CDC will exercise due respect for confidentiality where sensitive information is identified.

Rule 11. Language

The meetings of the CDC will be conducted in English.

APPENDIX 11: IPPC DECLARATION

ROME, 22ND MARCH 2012

On the occasion of the 60 year anniversary of International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) on 3 April 2012, we the current 177 signatory members of the IPPC:

- *celebrate* the successes over the past 60 years achieved by cooperating at the international level to prevent the spread of harmful plant pests;
- *recognize* the emerging and future challenges facing the world from the increased threats to food security, biodiversity, and economic growth presented by plant pests and diseases moving within and between countries;
- *re-affirm* the vital importance of cooperation and collective action at the international level to address pest threats in the years ahead;
- *call upon* countries, international organizations, industry groups, and civil society to:
 - a) renew efforts to counter the threats posed by the introduction of new pests
 - b) support the mission and activities of the IPPC at global, regional and national levels with adequate resources .
 - c) re-commit to adopting and implementing international plant health standards set by the IPPC to the broadest extent possible.

The 177 members of the IPPC *renew their commitment* to cooperation in plant protection that is critical for all countries as they work to ensure economic agricultural, horticultural and forestry protection, food security, the protection of the wild environment, biodiversity, and capacity development.

APPENDIX 12: CURRENT MEMBERSHIP AND POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS FOR THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Standards Committee Membership

FAO region	Country	Name	Confirmed	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	Cameroon	Mr. Marcel BAKAK	CPM-5 (2010)	1 st term / 3 years	2013
	Morocco	Mr. Lahcen ABAHA	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7(2012)	2 nd term / 3 years	2015
	Nigeria	Ms. Olufunke Olusola AWOSUSI	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2 nd term / 3 years	2014
	Zambia	Mr. Kenneth M'SISKA	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
Asia	Bangladesh	Mr. Mohammad Ayub HOSSAIN	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	Indonesia	Mr. Antarjo DIKIN	CPM-5 (2010)	1 st term / 3 years	2013
	Japan	Mr. Motoi SAKAMURA	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012)	3 rd term / 3 years	2015
	Viet Nam	Ms. Thanh Huong HA	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
Europe	Denmark	Mr. Ebbe NORDBO	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2 nd term / 3 years	2014
	Norway	Ms. Hilde Kristin PAULSEN	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	Poland	Mr. Piotr WLODARCZYK	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	United Kingdom	Ms. Jane CHARD	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2 nd term / 3 years	2014
Latin America and Caribbean	Brazil	Mr. Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	Chile	Ms. Maria Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI	CPM-5 (2010)	1 st term / 3 years	2013
	Mexico	Ms. Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	Uruguay	Ms. Beatriz MELCHO	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-5 (2010)	2 nd term / 3 ears	2013
Near East	Egypt	Mr. Ali Mahmoud Mohammed SOLIMAN	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	Iran	Mr. Mohammad Reza ASGHARI	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	Iraq	Mr. Basim Mustafa KHALIL	CPM-7(2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	Lebanon	Mr. Imad NAHHAL	CPM-6 (2011)	1 st term / 3 years	2014
North America	Canada	Ms. Marie-Claude FOREST	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-6 (2011)	2 nd term / 3 years	2014
	USA	Ms. Julie ALIAGA	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012)	2 nd term / 3 years	2015
Southwest Pacific	Australia	Mr. Jan Bart ROSSEL	CPM-6 (2011)	1 st term / 3 years	2014
	Cook Islands	Mr. Ngatoko NGATOKO	CPM-7 (2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	New Zealand	Mr. John HEDLEY	CPM-1 (2006) CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7 (2012)	3 rd term / 3 years	2015

Standards Committee Potential Replacements

FAO region	Order	Country	Name	Confirmed	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	1	Ghana	Ms. Ruth WOODE	CPM-7 (2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	2	Uganda	Ms. Ephrance TUMUBOINE	CPM-7 (2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
Asia	1	India	Mr. DDK SHARMA	CPM-7 (2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	2	Vacant				
Europe	1	Netherlands	Mr. Nicolaas Maria HORN	CPM-7 (2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
	2	Finland	Mr. Ralf Lothar LOPIAN	CPM-7 (2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
Latin America and Caribbean	1	Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Mario FORTUNE	CPM-5 (2010)	1 st term / 3 years	2013
	2	Costa Rica	Mr. Guillermo SIBAJA CHINCHILLA	CPM-7 (2012)	1 st term / 3 years	2015
Near East	1	Vacant				
	2	Vacant				
North America	To replace Canada	Canada	Mr. Steve CÔTÉ	CPM-6 (2011)	1 st term / 3 years	2014
	To replace USA	USA	Mr. Nancy KLAG	CPM-2 (2007) CPM-5 (2010)	2 nd term / 3 years	2013
Southwest Pacific	To replace Australia or New Zealand	New Zealand	Mr. Stephen BUTCHER	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-7(2012)	2 nd term / 3 years	2015
	To replace Pacific Islands	Vacant				

APPENDIX 13: SUBSIDIARY BODY ON DISPUTE SETTLEMENT MEMBERSHIP

FAO REGION	COUNTRY	Name	Confirmed	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	SWAZILAND	Mr Similio George MAVIMBELA	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 2 years	2013
Asia	VACANT	Mr Enlin ZHU	CPM-5 (2010) CPM-7 (2012)	2nd term / 3 years	2015
Europe	NETHERLANDS	Ms Mennie GERRITSEN-WIERLARD	CPM-7 (2012)	1st term / 1 years	2014
Latin America and Caribbean	Vacant	Vacant	CPM-6 (2011)	1st term / 2 years	2013
Near East	LEBANON	Mr Charles ZARZOUR	CPM-5(2010) CPM-7(2012)	2nd term / 2 years	2014
North America	CANADA	Mr Steve CÔTÉ	CPM-7 (2012)	1st term / 2 years	2014
Southwest Pacific	AUSTRALIA	Ms Lois RANSOM	CPM-5(2010) CPM-7(2012)	2nd term / 2 years	2014

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON DISPUTE SETTLEMENT POTENTIAL REPLACEMENTS

FAO REGION	COUNTRY	Name	Confirmed	Current term / Duration	End of current term
Africa	NIGER	Ms Abdou ALIMADOUKI	CPM-7 (2012)	1st term / 2 years	2014
Asia	THAILAND	Mr Chusak WONGWICHAKORN	CPM-7 (2012)	1st term / 2 years	2014
Europe	FRANCE	Mr Benjamin GENTON	CPM-7 (2012)	1st term / 2 years	2014
Latin America and Caribbean	PANAMA				
Near East	OMAN	Mr Sulaiman AL-TOUBI	CPM-5 (2010) CPM-7 (2012)	2nd term / 2 years	2014
North America	USA	Mr John GREIFER	CPM-4 (2009) CPM-6 (2011)	2nd term / 2 years	2013

APPENDIX 14: BUREAU MEMBERSHIP

FAO REGION	Country	Name	Elected	Current term / Duration	End of current term	Role
Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Lucien Konan KOUAME'	CPM-7 (2012)	1st term / 2 years	2014	Bureau Member
Asia	Rep of Korea	Ms. Kyu-Ock YIM	CPM-5(2010) CPM-7(2012)	2nd term / 2 years	2014	Bureau Member
Europe	United Kingdom	Mr. Steve ASHBY	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-5 (2010) CPM-7 (2012)	3rd term / 2 years	2014	Chairperson
Latin America and Caribbean	Belize	Mr. Francisco Adrian GUTIÉRREZ	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-5 (2010) CPM-7 (2012)	3rd term / 2 years	2014	Vice-Chairperson
Near East	Jordan	Mr. Mohamed KATBEH-BADER	CPM 3 (2008) CPM-5 (2010) CPM-7 (2012)	3rd term / 2 years	2014	Vice-Chairperson
North America	USA	Mr. John GREIFER	CPM-5 (2010) CPM-7 (2012)	2nd term / 2 years	2014	Bureau Member
Southwest Pacific	Australia	Ms Lois RANSOM	CPM-7 (2012)	1st term / 2 years	2014	Bureau Member

APPENDIX 15 : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBER COUNTRIES (CONTRACTING PARTIES)

PAYS MEMBRES (PARTIES CONTRACTANTES)

PAÍSES MIEMBROS (PARTES CONTRATANTES)

ALGERIA - ALGÉRIE - ARGELIA

Représentant

Mme Nadia HADJERES
Directrice
Protection des végétaux et des contrôles techniques
Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural
12, Boulevard Colonel Amirouche
Alger
Phone: (+213) 21 732161
Fax: (+213) 21 429345
Email: hadjeres.nadia@minagri.dz,
nada.hadjeres@gmail.com

Suplente(s)

Sra Andrea Silvina REPETTI
Consejero
Representante Permanente Alternante ante la FAO
Representación Permanente ante la FAO
Piazza dell'Esquilino, 2
00185 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 48073300
Fax: (+39) 06 48906984
Email: emfao@mrecic.gov.ar

Suppléant(s)

Mme Karima BOUBEKEUR
Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères
Représentation Permanente auprès de la FAO
Via Bartolomeo Eustachio, 12
00161 Rome - Italie
Phone: (+39) 06 44202533
Fax: (+39) 06 44292744
Email: embassy@algerianemnassy.it

Sr Pablo FRANGI

Coordinador General de la Dirección Nacional
de Protección Vegetal
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad
Agroalimentaria (SENASA)
Representante de la Organización Nacional de
Protección Fitosanitaria
Av Paseo Colón, 315 - 4 Piso
Buenos Aires
Phone: (+54) 11 41215091
Email: pfrangi@senasa.gov.ar

ARGENTINA - ARGENTINE

Representante

Sr Diego QUIROGA
Director de Protección Vegetal
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad
Agroalimentaria (SENASA)
Representante de la Organización de Protección
Fitosanitaria
Av Paseo Colón, 315 - 4 Piso
Buenos Aires
Phone: (+54) 11 41215176
Fax: (+54) 11 41215179
Email: dquiroga@senasa.gov.ar

Sra Alejandra LARRE

Asistente Técnica
Dirección de Negociaciones Multilaterales
Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca
Avda. Paseo Colón 982, 1° Piso, Of. 90 (1063)
Buenos Aires
Phone: (+54) 11 43492500
Fax: (+54) 11 43492504
Email: lhvillagra@minagri.gob.ar

ARMENIA - ARMÉNIE

Representative

Mr Abram BAKHCHGULYAN
Head of the State Service for Food Safety of
Armenia
Hanrapetutyun Lane, 16 house
Yerevan
Phone: (+374) 10 450960
Email: abraham77@mail.ru

AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIE

Representative

Ms Lois RANSOM
 Chief Plant Protection Officer
 DAFF Plant Biosecurity
 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
 GPO Box 858
 Canberra ACT 2601
 Phone: (+61) 2 62724888
 Fax: (+61) 2 62725835
 Email: Lois.ransom@daff.gov.au

Alternate(s)

Mr Colin GRANT
 First Assistant Secretary
 DAFF Plant Biosecurity
 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
 GPO Box 858
 Canberra ACT 2601
 Phone: (+61) 2 62723937
 Fax: (+61) 2 62725245
 Email: Colin.grant@daff.gov.au

Mr Bart ROSSEL
 Office of the Chief Plant Protection Officer
 DAFF Plant Biosecurity
 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
 GPO Box 858
 Canberra ACT 2601
 Phone: (+61) 2 62725056
 Fax: (+61) 2 62725835
 Email: Bart.rossel@daff.gov.au

AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE

Representative

Ms Natalie FEISTRITZER
 Counsellor (Agricultural Affairs)
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of Austria
 Via Pergolesi 3
 00198 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 8440141
 Email: natalie.feistritz@bmeia.gv.at

BANGLADESH

Representative

Mr Tafiz UDDIN
 Deputy Director (Plant Quarantine)
 Plant Protection Wing
 Department of Agricultural Extension
 Khamarbari, Dhaka - 1215
 Phone: (+880) 9131295
 Fax: (+880) 9111554

Alternate(s)

Ms Sultana AFROZ
 Embassy of the People's Republic
 of Bangladesh
 Via Antonio Bertoloni, 14
 00197 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 8078541
 Fax: (+39) 06 8084853
 Email: embangrm@mclink.it

BELARUS - BÉLARUS - BELARÚS

Representative

Ms Hanna MIALESHKA
 Deputy Director of Department of Veterinary
 and Food Surveillance
 Ministry of Food and Agriculture
 Starovilensky Trakt 91
 Minsk, 220053
 Phone: (+375) 17 2332512
 Fax: (+375) 17 2882457
 Email: ofsn3@tut.by

Alternate(s)

Mr Dmitry MIRONCHIK
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Republic of Belarus
 Via delle Alpi Apuane, 16
 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 82081427
 Fax: (+39) 06 82002309
 Email: belarus.commerciale@gmail.com

BELGIUM - BELGIQUE - BÉLGICA

Représentant

M Lieven VAN HERZELE
 Attaché
 Ministère de la Santé publique
 de la Sécurité de la chaîne alimentaire et de
 l'Environnement
 DG4 : Animaux, Végétaux et Alimentation
 Service de la Politique sanitaire des Animaux et
 des Plantes
 Eurostation II, 7° floor
 Place Victor Horta 40 bte 10
 B 1060 - Bruxelles
 Phone: (+32) 2 5247323
 Fax: (+32) 2 5247349
 Email:
 Lieven.VanHerzele@gezondheid.belgie.be

BELIZE - BELICE

Representative

Mr Francisco GUTIERREZ
 Technical Director
 Belize Agricultural Health Authority
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
 West Block Building
 Belmonpan City
 Phone: (+501) 8244899
 Fax: (+501) 8243773
 Email: frankpest@yahoo.com

BHUTAN - BHOUTAN - BHUTÁN

Representative

Mr Karma DORJI
 Executive Director
 National Focal Point for the IPPC
 Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority
 (BAFRA)
 Ministry of Agriculture
 P.O.Box # 1071 -Thimphu
 Phone: (+975) 2 327031
 Fax: (+975) 2 327032
 Email: karmadorji@moa.gov.bt

Alternate(s)

Mr Sangay DORJI
 Chief Procurement Officer
 Administration and Finance Division
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
 P.O.Box # 1071 -Thimphu
 Phone: (+975) 02 322572
 Fax: (+975) 02 332750
 Email: s_dorji@moaf.gov.bt

Ms Barsha GURUNG
 Regulatory and Quarantine Officer
 Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
 P.O.Box # 1071 -Thimphu
 Phone: (+97) 02 327031
 Fax: (+975) 02 327032
 Email: barshagrng@gmail.com

**BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) -
BOLIVIE (ÉTAT PLURINATIONAL DE) -
BOLIVIA (ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE)**

Representante

Ms Maria Eugenia GAZAUI
 Consejero
 Representante Permanente ante la FAO
 Embajada del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia
 Via Brenta 2a - Int. 28
 00198 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 8841001
 Fax: (+39) 06 8840740
 Email: embolivia-roma@rree.gob.bo

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA –
BOSNIE-HERZÉGOVINE –
BOSNIA Y HERZEGOVINA**

Representative

Ms Vesna NJEGIC
 Minister Counsellor
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Piazzale Clodio 12/3 int 17
 00195 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 39742817
 Fax: (+39) 06 39030567
 Email: ambasciata@ambih.191.it

BOTSWANA

Representative

Mr Pius Mmilidzi MALIKONGWA
 Head of Phytosanitary Section
 Ministry of Agricultural Crop Production
 Private Bag 0091
 Gaborone
 Phone: (+267) 3928786/45/6
 Fax: (+267) 3928768
 Email: pmmalikongwa@gov.bw

BRAZIL - BRÉSIL - BRASIL

Representative

Mr Cosam DE CARVALHO COUTINHO
 Director
 Plant Health Department
 Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
 Supply
 Esplanada dos Ministerios
 Bloco D, Anexo B, Sala 303
 Brasilia DF 70043900
 Phone: (+55) 61 33223250
 Fax: (+55) 61 32243874

Alternate(s)

Mr Alexandre MOREIRA PALMA
Focal point of the Plant Health Department
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D
Anexo B, Sala 310
Brasilia DF 70043900
Phone: (+55) 61 32182898
Fax: (+55) 61 32243874
Email: alexandre.palma@agricultura.gov.br

Mr Marco Antonio ARAUJO DE ALENCAR
Coordinator of Phytosanitary International Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
Esplanada dos Ministérios
Bloco D, Edificio Sede, Sala 353
Brasilia, DF 70043900
Phone: (+55) 61 32182416
Fax: (+55) 61 32254738
Email: marco.alencar@agricultura.gov.br

BULGARIA - BULGARIE

Representative

Ms Aneliya ETROPOLSKA
Expert in Department "Phytosanitary Control"
Bulgarian Food Safety Agency - BFSA
Ministry of Agriculture and Food
17, Hristo Botev Blvd
1040 Sofia
Phone: (+359) 2 9173755
Fax: (+359) 2 9173759
Email: a.etropolska@nsrz.government.bg

BURKINA FASO

Représentant

Mme Mariam SOME DAMOUE
Chargée du Contrôle phytosanitaire
Direction de la Protection des Végétaux
Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'hydraulique
0 B.P. 5362
Ouagadougou 03
Phone: (+226) 50361915
Fax: (+226) 50375805
Email: mariamsome@yahoo.fr

Suppléant(s)

M Laurent Diandioua COULIDIATI
Conseiller
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de la FAO
Ambassade du Burkina Faso
Via XX Settembre, 86
00187 Rome - Italie
Phone: (+39) 06 42010611
Fax: (+39) 06 42016701
Email: ambabf.roma@tin.it

BURUNDI

Représentant

M Eliakim SAKAYOYA
Directeur
Direction de la Protection des Végétaux
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
B.P. 114
Gitega, D.P.V. Bur
Phone: (+257) 22402036
Fax: (+257) 22402104
Email: sakayoyaeliakim@yahoo.fr;
dpvbdi@yahoo.fr

CAMBODIA - CAMBODGE - CAMBOYA

Representative

Mr Hean VANHAN
Deputy Director General
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA)/
MAFF
No.54B/49F, Street 395-656, Sangkat Toeuk
Laak 3,
Khan Tuol Kok, Phnom Penh
Phone: (+855) 12818216
Fax: (+855) 23 883268
Email: heanvanhan@gmail.com

CAMEROON - CAMEROUN - CAMERÚN

Représentant

M Syxtus Thomas NUZA
Directeur
Réglementation et du contrôle de la Qualité des
intrants et produits agricoles
Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement
rural
P.O. Box 1639
Yaoundé
Phone: (+237) 22 316770
Fax: (+237) 22 311136
Email: syxnuza@yahoo.com

Suppléant(s)

M MOUNGUI MEDI
Deuxième Conseiller
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de la
FAO
Ambassade de la République du Cameroun
Via Siracusa, 4-6
00161 Rome - Italie
Phone: (+39) 06 4403644
Fax: (+39) 06 4403644
Email: medimoungui@yahoo.fr

CANADA - CANADÁ

Representative

Mr Greg STUBBINGS
 Director and Chief Plant Health Officer
 Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 Plant Biosecurity and Forestry Division
 59 Camelot Drive
 Ottawa, ON K1A 0Y9
 Phone: (+1) 613 7737247
 Fax: (+1) 613 7737204
 Email: Greg.Stubbings@inspection.gc.ca

Alternate(s)

Mr Michael WOOD
 Director
 Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 Plant Biosecurity and Forestry Division
 59 Camelot Drive
 Ottawa, ON K1A 0Y9
 Phone: (+1) 613 7737630
 Fax: (+1) 613 7737204
 Email: Michael.Wood@inspection.gc.ca

Ms Marie-Claude FOREST
 International Standards Adviser
 Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 Plant Biosecurity and Forestry Division
 59 Camelot Drive
 Ottawa, ON K1A 0Y9
 Phone: (+1) 613 7737235
 Fax: (+1) 613 7737204
 Email: Marie-Claude.Forest@inspection.gc.ca

Ms Marie-Pierre MIGNAULT
 International Senior Policy Analyst- IPPC
 Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 International Policy Directorate- Multilateral Relations
 1400 Merivale Road, Tower 1
 Ottawa, ON K1A 0Y9
 Phone: (+1) 613 7736456
 Fax: (+1) 613 7735695
 Email: Marie-Pierre.Mignault@inspection.gc.ca

CAPE VERDE - CAP-VERT - CABO VERDE

Représentant

M Jose Eduardo BARBOSA
 Ambassadeur
 Représentant permanent auprès de la FAO
 Ambassade de la République du Cap-Vert
 Via Giosué Carducci 4 - Int. 3
 00187 Rome - Italie
 Phone: (+39) 06 4744678
 Fax: (+39) 06 4744643
 Email: jeduardo.barbosa@fastwebnet.it

Suppléant(s)

Mme Sonia MARTINS
 Représentant permanent suppléant auprès de la FAO
 Ambassade de la République du Cap-Vert
 Via Giosué Carducci 4 - Int. 3
 00187 Rome - Italie
 Phone: (+39) 06 4744678
 Fax: (+39) 06 4744643

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC -
RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE -
REPÚBLICA CENTROAFRICANA**

Représentant

Mme Marie-Honorine BRAHIM
 Ingénieur Agronome
 Chef de Service de Diagnostic, des Enquêtes et
 de la Lutte Phytosanitaire
 Coordinatrice Nationale du Comité Inter-Etats
 des Pesticides d'Afrique Centrale (CPAC/RCA)
 Ministère du Développement Rural et de
 l'Agriculture
 B.P. 786 - Bangui
 Phone: (+236) 75046845
 Fax: (+236) 21611987
 Email: brahim_mariehonore@yahoo.fr

CHILE - CHILI

Representante

Sra Soledad CASTRO DOROCHESSI
 Director
 División Protección Agrícola y Forestal
 Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)
 Av. Bulnes 140, 3 Piso
 Santiago de Chile
 Phone: (+56) 2 3451200
 Fax: (+56) 2 3451203
 Email: soledad.castro@sag.gob.cl

Suplente(s)

Sra Susana BISCUPOVICH FELLEBERG
 Subdepto. Defensa Agrícola
 División Protección Agrícola y Forestal
 Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)
 Av. Buines 140, 3 Piso
 Santiago de Chile
 Phone: (+56) 2 3451200
 Fax: (+56) 2 3451203
 Email: susana.biscopovich@sag.gob.cl

CHINA - CHINE**Representative**

Mr Shengdou CHEN
 Director-General
 National Agro-Technical Extension and Service Center
 Ministry of Agriculture
 No.20 Mai Zi Dian Street
 Beijing 100125
 Phone: (+86) 10 59194560
 Fax: (+86) 10 59194517
 Email: chensd@agri.gov.cn

Alternate(s)

Mr Fuxiang WANG
 Division Director
 Plant Quarantine Division
 National Agriculture Technical Extension and Service Center
 Ministry of Agriculture
 No.20 Mai Zi Dian Street
 Beijing 100125
 Phone: (+86) 10 59194524
 Fax: (+86) 10 59194726
 Email: wangfuxiang@agri.gov.cn

Ms Xueyan CHANG
 Officer
 Crop Production Department
 Ministry of Agriculture
 No.11 Nongzhanguan Nanli
 Beijing 100125
 Phone: (+86) 10 59191451
 Fax: (+86) 10 59193376
 Email: changxueyan@agri.gov.cn

Mr Baoxi SHANG
 Officer
 Dep. of Treaty and Law
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 No. 2 Chaoyangmen Nandajie, Chaoyang District
 Beijing 100701
 Phone: (+86) 10 65963293
 Fax: (+86) 10 65963257
 Email: shang_baoxi@mfa.gov.cn

Ms Junwen LOU
 Division Director
 Dep. for Supervision on Animal and Plant Quarantine
 General Administration of Quality Supervision,
 Inspection and Quarantine
 No. 9 Madiandonglu, Haidian District
 Beijing, 100088
 Phone: (+86) 10 88261918
 Fax: (+86) 10 88260158
 Email: loujw@aqsiq.gov.cn

Ms Xingxia WU
 Senior Agronomist
 Research Center for international Standard and
 Technical Regulation
 No.18 Xibahe dongli, Chaoyang District
 Beijing 100028
 Phone: (+86) 10 84603962
 Fax: (+86) 10 84603817
 Email: wuxx@aqsiq.gov.cn

Mr Fuxiang WANG
 Division Director
 Dep. of Afforestation and Greening
 State Forestry Administration
 Dep. of Afforestation and Greening
 State Forestry Administration
 No.18 Hepingli Dongjie
 Beijing, 100714
 Phone: (+86) 10 84603962
 Fax: (+86) 10 84238069
 Email: zlsfzc@126.com

Mr Clive Siu Ki LAU
 Senior Agricultural Officer
 Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation
 Department
 The Government of the Hong Kong Special
 Administrative Region
 5/F, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices
 303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon
 Hong Kong
 Phone: (+852) 21507039
 Fax: (+852) 21520319
 Email: Clive_sk_lau@afcd.gov.hk

Mr Kuai Tat CHEONG
 Head of Division
 Division for the Protection of Natural Areas
 Department of Gardens and Green Areas
 Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau
 Macao
 Phone: (+853) 28827023
 Fax: (+853) 83950445
 Email: ktcheong@iacm.gov.mo

Mr Handi GUO
 Counsellor
 Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO
 Permanent Representation of the People's
 Republic of China to the UN Agencies for Food
 and Agriculture
 Via degli Urali 12
 00144 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 59193124
 Fax: (+39) 06 59193130
 Email: guohandi@agri.gov.cn

Mr Chuang NIE
First Secretary
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Permanent Representation of the People's Republic of
China to the UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture
Via degli Urali 12
00144 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 59193136
Fax: (+39) 06 59193130
Email: Niechuang@agri.gov.cn

COLOMBIA - COLOMBIE

Representante

Sr Carlos Alberto SOTO
Subgerente da Protección Vegetal
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario
Carraro 41 N 17-81
Bogotá
Phone: (+571) 3323754
Fax: (+571) 3323700
Email: carlos.soto@ica.gov.co

Suplente(s)

Sra Maria Victoria SALCEDO
Consejero
Representante Permanente Alternante ante la FAO
Embajada de la República de Colombia
Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4, Int. 10
00196 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 3202405
Fax: (+39) 06 3225798
Email: eroma@cancilleria.gov.co

Sr Felipe STEINER FRASER
Primer Secretario
Embajada de la República de Colombia
Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4, Int. 10
00196 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 3202405
Fax: (+39) 06 3225798

COMOROS - COMORES - COMORAS

Représentant

M Issimaila Mohamed ASSOUMANI
Chief
Service de la Protection des végétaux
Ministère de l'agriculture, de la pêche,
de l'environnement, de l'énergie, de l'industrie et de
l'artisanat
B.P. 289, Moroni
Phone: (+269) 3331102
Fax: (+269) 7750003
Email: issimaila2002@yahoo.fr

COOK ISLANDS – ÎLES COOK – ISLAS COOK

Representative

Mr Ngatoko NGATOKO
Director
Biosecurity Quarantine Service
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O.Box 96
Rarotonga
Phone: (+682) 28711
Fax: (+682) 21881
Email: nngatoko@agriculture.gov.ck

COSTA RICA

Representante

Sra Magda GONZALEZ ARROYO
Directora Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Sabana Sur, Antiguo Edificio La Salle
San José
Phone: (+506) 2549 3563
Fax: (+506) 25493598
Email: mgonzalez@sfe.go.cr

Suplente(s)

Sr Marco VALERIN ROSALES
Jefe de Analisis de Riesgo
Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Sabana Sur, Antiguo Edificio La Salle
San José
Phone: (+506) 2549 3563
Fax: (+506) 2549 3998
Email: mvalerin@sfe.go.cr

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Représentant

M Lucien KOUAME KONAN
Directeur de la Protection des Végétaux,
du Contrôle et de la Qualité
Point de contact de la CIPV
Ministère de l'agriculture
B.P. V. 94
(Immeuble Caisse de Stabilisation)
Abidjan
Phone: (+225) 20 222260
Fax: (+225) 20 212032
Email: l_kouame@yahoo.fr

CUBA

Representante

Sra Ileana HERRERA CARRICARTE
Especialista Editoría del Portal Fitosanitario
del Centro Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal del Ministerio
de Agricultura
Ayuntamiento No. 231
Plaza la Habana
Phone: (+537) 8815089
Fax: (+537) 8703277
Email: ileana@sanidadvegetal.cu

Suplente(s)

Sra Silvia Maria ALVAREZ ROSSELL
Primer Secretario
Atencion a Organismos Internacionales
Representante Permanente ante la FAO
Embajada de la República de Cuba
Via Licinia, 13a
00153 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 571724304
Email: adjuntocuba@ecuitalia.it

Sr Luis Alberto MARIN LLANES
Tercer Secretario
Representante Permanente ante la FAO
Embajada de la República de Cuba
Via Licinia, 13a
00153 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 571724308
Email: alternocuba@ecuitalia.it

CYPRUS - CHYPRE - CHIPRE

Representative

Ms Christina PITTA
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus
Piazza Farnese, 44
00186 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 6865758
Fax: (+39) 06 68803756
Email: cpitta1472@gmail.com

**CZECH REPUBLIC –
RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE –
REPÚBLICA CHECA**

Representative

Mr Michal HNIZDIL
Phytosanitary Officer
Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Commodities Department
Tesnov 17
17 05 Prague 1
Phone: (+420) 221 812231
Fax: (+420) 221 812951
Email: michal.hnizdil@mze.cz

Alternate(s)

Ms Dita VRBOVA
Head of Protection Against Harmful Organisms
Section
State Phytosanitary Administration
Prague
Phone: (+420) 235 010306
Email: dita.vrbova@srs.cz

Mr Jiri MUCHKA
Second Secretary
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Czech Republic
Via dei Gracchi, 322
00192 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 36095759
Fax: (+39) 06 3244466
Email: jiri_muchka@mzv.cz

**DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
KOREA –
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE
DÉMOCRATIQUE DE CORÉE - REPÚBLICA
POPULAR DEMOCRÁTICA DE COREA**

Representative

Mr Tae Song HAN
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
Viale dell'Esperanto, 26
00144 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 54220749
Fax: (+39) 06 54210090
Email: ekodpr@alice.it

Alternate(s)

Mr Chol Min KIM
Attaché
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
Viale dell'Esperanto, 26
00144 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 54220749
Fax: (+39) 06 54210090
Email: ekodpr@alice.it

Mr Kwang Hyok PANG
Permanent Representative to the FAO
Embassy of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
Viale dell'Esperanto, 26
00144 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 54220749
Fax: (+39) 06 54210090
Email: ekodpr@alice.it

DENMARK - DANEMARK - DINAMARCA

Representative

Mr Ebbe NORDBO
Head of Section
Danish AgriFish Agency
Nyropsgade 30, 1780 København V
Phone: (+45) 45263891
Fax: (+45) 33958000
Email: eno@naturerhverv.dk

Alternate(s)

Ms Jane MOMBERG
Expert Plant Health
Danish AgriFish Agency
Nyropsgade 30, 1780 København V
Phone: (+45) 45263823
Fax: (+45) 33958080
Email: java@naturerhverv.dk

Mr Antonio ATAZ
Council of the European Union
General Secretariat
DG B II Agriculture, Bureau 40 GM 36,
Justus Lipsius building, Rue de la Loi,
175 1048 Bruxelles
Phone: (+32) 2 2814964
Fax: (+32) 2 2819425
Email: antonio.ataz@consilium.europa.eu

Mr Soren SKAFTE
Minister Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO
Royal Danish Embassy
Via dei Monti Parioli 50
I-00197 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 97748329
Fax: (+39) 06 97748399
Email: sorska@um.dk

Mr Peter VENDELBOE
Attaché
Alternate Permanent Representative at FAO
Royal Danish Embassy
Via dei Monti Parioli, 50
00197 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 97748321
Fax: (+39) 06 97748399
Email: petven@um.dk

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE - REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Representante

Sr José HERASME CARVAJAL
Encargado de la Division de Cuarentena Vegetal
Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal
Ministerio de Agricultura
Aut. Duarte, Km. 6 1/2
Los Jardines del Norte
Santo Domingo
Phone: (+1) 809 5473888, ext. 4104
Fax: (+1) 809 5628939
Email: jherasme72@yahoo.com

Suplente(s)

Sra Maria Cristina LAUREANO
Primera Secretaria
Representante Permanente Alterno ante la FAO
Representación Permanente de la República Dominicana ante la FAO
Via Marco Aurelio, 42 int. B-2
00184 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 340 9028239
Email: marialaureano313@gmail.com

ECUADOR - ÉQUATEUR

Representante

Sr Luis VALVERDE
Director Ejecutivo
Agrocalidad
Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro
Esquina. Edificio MAGAP
Quito
Phone: (+593) 2 3960100/3960200
Email: luis.valverde@agrocalidad.gob.ec

Suplente(s)

Sr Luis Mario LARA
Tecnico de Subprocesos de Insumos Pecuarios
Agrocalidad
Av. Eloy Alfaro N30-350 y Amazonas Edif.
MAGAP piso 9
Quito
Phone: (+593) 2 2567232
Email: luis.lara@agrocalidad.gob.ec

Sr Patricio ALMEIDA
Director de Sanidad Vegetal
Amazonas y Eloy Alfaro
Esquina. Edificio MAGAP
Quito
Phone: (+593) 2 3960100 / 3960200
Email: patricio.almeida@agrocalidad.gob.ec

Sr José VILATUÑA
 Coordinador de Vigilancia Fitosanitaria
 Agrocalidad
 Av. Eloy Alfaro N30 350 y
 Amazonas Edif. MAGAP piso 9
 Quito
 Phone: (+593) 2 3960100/3960200
 Email: jose.vilatuna@agrocalidad.gob.ec

Sr José Antonio CARRANZA
 Representante Permanente ante la FAO
 Embajada de la República del Ecuador
 Via Antonio Bertoloni, 8
 00197 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 89672820
 Fax: (+39) 06 89672821
 Email: mecuroma@ecuador.it

EGYPT - ÉGYPTE - EGIPTO

Representative
 Mr Ali Mahmoud Mohammed SOLIMAN
 Head of Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
 Head of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee
 Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
 Dokki, Giza
 Phone: (+202) 37608575
 Fax: (+202) 7608574
 Email: Ali.MM.Soliman@gmail.com

EL SALVADOR

Representante
 Sr Maria Eulalia JIMENEZ ZEPEDA
 Ministra Consejera
 Representante Adjunta ante la FAO
 Embajada de la República de El Salvador
 Via Gualtieri Castellini, 13
 00197 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 8076605
 Fax: (+39) 06 8079726
 Email: embasalvaroma@tiscali.it

EQUATORIAL GUINEA – GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE – GUINEA ECUATORIAL

Representante
 Sr Crisantos OBAMA
 Embajador ante la FAO
 Representación Permanente de la República
 de Guinea Ecuatorial ante la FAO
 Via Bruxelles, 59A
 00198 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 8845575
 Fax: (+39) 06 84080788
 Email: obamarefao@gmail.com

ERITREA - ÉRYTHRÉE

Representative
 Mr Tekleab MESHGENA
 Director General
 Regulatory Service Department
 Ministry of Agriculture
 P.O. Box 1048 - Asmara
 Phone: (+291) 1 120395
 Fax: (+291) 1 181415/127508
 Email: tekleabmsgna@gmail.com

ESTONIA - ESTONIE

Representative
 Ms Olga LAVRENTJEVA
 Chief Specialist
 Food Safety Department,
 Ministry of Agriculture
 39/41 Lai Street
 15056 Tallinn
 Phone: (+372) 6256535
 Fax: (+372) 6256200
 Email: olga.lavrentjeva@agri.ee

ETHIOPIA - ÉTHIOPIE - ETIOPIÁ

Representative
 Mr Fikre MARKOS
 Deputy Director
 Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 Woreda 21 Kebele 25
 Addis Ababa
 Phone: (+251) 11 6462417
 Fax: (+251) 11 6462311
 Email: fikrem2001@yahoo.com

EUROPEAN UNION (MEMBER ORGANIZATION) – UNION EUROPÉENNE (ORGANISATION MEMBRE) – UNIÓN EUROPEA (ORGANIZACIÓN MIEMBRO)

Représentant
 M Harry ARIJS
 Chef d'Unité Adjoint
 Biotechnologie et santé des végétaux
 Direction générale "Santé et protection des
 Consommateurs"
 Rue Belliard Office, 03/114
 BE-1049 Bruxelles - Belgium
 Phone: (+32) 02 2959664
 Fax: (+32) 02 2969399
 Email: Harry.arjis@ec.europa.eu

Suppléant(s)

M Roman VAGNER
Policy Officer
Santé des Végétaux
Direction Générale "Santé et consommateurs"
European Commission.
Rue Breydel 4
1049 Bruxelles - Belgium
Phone: (+32) 02 2959664
Fax: (+32) 02 2969399
Email: Roman.VAGNER@ec.europa.eu

Mme Laurence BOUHOT-DELDUC

Chargée des affaires internationales en santé des végétaux
Direction générale de l'alimentation
Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation, de la pêche, de la ruralité et de l'aménagement du territoire
251 rue de Vaugirard
75732 Paris - Cedex 15
Phone: (+33) 1 49558437
Fax: (+33) 1 49555949
Email: laurence.bouhot-delduc@agriculture.gouv.fr

FINLAND - FINLANDE - FINLANDIA

Representative

Mr Ralph LOPIAN
Senior Adviser
International Affairs
Department of Food and Health
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Mariankatu 23 A
PO Box 30, Helsinki
FI-00023 Government
Phone: (+358) 9 16052449
Fax: (+358) 9 16052443
Email: ralf.lopian@mmm.fi

Mme Clara PACHECO

Chargée des dossiers phytosanitaires au bureau de l'exportation pays
Direction générale de l'alimentation
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Service de la coordination des actions sanitaires
251, rue de Vaugirard
75732 Paris - Cedex 15
Phone: (+33) 1 49554317
Fax: (+33) 1 49554462
Email: clara.pacheco@agriculture.gouv.fr

FRANCE - FRANCIA

Représentant

Mme Emmanuelle SOUBEYRAN
Chef de service de la prévention des risques sanitaires en production primaire
Chef de projet Ecophyto 2018
Direction générale de l'alimentation
Ministère de l'agriculture
251, rue de Vaugirard
75732 Paris Cedex 15
Phone: (+33) 1 495544256
Fax: (+33) 1 49554039
Email: emmanuelle.soubeyran@agriculture.gouv.fr

M Jean-Christophe NAUDIN

Responsable export secteur végétal
Service d'appui aux exportateurs
Direction internationale
12, rue Henri Rol-Tanguy
TSA 20002
93555 Montreuil-sous-Bois
Phone: (+33) 1 73302857
Fax: (+33) 1 73302299
Email: jean-christophe.naudin@franceagrimer.fr

GABON - GABÓN

Représentant

M Louis Stanislas CHARICAUTH
Conseiller
Représentant Permanent Suppléant auprès la FAO
Ambassade de la République gabonaise
Via San Marino, 36-36A
00198 Rome - Italie
Phone: (+39) 06 85358970
Fax: (+39) 06 8417278
Email: ambassadedugabon1@interfree.it

Suppléant(s)

M Nicolas CANIVET
Chef du Bureau des Semences et de la Santé des Végétaux
Direction générale de l'alimentation
Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation, de la pêche, de la ruralité et de l'aménagement du territoire
251 rue de Vaugirard
75732 Paris - Cedex 15
Phone: (+33) 1 49558148
Fax: (+33) 1 49555949
Email: nicolas.canivet@agriculture.gouv.fr

GEORGIA - GÉORGIE

Representative

Mr Bejan REKHVIASHVILI
 Senior Specialist
 Plant Protection Department
 National Service for Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant
 Protection
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Tamarashvili Street
 0177 Tbilisi
 Phone: (+995) 32397069
 Fax: (+995) 32397498
 Email: dpp@fvp.ge; berhan.r@gmail.com

GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE - ALEMANIA

Representative

Mr Jens-Georg UNGER
 Federal Research Center
 Institute on National and International Plant Health
 Messeweg 11/12
 D-38104 Braunschweig
 Phone: (+49) 531 2993370
 Fax: (+49) 531 2993007
 Email: ag@jki.bund.de

Alternate(s)

Mr Stefan HÜSCH
 Plant Health Department
 Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer
 Protection
 Rochusstr. 1
 D-53123 Bonn
 Phone: (+49) 228 995293973
 Fax: (+49) 228 995294262
 Email: stefan.husch@bmel.v.bund.de

GHANA

Representative

Mr Nii QUAYE-KUMAH
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Via Ostriana, 4
 00199 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 389 0165333
 Fax: (+39) 06 86325762
 Email: nii.quaye.kumah@gmail.com

Alternate(s)

Mr Edmond Kojo Jack-Vesper SUGLO
 Director
 Plant Protection and Regulatory
 Services Directorate (PPRSD)
 P.O.Box M37
 Pokoase, Accra
 Phone: (+233) 244 388275
 Fax: (+233) 21 990404
 Email: ackvesper@yahoo.com

GREECE - GRÈCE - GRECIA

Representative

Ms Dimitra GKILPATHI
 Regulatory Expert
 Department of Phytosanitary Control
 Ministry of Rural Development and Food
 Sygrou 150 Avenue
 17671 Kallithea
 Phone: (+302) 10 9287209
 Fax: (+302) 10 9212090
 Email: syg054@minagric.gr

GUATEMALA

Representante

Sr Jaime SOSA LEMUS
 Jefe del Departamento de Certificación
 Fitosanitaria
 Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal
 Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería
 y Alimentación
 7a. Avenida 12-90, Zona 13 Edificio Monja
 Blanca
 Ciudad de Guatemala
 Phone: (+502) 24137000, ext. 7012
 Fax: (+502) 2413700
 Email: emedinagchq@gmail.com

Suplente(s)

Sra Ileana RIVERA DE ANGOTTI
 Ministro Consejero
 Representante Permanente Adjunto
 Embajada de la República de Guatemala
 Via Colli della Farnesina, 128
 00194 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 36381143
 Email: misfao.guatemala@gmail.com

GUINEA - GUINÉE

Représentant

M Abdourahamane Kindy BALDE
 Directeur
 Service national de la Protection des végétaux
 et des Denrees Stockees
 BP 1098 Conakry
 Phone: (+224) 30 411910
 Email: dourabalde2003@yahoo.fr

Suppléant(s)

M Abdoulaye TRAORE
 Conseiller économique
 Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de la FAO
 Ambassade de la République de Guinée
 Via Adelaide Ristori, 9b/13
 00197 Rome - Italie
 Phone: (+39) 06 8078989
 Fax: (+39) 06 8077588
 Email: ambaguineerome1@virgilio.it

HONDURAS**Representante**

Sr Edgar Saady SANTAMARIA OSEGUERA
 Plant Health Sub-Director of the Secretary of
 Agriculture
 Boulevard Miraflores, Ave. La FAO
 Tegucigalpa
 Phone: (+504) 22358425
 Fax: (+504) 22358425
 Email: esantamaria@senasa-sag.gob.hn,
 santamaria_4@hotmail.com

Suplente(s)

Sra Mayra REINA
 Ministro Consejero
 Representante Permanente Adjunto ante la FAO
 Representación Permanente de la
 República de Honduras ante la FAO
 Via Giambattista Vico 40, int. 8
 00196 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 3207236
 Fax: (+39) 06 3207973
 Email: mayrareina@libero.it

HUNGARY - HONGRIE - HUNGRÍA**Representative**

Mr Gábor SZALKAI
 Chief Plant Health Officer
 Ministry of Rural Development
 Department of Food Chain Control
 1055 Budapest
 Phone: +36-1-7952393
 Fax: +36-1-7950094
 Email: gabor.szalkai@vm.gov.hu

Alternate(s)

Mr Lajos SZABÓ
 Deputy of Chief Plant Health Officer
 Ministry of Rural Development
 Department of Food Chain Control
 1055 Budapest
 Phone: (+36) 1 7953792
 Fax: (+36) 1 7950094
 Email: lajos.szabo@vm.gov.hu

INDIA - INDE**Representative**

Mr V.K. YADAVA
 Plant Protection Adviser
 Directorate of Plant Protection,
 Quarantine & Storage
 Ministry of Agriculture
 NH-IV Faridabad
 Phone: (+91) 129 2413985
 Fax: (+91) 129 2412125
 Email: ppa@nic.in

Alternate(s)

Mr D.D.K. SHARMA
 Joint Director (PQ)
 Directorate of Plant Protection,
 Quarantine & Storage
 Ministry of Agriculture
 NH-IV Faridabad
 Phone: (+91) 129 2418506
 Fax: (+91) 129 2412125
 Email: ddk.sharma@nic.in

INDONESIA - INDONÉSIE**Representative**

Ms Banun HARPINI
 Director General of Agency for Agricultural
 Quarantine
 Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of
 Indonesia
 Jl. RM. Harsono, #3, Bld A, 3rd floor
 Pasar Minggu - Jakarta 12550
 Phone: (+62) 21 7816481

Alternate(s)

Mr Arifin TASRIF
 Director, Plant Quarantine and Biosafety Center
 Agency for Agricultural Quarantine
 Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of
 Indonesia
 Jl. RM. Harsono, No. 3 Ragunan
 12550 Jakarta
 Phone: (+62) 21 7816482
 Fax: (+62) 21 7816482
 E-mail: arifintasrif@yahoo.co.uk

Ms Erma BUDIYANTO

Director of Plant Protection
 Directorate General of Food Crops
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Jl. RM. Harsono, No. 3 Ragunan
 12550 Jakarta
 Phone: (+62) 21 7804056
 Fax: (+62) 21 7804106

Mr Antarjo DIKIN
 Head of Institute of Applied Research and Agricultural
 Method and Technology, Agency for Agricultural
 Quarantine
 Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia
 Jl. Raya Setu, Rawa Banteng
 Cibitung Bekasi
 West Java 17520
 Phone: (+62) 21 82618923
 Email: antario_dikin@yahoo.com

Mr Yadi RUSYADI
 Head of Sub Directorate of Pest Control Technology
 Directorate General of Food Crops
 Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia
 Jl. RM. Harsono ,No. 3 Ragunan
 12550 Jakarta
 Jakarta
 Phone: (+62) 21 7804056
 Fax: (+62) 21 7804106

Mr Agus Prihatin SAPTONO
 Counsellor, APR to FAO, WFP and IFAD
 Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
 Via Campania, 55
 00187 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 42009150
 Fax: (+39) 06 4880280
 Email: indorom@indonesianembassy.it

Mr Hamim HAMIM
 Agriculture Attachè, APR to FAO, WFP and IFAD
 Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
 Via Campania, 55
 00187 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 42009150
 Fax: (+39) 06 4880280
 Email: indorom@indonesianembassy.it

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) –
 IRAN (RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE D') – IRÁN
 (REPÚBLICA ISLÁMICA DEL)**

Representative

Mr Aghareza FOTOHI
 Director
 Plant Protection Organization
 Ministry Jihad-e-Agriculture
 Chamran Highway, Yaman Street
 Teheran
 Phone: (+98) 21 22402712
 Fax: (+98) 21 22403197
 Email: fotohi@ppo.ir

Alternate(s)

Mr Mohammad Reza ASGHARI
 Head
 Group of Import, Export & Transit of
 Agricultural Commodities
 Plant Protection Organization
 Ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture
 Chamran Highway, Yaman Street
 Teheran
 Phone: (+98) 21 22402712
 Fax: (+98) 21 22403197
 Email: Asghari@ppo.ir

Mr Seyed ZAREI
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Permanent Representation of the Islamic
 Republic of Iran to FAO
 Via Aventina, 8
 00153 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 5780334
 Fax: (+39) 06 5747636
 Email: missiranfao@missiranfao.191.it

Mr Alireza MOHAJER
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Permanent Representation of the Islamic
 Republic of Iran to FAO
 Via Aventina, 8
 00153 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 5780334
 Fax: (+39) 06 5747636
 Email: missiranfao@missiranfao.191.it

IRELAND - IRLANDE - IRLANDA

Representative

Mr Gabriel ROE
 Chief Plant Health Officer
 Department of Agriculture, Food and the
 Marine
 Backweston Campus, Young's Cross,
 Celbridge Co. Kildare
 Phone: (+353) 1 5058759
 Email: gabriel.roe@agriculture.gov.ie

Mr Barry DELANY
 Plant Health Inspector
 Department of Agriculture, Food and the
 Marine
 Backweston Campus, Young's Cross,
 Celbridge, Co. Kildare
 Phone: (+353) 1 5078757
 Email: barry.delany@agriculture.gov.ie

ISRAEL - ISRAËL

Representative

Mr David OPATOWSKI
 Head, Plant Biosecurity
 Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS)
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 P.O. Box 78
 Bet Dagan 50250
 Phone: (+972) 3 9681585
 Fax: (+972) 3 9681571
 Email: davido@moag.gov.il

ITALY - ITALIE - ITALIA

Representative

Mr Pietro SEBASTIANI
 Ambassador
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Permanent Representation of the Republic of Italy to
 FAO
 Piazza Margana, 19
 00186 Rome
 Phone: (+39) 06 6977961
 Fax: (+39) 06 6796352
 Email: rapp.ita.onu.rm@esteri.it

Alternate(s)

Mr Maurizio DE SANTIS
 Central Phytosanitary Service
 General Directorate for Rural Development,
 Infrastructures and Services
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food
 and Forestry Policy
 Via XX Settembre, 20
 Rome
 Phone: (+39) 06 46656096
 Email: m.desantis@politicheagricole.gov.it

Mr Carlo Francesco CESARONI
 Central Phytosanitary Service
 General Directorate for Rural Development,
 Infrastructures and Services
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food
 and Forestry Policy
 Via XX Settembre, 20 - Rome
 Phone: (+39) 06 46651/4824702
 Fax: (+39) 06 4746178/4742314

Mr Danilo MORELLI
 Central Phytosanitary Service
 General Directorate for Rural Development,
 Infrastructures and Services
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food
 and Forestry Policy
 Via XX Settembre, 20 - Rome
 Phone: (+39) 06 46651/4824702
 Fax: (+39) 06 4746178/4742314

Ms Sabrina PINTUS
 Central Phytosanitary Service
 General Directorate for Rural Development,
 Infrastructures and Services
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food
 and Forestry Policy
 Via XX Settembre, 20 - Rome
 Phone: (+39) 06 46651/4824702
 Fax: (+39) 06 4746178/4742314

Ms Lorenza COLLETTI
 The State Forestry Corps
 Via Giosuè Carducci, 5
 00187 Rome
 Phone: (+39) 06 46651

JAMAICA - JAMAÏQUE

Representative

Ms Sheila HARVEY
 Chief Plant Quarantine
 Plant Quarantine Unit
 Ministry of Agriculture
 193 Old Hope Road, Kingston 6
 Phone: (+876) 9770637
 Fax: (+876) 9776401
 Email: syharvey@moa.gov.jm

JAPAN - JAPON - JAPÓN

Representative

Mr Masato FUKUSHIMA
 Director, Plant Quarantine Office
 Plant Protection Division, Food Safety and
 Consumer Affairs Bureau
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 (MAFF)
 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
 Tokyo
 Phone: (+81) 3 35025978
 Fax: (+81) 3 35023386
 Email: masato_fukushima@nm.maff.go.jp

Alternate(s)

Mr Motoi SAKAMURA
 Director, Operational Department
 Kobe Plant Protection Station, MAFF
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 1-1, Hatoba-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe
 Phone: (+81) 78 3312386
 Fax: (+81) 78 3911757
 Email: motoi_sakamura@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Hisashi SAKATA
Deputy Director
Plant Protection Division
Food Safety and Consumer Affairs
Bureau, MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Phone: (+81) 3 35025978
Fax: (+81) 3 35023386

Mr Yuji KITAHARA
Section Chief
Plant Protection Division,
Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo
Phone: (+81) 3 35025978
Fax: (+81) 3 35023386
Email: yuji-kitahara@nm.maff.go.jp

Mr Kazuhiro IWASAKI
Plant Protection Officer,
Yokohama Plant Protection Station, MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-1, Goryobokujyo, Sanrizuka, Narita, Chiba
Phone: (+81) 476 326694
Fax: (+81) 476 326672

JORDAN - JORDANIE - JORDANIA

Representative

Mr Mohammad Rabah KATBEH BADER
Director
Phytosanitary and Biosecurity Department
Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Division
P.O. Box 11732-662
Amman
Phone: (+962) 6 5686151/79 5895691
Fax: (+962) 6 5651786
Email: katbehbader@yahoo.com

KENYA

Representative

Mr James Micah ONSANDO
Managing Director
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
P.O. Box 49592
00100 Nairobi
Phone: (+254) 2 3536171
Fax: (+254) 2 3536175
Email: director@kephis.org

Alternate(s)

Ms Esther KIMANI
General Manager Phytosanitary Services
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
P.O. Box 49592
00100 Nairobi
Phone: (+254) 20 3597201
Fax: (+254) 20 3536175
Email: kephisinfo@kephis.org

KUWAIT - KOWEÏT

Representative

Mr Faisal AL-HASAWI
First Secretary
Permanent Representative to FAO
Permanent Representation of the
State of Kuwait to FAO
Via della Fonte di Fauno, 26
00153 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 5754598
Fax: (+39) 06 5754590
Email: Kuwait_FAO@tiscali.it

Alternate(s)

Ms Manar AL-SABAH
Attaché
Permanent Representative to FAO
Permanent Representation of the
State of Kuwait to FAO
Viadella Fonte di Fauno, 26
00153 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 5754598
Fax: (+39) 06 5754590
Email: Kuwait_FAO@tiscali.it

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC – RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE POPULAIRE LAO – REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA POPULAR LAO

Representative

Mr Phaydy PHIAXAYSARAKHAM
Deputy Director-General
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Lane Xang Avenue, Patuxay Square
P.O.Box 811, Vientiane
Phone: (+856) 21 412350
Fax: (+856) 21 412349
Email: doag@laotel.com; phaydy8@yahoo.com

LATVIA - LETTONIE - LETONIA

Representative

Ms Kristine KJAGO
 Director
 State Plant Protection Service
 Lielvārdes iela 36/38
 Rīga, LV-1981
 Phone: (+371) 6 7027098
 Fax: (+371) 6 7027302
 Email: kristine.kjago@vaad.gov.lv

LEBANON - LIBAN - LĪBANO

Représentant

M Hassan ATWI
 Conseiller du Ministre d'Agriculture
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 Rue des Ambassades
 Bir Hassan, Henri Chehab Caserne
 Beyrouth
 Phone: (+961) 1 842474
 Fax: (+961) 1 823900
 Email: hatwe@agriculture.gov.lb

Suppléant(s)

M Charles ZARZOUR
 Chef du Service d'exportation, d'importation et de la
 Quarantaine agricole
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 Rue des Ambassades
 Bir Hassan, Henri Chehab Caserne
 Beyrouth
 Phone: (+961) 1 849635
 Fax: (+961) 1 849635
 Email: czarzour@agriculture.gov.lb

M Imad NAHAL
 Chef du Département de la protection des végétaux
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 Rue des Ambassades
 Bir Hassan, Henri Chehab Caserne
 Beyrouth
 Phone: (+961) 1 842474
 Fax: (+961) 1 823900
 Email: inahhal@agriculture.gov.lb

LIBYA - LIBYE - LIBIA

Representative

Mr Talal MARAI
 Counsellor
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Permanent Representation of Libya
 Via Giotto Dainelli, 38B
 00139 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 32609854
 Fax: (+39) 06 3225438
 Email: faoprlby@yahoo.com

Alternate(s)

Mr Mahmud SAWAN
 Third Secretary
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Permanent Representation of Libya
 Via Giotto Dainelli, 38B
 00139 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 32609854
 Fax: (+39) 06 3225438
 Email: faoprlby@yahoo.com

LITHUANIA - LITUANIE - LITUANIA

Representative

Mr Evaldas Zigmas CIJAUSKAS
 Director of State Plant Service
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Ozo Str. 4a. LT-08200 Vilnius
 Phone: (+370) 5 2375630
 Fax: (+370) 5 2730233
 Email: evaldas.cijauskas@vatzum.lt

Alternate(s)

Ms Loreta TALUNTYTE
 Deputy Director of State Plant Service
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Ozo Str. 4a. LT
 08200 Vilnius
 Phone: (+370) 5 2752750
 Fax: (+370) 5 2730233
 Email: loreta.taluntyte@vatzum.lt

LUXEMBOURG - LUXEMBURGO

Représentant

M Michel GRETHEN
 Premier Secrétaire
 Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de la
 FAO
 Ambassade du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
 Via di S. Croce in Gerusalemme, 90
 00185 Rome - Italie
 Phone: (+39) 06 77201177/8
 Fax: (+39) 06 77201055
 Email: rome.amb@mae.etat.lu

MADAGASCAR

Représentant

Mme Jeannette Claudine Yolande
 RAOELIJAONA
 Direction de la Protection des Végétaux
 BP 1042 Antananarivo 101
 Madagascar
 Phone: (+261) 34 1939264
 Email: raoelijaonaj@yahoo.fr

MALAWI

Representative

Mr David KAMANGIRA
 Assistant Director
 Responsible for Regulatory and Advisory Services
 IPPC National Contact Point
 Department of Agricultural Research Services
 Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water
 Development
 P.O Box 30779
 Lilongwe 3
 Phone: (+265) 1 707618
 Fax: (+265) 1 707378
 Email: davidkamangira@yahoo.com

MALAYSIA - MALAISIE - MALASIA

Representative

Ms Halimah ABDULLAH
 Ambassador
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of Malaysia
 Via Nomentana, 297
 00162 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 8415808
 Fax: (+39) 06 8555040
 Email: agrimoa.rome@ambasciatamalaysia.it

Alternate(s)

Mr Yusof BIN OTHMAN
 Director
 Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Division
 Department of Agriculture
 Jalan Sultan Salahudin
 50632 Kuala Lumpur
 Phone: (+60) 3 20301400
 Fax: (+60) 3 26913530
 Email: yusofothman@doa.gov.my

Ms Shariffah Nadia BINTI SYED MUSTAFFA
 Minister Counsellor
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of Malaysia
 Via Nomentana, 297
 00162 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 8415808
 Fax: (+39) 06 8555040
 Email: agrimoa.rome@ambasciatamalaysia.it

Mr Amir Hamzah HARUN
 Assistant Agriculture Attache
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of Malaysia
 Via Nomentana, 297
 00162 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 8415808
 Fax: (+39) 06 8555040
 Email: agrimoa.rome@ambasciatamalaysia.it

MALI - MALÍ

Représentant

Mme Fanta Diallo TOURE
 Ingénieur de l'agriculture et du Génie rural
 Chef Bureau Suivi-Evaluation
 Office de la Protection des végétaux
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 B.P. E-281
 Bamako
 Phone: (+223) 20222404
 Fax: (+223) 20224812
 Email: fantadiallo1980@yahoo.fr

MALTA - MALTE

Representative

Ms Corinne CASHA
 First Secretary
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Permanent Representation of Malta to FAO
 Lungotevere Marzio 12
 00186 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 6879990
 Fax: (+39) 06 6892687
 Email: corinne.casha@gov.mt

Alternate(s)

Ms Marica GATT
 Head of Plant Health Directorate
 Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs
 Plant Biotechnology Centre
 Annibale Preca Street
 Lija LJA 1915
 Phone: (+356) 23397101
 Fax: (+356) 21433112
 Email: marica.gatt@gov.mt

MAURITANIA - MAURITANIE

Représentant

M Moussa Mamadou SOW
 Point de Contact Officiel de la CIPV
 Editeur National du PPI
 Direction de l'Agriculture
 Service Protection des Végétaux
 BP 180 Nouakchott
 Phone: (+222) 46463939
 Fax: (+222) 5241992
 Email: m_dioolo@yahoo.fr

MEXICO - MEXIQUE - MÉXICO**Representante**

Sr Javier TRUJILLO ARRIAGA
 Director General de Sanidad Vegetal
 Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería,
 Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación
 Guillermo Perez Valenzuela n 127
 Col.del Carmen Coyocán - DF 04100
 Phone: (+52) 55 59051000
 Email: trujillo@senasica.gob.mx

Suplente(s)

Sra Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA
 Jefe del Dpto de Organismos
 Internacionales de Protección Fitosanitaria
 Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería
 Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación
 Guillermo Perez Valenzuela n 127
 Col.del Carmen Coyocán - DF 04100
 Phone: (+52) 55 59051000 ext 51341
 Email: ana.montealegre@senasica.gob.mx

Sr Alan ROMERO ZAVALA
 Segundo Secretario
 Embajada de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
 Via Lazzaro Spallanzani, 16
 00161 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 44115204
 Fax: (+39) 06 4403876
 Email: ofna.fao@emexitalia.it

MOROCCO - MAROC - MARRUECOS**Représentant**

M Amal Mohamed RAHEL
 Chef de la Division de la Protection des Végétaux
 Avenue Hadj Ahmed Cherkaoui
 Agdal - Rabat
 Phone: (+212) 53 766538
 Fax: (+212) 53 7682049
 Email: rahelamal@hotmail.fr

MOZAMBIQUE**Representative**

Ms Carla Elisa Luis MUCAVI
 Ambassador
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Republic of Mozambique
 Via Filippo Corridoni, 14
 00195 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 37514675
 Fax: (+39) 06 37514699
 Email: sec@ambasciatamozambico.it

Alternate(s)

Mr Mario Saraiva NGWENYA
 Minister Counsellor
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Republic of Mozambique
 Via Filippo Corridoni, 14
 00195 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 37514675
 Fax: (+39) 06 37514699
 Email: sec@ambasciatamozambico.it

Ms Antonia VAZ
 Head of Plant Protection Section
 Plant Protection Department - MINAG
 Av. das FPLM, c.postal 3658
 Maputo
 Phone: (+258) 21 462036
 Email: avaz5099@gmail.com

Ms Serafina Ernesto MANGANA
 Biologist
 Head of Plant Protection Department
 Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal
 Caixa Postale 1406
 Maputo
 Phone: (+258) 21 460591
 Fax: (+258) 21 460591
 Email: serafinamangana@gmail.com

NAMIBIA - NAMIBIE**Representative**

Mr Erich Dennis PETRUS
 Chief Agricultural Extension Officer
 Government Office Park
 Private Bag 13184
 Windhoek
 Phone: (+264) 61 2087461
 Fax: (+264) 61 2087778
 Email: petruse@mawf.gov.na

Alternate(s)

Mr Konis ELUNGI
 Agriculture Extension Officer
 Luther Street
 Government Office Park
 Private Bag 13184
 Windhoek
 Phone: (+264) 61 2087496
 Fax: (+264) 61 2087778
 Email: elungik@mawf.gov.na

NETHERLANDS - PAYS-BAS – PAÍSES BAJOS

Representative

Mr Corne VAN ALPHEN
Senior Staff Officer Phytosanitary Affairs
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agribusiness
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and
Innovation
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK - The Hague
Phone: (+31) 70 3785552
Fax: (+31) 70 3786156
Email: c.a.m.vanalphen@mineleni.nl

Alternate(s)

Mr Wim VAN ECK
Deputy Director
Plant Protection Service, Division Agriculture and
Nature
Plant Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
P.O. Box 9102
6700 HC Wageningen
Phone: (+31) 65 2412530
Fax: (+31) 70 4484061
Email: wim.van.eck@vwa.nl

Mr Nico HORN
Senior Officer Plant Health Affairs
Plant Protection Service
Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety
Authority
Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
P.O. Box 9102, 6700 HC Wageningen
Phone: (+31) 317 496626
Fax: (+31) 317 421701
Email: n.m.horn@mineleni.nl

Mr Bert RIKKEN
Manager International Phytosanitary Affairs
Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Agribusiness
Ministry of Agriculture Nature and Food Quality
P.O. Box 20401, 2500 EK The Hague
Phone: (+31) 70 3785712
Fax: (+31) 70 3786156
Email: g.a.rikken@mineleni.nl

Mr Ton VAN ARNHEM
Division Chief International Phytosanitary Affairs
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agribusiness
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and
Innovation P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague
Phone: (+31) 70 385094
Fax: (+31) 70 386156
Email: A.C.vanArnhem@mineleni.nl

Ms Mennie GERRITSEN-WIELARD
Senior Staff Officer Phytosanitary Affairs
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and
Agribusiness
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and
Innovation
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague
Email: m.j.gerritsen@mineleni.nl

Ms Mariette EDEMA
Head of National Reference Centre, Plant
Protection Service,
Netherlands Food and Consumer Product
Safety Authority
Plant Protection Service
P.O. Box 9102,
6700 HC Wageningen
Phone: (+31) 317 496800
Fax: (+31) 317 421701
Email: m.j.Edema@mineleni.nl

NEW ZEALAND – NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE – NUEVA ZELANDIA

Representative

Mr John HEDLEY
Principal Adviser,
International Organisations
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
International Policy, Policy Branch
Pastoral House 25 The Terrace
PO Box 2526, Wellington
Phone: (+64) 4 8940428
Fax: (+64) 4 8940742
Email: John.Hedley@maf.govt.nz

Alternate(s)

Mr Peter THOMSON
Director
Plant, Food & Environment
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Pastoral House 25 The Terrace
PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140
Phone: (+64) 4 8940353
Email: Peter.Thomson@maf.govt.nz

NICARAGUA

Representante

Sr Hugo J. ORDÓÑEZ TORRES
 Director de Sanidad Vegetal y Semillas
 DGPSA
 Ministerio Agropecuario y Forestal
 Km. 8 1/2 - Carretera a Masaya
 Managua
 Phone: (+505) 22760200
 Fax: (+505) 22760390
 Email: hugo.ordonez@dgpsa.gob.ni

NIGER - NIGER

Représentant

M Mahamane Sani MOUDY
 Conseiller Technique du Ministre de Agriculture
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 B.P. 12091 - Niamey
 Phone: (+227) 96980826
 Email: moudymamanesani@yahoo.fr

Suppléant(s)

M Abdou CHAIBOU
 Directeur Général de la Protection des Végétaux
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 B.P. 323 - Niamey
 Phone: (+227) 20 742556
 Email: dpv@intent.ne, chaibou2@yahoo.fr

Mme Alimatou Douki ABDOU
 Directrice de la Réglementation Phytosanitaires et du
 Suivi Environnemental
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 B.P. 323 - Niamey
 Phone: (+227) 20 742556
 Email: dpv@intent.ne, douki_a@yahoo.fr

NIGERIA - NIGÉRIA

Representative

Mr Ambrose CHINEKE
 Deputy Director
 Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service
 Central Business District - Abuja
 Phone: (+234) 803 8064378
 Email: ambrosechineke@yahoo.co.uk

Alternate(s)

Mr Damilola Emmanuel ENIAIYEJU
 Deputy Director
 Federal Department of Agriculture,
 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 Abuja
 Phone: (+234) 805 5127197
 Email: deniaiyeju@hotmail.com

NIUE - NIOUÉ

Representative

Mr New TESTAMENT AUE
 Biosecurity Manager
 Head of the Niue Quarantine Service
 Department of Agriculture, Forestry &
 Fisheries (DAFF)
 PO Box 74
 Alofi
 Phone: (+683) 4032
 Fax: (+683) 4079
 Email: new.aue@mail.gov.nu

NORWAY - NORVÈGE - NORUEGA

Representative

Ms Eva GRENDSTAD
 Deputy Director General
 Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food
 Department of Food Policy
 P.O. Box 8007 Dep.
 0030 Oslo
 Phone: (+47) 22 249250
 Fax: (+47) 22 249417
 Email: eva.grendstad@lmd.dep.no

Alternate(s)

Ms Hilde PAULSEN
 Senior Adviser
 Norwegian Food Safety Authority
 P.O. Box 383
 2381 Brumundadal
 Phone: (+47) 23 216800
 Email: hilde.paulsen@mattilsynet.no

Ms Karen Beate GRIMSTAD
 Adviser
 Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food
 Department of Food Policy
 P.O. Box 8007 Dep.
 0030 Oslo
 Phone: (+47) 22 249250
 Email: karen-beate.grimstad@lmd.dep.no

OMAN - OMÁN

Representative

Mr Solieman AL TOUBI
 Chief
 Plant Quarantine Division
 Plant Protection Department
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
 Muscat
 Phone: (+968) 99343190
 Email: agricop@omantel.net.om

Alternate(s)

Mr Abdelhamid AL RIYAMY
Plant Quarantine Specialist
Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Muscat
Phone: (+968) 99411757
Email: agricop@omantel.net.om

Mr Rasmi MAHMOUD
Coordinator, Rome UN Agencies
Embassy of the Sultan of Oman
Via della Camilluccia, 625
00135 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 6300545
Fax: (+39) 06 3296802
Email: embassyoman@virgilio.it

PAKISTAN - PAKISTÁN

Representative

Mr Zulfiqar Haider KHAN
Agriculture Counsellor
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Via della Camilluccia, 682
00135 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 36304736
Fax: (+39) 06 36301936
Email: agriwing@gmail.com

Alternate(s)

Mr Khalid MEHBOOB
Adviser
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Via della Camilluccia, 682
00135 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 36304736
Fax: (+39) 06 36301936
Email: agriwing@gmail.com

Ms Adriana BONOMO
Observer
Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Via della Camilluccia, 682
00135 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 36304736
Fax: (+39) 06 36301936
Email: agriwing@gmail.com

PANAMA - PANAMÁ

Representante

Sr Guido MARTINELLI ENDARA
Embajador
Representante Permanente ante la FAO
Embajada de la República de Panamá
Largo di Torre Argentina, 11
00184 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 44265429
Fax: (+39) 06 44252332
Email:
missionepermanentefao@embajadadepanama.it

Suplente(s)

Sr Emmeris QUINTERO
Director Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
Ave. Manuel E. Melo
Curundu, Edif. 572
Panamá 5
Phone: (+507) 5070601/5070603/606
Fax: (+507) 2325045
Email: equintero@mida.gob.pa

Sr Dario GORDON
Coordinador Técnico de Sanidad Vegetal
Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
Ave. Manuel E. Melo
Curundu, Edif. 572
Panamá 5
Phone: (+507) 5070601/5070603/606
Fax: (+507) 2325045
Email: dgordon@mida.gob.pa

Sr Gerardo Enrique VEGA BERRIO
Ministro Consejero
Representante Permanente Alterno ante la FAO
Embajada de la República de Panamá
Largo di Torre Argentina, 11
00184 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 44265429
Fax: (+39) 06 44252332
Email:
missionepermanentefao@embajadadepanama.it

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA –
PAPOUASIE-NOUVELLE-GUINÉE – PAPUA
NUEVA GUINEA**

Representative

Mr Pere KOKOA
Chief Plant Protection Officer
National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection
Authority
P.O. Box 417
Port Moresby N.C.D.
Phone: (+675) 3112100
Fax: (+675) 321674
Email: pkokoa@naqia.gov.pg, cqoplant@online.net.pg

PARAGUAY

Representante

Sr Nelson Librado FARIÑA CESPEDES
Director de la ONPF (SENAVE)
Punto Focal de la CIPF-Paraguay
Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Sanidad Vegetal y de
Semillas (SENAVE)
Humaita n. 145 Entre, Nuestra Sra. de la Asunción e
Independencia Nacional
Asunción
Phone: (+595) 21 445769
Fax: (+595) 21 496071
Email: proteccionvegetal@senave.gov.py

Suplente(s)

Sra Lorena PATINO
Representante Permanente Alterna ante la FAO
Embajada de la República del Paraguay
Via Firenze, 43 Scala A, int 17
00184 Roma - Italia
Phone: +39-06-4741715
Fax: +39-06-4745473
Email: embaparitalia@tiscali.it

PERU - PÉROU - PERÚ

Representante

Sra Vilma Aurora GUTARRA GARCIA
Especialista en Exportaciones de la
Subdirección de Cuarentena Vegetal
Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal
Av. La Molina, 1915
Lima 12
Phone: (+511) 3133300
Fax: (+511) 3401486
Email: vgutarra@senasa.gob.pe

PHILIPPINES - FILIPINAS

Representative

Mr Clarito BARRON
Director
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
692 San Andres St., Malate
Manila
Phone: (+632) 5257909
Fax: (+632) 5217650
Email: cmbarron@ymail.com

POLAND - POLOGNE - POLONIA

Representative

Mr Piotr WLODARCZYK
Expert for International Cooperation
Main Inspectorate of Plant Health And Seed
Inspection
Jana PawBa II 11
00-828 Warsaw
Phone: (+48) 22 6529290
Fax: (+48) 22 6545221
Email: p.wlodarczyk@piorin.gov.pl

PORTUGAL

Representative

Mr Carlos SAO SIMAO DE CARVALHO
Direccao Geral de Agricultura e
Desenvolvimento Rural (DGADR)
Tapada da Ajuda, Edificio 1
1349-018 Lisboa
Phone: (+351) 21 3613252
Fax: (+351) 21 3613277
Email: saosimao@dgadr.pt

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA –
RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE –
REPÚBLICA DE COREA**

Representative

Mr Tae Woong HUR
Director General
Department of Plant Quarantine
Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and
Inspection Agency
178 Anyang-ro, Manan-gu, Anyang-si
Gyeonggi-do 430-016
Fax: (+82) 31 4207605

Alternate(s)

Mr Young Chul JEONG
Deputy Director
Export Management Division
Department of Plant Quarantine
Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection
Agency
178 Anyang-ro, Manan-gu, Anyang-si
Gyeonggi-do 430-016
Phone: (+82) 31 4207664
Fax: (+82) 31 4207605
Email: ycjeong9@korea.kr

Ms Kyu Ock YIM
Researcher
Export Management Division
Department of Plant Quarantine
Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection
Agency
178 Anyang-ro, Manan-gu, Anyang-si
Gyeonggi-do 430-016
Phone: (+82) 31 4207665
Fax: (+82) 31 4207605
Email: koyim@korea.kr

Mr Jae Seung LEE
Assistant Director
Export Management Division
Department of Plant Quarantine
Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection
Agency
178 Anyang-ro, Manan-gu, Anyang-si
Gyeonggi-do 430-016
Phone: (+82) 31 4207668
Fax: (+82) 31 4207605
Email: yjjaes3@korea.kr

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA –
REPUBLICUE DE MOLDOVA –
REPÚBLICA DE MOLDOVA**

Representative

Ms Victoria CHITII
First Secretary
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Republic of Moldova
Via Montebello, 8
00185 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 327 4795569
Fax: (+39) 06 47881092
Email: victoria.chitii@mfa.md

ROMANIA - ROUMANIE - RUMANIA

Représentant

Ms Alina POPESCU
First Secretary
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Romania
Via Nicolò Tartaglia, 36
00197 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 8073082
Fax: (+39) 06 8084995
Email: alina.popescu@roembit.org

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION –
FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE –
FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA**

Representative

Mr Alexander ISAEV
Deputy of Head of Pest Control and Quality of
Grain of Federal Service
Federal Service for Veterinary and
Phytosanitary Surveillance
Orlikov per. 1/11, 107139 Moscow
Phone: (+7) 4956075111
Email: skupova@yandex.ru

Alternate(s)

Mr Mikhail MASLOV
Advisor
Federal State Budget Organization, "All-
Russian Plant Quarantine Centre"
Pogranichnaya str. 32 Bykovo
140150 Moscow
Phone: (+7) 4999754942
Email: litprince@yandex.ru

Ms Renata KAMALOVA

Head
International Cooperation Division
Federal State Institution
"All-Russian Plant Quarantine Centre"
32, Pogranichnaya street, P. Bykovo-2
Ramensky Region
Moscow
Phone: (+7) 4956078046
Email: rene.kamalova@gmail.com

Mr Sergey SAPOZHNIKOV

Permanent Representative to FAO
Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to
FAO
Via Gaeta 5
00185 Roma - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 4941031
Email: ssapozhnikov81@gmail.com

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES –
SAINT-VINCENT-ET-LES
GRENADINES –
SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

Representative

Mr Reuben HAMILTON ROBERTSON
Chief Agricultural Officer
Murrays Road, Kingstown
St. Vincent and the Grenadines, WI
Phone: (+784) 4561410/4564617
Fax: (+784) 4571688
Email: reubenrobertson@yahoo.com

SAMOA

Representative

Mr Pelenato FONOTI
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
Quarantine Division
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O. Box 1874
Apia
Phone: (+685) 20924
Fax: (+685) 20103
Email: aceo@samoaquarantine.gov.ws

**SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE –
SAO TOMÉ-ET-PRINCIPE –
SANTO TOMÉ Y PRÍNCIPE**

Représentant

Mme Idalina JORGE PAQUETE DE SOUSA
Responsable du Departement d'Entomologie
BP 526 - Sao Tome
Phone: (+239) 9913413
Email: idalisousa2002@yahoo.com.br

**SAUDI ARABIA - ARABIE SAOUDITE - ARABIA
SAUDITA**

Representative

Mr Fahad Bin Mohamed AL SAQAN
Director-General
Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture
King Abdulaziz Rd
11195 Riyadh
Phone: (+966) 1 4030030
Fax: (+966) 1 4031415

Alternate(s)

Mr Abdel Hakim bin Abdel Rahman AL
YOUSSEF
Agricultural Expert
Animal and Plant Quarantine Department
Ministry of Agriculture
King Abdulaziz Rd
11195 Riyadh
Phone: (+966) 1 4030030
Fax: (+966) 1 4031415

SENEGAL - SÉNÉGAL

Représentant

Mme Marietou DIAWARA
Ingénieur agronome, spécialisée en
Défense des végétaux
Directrice de la Protection des végétaux
BP 20054 - Thiaroye
Km 15 Rte de Rufisque
Dakar
Phone: (+221) 338340397
Fax: (+221) 338342854
Email: dpv1@orange.sn

SINGAPORE - SINGAPOUR - SINGAPUR

Representative

Ms Mei Lai YAP
Assistant Director (Plant Pathology Section)
Animal and Plant Health Centre
6 Perahu Road, Singapore 718827
Phone: (+65) 63165142
Fax: (+65) 63161090
Email: yap_mei_lai@ava.gov.sg

Alternate(s)

Ms Ai Khim ONG
Manager (Plant)
Sembawang Research Station
Lorong Chencharu
Singapore 769193
Phone: (+65) 67530658
Fax: (+65) 67582979
Email: ong_ai_khim@ava.gov.sg

SLOVAKIA - SLOVAQUIE - ESLOVAQUIA

Representative

Ms Katarina BENOVSKA
Expert
Department of Plant Production
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Dobrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava
Slovak Republic
Phone: (+421) 2 59266357
Fax: (+421) 2 52963871
Email: katarina.benovska@land.gov.sk

Alternate(s)

Ms Denisa MEDVEDOVA
 Counsellor
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Slovak Republic
 Via dei Colli della Farnesina 144 VI/A
 00135 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 36715206
 Fax: (+39) 06 36715266
 Email: denisa.medvedova@mzv.sk

SLOVENIA - SLOVÉNIE - ESLOVENIA

Representative

Ms Simona MAVSAR
 Senior adviser
 Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment of the
 Republic of Slovenia
 Phytosanitary Administration
 Dunajska 22
 SI-1000 Ljubljana
 Phone: (+386) 59 152 943
 Fax: (+386) 59 152 959
 Email: simona.mavsar@gov.si

SOUTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU SUD - SUDÁFRICA

Representative

Ms Alice BAXTER
 Director
 Director Plant Health
 Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 Private Bag X14, Gezina, 0031
 Harvest House, 30 Hamilton Street
 Arcadia 0002
 Phone: (+27) 12 3196529
 Fax: (+27) 12 3196193
 Email: AliceB@daff.gov.za

Alternate(s)

Mr Mashudu SILIMELA
 Deputy Director
 International Plant Health Matters
 Directorate: Plant Health
 Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 Private Bag X14, Gezina 0031
 Harvest House, 30
 Hamilton Street, Arcadia
 Phone: (+27) 12 3196241
 Fax: (+27) 12 3196101
 Email: MashuduS@daff.gov.za

SPAIN - ESPAGNE - ESPAÑA

Representante

Sr Elias GUIA
 Agregado Agricolo
 Representante Permanente ante la FAO
 Largo dei Lombardi, 21
 00186 Roma - Italia
 Phone: (+39) 06 6869539
 Fax: (+39) 06 6873076
 Email: eliasguia@tiscali.it

Suplente(s)

Sr Jose Maria COBOS SUÁREZ
 Subdirector General Adjunto
 Sanidad e Higiene Vegetal y Forestal
 Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y
 Medio Ambiente
 C/Alfonso XII, 62
 28014 Madrid
 Phone: (+34) 913478281
 Fax: (+34) 91 3090154
 Email: jcobossu@magrama.es

Sra Belen MARTÍNEZ
 Jefa de Área de Oleoproteaginosas
 Subdirección General de Sanidad e Higiene
 Vegetal y Forestal
 Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y
 Medio Ambiente
 C/Alfonso XII, 62
 28014 Madrid
 Phone: (+34) 91 3478256
 Fax: (+34) 91 3090154
 Email: bmartin@magrama.es

SUDAN - SOUDAN - SUDÁN

Representative

Mr Mohamed ELFAKI ELNOR
 Counsellor
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan
 Via Panama, 48
 00198 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 33222138
 Fax: (+39) 06 3340841

SURINAME

Representative

Mr Radjendrekoe MAR DEBIE
 Coordinator of the Plant Protection
 Quality Control Division
 Letitia Vriesdelaan 8
 Paramaribo
 Phone: (+597) 402040/8720686
 Email: redabie@hotmail.com

Alternate(s)

Ms Antoinette DJOENEIRE
 Head Division
 Mycolgy / Bacteriology
 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
 and Fisheries
 Letitia Vriesdelaan 8-10
 Paramaribo
 Phone: (+597) 425019/8297969
 Email: adjoeneri@hotmail.com

SWEDEN - SUÈDE - SUECIA

Representative

Ms Karin NORDIN
 Chief Officer
 Plant Health Swedish Board of Agriculture
 Vallgatan 8
 551 82 Jonkoping
 Phone: (+46) 36 155000
 Fax: (+46) 8 206496
 Email: karin.nordin@jordbruksverket.se

Alternate(s)

Ms Anna NIKLASSON
 Deputy Director
 Animal and Food Division
 Ministry for Rural Affairs
 Fredsgatan 8
 103 33 Stockholm
 Phone: (+46) 8 4051247
 Fax: (+46) 8 206496
 Email: anna.niklasson@rural.ministry.se

Ms Kristina RUBIN
 Junior Officer
 Embassy of Sweden
 Piazza Rio de Janeiro, 3
 00161 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 441941
 Fax: (+39) 06 44194762

SWITZERLAND - SUISSE - SUIZA

Représentant

M Hans DREYER
 Responsable du secteur Certification, Protection des
 Végétaux et des Variétés
 Office fédéral de l'agriculture OFAG
 Mattenhofstrasse 5
 3003 Berne
 Phone: (+41) 31 3222692
 Fax: (+41) 31 3222634
 Email: hans.dreyer@blw.admin.ch

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC - RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE SYRIENNE - REPÚBLICA ÁRABE SIRIA

Representative

Mr Ammar AWAD
 Counsellor
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic
 Piazza dell' Ara Coeli, 1
 00186 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 67498037
 Fax: (+39) 06 6794989
 Email: syrianrepresentative.fao@gmail.com

TAJIKISTAN - TADJIKISTAN - TAYIKISTÁN

Representative

Mr Voris MADAMINOV
 Chief of the Phytosanitary and Plant Quarantine
 Inspection
 Ministry of Agriculture
 A. Navoi street 17/5, apt 37
 Dushanbe 734025
 Phone: (+992) 372 366600
 Fax: (+992) 372 215794
 Email: zamira.fayazova@gmail.com

THAILAND - THAÏLANDE - TAILANDIA

Representative

Ms Manthana MILNE
 Deputy Director-General
 Department of Agriculture
 Phaholyothin Road. Chatuchak
 Bangkok
 Phone: (+66) 81 7007294
 Fax: (+66) 2 2804266
 Email: Manthana.m@doe.in.th

Alternate(s)

Ms Tasanee PRADYABUMRUNG
 Senior Standard Officer
 National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity
 and Food Standards (ACFS)
 Bangkok 10900
 Phone: (+66) 2 5612277
 Fax: (+66) 2 5612277
 Email: tasanee@acfs.go.th

Ms Natthaporn UTHAIMONGKOL
 Senior Scientist
 Plant Protection Research and Development Office
 Department of Agriculture
 Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
 Chatuchuk, Bangkok
 Phone: (+66) 2 9406670 ext. 102
 Fax: (+66) 2 5794158
 Email: Uthaimongkol@yahoo.com

Ms Umpika POONNACHIT
 Senior Agriculturist
 Horticultural Research Institute
 Department of Agriculture
 Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchuk
 Bangkok, Thailand
 Phone: (+66) 80 4543206
 Fax: (+66) 2 2804266
 Email: umpikap@yahoo.com

**THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF
 MACEDONIA –
 L'EX-RÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE
 MACÉDOINE –
 LA EX REPÚBLICA YUGOSLAVA DE
 MACEDONIA**

Representative
 Ms Magdalena DIMOVA M.
 First Secretary
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of The former Yugoslav Republic of
 Macedonia to the Holy See
 Permanent Representation to FAO
 Via di Porta Cavalleggeri, 143
 00165 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 635878
 Fax: (+39) 06 634826
 Email: magdalenadimova@yahoo.com

TOGO

Représentant
 M Yawo Sèfe GOGOVOR
 Ingénieur Agronome
 Directeur de la Protection des végétaux
 BP 1347 - Lomé
 Phone: (+228) 22 504404
 Fax: (+228) 22 510888
 Email: gogovor@yahoo.f

TONGA

Representative
 Mr Sione FOLIAKI
 Deputy Director
 Plant Protection & Quarantine Services
 Research & Information Division
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forests and
 Fisheries
 MAFF Head Office, Queen Salote wharf
 Vuna Road, PO Box 14 Nuku'alofa
 Phone: (+676) 23038
 Fax: (+676) 24271
 Email: maf-qcmd@kalianet.to

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO –
 TRINITÉ-ET-TOBAGO –
 TRINIDAD Y TABAGO**

Representative
 Mr Mario FORTUNE
 Deputy Director Research
 Ministry of Food Production
 Land and Marine Resources
 Central Experiment Station
 Caroni North Bank Road, Centeno
 Phone: (+1) 868 4727142
 Fax: (+1) 868 6461646
 Email: mariofortune@yahoo.com

TUNISIA - TUNISIE - TÚNEZ

Représentant
 M Abdelaziz CHEBIL
 Directeur de la défense des cultures
 Responsable du Portail International pour la
 Tunisie
 Ministère de l'Agriculture et de
 l'Environnement
 Rue Alain Savary, 30
 1002 Tunis
 Phone: (+216) 71 840452
 Fax: (+216) 98354117
 Email: chebilabdelaziz@yahoo.fr

Suppléant(s)
 Mme Hazar SASSI
 Conseiller des Affaires étrangères
 Ambassade de la République tunisienne
 Via Asmara, 7
 00199 Rome - Italie
 Phone: (+39) 06 86215033
 Fax: (+39) 06 86218204
 Email: at.roma@tiscali.it

TURKEY - TURQUIE - TURQUÍA

Representative

Mr Nevzat BIRISIK
 Deputy Head of the Phytosanitary and Quarantine
 Department of the Directorate General
 Ministry of Food ,Agriculture and Livestock
 General Directorate of Food and Control
 Yeni Bina, 7.Kat, Eskisehir Yolu 9.km
 Lodumlu-Ankara
 Phone: (+90) 312 2587711
 Fax: (+90) 312 2587789
 Email: nevzat.birisik@tarim.gov.tr

UGANDA - OUGANDA

Representative

Mr Bulegeya KOMAYOMBI
 Commissioner, Crop Protection
 Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
 P.O.Box 102
 Entebbe
 Phone: (+256) 414 320115
 Fax: (+256) 414 321047
 Email: ccpmaaif@gmail.com

Alternate(s)

Ms Ephrance TUMUBOINE
 Principal Agriculture Inspector
 Phytosanitary Services
 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
 P.O.Box 102 - Entebbe
 Phone: (+256) 414 320801
 Fax: (+256) 414 321047
 Email: ccpmaaif@gmail.com

Mr Robert SABIITI
 First Secretary
 Agriculture Attache
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Republic of Uganda
 Viale Giulio Cesare 71
 00192 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 3225220
 Fax: (+39) 06 3213688
 Email: rsabiiti@yahoo.com

UKRAINE - UCRANIA

Representative

Mr Vitaliy ROMANCHENKO
 Deputy Head of the Main State Plant Quarantine
 Inspection of Ukraine
 Main State Plant Quarantine Inspection of Ukraine
 7, Koloskova str., Kyiv 03138
 Phone: (+380) 44 5247707
 Email: post@golovderzhkarantyn.gov.ua

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES –
ÉMIRATS ARABES UNIS –
EMIRATOS ÁRABES UNIDOS**

Representative

Mr Jamal Mahmoud AL NAQBI
 Head of Plant Health Section
 Ministry of Environment and Water
 Al Mankhoul, Deira
 Dubai
 Phone: (+971) 4 2148424/42148444
 Fax: (+971) 4 2655822
 Email: Minister_office@moew.gov.ae

Alternate(s)

Mr Mirghani Hassan OBEID ALI
 Coordinator
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the United Arab Emirates
 Via della Camilluccia 492
 00135 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 36306100
 Fax: (+39) 06 36306100
 Email: uaeroma@tin.it

**UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI –
REINO UNIDO**

Representative

Mr Steve ASHBY
 International Plant Health Policy
 Food and Environment Research Agency
 Sand Hutton
 York, YO41 1LZ
 Phone: (+44) 1 904445048
 Fax: (+44) 1 904455198
 Email: Steve.Ashby@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Alternate(s)

Mr Richard MCINTOSH
 Team Leader
 Plant Health Policy
 Food and Environment Research Agency
 Defra,Sand Hutton
 York
 Phone: (+44) 1 904465632
 Email: Richard.McIntosh@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Mr Sam BISHOP
 Plant Health Consultant
 Food and Environment Research Agency
 Sand Hutton,York
 YO41 1LZ
 Phone: (+44) 1 904462738
 Fax: (+44) 1 904455198
 Email: sam.bishop@fera.gsi.gov.uk

Ms Jane CHARD
 Head of Branch - Plant Health
 Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture (SASA)
 Roddinglaw Road, Edinburgh
 EH12 9FJ
 Phone: (+44) 131 2448863
 Email: Jane.Chard@sasa.gsi.gov.uk

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA -
 RÉPUBLIQUE-UNIE DE TANZANIE - REPÚBLICA
 UNIDA DE TANZANÍA**

Representative

Ms Francisca KATAGIRA
 Head of Delegation
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and
 Cooperatives
 P.O. Box 9192
 Dar-es-Salaam
 Phone: (+255) 22 2862480-1/2862065
 Fax: (+255) 22 2862077
 Email: pps@kilimo.go.tz

Alternate(s)

Ms Rebecca MAWISHE
 Senior Agriculture Officer
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and
 Cooperatives
 P.O. Box 9192
 Dar-es-Salaam
 Phone: (+255) 22 2862480-1/22 2862065
 Fax: (+255) 22 2862077
 Email: pps@kilimo.go.tz

Mr Katemani MDILI
 Agriculture Officer
 Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and
 Cooperatives
 P.O. Box 9192
 Dar-es-Salaam
 Phone: (+255) 22 2862480-1/2862065
 Fax: (+255) 22 2862077
 Email: pps@kilimo.go.tz

Mr Ayoub MNDEME
 Agricultural Attaché
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
 Villa Tanzania
 Via Cortina D'amezzo, 185
 00135 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 3349469026
 Fax: (+39) 06 33485828
 Email: amndeme@yahoo.com

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA –
 ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE –
 ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA**

Representative

Ms Julie E. ALIAGA
 Director
 International Phytosanitary
 Standards Program
 Plant Protection and Quarantine
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 Department of Agriculture
 4700 River Rd unit 140
 Riverdale MD 20737
 Phone: (+1) 301 8512032
 Email: julie.e.aliaga@aphis.usda.gov

Alternate(s)

Mr John GREIFER
 Associate Deputy Administrator
 International Services
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 Department of Agriculture
 1400 Independence Ave., South Building
 Washington DC 20250
 Phone: (+1) 202 7207677
 Fax: (+1) 202 6902861
 Email: John.K.Greifer@aphis.usda.gov

Mr Russell A. DUNCAN
 Aphis Attaché - US Mission to the European
 Union
 International Services, Animal and Plant
 Health Inspection Service
 Department of Agriculture
 International Services
 US Mission to the European Union
 Zinnerstraat - 13 - Rue Zinner
 B-1000 Brussels
 Phone: (+32) 2 8115182
 Fax: (+32) 2 8115154
 Email: Russell.A.Duncan@aphis.usda.gov

URUGUAY

Representante

Sra Maria Inés ARES
 Asesora Técnica
 Dirección General de los Servicios Agrícolas
 Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca
 Millan 4703
 12300 Montevideo
 Phone: (+598) 23098410 int.165
 Fax: (+598) 2309840 int.267
 Email: mares@mgap.gub.uy

Suplente(s)

Sr Carlos BENTANCOUR
Ministro Consejero
Representante Permanente Adjunto ante la FAO
Embajada de la República Oriental
del Uruguay
Via Vittorio Veneto, 183
00187 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 4821776
Fax: (+39) 06 4823695
Email: uruit@ambasciaturuguay.it

**VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN
REPUBLIC OF) –
VENEZUELA (RÉPUBLIQUE BOLIVARIENNE DU)
–
VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)**

Representante

Sr Luis ALVAREZ FERMIN
Ministro Consejero
Representante Permanente Alternante ante la FAO
Representación Permanente de la República
Bolivariana de Venezuela ante la FAO
Via G. Antonelli, 47
00197 Roma
Phone: (+39) 06 8081407
Fax: (+39) 06 80690022
Email: embavenefao@iol.it

Suplente(s)

Sr Manuel CLAROS OVIEDO
Segundo Secretario
Representante Permanente Alternante ante la FAO
Representación Permanente de la República
Bolivariana de Venezuela ante la FAO
Via G. Antonelli, 47
00197 Roma - Italia
Phone: (+39) 06 8081407
Fax: (+39) 06 80690022
Email: embavenefao@iol.it

VIET NAM

Representative

Mr Hoang TRUNG
Deputy Director General
Plant Protection Department (PPD)
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
149, Ho Dac Di, Dong Da
Phone: (+84) 4 35334813
Fax: (+84) 4 38574719
Email: hoangtrungppd@fpt.vn

Alternate(s)

Ms Thi Thu Quynh NGUYEN
Counsellor
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
Via di Bravetta, 156-158
00164 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 3801905167
Fax: (+39) 06 66157520
Email: nthuquynh@hotmail.com

YEMEN - YÉMEN

Representative

Mr Omer SABA'A
Minister Plenipotentiary
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Republic of Yemen
Via Antonio Bosio, 10
00161 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 44231679
Fax: (+39) 06 44234763
Email: segreteria@yemenembassy.it

Alternate(s)

Mr Abdullah AL-NA'AMI
III Secretary
Alternate Permanent Representative
Embassy of the Republic of Yemen
Via Antonio Bosio, 10
00161 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 06 44231679
Fax: (+39) 06 44234763
Email: segreteria@yemenembassy.it

ZAMBIA - ZAMBIE

Representative

Mr Arundel SAKALA
Principal Agricultural Research Officer
Zambia Agriculture Research Institute
Mount Makulu Research Station
Private Bag 07
Chilanga
Phone: (+260) 1 278141
Fax: (+260) 1 278130
Email: mwatillango@gmail.com

Alternate(s)

Mr Kayoya MASUHLWA
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Republic of Zambia
Via Ennio Quirino Visconti, 8
00193 Rome - Italy
Phone: (+39) 3317885924
Fax: (+39) 06 97613035
Email: zamrome@rdn.it

OBSERVER COUNTRIES (NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES)**PAYS OBSERVATEURS (PARTIES NON CONTRACTANTES)****PAÍSES OBSERVADORES (PARTES NO CONTRATANTES)****AFGHANISTAN - AFGANISTÁN**

Representative

Mr Abdul Razak AYAZI
 Agricultural Attaché
 Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
 Embassy of the Islamic Republic
 of Afghanistan
 Via Nomentana, 120
 00161 Rome - Italy
 Phone: (+39) 06 8611009
 Fax: (+39) 06 86322939
 Email: arayazi@hotmail.com

ANGOLA

Représentant

M Sidónio MATEUS
 Chef du Département de la Direction Nationale
 de l'Agriculture, Elevage et des Forêts
 Ministère de l'agriculture, du développement
 rural et de la pêche
 Rue Comandante Gika, C.P. 527
 Luanda
 Phone: (+244) 2 322694/923402401
 Fax: (+244) 2 320553

Suppléant(s)

M Placide MUKENDI WA MUKENDI
 Chef de Bureau en charge de la Surveillance
 Phytosanitaire
 et éditeur au Portail Phytosanitaire International
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 Kinshasa-Gombe
 Phone: (+243) 810097054
 Email: mukendipl@yahoo.fr

M Omar MANGENDA BABENE
 Chef de Bureau en charge de la Législation et
 Réglementation Semencière et
 éditeur au Portal Phytosanitaire International
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 Kinshasa-Gombe
 Phone: (+243) 810732226
 Fax: (+243) 999047356
 Email: omarbabene@gmail.com

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

—

RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO -**REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DEL CONGO**

Représentant

M Damas MAMBA MAMBA
 Point de contact CIPV en RD CONGO
 Chef de division en charge de la protection des
 végétaux
 Ministère de l'agriculture
 Croisement Blvd du 30 Juin et Batetela
 B.P. 8722
 Kinshasa-Gombe
 Phone: (+243) 812959330
 Email: damasmmb5@gmail.com

REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS RÉGIONALES DE PROTECTION DES VÉGÉTAUX
ORGANIZACIONES REGIONALES DE PROTECCIÓN FITOSANITARIA

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES
ORGANIZACIÓN EUROPEA Y MEDITERRÁNEA DE PROTECCIÓN DE LAS PLANTAS

Mr Ringolds ARNITIS
Director-General
European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
21 boulevard Richard Lenoir
75011 Paris - France
Phone: (+33) 1 45207794
Fax: (+33) 1 70766547
Email: hq@epppo.fr

INTER AFRICAN PHYTOSANITARY COUNCIL
CONSEIL PHYTOSANITAIRE INTERAFRICAIN
CONSEJO FITOSANITARIO INTERAFRICANO

M Jean-Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA
Directeur
Union Africaine et Conseil phytosanitaire interafricain
P.O. Box. 4170-Nlongkak
Yaoundé - Cameroun
Phone: (+237) 22 211969
Fax: (+237) 22 211967
Email: au-cpi@au-appo.org

M Jean Baptiste BAHAMA
Fonctionnaire Scientifique Principal, Phytopathologie
InterAfrican Phytosanitary Council of AU
P.O.Box. 4170 - Nlongkak
Yaoundé - Cameroun
Phone: (+237) 22 211969
Fax: (+237) 22 211967
Email: jbbaham2002@yahoo.fr

M Abdel Fattah AMER MABROUK
Fonctionnaire Scientifique Principal, Entomologiste
InterAfrican Phytosanitary Council of AU
P.O.Box. 4170 - Nlongkak
Yaoundé - Cameroun
Phone: (+237) 22 211969
Fax: (+237) 22 211967
Email: mabroukdn@hotmail.com

**NEAR EAST PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION POUR LA PROTECTION DES VÉGÉTAUX AU PROCHE-ORIENT
ORGANIZACIÓN DE PROTECCIÓN DE LAS PLANTAS DEL CERCANO ORIENTE**

M Mekki CHOUIBANI
Executive Director
Near East Plant Protection Organization
Avenue Hadj Ahmed Cherkaoui
Agdal - Rabat
Phone: (+212) 537 676536
Fax: (+212) 537 682049
Email: hq.neppo@gmail.com

**NORTH AMERICAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION NORD AMÉRICAINE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES
ORGANIZACIÓN NORTEAMERICANA DE PROTECCIÓN A LAS PLANTAS**

Mr Ian MCDONELL
Executive Director
North American Plant Protection Organisation
1431 Merivale Rd., 3rd Floor, Room 140
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0Y9 - Canada
Phone: (+613) 221 5144
Fax: (+613) 228 2540
Email: ian.mcdonell@nappo.org

**PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION
ORGANISATION DE PROTECTION DES VÉGÉTAUX POUR LE PACIFIQUE
ORGANIZACIÓN DE PROTECCIÓN FITOSANITARIA DEL PACIFICO**

Mr Josua WAINIQOLO
Market Access Specialist
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Land Resources Division
Pacific Plant Protection Organisation
Private Mail Bag, Suva
Republic of Fiji
Phone: (+679) 3370733/35231
Fax: (+679) 3370021
Email: josuaw@spc.int

**PLANT HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN CONE
COMITÉ DE LA SANTÉ DES PLANTES DU CÔNE SUD
COMITÉ REGIONAL DE SANIDAD VEGETAL DEL CONO SUR**

Sr Ezequiel FERRO
Secretaría de Coordinación del COSAVE
Paseo Colón 315 Piso 4º Oficina 12
Ciudad de Buenos Aires (1063) - Argentina
Phone: (+541) 1 41215350
Fax: (+541) 1 41215350
Email: e.ferro@cosave.org

**REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND ANIMAL
HEALTH
ORGANISME INTERNATIONAL RÉGIONAL CONTRE LES AMALADIES DES PLANTES ET DES
ANIMAUX
ORGANISMO INTERNACIONAL REGIONAL DE SANIDAD AGROPECUARIA**

Sr Guillermo Alvarado DOWNING
Director Ejecutivo
Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad
Agropecuaria - OIRSA
Calle Ramón Belloso, Final Pje. Isalde
Colonia Escalón
San Salvador - El Salvador
Phone: (+503) 2209 9200
Fax: (+503) 2263 1128
Email: galvarado@oirsa.org

Sr Plutarco Elías ECHEGOYÉN RAMOS
Especialista en Sanidad Vegetal
Organismo Internacional Regional
de Sanidad Agropecuaria- OIRSA
Calle Ramón Belloso, Final Pje. Isalde
Colonia Escalón
San Salvador - El Salvador
Phone: (+503) 2209 9200
Fax: (+503) 2263 1128
Email: pechegoyen@oirsa.org

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
NATIONS UNIES ET INSTITUTIONS SPÉCIALISÉES
NACIONES UNIDAS Y ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS

FAO REGIONAL OFFICES
BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX DE LA FAO
OFICINA REGIONALES DE LA FAO

Mr Shoki AL-DOBAI
Crop Protection Officer
FAO Regional Office for Near East (RNE)
P.O. Box 2223
Dokki
Cairo, Egypt
Phone: (+20) 2 33316007 ext. 2812
Fax: (+20) 2 7495981/337419
Email: shoki.aldobai@fao.org

Ms Hannah CLARENDON
Crop Protection Officer
FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF)
Gamel Abdul Nasser Road
P.O. Box 1628
Accra - Ghana
Phone: (+233) 3 02675000 ext. 3500
Fax: (+233) 3 027010943
Email: hannah.clarendon@fao.org

Mr Allan HRUSKA
Plant Production and Protection Officer
FAO Sub-regional Office for Central America
(SLM)
Edificio 238, Ciudad del Saber
Panamá, Rep. de Panamá
Phone: (+507) 301 1326 ext.121
Fax: (+507) 301 0525
Email: allan.hruska@fao.org

Mr Vyjayanthi LOPEZ
Plant Production and Protection Officer
FAO Sub-regional Office for the Caribbean
2nd Floor, UN House
Marine Gardens, Hastings
Christchurch, Barbados
Phone: (+1) 246 4267110 ext. 247
Fax: (+1) 246 4276075
Email: Vyjayanthi.Lopez@fao.org

Ms Yoyce MULILA MITTI
Plant Production and Protection Officer
FAO Sub-Regional Office for Southern and East Africa (SFS)
P.O. Box 3730
Harare - Zimbabwe
Phone: (+263) 4 253655
Fax: (+263) 4 700724
Email: joyce.mulilamitti@fao.org

Mr Hafiz MUMINJANOV
Plant Production and Protection Officer
FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia (SEC)
Ivedik Cad. No. 55
06170 Ankara, Turkey
Phone: (+90) 312 3079526
Fax: (+90) 312 3271705
Email: hafiz.muminjanov@fao.org

Mr Avetik NERSISYAN
Crop Production and Plant Protection Officer
FAO Deputy Regional Representative for Europe
and Central Asia (REU)
Benczur utca 34
H-1068 Budapest, Hungary
Phone: (+36) 1 4612000
Fax: (+36) 1 3517029
Email: avetik.nersisyan@fao.org

Mr Yongfan PIAO
Senior Plant Protection Officer
FAO Regional Office for Asia (RAP)
39 Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Phone: (+66) 2 6974628
Fax: (+66) 2 6974445
Email: yongfan.piao@fao.org

Ms Tania SANTIVANEZ
Plant Protection Officer
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean (RLC)
Av. Dag Hammarskjöld 3241
Vitacura
Santiago - Chile
Phone: (+56) 2 9232146
Fax: (+56) 2 9232101
Email: tania.santivanez@fao.org

**INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE
INSTITUT INTERAMERICAIN DE COOPÉRATION POUR L'AGRICULTURE
INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACIÓN PARA LA AGRICULTURA**

Sr Ricardo MOLINS
Director
Programa para la Sanidad Agrícola y la Seguridad Alimentaria
Apdo.-552200 Coronado
Costa Rica
Phone: (+506) 2160222
Fax: (+506) 2160223
Email: Ricardo.Molins@iica.int

**INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE
ORGANISMO INTERNACIONAL DE ENERGÍA ATÓMICA**

Mr Rui CARDOSO PEREIRA
Etnomologist
Insect Pest Control Section
Joint FAO/IAEA Division
Phone: (+43) 1 2600/26077
Fax: (+43) 1 26007
Email: r.cardoso-pereira@iaea.org

OBSEVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OBSERVATEURS D'ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES
OBSERVADORES DE ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

CAB INTERNATIONAL

Ms Sarah SIMONS
Director, International Liaison
CABI
ICRAF Complex
United Nations Avenue
Gigiri - P.O. Box 633-00621
Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: (+254) 20 72 24450
Email: s.simons@cabi.org

Ms Megan QUINLAN
CABI Associate
Suite 17 - 24-28 Saint Leonard's Road
Windsor, Berkshire SL4 3BB
United Kingdom
Phone: (+44) 207 5942287
Email: m.quinlan@imperial.ac.uk

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL COMERCIO

Mr Rolando ALCALA
Economic Affairs Officer
Agriculture and Commodities Division
World Trade Organization
Rue de Lausanne 154
1211 Geneva 21
Switzerland
Phone: (+41) 22 7396583
Fax: (+41) 22 7395760
Email: rolando.alcala@wto.org

Mr Melvin SPREIJ
Counsellor
Secretary of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)
Agriculture and Commodities Division
World Trade Organization
Centre William Rappard
Rue de Lausanne 154
CH 1211 Genève 21, Switzerland
Phone: (+41) 22 7396630
Fax: (+41) 22 7395760
Email: melvin.spreij@wto.org

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES
ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES

INTERNATIONAL SEED FEDERATION
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SEMENCES

Ms Radha RANGANATHAN
Technical Director
International Seed Federation
7 Chemin du Reposoir
1260 Nyon - Switzerland
Phone: (+41) 22 3654420
Fax: (+41) 22 3652221
Email: isf@worldseed.org

SEED ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAS

Mr Richard DUNKLE
SAA Delegate
Seed Association of the Americas
Rondeau 1908, CP 11800
Montevideo, Uruguay
Phone: (+598) 2 9291565
Email: rdunkle@amseed.org

Ms Jennifer RASHET
SAA Delegate
Seed Association of the Americas
Rondeau 1908, CP 11800
Montevideo, Uruguay
Phone: (+598) 2 9291565
Email: jennifer.t.rashet@monsanto.com

APPENDIX 16: LIST OF POSTERS AND SIDE EVENTS

A. SUMMARY OF SIDE EVENTS AT CPM-7 (2012)

Over three days, eight side events were held.

Tuesday 20 March 2012

The IPPC Online Comment System

Presented by Ms Stephanie Dubon, the IPPC Secretariat

The IPPC Secretariat began developing the Online Comment System (OCS) in January 2010 and was implemented for the 2011 Member Consultation period on Draft ISPMs. The side event was provided by the Secretariat in English, French and Spanish in collaboration with Ms Marie-Pierre Mignault (Canada) for French and Mr Ezequiel Ferro (COSAVE) for Spanish. The Secretariat explained the purpose and outline of the system. The system significantly reduces the workload of the Secretariat, especially on integrating the same comments among the countries and by sharing comments among countries or within the regions. The Secretariat also mentioned the future vision of the system.

The Secretariat closed the session by answering questions from the audience.

Building phytosanitary capacity: the Beyond Compliance Case

The side session had 34 participants, with a good representation of delegates from different regions. The audience included some permanent representatives from Rome-based embassies. Two presentations were made in this session. The first one was an overview of STDF given by Mr Melvin Sperij. In his presentation he mentioned that the STDF is a global partnership established by FAO, OIE, WHO, WTO and the World Bank to support developing countries to implement international sanitary and phytosanitary standards, guidelines and recommendations. Mr Spreij referred to the new STDF medium term five year Strategy for 2012-2016 supporting two priority objectives:

- (i) To promote increased collaboration and interaction among providers of SPS-related technical cooperation; and
- (ii) To continue strengthening the STDF as a knowledge platform for exchange of information, sharing experiences and identification and dissemination of good practices.

The second presentation was on the project in South East Asia (SEA): “Beyond Compliance; Integrated Systems Approach for Pest Risk management in SEA”. The presentation was given as an example of building capacity for the use of decision making tools. The countries in SEA involved in this project (Malaysia, Thailand, and Philippines). The project develops and tests new decision-making tools to support implementation of ISPM 14. The project is building on experiences out of a project in Europe “Pratique partners” with each participating NPPO having chosen an export opportunity to use as a case study.

Save and Grow

Convened by Ms Hannah Clarendon, RAF Crop Protection Officer and presentation by Mr Mike Robson, AGPM

The Side event had an audience of 30 participants which included 9 FAO officers representing decentralised offices and Headquarters. The non- FAO participation was a good representation of CPM delegates from all the seven regions of FAO.

The “Save and Grow” is a recent publication by FAO primarily targeting policy makers in advocating for principles of Sustainable Crop Production Intensification (SCPI) to address the complex challenges of meeting food needs. The publication has chapters that address

water, soil, plant protection in a plain language meant for easy reading. The publication prioritises harnessing ecosystem function and also local knowledge.

The principle of SCPI are meant to ensure that productivity increases are achieved without undermining the resource base required to sustain high levels of productivity in the long term with a strong focus on harnessing the ecosystem. “Save and Grow” also advocates for putting farmers at the centre of learning and capacity development.

Save and Grow recognises that SCPI cannot be achieved by a single technology; but depends on an integrated systems approach. The principles of “Save and Grow” promote integrating of the following key elements of production systems:

- Soil rich in organic matter
- Targeted use of mineral fertiliser
- Minimum soil disturbance
- Need for a range of locally adapted varieties
- Plant protection beginning with a healthy agro-ecosystem
- farmers being able to make money- just being nice to the environment is not enough

More efficient use of inputs can create win-win situations; examples include precision application (targeted use) of inputs such as nutrients as well as pesticides. Input Use Efficiency involves looking at whole production system and feasibility of use of inputs.

The approach promotes drawing on local knowledge, and support for adaptive research and participatory training; encouraging farmers’ creativity in problem solving.

What has also been captured in the publication are examples of what has worked and what has not worked and hence encourages lesson learning as the basis for programme design of “Save and Grow” principles in programmes to address SCPI.

In the presentation, the important role that pest surveillance can play in management of pests and diseases within an integrated approach for increased productivity was alluded to as an example of illustrating the integrated approach required to achieve SCPI.

In the presentation, several examples of work that FAO is supporting in the field were given to highlight the approaches mentioned in the presentation. These included the following activities in Africa:

- Upland Rice intensification
- Conservation Agriculture
- Root and Tuber promotion programmes

There was discussion on how the scope of the work currently done under IPPC can be integrated more in plant production/productivity programmes as in the examples given in the examples in the presentation related to pest surveillance in management of pests to facilitate control measures and not seen in isolation.

The discussion also referred to the Importance of Integrated Pest Management and Farmer Field School (FFS) approaches that build farmer knowledge and skills to manage pests. An example of how farmers in Mexico use pest surveillance approach to assess level of pest damage with a view to reduce use of pesticides for pest control was also mentioned in the discussion.

An example from the Caribbean revealed how a survey on practices revealed that farmers are very much in line with Save and Grow principles.

In conclusion, it was observed that while Save and Grow targets policy makers and technocrats to understand better the approaches and practice for ecologically friendly agriculture; FAO needs to increase the expertise in this field.

Wednesday 21 March 2012

Presentation on ePhyto - Electronic certification - status of IPPC developments

Presented by Mr Nico Horn on behalf of the IPPC ePhyto Steering Committee: Ms Rebecca Lee, Mr David Nowell, Mr Peter Johnston

Link to presentation on www.ippc.int:

[https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&tx_publication_pi1\[showUid\]=2183961&frompage=13330&type=publication&subtype=&category=&date=2012&L=0#item](https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&tx_publication_pi1[showUid]=2183961&frompage=13330&type=publication&subtype=&category=&date=2012&L=0#item)

Mr. Horn demonstrated the progress made with ePhyto electronic certification system which utilizes existing open source software also used by the banking industry. Explanations of what Electronic certification is and is not were provided, along with overviews of technical aspects such as the data language (XML), format (SPS XML schema and Codes), and security aspects (public/private keys, signing/validating servers). Mr. Horn and the Kenyan NPPO demonstrated their existing use of the system to import cut flowers from Kenya to the Netherlands. It was emphasized that it is important to have the IT expertise to implement the system which is composed of various open source software packages, and also important that a good relationship exists between the NPPOs who will use it to facilitate trade.

Update on the development of a draft ISPM on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade (2008-001)*

Mr. John Hedley (Steward) provided an overview of the progress in the development of a draft ISPM on the topic of “Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade (2008-001)”. A Sea Containers Steering Committee (SCSC) had been formed which met virtually several times starting in 2010 and held one face to face meeting in Rome in November 2011, in addition to the SCSC members a few other experts from the expert working group also attended. International organizations both governmental and commercial are aware of the importance of the IPPC and this specific topic and some were keen to amend their own guidance for inspection and cleanness of sea containers to try to reduce the risk of pest movement. He also explained that an group of experts would meet in May 2012 to continue drafting the ISPM.

The main points of discussion to date have been;

- Changing the title of the draft ISPM to “Minimizing pest movement by sea containers in international trade”.
- Considering a phased-in approach, starting with empty containers to be packed. In the future other issues such as packed containers and empty containers being repositioned could be considered.
- If possible, the IPPC requirements should be included in existing commercial inspection and repair guidance in order to avoid duplication of effort and build synergies among all stakeholders.
- The standard should focus on only phytosanitary issues; however, biosecurity issues could be addressed by cooperation with CBD and OIE.

Mr. Brent Larson, the IPPC Standards Officer, emphasized the importance of cooperation with other organizations but explained the difficulties in communicating with these international organizations because of the bureaucratic barriers to working on issues not on their work programme. The fact that their governing bodies may not even be aware of the importance of this issue was also identified as a barrier. Therefore, he suggested participants try to communicate at the national level to help national representatives to these other relevant international organizations are aware of the importance of this issue.

Presentation on the International Phytosanitary Portal website - www.ippc.int - English / French

Demonstration by Mr David Nowell and Mr Simon Griffie and translated by Ms Céline Germaine

The International Phytosanitary Portal demonstration focussed on common issues the site's users have problems with such as logging in, changing passwords, uploading and editing NPPO publications, and finding information on nomination of new NPPO Contact Points and IPP Editors. Problems such as missing translations were identified and noted. The 60 Years weblog - www.ippc.int/60years/ - was also briefly demonstrated. Various questions regarding site usability were fielded. Interest in IPP training workshops was expressed and it was noted that the training workshops depend on the availability of funds for the IPPC.

Thursday 22 March 2012

Q-Bank, a new database to share knowledge on quarantine organisms, reference collections and diagnostic tools

Presented by Ms Mariette Edema and Mr Wim van Eck Plant Protection Service, Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority

Mr Eck introduced thanked for attendances and introduced presenter, Ms. Edema.

Ms Edema introduced the purposes of Q-bank briefly.

- Good detection system
- Diagnostic/taxonomy knowledge sharing
- Accreditation of laboratories

The history of the q-bank was started as a Dutch project, collaboration with NPPO and laboratories (Universities and Research Institutions). This system was launched in 2010, and aimed to be an international database connecting specialists. It has an international steering committee, and includes some international research organizations as curators. Curators provide own information, research projects taxonomy and diagnostics that including detail data of the pests.

Content of Bacteria; the basis of the bacterial collection, the database can provide plant disease bacterial data and sequence data

Some of insects, fungi, nematodas, viruses, invasive plants including aquatic plants are also listed

Q-bank is available on the web; <http://www.q-bank.eu/Plants/>

The enough diagnostic data (photos/pictures etc) are provided on the database which is not only for researchers but also for field inspectors, diagnostic specialist can obtain detail data/information of pests easily.

Gene bank collection (CBS) is linked on the database, and users can withdraw additional data from there.

Various numbers of DNA sequence data can be provided as an identification tool, users can compare of specific sequence on the database.

The presenter emphasized that this project aimed to become an international database, for cooperation and information sharing. Q-bank would be added the other species (including animals) and supported/hosted by international organizations for sustainable development. He noted it was needed fund for further development in future.

Implementation review and support system

Chaired by Mr Orlando Sosa and Ms Nadia Villasenor, IPPC Secretariat

The IPPC Secretariat presented the programme overview of IRSS, which include background and development of IRSS containing primary objective, advantages, components (IRS and

ISS), expected product, etc. The contexts of help-desk activities, implementation review response (3 year review) and the triennial review group purpose were reiterated too. The presentation was followed by the demonstration and brief introduction of forthcoming IRSS webpage which includes phytosanitary technical resources covering phytosanitary databases & tools, media library, etc.

B. LIST OF POSTERS DISPLAYED AT CPM-7 (2012)

Representatives of the FAO, NPPOs and RPPO 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-7.

Title	Presenter
EMPRES – Emergency Prevention System (Animal Health, Plant Protection and Food Safety)	FAO-FCC
Poster 1. Developing Country Support: Crop Pest Risk Analysis: Climate, pests and risk of establishment Poster 2. Developing Country Support: Crop Pest Diagnostics and Surveillance: Crop pest outbreaks Poster 3. Achievements of EUPHRESKO-I (2006- 2010) – European Phytosanitary Research Coordination Poster 4. The Euphresco-Ii Era-Net (European Phytosanitary Research Coordination)	Mr Stephen Ashby Food and Environment Research Agency, United Kingdom
Protecting Plant Resources while Facilitating Trade in North America	Mr Ian McDonell NAPPO
Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry	FAO-FO
Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (cope) in Africa: progress made since inauguration in October 2010	Mr James Onsando Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)

APPENDIX 17: ADOPTED ISPMs (REGULAR AND SPECIAL PROCESS)

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES ADOPTED BY CPM-7 (2012) - REGULAR PROCESS

- ISPM 35:2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies* (Tephritidae)
- ISPM 36:2012. *Integrated Measures for Plants for Planting*
- The revision of Supplement 1 to ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms: Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of “Official control” and “Not widely distributed”*
- The amended definitions of *quarantine pest* and *entry (of a pest)* in the Spanish language version of ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)
- The Russian version of ISPM 5: 2011 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*).

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES ADOPTED BY CPM-7 (2012) - SPECIAL PROCESS

- Diagnostic Protocol for *Plum pox virus* as Annex 2 to ISPM 27:2006 (*Diagnostic Protocol for regulated pests*)
- Diagnostic Protocol for *Trogoderma granarium* Everts as Annex 3 to ISPM 27:2006 (*Diagnostic Protocol for regulated pests*).