Regional IPPC Workshop-Caribbean Region

Review of Draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

3-5 September, 2013

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Official Opening Ceremony

The official opening ceremony was chaired by Mr. Gregg Rawlins, IICA representative in Trinidad and Tobago and Coordinator, Regional Integration, Caribbean region. Mr. Rawlins gave the welcome and opening remarks at the ceremony. Mr. Barton Clarke, FAO representative for Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname delivered remarks on behalf of FAO. Dr. Robert Ahern, Head of Agricultural Health and Food Safety Programme; IICA, Costa Rica gave brief remarks and welcomed participants and invited them to have a successful meeting. Mr. Anthony St. Hill, Deputy Director Research (Crop Protection) , Research Division, Ministry of Food Production, Trinidad and Tobago welcomed participants and reminded them of the importance of participating in the review of draft ISPMs . Closing remarks were delivered by Mr. Gregg Rawlins.

Procedural Matters

Carol Thomas, IICA Regional Agricultural Health and Food Safety Specialist based in Barbados asked the participants to review the provisional agenda and make any necessary revisions, however, there were none and the agenda (Appendix 1) was adopted.

Participant from the various countries present were given the chance to introduce themselves. Countries represented were Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, the Commonwealth of Dominica and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The list of participants and their contact details can be found in (Appendix 2).

Election of Chair and Rapporteurs

Mr. Michael James from Barbados was elected chair of the meeting, Mrs. Karen Barrett-Christie from Jamaica rapporteur and Ms. Jeanelle Kelly from St. Kitts and Nevis assistant rapporteur.

Overview of IPPC

A brief update from the IPPC Secretariat, an overview of CPM measures and FAO restructuring were given by Ms Nadia Villasenor.

Presentation of IPPC Standard setting process

Ms. Nadia Villasenor gave a presentation on this topic giving an overview of the IPPC standard setting process as shown below:

Stage 1: Develop list of topics (Draft specification, literature review, supported by others)

Standard Committee review list of topics

CPM Adjusts and adopts the List of topics

Stage 2: Preparation of draft ISPMs (Experts called and selected, ISPM drafted or revised, submitted to Standard Committee)

Stage 3: Member consultation for Draft ISPMs. , lasts 150 days

Stage 4: Adoption and Publication

How to participate in the IPPC Standard Setting Process:

Ms. Nadia Villasenor gave a presentation on the above-mentioned topic where she outlined the steps to participate in the standard setting process. An outline of these steps are given below:

The Standards Committee consists of 25 members from 7 FAO regions

Standard Setting Process:

Stage 1: Develop list of topics-LOT (Draft specification, literature review, Justification that topic meets standards, supported by others): Members or Technical panels submit topics-→ Standards Committee review list of topics

Stage 2: Drafting (specification-60 days)

Stage 3: Member consultation for Draft ISPMs (lasts 150 days-Jul 1-Nov 30)

Stage 4: Adoption and Publication

The chair, Mr. Michael James, thanked Ms Nadia Villasenor for her presentations. He made the point that a list of the meaning of the acronyms from the presentation on the Standard Setting

Process should be compiled. He reiterated the importance of having a representative from the Caribbean on the Standards Committee.

Review and discussion of Draft Standards

1. **Management of Phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1 (Mr. Michael James, Ministry of Agriculture, Barbados)**

Overview

Mr. James gave an overview for this draft International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures-ISPM. At CPM-2 (2007), this topic was added to the work programme. The Technical Panel on Forest quarantine (TFPQ) began drafting and presented draft ISPM to the Standards Committee (SC) in April 2010.

There were some general considerations given and background: Wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.

Pest risk related to a wood commodity depends on: commodity type, presence or absence of bark, origin of wood commodity, intended use and treatment applied.

Other relevant information: A specific section on intended use of wood commodity was developed, the concept of contamination of treated wood was considered and addressed in the standard, an appendix containing the world's major forest pests of quarantine concern was considered not appropriate for this standard as potentially too large.

Participants review of Draft ISPM

Ms. Carol Thomas gave a brief introduction on how to use the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS). She then proceeded to enter the comments on the OCS. Participants reviewed the draft ISPM and comments were simultaneously entered on the IPPC-OCS.

The comprehensive list and details of comments can be found in Appendix 3

Several general comments were made and are listed below:

It was generally felt that this draft ISPM was well written, relevant and beneficial to the Caribbean region.

Concerns were raised **about paragraph [8] as to why bamboo was left out of the standard**. It was recommended that this should either be incorporated in the current standard or a new standard be developed for bamboo. It was also suggested that the following terms be defined: chips, sawdust and wood residue.

Concerns were expressed regarding the use of " pest risk profile" paragraph [38] and it was agreed that the term should be defined.

In regards to paragraph [48] Dominica asked for clarification of the statement "ability of a pest to survive in wood" if this meant that it followed the pathway. This was confirmed by the chair.

Paragraph 60: Table 1 There were some concerns about how this list was compiled, if it was an expert working group that came up with the 17 pest groups and if the list was exhaustive.

It was noted that in the section entitled Phytosanitary Measures that some of the phytosanitary measures for treated wood and wood residue do not offer a prescriptive guidance as to how the measure should be administered, **for example time and temperature regimes.** In the absence of these the application of these measures may be subjective. It was felt that the language used must be consistent with the definitions that have been adopted in ISPM 5.

Dominica proposed that "Systems approaches" paragraph [161] become 2.5. , **"Pest free areas and pest free places of production" paragraph [156] become 2.5.1 and Area of low pest prevalence paragraph [158] become 2.5.2.** The chair indicated that the participants should consider these changes and act in the best interest of their countries.

2. **Preliminary draft: Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), Priority 1 (Mr. Ryan Anselm, Ministry of Agriculture, Dominica)**

   Overview

Mr. Ryan Anselm delivered the overview of this preliminary draft. It was noted that only substantive comments were to be given for this particular draft ISPM. As this is a preliminary draft standard, IPPC members were instructed to focus comments on concepts and ideas related to the draft in order to influence its future development.

Participants review of Preliminary draft ISPM

Participants reviewed the draft ISPM and comments were simultaneously entered on the IPPC-OCS. The comprehensive list and details of comments can be found in Appendix 4. Several general comments were made and are listed below:

General Comments:

The chairman noted that the standard was important and timely; however he expressed concern about implementation and lack of resources in the case of small developing countries such as those in the Caribbean..

The draft ISPM has legislative implications for some developing countries that have out dated legislation as it relates to the functions of Plant Quarantine.

The chairman recommended that an Annex to the draft ISPM showing parts of the container be inserted into the document.

In our discussions the participants felt that the document should act as guidelines to Minimizing pest movement by Sea Containers instead of an ISPM.

It was recommended that paragraph [26] be removed from the document given that the NPPO or CAB would have auditing capabilities. Dominica suggested that removing the word international from the sentence would suffice. Belize cautioned removing the word international as it could be important to have an external accreditation organization in the event that there are trade disputes and countries should be able to choose between national and international accreditation bodies.

It was noted that the ISPM could be a barrier to trade as developing countries would not have the resources to implement the ISPM. The chair suggested that the IPPC should consult with the international shipping companies and Customs and sensitize them to the

implication of this for the development of this ISPM and not leave it to the NPPOs and RPPOs.

The participant from Dominica recommended **that Guidelines for Storage and Transportation be added to the ISPM by the Standard Committee so as to mitigate against contamination and re infestation.**

3. **Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004), Priority 1 (Mr. Thaddeus Peters, Ministry of Agriculture, Grenada)**

Participants review of Draft ISPM

Participants reviewed the draft ISPM and comments were simultaneously entered on the IPPC-OCS. The comprehensive list and details of comments can be found in Appendix 5. Several general comments were made and are listed below:

General Comments:

The participant from Grenada supported the standard given the fact that the countries in the region receive many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry.

The participants thought this ISPM is relevant and supplements ISPM 36.

It was recommended that a definition for soil be placed in the glossary (ISPM 5).

The participants from Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines questioned whether plant shaking constitutes a treatment [paragraph 60].

Paragraph 74 Annex 1a. "Pest risks of various constituents of growing media". It was recommended that a reference be made as to how the risk levels were arrived at for the annex.

Concerns were raised in the meeting re Appendix 2 paragraph 89-90. **It was felt that the appendix was not consistent. There are generic and scientific names in the Appendix. It was generally felt that the appendix should be better populated and weeds should be added.**

4. **Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010), Priority 2 (Mrs. Karen Barrett Barrett-Christie, Ministry of Agriculture, Jamaica)**

Participants review of Preliminary draft ISPM

Participants reviewed the draft ISPM and comments were simultaneously entered on the IPPC-OCS. The comprehensive list and details of comments can be found in Appendix 6. Several general comments were made and are listed below:

General Comments

The participants felt the Annex was relevant to the Caribbean; however it was felt that enough emphasis was not placed on the area of exclusion.

. It was recommended in the meeting that in the implementation of the strategies suppression, containment and eradication that the issue of compensation/ replacement be considered.

The participant from Belize said that burning of fruits and debris from the field was an effective method of mechanical control in reducing fruit fly populations. Other methods include collection, treatment and composting as well as shredding of fruits.

The question was raised by the participant from Grenada as to whether the paper system was still a common method for aerial release [paragraph 91].

5. **Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of Phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) (Ms. Jeanelle Kelly, Ministry of Agriculture, St. Kitts and Nevis)**

Participants review of Preliminary draft ISPM

Participants reviewed the draft ISPM and comments were simultaneously entered on the IPPC-OCS. The comprehensive list and details of comments can be found in Appendix 7. Several general comments were made and are listed below:

General Comments

The group was in general agreement with the changes and anticipate that these changes would be reflected in the approved ISPMs going forward.

The representatives from Dominica, Grenada and Belize expressed their concern to have exclusion added to control(of a pest), however, this view was not one of consensus hence it was agreed that this should be left to individual countries to submit their own opinions given the comments made during the discussions.
The participant from St. Vincent and the Grenadines lead a discussion for retaining the definition of organism but on further discussion the removal was agreed on.

The meeting reviewed the section "Understanding of "Plants" in the IPPC and its ISPMs and Consequential Revision of the Scope of ISPM 5" but for the most part participants with the exception of St. Vincent had not carried out any in depth discussion on the topic. It was therefore decided that although on the surface there was no disagreement with the proposal, that participants on their return to their respective countries should further discuss the technical aspects of this proposal with subject matter specialist either in their line Ministries or Academia.

Country participants were urged to communicate with their IPPC Contact Points in order to ensure that country comments are submitted before the deadline for submission **November 30, 2013.**

National Reporting Obligations

Ms. Nadia Villasenor of the IPPC Secretariat delivered a presentation on the national reporting obligations that are part of the requirements of IPPC. She elaborated on the international framework for protection of plants from pests and included information on the three pillars:

- Standard setting organization
- National Reporting Obligations (NROs)
- Capacity development

Mention was also made of the benefits of national reporting and the national implications for the countries.

Information on expert Consultation on Cold treatments

Ms. Villasenor gave a brief overview of the history of cold treatment development and the criteria for selection of persons to join the expert consultations on cold treatments. Mention was also made of funding options to attend the sessions.

IRSS Helpdesk and provision of answers to IRSS Questionnaires

Ms. Nadia Villasenor delivered a presentation on the operations of the IRSS helpdesk which is funded by the EU. The primary objective of the IRSS is to facilitate and promote the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs. The IRSS is comprised of two components: Component 1 The Implementation Review system (IRS) and Component 2: The Implementation Support system (ISS). There was also a demonstration of the IRSS webpage and the phytosanitary.info webpage. Participants were encouraged to use the IRSS helpdesk and make use of the phytosanitary.info page.

Ms Nadia Villasenor encouraged country participants to remind their IPPC contact points to submit their responses to the IRSS ISPM 17 and 19 surveys.

Ms. Nadia Villasenor stated that country participation could be done through contributing resources to the Phytosanitary.Info webpage as well as through taking advantage of the English and/or Spanish PRA training courses offered on the website. For registration, contact can be made with Johanna.Gardesten@fao.org.

Invasive Alien Species and the IPPC

Ms. Villasenor gave an overview of the relation between the invasive alien species and the IPPC. Mention was made that close cooperation between IPPC and CBD contact points results in better prevention of pest/IAS introduction and spread and progress towards Aichi Target 9 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The following were the recommended steps for countries to take note of:

- NPPO and CBD contact points: get to know each other
- Strengthen cooperation between NPPO and environment authorities

- Encourage NPPO to use the IPP to exchange official information
- Increase understanding of the IPPC and learn how to utilize the NPPO to help manage IAS
- Coordinate to comment on implementation surveys and draft standards
- Work together to implement the IPPC and its standards to work towards Aichi Target 9

The meeting was asked to take note of the relationship between the NPPO and CBD contact point in their various countries.

Update on Electronic Certification

The IPPC Secretariat representative, Ms. Nadia Villasenor delivered a brief presentation on updates to the electronic certification system. It was noted that the ePhyto, which is an option for issuing phytosanitary certificates, is not mandatory. The appendix to ISPM 12 is under review for adoption by CPM-9 (2014) and the commenting period closes in October of 2013.

Single Windows and other approaches to cooperate for efficient trade

Single Windows and Customs Union

IPPC Secretariat representative, Ms. Nadia Villasenor delivered a presentation on the relatively new concept of a "single window" system managed by Customs Departments. Emphasis was placed on the changing global trade systems and the adaptations that NPPOs would have to make in order to keep up with the trends.

The approach is to **bring together the many ministries and agencies** involved in export certification and import verification

Goals include:

- **reduce duplication of work (such as inspections)**
- **reduce delays to import/export of goods**
- **avoid unnecessary increases in costs for trade**

Each country's approach would be different

Factors to consider include:

- trade priorities

- governance structure
- extent of high-level commitment for cooperation between ministries and agencies
- regulatory concerns
- changes in systems should **not increase phytosanitary risk** – this remains the **NPPO responsibility**

It was pointed out that efficient trade is important, but so is safe trade and that the role of the NPPO role is to protect plants from pests

Participants gave brief overviews of their experiences with the single window concept in their respective countries.

One of the major points raised was due to the importance of agricultural quarantine; the competent authority should be more involved in all relevant discussions and decisions related to single-window implementation.

It was also felt that at the ports of entry, there needs to be proper functional agricultural quarantine facilities and that this should be addressed through legislation. In this vein, the IPPC should offer guidance as to the requirements for such facilities.

Any Other Business

From the meeting it was recommended that trade/non-compliance issues be added to the Caribbean Plant Health Directors agenda.

Participants Survey

This survey was conducted online by participants.

Closing Remarks

Closing remarks were offered by Carol Thomas. She thanked the IPPC for sending a representative and also thanked Ms. Nadia Villasenor for her participation. Special thanks was offered to Ms. Mariela Madrigal for her efforts in making the workshop a success. Ms. Thomas specially thanked the chair and the rapporteurs for a job well done.

Ms. Nadia Villasenor thanked the participants for their active participation and making the workshop a success.

The chair thanked the participants for their hard work and IICA for funding assistance.

Appendix 1

REGIONAL IPPC WORKSHOP - CARIBBEAN REGION

Review of draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

3 - 5 September 2013

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Tuesday 3 September	
08.30 hrs.	Registration
09:00 hrs.	Official Opening of the workshop
09.30 hrs.	- Adoption of the agenda ***(Carol Thomas - IICA)*** - Election of chair and rapporteur (***Carol Thomas - IICA)*** - Overview of IPPC ***(Nadia Villasenor – IPPC Secretariat)***
10.30 hrs.	Coffee Break
11.00 hrs.	IPPC standard setting process : ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)*** • Update on the new standard setting process • How to participate.

11:30 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards • Management of phytosanitary risks in the international movement of wood (2006-029), Priority 1 ***(Michael James, Ministry of Agriculture, Barbados)*** • Preliminary draft: Minimizing pest movement by sea containers (2008-001), Priority 1 ***(Ryan Anselm, Ministry of Agriculture, Dominica)*** • Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004), Priority 1 ***(Thaddeus Peters, Ministry of Agriculture, Grenada)*** • Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2005-010), Priority 2 ***(Karen Barrett-Christie, Ministry of Agriculture, Jamaica)*** • Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) ***(Jeanelle Kelly, Ministry of Agriculture, St. Kitts & Nevis)***
12:30 hrs.	Lunch
13:30 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards. Continues previous topic.
15:30 hrs.	Coffee break
16:00 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards. Continues previous topic.
17:30 hrs.	End of the work day.
Wednesday 4 September	
08:00 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards. . Continues previous topic.
10:00 hrs.	Coffee break
10:30 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards. Continues previous topic.

12:30 hrs.	Lunch
13:30 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards. . Continues previous topic.
15:30 hrs.	Coffee break
16:00 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards. Continues previous topic.
17:30 hrs.	End of the work day.
Thursday 5 September	
08:00 hrs.	Review and discussion of draft standards. Continues previous topic.
10:00 hrs.	Coffee break
10:30 hrs.	National reporting obligations ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)***
10:50 hrs.	Questions and comments
11:00 hrs.	Information on expert consultation on cold treatments ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)***
11:20 hrs.	Questions and comments.
11:30 hrs.	IRSS Helpdesk and provision of answers to IRSS questionnaires ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)***
12:15 hrs.	Questions and comments
12:30 hrs.	Invasive Alien Species and the IPPC ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)***
13:00 hrs.	Lunch
14:00 hrs.	Questions and comments.
14:10 hrs.	Update on electronic certification. ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)***
14:40 hrs.	Questions and comments.

14:50 hrs.	Update on use and management of the phytosanitary resources page ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)***
15:20 hrs.	Questions and comments.
15:30 hrs.	Coffee break
15:45 hrs.	Single windows and customs union ***(Nadia Villasenor- IPPC Secretariat)***
16:10 hrs.	Questions and comments.
16:20 hrs.	Workshop evaluation
16:45 hrs.	Other matters
17:30 hrs.	Adoption of report
18:00 hrs.	Close

Appendix 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Regional IPPC Workshop for the review of draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)
Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago
September 03 – 05, 2013.

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Appendix 3

2006-029: Management of pest risks associated with international movement of wood

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author	Status
1.	*G*	Substantive	The phytosanitary measures outlined in sections 2.2 to 2.2.8 do not offer sufficient prescriptive guidance as to how these measures should be applied, for example, time and temperature regimes. In the absence of these the application of these measures be subjective. The language used must be consistent with whatever definitions have been adopted in ISPM 5 (for example 'Systems Approaches vs Systems Approach')	There is need for more prescriptive guidance	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
2.	*G*	Technical	this draft standard is well written and it is applicable and relevant to each Caribbean country	Relevant to the Caribbean	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
3.	*7*	Substantive	This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledons ~~dicotyledonous species)~~ and monocotyledons)~~,~~ ~~such as palms~~. The standard does not cover bamboo products.	Angiosperms can be dicotyledons or monocotyledons. The original text implied that angiosperms only consisted of dicotyledons	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
4.	*8*	Editorial	Wood as a commodity class includes; round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark.	Punctuation (insertionof a colon)	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
5.	*43*	Technical	Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by or contaminated with organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria, weed seeds). Pests that	There is possibility that some wood products could be contaminated by weed seeds.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean	Verified

			have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests.		English	
6.	*45*	Editorial	Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use, .However, ~~But~~ wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries.	Grammar	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
7.	*64*	Editorial	It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only; ~~:~~ these are not to be considered under this standard.	Grammar and punctuation	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
8.	*85*	Technical	The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production, ~~or fo~~r horticulture, or for animal bedding). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced.	Inclusion of animal bedding	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
9.	*98*	Editorial	Processed wood material includes; plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood	Punctuation (inclusion of semi-colon in first sentence)	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

			material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood.			
10.	*99*	Technical	The movement of processed wood material should generally not be regulated, because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating and gluing. Processed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites , ~~and~~ carpenter ants and powder post beetles.	This occurrence of powder post beetles in processed wood material is very prevalent in the Caribbean	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

Appendix 4

2008-001: Draft ISPM - Minimizing pest movement by sea containers

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author	Status
1.	*G*	Substantive	1. It is an importand standard but there are questions as to whether it is a standard that can be properly implemented in small developing countries such as those in the Caribbean. 2. Should it be a standard or should it be guidelines? 3. Given the degree of capital and human input that will be required it is felt that it will require technical and financial assistance to implement. 4. Does this standard also address the issue of containers in transit 5. The IPPC should consult with international bodies such as the IMO and the international shipping organizations and sensitize them to the implications of this standard. 6. The SC should consider giving guidelines on storage and transportation through a country.	There are several issues as outlined that should be considered in the further development of this standard	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
2.	*24*	Substantive	**1.1 Visual examination of sea containers for contamination** The interior and exterior of all six sides of the sea container (i.e. roof, underside, side walls and end walls, including doors) should be visually examined for potential contamination and should include the following areas: - refrigeration intake screens and condenser coils - removable equipment (give examples of removable	There should be an annex with a diagram or pictures givng an idea of some of these parts of the container.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

			equipment) - hollows in the container structure such as forklift pockets, corner castings, damaged areas, etc. Equipment to aid visual examination such as adequate lighting, mirrors on poles, roof access structures, container stands and pole-mounted remote cameras should be used when necessary. The examination would be carried out by the agent of the body certified by the NPPO to manage the visual examination and cleaning if necessary of the sea containers. ~~This could be the staff of a depot working at a depot as employed by a shipping company.~~ If a container has no visible contamination, it is considered to be clean. Documentary verification of the cleanliness will be required.			
3.	*25*	Substantive	**1.2 Methods to eliminate contamination** The contamination removal method should be the most effective for the particular contaminant ~~contamination~~ present. Consideration should be given to confinement and treatment of sea containers that are contaminated with pests that have a potential to become established and spread. In some cases the NPPO may request that specimens be collected for identification purposes. Methods to eliminate contamination may include: - sweeping out or vacuum cleaning the interior of the sea container, using an absorbent powder when necessary - using low pressure water wash - scraping or using a sanding disk	This wording is more acceptable.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

			or wire brush - using a high pressure water wash with cold or hot water, with or without detergent - using a steam clean method, with or without detergent - using abrasive blasting - heat treatment - fumigation - removal of seeds or plant parts from air intake fans on refrigerator units. - or a combination of methods Methods for the disposal of contamination should be sufficient to prevent spread of pests and may include: - bagging - incineration - deep burial - containment - where sea containers are stored for some time, pesticides may need to be applied. Disposal of wash water must be appropriate to the risk and in accordance with national or local regulations.			
4.	*26*	Substantive	**2. Certification** Shipping companies or an agent may be certified based on their ability to undertake specific procedures that may result in clean sea containers. The procedures may include: - visual examinations	Not only shipping companies should be certified but any other agent or company that can carry out the cleaning of sea containers. This concept should be included in the other parts of this paragraph when there is reference to the shipping company. The NPPO or the CAB will be trained to do the auditing. Therefore it would not be necessary to have a another layer	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

			- cleaning or other methods for removing contamination if necessary, or treatment on assumption that contamination is present - waste disposal, as required. In this case, each shipping company certified would have its systems validated by [a conformance assessment body (CAB)[1]] or [the NPPO] and receive approval to operate. Where such systems operate, the CAB or NPPO will be required to verify ongoing compliance with this standard by audit[2] techniques as described in a manual for each certified shipping company. Shipping companies or their agents should establish systems to include the specific procedures listed above. The certification of a shipping company would mean that its procedures are deemed satisfactory wherever it operates. ~~[The certifying CAB and its certified shipping companies would be subject to auditing by an international accreditation organisation[3] to check that they are effective in ensuring that sea containers are clean. Records of these audits should be kept.]~~ The systems used by shipping companies may include: - a quality management system - documentation in a user manual - operators trained and qualified - appropriate recording methods - auditing of the service suppliers - storage areas that prevent recontamination of clean containers.	of auditing to include international auditors. The NPPO would do the monitoring and verification.		

2005-004: Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author	Status
1.	*G*	Substantive	1. This standard is very important to the region given the fact that there are many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry. 2. The ISPM is relevant and it supplements ISPM 36 3. There should be a definition for soil in the glossary	Soil is important and therefore there should be a definition in order to prevent an ambiguity.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
2.	*9*	Technical	This standard provides guidance for the assessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	This is to be consistent in keeping with ISPM 5	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
3.	*25*	Technical	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the upper loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals, lving organisms and ~~and~~ organic material.	Make the definition more complete	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
4.	*37*	Technical	For theassessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	It is assessment of pest risks and not evaluation.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

5.	75	Technical	**Constituents of growing media**	**Pest risk**[1]	**Support pest survival**	**Comments**	From the experience in the region organisms such as nematodes, fungi, molluscs and bacteria have been found in sand, gravel and silt	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
			Baked clay pellets	Low	No	Inert			
			Pure clay	Low	No	n/a			
			Gravel, sand, silt	medium~~Low~~	yes~~No~~	Inert			
			Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)	Low	No	Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)			
			Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	Low	No	Inert			
			Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)			
			Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing			
			Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Low–Medium	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing			
			Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use			
			Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment			
			Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing			
			Cork	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Peat	Variable low	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)			
			Sphagnum moss	Variable high	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source			
			Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation			
			Bio waste	High	Yes	Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities			
			Compost	High	Yes	Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased			

						if material is from an unknown source		
			Humus	High	Yes	Decomposed plant matter		
			Soil	High	Yes	Risk can be reduced if treated		
			Tree fern slabs	High	Yes	Potential to harbour forest pests		
			Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)	High	Yes	Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests		

Appendix 6

2005-010: Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly (Tephritidae) Management

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author	Status
1.	*G*	Substantive	• The standard is relevant to the Caribbean, however, much emphasis has not been placed on the area of exclusion.	More guidance is needed on the area of exclusion.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
2.	*21*	Editorial	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish a ~~an~~ FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	Grammar	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
3.	*24*	Editorial	1. protect a ~~an~~ FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area	Grammar	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
4.	*29*	Editorial	1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish a ~~an~~ FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006)	Grammar	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
5.	*31*	Editorial	1. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can	Grammar	IPPC Regional	Verified

			occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in a ~~an~~ FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected (ISPM 26:2006).)		Workshop Caribbean English	
6.	*33*	Editorial	Exclusion strategies may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to a ~~an~~ FF-PFA.	Grammar	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
7.	*50*	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping/flooding, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, fruit burial, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	The inclusions are important phytosanitary procedures.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
8.	*54*	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit becomes susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	Grammar	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
9.	*58*	Editorial	Insecticide bait applications should start in time to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of, and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly pest species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	Punctuation	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
10.	*86*	Editorial	After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and identification of the sterile and wild flies are ~~is~~ important to evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure. Moreover, released sterile flies are recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population; ~~:~~ this provides feedback on whether	Grammar	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

			the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile to ~~:~~ wild fly ratio was attained (FAO, 2007).			
11.	*96*	Editorial	Classical biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies are reared and released during critical periods for the rapid suppression of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared parasitoids should be of high quality so that population suppression can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards.	Correct word usage	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified
12.	*104*	Technical	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest-free status ~~freedom~~ (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006).	Correct term usage	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified

Appendix 7

1994-001: Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary terms

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Author	Status
1.	*G*	Substantive	The group was in general agreement with the changes and we anticipate that these changes will be reflected in the ISPMs going forward.	This will make the ISPMs consistent.	IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean English	Verified