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منظمة  
الأغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

# COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

## Ninth Session

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### The International Atomic Energy Agency Statement

#### Agenda item 14.3

Prepared by the IAEA

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1. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), through its Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, has been actively supporting the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) for the last ten years to develop and review International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and to improve phytosanitary capacity of IPPC Contracting Parties.
2. The Joint FAO/IAEA Division has participated in the development of six adopted ISPMs, as follows: ISPM 3:2005, ISPM 18:2003, ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 28:2007, ISPM 30:2008, and ISPM 35:2012.
3. The Joint FAO/IAEA Division is also contributing to the development of the following draft ISPMs:
  - a) *Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)*
  - b) *Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area.*
  - c) *Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management*
4. The Joint FAO/IAEA Division has organized and funded the last five annual meetings (2007-2011) of the IPPC *Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies* (TPPF).
5. In support of the IPPC *Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments* (TPPT), the Joint FAO/IAEA Division has provided technical expertise and helped review supporting data to facilitate the successful adoption of 14 irradiation phytosanitary treatments for pests of quarantine importance as part of ISPM 28:2007, *Phytosanitary Treatments for Regulated Pests*.

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6. The Joint FAO/IAEA Division is continuing its Coordinated Research Project on the Development of Generic Irradiation Doses for Quarantine Treatments. This research network is determining generic and specific treatment doses for pests and pest groups of quarantine importance (29 insect species from 13 arthropod families). Research and collaboration is generating technical information and data in support of the development of further phytosanitary treatments that will help reduce technical barriers and facilitate international trade in agricultural produce.
7. Using irradiation on a commercial scale to ensure the phytosanitary security of fresh produce is expanding with Australia, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Thailand, USA and Viet Nam trading irradiated fresh produce. Although volumes remain small, quantities are rapidly increasing and data indicates that more than 11 000 tonnes of irradiated produce was imported into the USA in 2012, indicating that irradiation is proving to be technically and commercially viable as countries require alternative post-harvest pest control methods that avoid the use of harmful chemical treatments.
8. Guidelines for the Audit and Accreditation of Irradiation Facilities used for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Treatment of Food and Agricultural Products have been produced by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division through an FAO/IAEA Asia and Pacific Regional Technical Cooperation Project on Enhancing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Treatment of Regional Products for Export by Irradiation. These Guidelines have been considered by the Standards Committee of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) and in 2013 were approved as a new APPPC regional standard. In addition the Joint Division has worked closely with 17 countries in the Asia Pacific region to produce a “Good Irradiation Practice” manual to support the application of these guidelines and it is intended to publish these as an IAEA document in 2014.
9. In terms of development of technical materials to support the implementation of the ISPMs, the Joint Division upon the request of Member States produced the “*FAO/IAEA Trapping Guidelines for Area- Wide Fruit Fly Programmes*”. These guidelines are aligned with the ISPM 26:2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies* (Tephritidae).
10. In terms of capacity building, the Joint FAO/IAEA Division has devoted part of its technical assistance delivery to the implementation of the ISPMs in developing countries through regional workshops and technical meetings.
  - a) In 2013, an FAO/IAEA interregional course on “*Use of the Sterile Insect and Related Techniques for the Area-wide Integrated Pest Management of Native and Exotic Insect Pests*” and four FAO/IAEA regional training courses were held on “*Area-Wide Integrated Fruit Fly Suppression, including MAT and SIT in West Africa*”, “*Fruit Fly Detection for Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean*”, “*Quarantine and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures for the Indian Ocean*”, and “*Area-Wide Integrated Fruit Fly Suppression, including MAT and SIT for Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean*”,.
  - b) For 2014, four FAO/IAEA regional training courses are scheduled on “*Taxonomy and Identification of Fruit Fly Pest Species Exotic to the Middle East*”, “*Fruit Fly Biocontrol in West Africa*”, “*Use of GIS for Area-Wide Fruit Fly Programmes in Indian Ocean*”, and “*Taxonomy and Identification of Fruit Fly Pest Species Exotic to the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean*”.
  - c) Additionally, the FAO/IAEA Joint Division supports every year regional fruit fly training courses in Latin America (Mexico and Brazil) which include lectures on the regulatory aspects of international fruit commercialization and implementation of area-wide insect pest control programmes.
11. Technical support to the preparation of the expert consultation on “*Phytosanitary treatments for fruit flies of economic importance of the Bactrocera dorsalis complex*” scheduled for December 2014 in Japan.