

**REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION
CONVENTION SECRETARIAT (IPPC)**

Meeting of 20-21 October 2010

The following communication, received on 11 October 2010, is being circulated at the request of the IPPC Secretariat.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report covers the period March to 10 October 2010.
2. The number of contracting parties to the IPPC remains at 173.

II. DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

3. The Committee is invited to note that the Fifth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-5) was held in Rome from 22-26 March 2010.
4. The CPM adopted the following standards (see the Annex and available at <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=13399&L=0>):
 - ISPM 33. 2010. *Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants*
 - ISPM 34. 2010. *Pest free potato (Solanum spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade*
 - Three phytosanitary treatments as annexes to ISPM 28. 2007. *Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*, listed in the Annex.
 - One Diagnostic protocol for regulated pests as an annex to ISPM 27. 2006. DP 1: 2010. Diagnostic protocol for *Thrips palmi*
 - An amendment to ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*
5. The CPM adopted the Capacity Development strategy and approved continued work on the operational plan for building national phytosanitary capacity.

III. STANDARD-SETTING WORK PROGRAMME

A. 2010 MEMBER CONSULTATION PERIOD FOR THE REVIEW OF DRAFT ISPMs

6. The Standards Committee (SC) met in April 2010 at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy, and approved the following five draft ISPMs for the member consultation period 21 June - 30 September 2010:

Member consultation through the regular process

- Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)
- Submission of new treatments for inclusion in ISPM No.15
- Integrated measures approach for managing pest risks associated with international trade of plants for planting

Member consultation through the special process

- Diagnostic protocol for Plum pox virus (Annex to ISPM 27)
- Irradiation treatment for *Ceratitis capitata* (Annex to ISPM 28)

7. These draft ISPMs were reviewed in the following regions:

Region	Date (2010 Tentative)	Venue	Organized by	Other Funding Source
Africa	9-13 August	Lusaka, Zambia	IAPSC	PANSPSO/EU/AU
Asia	6-10 September	Busan City, Republic of Korea	FAO	Republic of Korea
Caribbean	6-10 September	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	USDA	FAO, IICA
CIS countries and Central Asia	19 -23 July	Bykovo, Moscow Region, Russia	FAO	EU Trust Fund
Latin America	30 August-3 September	San Jose, Costa Rica	IICA	FAO, IICA
Near East	5-8 July	Cairo, Egypt	FAO	EU Trust Fund/ FAO
Pacific	9-13 August	Nadi, Fiji	SPC	EU Trust Fund

8. For the second year, the Secretariat administered a survey to workshop attendees to address the association between workshop attendance and participation in the standards development process, results of this survey will be used to improve future regional workshops.

9. The Secretariat continues the development of an online system to streamline the process of commenting on draft ISPMs for members and for the IPPC secretariat. This system is projected to be functional for the 2011 member comment period. Member countries have again assisted in compiling comments in 2010.

B. CALL FOR EXPERTS

10. In March 2010, a call for a Chinese speaking expert for the Technical Panel on Glossary (TPG) was made.

11. In July 2010, a call for experts was made requesting nominations for an expert working group on *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade* and for

nominations for a Spanish speaking and a Russian speaking expert for the TPG. There was a poor response to these calls from member countries, which resulted in the Secretariat extending the deadline to 30 October 2010 (see [https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&tx_calls_pi1\[showUid\]=1106106&frompage=1110736&type=calls&L=0#item](https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110798&tx_calls_pi1[showUid]=1106106&frompage=1110736&type=calls&L=0#item)).

C. DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS

12. The following three draft specifications were sent for member consultation in July 2010, Member comments are being reviewed and revised specifications will be presented to the November 2010 SC meeting:

- *Minimizing pest movement by air containers and aircrafts;*
- *Systems for authorizing phytosanitary activities; and*
- *Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages.*

13. Two specifications were finalized and approved at the April 2010 Standards Committee meeting:

- *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade and*
- *Protocol to determine host status of fruits to fruit fly (*Tephritidae*) infestation.*

D. EXPERT WORKING GROUPS (EWG)

14. An EWG on the *Importation of Plant Breeding Material* was held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 1-5 February 2010.

15. An EWG on *Movement of Soil and Growing Media in Association with Plants in International Trade* was held in Ottawa, Canada, 14–18 June 2010.

E. TECHNICAL PANELS

16. Five technical panels have met in 2010 and continued their work in their areas of specialization, drafting ISPMs and diagnostic protocols, approving treatments, and reviewing the glossary of phytosanitary terms.

Panel	Date	Venue
Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine	20-24 September	Rome, Italy
Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols	26-30 July	Washington, DC
Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments	26-30 July	Kyoto, Japan
Technical Panel on Fruit Flies	4-8 October	Vienna, Austria
Technical Panel on Glossary	11-15 October	Rome, Italy

IV. INFORMATION EXCHANGE

A. CONTACT POINTS

17. Through 7 October 2010, over 80 per cent of IPPC contact points have updated their information at least once. This contributes substantially to improving communication between the Secretariat and contracting parties. This means that contracting parties communicating with other IPPC contact points should visit the IPP frequently to ensure they have the latest contact information.

B. UNOFFICIAL CONTACT POINTS

18. The following contracting parties in each region have unofficial contact points and still need to make formal nominations for official IPPC contact points:

- Africa: None
- Asia: None
- Europe: Greece
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Bahamas, and Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Near East: Bahrain, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates
- Southwest Pacific: Fiji, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

C. INTERNATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY PORTAL (IPP) – [HTTPS://WWW.IPPC.INT](https://www.ippc.int)

19. Unofficial translations of the International Phytosanitary Standards into Portuguese have been made available through a co-publishing agreement with the government of Brazil. To access these translations, go to the IPP page for adopted standards (<https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=ispms>) and click on the standard of interest.

20. Usage of the IPP continues to increase but it is apparent that this can be improved in certain regions and in certain countries. Internet access/reliability has a role to play in certain countries.

21. Earlier this year a new form for communicating information regarding the national implementation of ISPM 15 was made available on the IPP: https://www.ippc.int/?id=1110520&no_cache=1&type=ispml&L=0. Thus far, 16 countries have used this form to share information in this regard. A communications strategy is being developed to further raise awareness about ISPM 15.

22. Countries are also able to post information regarding their pest free areas or areas of low pest prevalence: https://www.ippc.int/?id=1110520&no_cache=1&type=pfa&L=0.

D. PEST REPORTING

23. National pest reporting continues to improve. Fifty-two pests have been reported since the beginning of 2010, an almost 50 per cent increase in pest reporting in the first 10 months of this year over the average number of pests reported in past years. However, there is still considerable room for improvement in reporting.

E. COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

24. The IPPC Secretariat has developed a draft IPPC communications strategy, and associated communications work plan, to support the resource mobilization strategy and to increase awareness of the benefits of the IPPC. This work is considered a high priority as many decision and policy makers are not aware of the importance and successes of the IPPC work.

25. The Secretariat has already substantially increased the number of IPPC news items available through the IPP to promote various aspects of the IPPC work programme.
26. The IPPC communications strategy is expected to result in:
- global recognition of the successes of the work done by the IPPC;
 - global recognition of the negative impact of the phytosanitary failures;
 - changed perceptions about what constitutes real, urgent threats and risks while protecting plants;
 - substantially improved recognition of the NPPO's role and importance in protecting national plant health;
 - substantially improved resources available to the plant protection community (national, regional and globally) to conduct their currently under resourced work in a more sustainable manner, particularly relative to the comparable programmes of animal health and food safety;
 - phytosanitary resource issues are embedded as a national priority and in policy;
 - effective global and regional cooperation and synergies developed in meeting this goal; and
 - the generation of improved financial and in-kind support for the secretariat.

V. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

27. The IPPC Secretariat has received the first official request for the activation of the IPPC Dispute Settlement system (see more https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=dispute_settlement). This process is ongoing.
28. Although there have been many successful informal consultations regarding phytosanitary dispute avoidance in the past, this will be the first formal case under the IPPC.

VI. CAPACITY BUILDING

A. STRATEGY AND OPERATIONAL PLAN

29. The IPPC capacity building strategy was approved by CPM-5 and the operational plan is being developed further through by the Expert Working Group on Capacity Development in the last week of October 2010.

B. PROJECTS (PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT)

30. The main aim of the projects in which the IPPC Secretariat is involved is the proper implementation of the IPPC standards and the Convention. The secretariat continued its collaboration with donor agencies and contracting parties in the delivery of technical assistance for capacity building in projects funded through various sources. The secretariat, under a supervisory or implementation agreement signed between the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) and FAO, provided its services to the three STDF projects listed below, among the following projects directly supported by the IPPC secretariat:

- STDF 171 - Establishment of a Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE) in East Africa;
- STDF 230 - Establishment of Lethal yellowing disease free area for coconuts in Mozambique;

- STDF 133- Capacity building in the use of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation Tool in the Pacific: A final report was prepared and submitted to the STDF secretariat and information on the project products has been provided.
- UNJP/URT/129/MUL - Biosecurity capacity building;
- TCP/MOZ/3205: Management and mitigation measures for alien invasive fruit fly (*Bactrocera invadens*) in Mozambique;
- TCP/INS/3203: Strengthening Quarantine Control Systems for Invasive Alien Species (IAS) for Indonesia;
- TCP/ERI/3204: Strengthening capacity for integrated pest management (IPM) in Eritrea Citrus pilot IPM programme;
- TCP/MDV/3201: Maldives - Assistance in the Drafting of Agricultural Legislation and;
- GCP/LEB/021/ITA: Strengthening production and marketing of of Lebanese agricultural products.

C. PROJECT FORMULATION

31. The IPPC secretariat continues to assist in the formulation of a number of projects to improve phytosanitary capacity of members. These include:

- Regional project for West Africa on *Bactrocera invadens* valued at USD 9M;
- Project to strengthen phytosanitary services in Mozambique;
- Five (5) multi-year trust fund projects submitted for proposal to donors by FAO; and
- Strengthening the phytosanitary regulatory system of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

32. In addition, contracting parties submit project formulation requests to the secretariat from time to time. The IPPC secretariat has assisted Afghanistan, Bahamas, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Cameroon, Guatemala, Cape Verde, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Senegal by providing technical inputs on project design. Projects are currently being formulated and submitted to donors for funding.

D. PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY EVALUATION (PCE)

33. Development of a new improved online version continues and significant progress has been made. Countries who are members of OIRSA (Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria) have received PCE training by videoconference. Belize, Burundi, Georgia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Oman, Seychelles and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have also expressed interest in undertaking the new PCE in the immediate foreseeable future. The English-speaking Caribbean countries have also expressed interested in the new PCE. Field testing is ongoing through 2010-11 at the request of contracting parties and provided the availability of funds for this purpose.

E. IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW AND SUPPORT SYSTEM

34. The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-3, 2008) adopted the Programme for the Development of the *Implementation Review and Support System* (IRSS). The IRSS programme is going to be funded by the European Union for one year and has now been initiated. The establishment of the "IPPC Help Desk" and the development, distribution and collection of data on the implementation of the Convention and international standards by the Contracting Parties are high priorities.

35. Additional funding resources are needed to get the 2012-13 IRSS component of this work programme funded so that the IRSS first cycle can be completed. An IPPC Secretariat staff member has been identified to undertake the coordination of the IRSS. The Secretariat is actively looking for funding from donors and partners to ensure the IRSS is sustainable and becomes an integral part of the CPM work programme.

VII. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

36. The sustainability of IPPC secretariat, and hence the work programme of the IPPC, is being addressed as a matter of urgency. The current resource allocation (financial and human resources) is simply not sustainable with a projected budget deficit for 2011 of about \$2.1 million.

37. Therefore, the CPM Bureau and Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA) has agreed there is no alternative but to cut the IPPC standard-setting programme, in addition to the information exchange and capacity development programmes, to the absolute minimum in 2011. This is extremely drastic, but unless extra-budgetary resources are made available for 2011 onwards, there will be no alternative but to maintain this very low level of IPPC standard-setting activity. A letter from the Chairperson of the CPM has been sent to all IPPC contact points in this regard.

38. The Secretary is giving this highest priority and continues discussions with the contracting parties and key partners to improve the situation in the foreseeable future.

39. Given the current lack of sustainability of the CPM work programme (effective 2011), the Secretariat would welcome discussions with contracting parties on ways of establishing sustainable funding for the IPPC to maintain a balanced work programme for standard development and implementation.

ANNEX

Adopted International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

Texts of adopted ISPMs are available at: <https://www.ippc.int/id/13399>

ISPM 1. 2006	<i>Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade</i> (originally adopted in 1993, revised in 2006)
ISPM 2. 2007	<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i> (originally adopted in 1995, revised in 2007)
ISPM 3. 2005	<i>Guidelines for the export, shipment, import and release of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms</i> (originally adopted in 1996, revised in 2005)
ISPM 4. 1995	<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>
ISPM.5. 2010	<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i> (updated as needed) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Supplement No. 1 (2001) <i>Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concept of official control for regulated pests</i>- Supplement No. 2 (2003) <i>Guidelines on the understanding of potential economic importance and related terms including reference to environmental considerations</i>- Appendix No. 1 (2009): <u><i>Terminology of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i></u>
ISPM 6. 1997	<i>Guidelines for surveillance</i>
ISPM 7. 1997	<i>Export certification system</i>
ISPM 8. 1998	<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>
ISPM 9. 1998	<i>Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</i>
ISPM 10. 1999	<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites)</i>
ISPM 11. 2004	<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i> (originally adopted in 2001, with supplements integrated in 2003 and 2004)
ISPM 12. 2001	<i>Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates</i>
ISPM 13. 2001	<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>
ISPM 14. 2002	<i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i>
ISPM 15. 2002	<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i> (originally adopted in 2002, revised in 2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Annex 1 (2006) <i>Approved measures associated with wood packaging materials</i> (methyl bromide fumigation schedule modified in 2006)
ISPM 16. 2002	<i>Regulated non-quarantine pests: Concept and application</i>
ISPM 17. 2002	<i>Pest reporting</i>

ISPM 18. 2003	<i>Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</i>
ISPM 19. 2003	<i>Guidelines on lists of regulated pests</i>
ISPM 20. 2004	<i>Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system</i>
ISPM 21. 2004	<i>Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests</i>
ISPM 22. 2005	<i>Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence</i>
ISPM 23. 2005	<i>Guidelines for inspection</i>
ISPM 24. 2005	<i>Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures</i>
ISPM 25. 2006	<i>Consignments in transit</i>
ISPM 26. 2006	<i>Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>
ISPM 27. 2006	<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i> - DP 1:2010. Diagnostic protocol for <i>Thrips palmi</i>
ISPM 28. 2007	<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- PT 1:2009. Irradiation treatment for <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>- PT 2:2009. Irradiation treatment for <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>- PT 3:2009. Irradiation treatment for <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>- PT 4:2009. Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>- PT 5:2009. Irradiation treatment for <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>- PT 6:2009. Irradiation treatment for <i>Cydia pomonella</i>- PT 7:2009. Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)- PT 8:2009. Irradiation treatment for <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>- PT 9:2010. Irradiation treatment for <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>- PT 10:2010. Irradiation treatment for <i>Grapholita molesta</i>- PT 11:2010. Irradiation treatment for <i>Grapholita molesta</i> under hypoxia
ISPM 29. 2007	<i>Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence</i>
ISPM 30. 2008	<i>Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>
ISPM 31. 2008	<i>Methodologies for sampling of consignments</i>
ISPM 32. 2009	<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>
ISPM 33. 2010	<i>Pest free potato (<i>Solanum spp.</i>) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade</i>
ISPM 34. 2010	<i>Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants</i>
