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منظمة
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للأمم المتحدة

COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

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CPM Recommendations - Proposed recommendation on the importance of pest diagnosis
Agenda item 12.1
Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat¹

1. During CPM-10 (2015) The EU proposed that a CPM recommendation on the importance of pest diagnosis be developed² and presented a draft text for information³. Contracting Parties (CPs) indicated they would like to provide comments on the draft and this was agreed; the recommendation would be processed through the established process. CPs were requested to submit their comments to the EU by 15 May 2015. Some Contracting Parties (CPs) also presented a paper on strategic issues associated with pest diagnosis which included proposed recommendations for the CPM. A few CPs requested more time to consider the paper presented and the EU was advised to propose this topic to CPM-11 (2016) as an agenda item.

2. The European Union and its 28 Member States subsequently developed a proposed recommendation which was provided for CP comment through the Online Commenting System. Following a review of the comments and suggestions received, a proposed CPM recommendation has been developed for adoption.

3. The CPM is requested to

¹ Rev 01 processed on 9 March 2016 in order to complete the text in the background.

² CPM 2015/28

³ CPM 2015/CRP/03

- 1) *adopt* the proposed recommendation,
- 2) *encourage* advocacy for enhanced attention by contracting parties to the issue of pest diagnosis.
- 3) *encourage* continued liaison with RPPOs and research and educational organizations on pest diagnosis issues
- 4) *encourage* the IPPC Secretariat to publicize national, regional and international developments in pest diagnosis and diagnostic protocols on the phytosanitary resources page.

DRAFT CPM Recommendation on the importance of pest diagnosis

Background

Pest diagnosis is a cross-cutting issue that underpins most International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) activities. In order to take action against a pest, it must be accurately identified. To enable safe trade, pest diagnosis must further be completed quickly and to a high level of confidence. Contracting parties regularly undertake pest diagnoses, for example to support export certification, import inspections and remedial actions where a quarantine pest is found, pest surveillance and eradication programmes. The diagnosis of some pests is particularly challenging because the modernization of taxonomic concepts and the diagnostic opportunities provided by new technologies are not available universally.

The results of the general survey of implementation of the Convention and its standards by the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) and other IRSS surveys indicate access to diagnostic support needs to be improved. This would assist some countries to undertake surveillance, determine pest status, undertake pest risk analysis etc. This is a fundamental issue that contracting parties and the CPM should address.

In addition to problems within contracting parties, many regions have identified a general trend in reduced expertise in core scientific disciplines, such as the taxonomy of pests, and classical diagnostic skills.

Recommendation addressed to Contracting Parties, Regional Plant Protection Organizations and the IPPC Secretariat:

The CPM recognizes that accurate and rapid pest diagnosis underpins export certification, import inspections and the application of appropriate phytosanitary treatments, enables effective pest surveillance and supports successful eradication programs. To increase the capacity and capability of contracting parties to diagnose pests:

The CPM encourages Contracting Parties to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure there are adequate laboratory facilities and expertise to support pest diagnostic and taxonomic activities underpinning phytosanitary activities through sufficient allocation of resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> share knowledge and expertise with other countries where possible, for example by making places available on training programs, opening access to proficiency testing or publicizing examples of best laboratory practice, encourage diagnostic and taxonomic publications relating to phytosanitary activities in appropriate peer reviewed journals, in particular in open access formats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> share diagnostic protocols used by NPPOs on the IPPC phytosanitary resources page via links to NPPO resource pages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage and support experts to contribute to the IPPC standard setting processes for Diagnostic Protocols consider strategic needs for expertise in taxonomy of pests and classical diagnostic skills, and, when necessary, pool resources with other NPPOs to ensure sufficient diagnostic capacity and capability is in place to meet future demand

The CPM encourages RPPOs to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the development of diagnostic protocols and other resources relevant to their region and share them on the IPPC phytosanitary resources pages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the development of guidance on laboratory requirements for pest detection and on the overall management and technical aspects for a diagnostic laboratory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake knowledge exchange and training on diagnostic methods and laboratory capability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to enhance expertise and capacity within the region, such as the identification of regional experts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and encourage the development of centres of expertise that NPPOs within the region can access.