



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Plant Protection
Convention

REPORT

2021 IPPC VIRTUAL REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR CARIBBEAN

**24-26 AUGUST 2021
VIDEO CONFERENCE**

IPPC Secretariat

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The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) held its 2nd virtual Workshop for the Caribbean from 24th – 26th August 2021.

1.1. Opening of the session

Ms Juliet Goldsmith, the Plant Health Specialist of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA), the Regional Plant Protection Organisation of the Caribbean (RPPO), gave the opening remarks. She welcomed all the participants, the Workshop Organising Committee, the representatives of the IPPC Secretariat, the FAO sub-regional office and the InterAmerican Institute for Collaboration on Agriculture (IICA), and representatives on the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau, the Standards Committee (SC), and the Implementation and Capacity Building Committee (IC) members.

Ms Goldsmith informed the participants of the absence of a representative from Haiti as the Country had recently experienced an earthquake and a tropical storm. One minute of silence was observed in remembrance of the lives lost during the earthquake.

1.2. Welcome remarks

1.2.1. IPPC Secretariat

A video presentation was made by the IPPC Secretariat -Mr Avetik Nersisyan. The IPPC Officer in Charge noted that 2021 is the year of transitions and that it was the first time that the Committee on Phytosanitary Measures met virtually. It was also noted that protecting plant health would ensure food security and the safe trade of plant and plant products on a global scale. Prevention was cited as the key to halting any outbreak and eradicating possible threats before they became a reality.

Mr Nersisyan reassured the meeting that the international community has recognized the importance of plant health regulations and standards. The International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) and the thrust to establish an International Day of Plant Health (IDPH) has gained enthusiasm and the commitments of the global phytosanitary community. He noted that the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 -2030 has set new priority actions for plant health over the next decade and expressed the hope that the Regional Workshop will be a forum for sharing ideas and where Member states can work together to strengthen plant health in the region. He sees the reviewing of draft international standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the CPM recommendations on contaminating pests, discussing topics of concern to the region and moving from ideas to action as ways that the region can contribute to the advancement of plant health in the region and beyond.

1.2.2.FAO Sub Regional Office SLC

Dr. Vyjayanthi Lopez of the FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean greeted the participants and brought greetings on behalf of Dr. Renata Clark, the Sub-regional Coordinator for the Caribbean, based in Barbados. She reported that FAO in 2020, during the IYPH, conducted Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation in four (4) countries. The activity, which Ms. Goldsmith led, ended in December 2020. The countries involved: Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, Dominica and the Bahamas are expected to continue the work until the objectives are achieved. Participants were reminded that 2021 was identified as the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables, and plant health professionals should be promoting the synergies between plant health and fruits and vegetables. She also advocated promoting healthy and sustainable food production through innovation and technologies to reduce food losses and wastage. Attendance at the 2021 Regional Workshop was Dr. Lopez's last activity before proceeding on retirement on 1 September 2021.

Ms. Goldsmith thanked Dr. Lopez for her contributions made at previous and at the present Regional Workshops.

1.2.3. Regional Plant Protection Organization (CAHFSA)

Dr. Gavin Peters, the Chief Executive Officer of CAHFSA, greeted participants and expressed how honoured he felt to be present at the Regional Workshop. Dr. Peters thanked Dr. Lopez on behalf of all present and on CAHFSA's behalf for all the assistance given to the Agency and her dedication over the years.

He reminded participants of the importance of the work to be undertaken over the three days of the Workshop and charged them to dedicate themselves to the tasks at hand to achieve the set objectives. Dr. Peters further highlighted the value of plant protection in preventing the introduction of transboundary pests and protecting the livelihoods of stakeholders who depend on plant health practitioners to give advice and guidance in the crucial areas of plant health. He pointed out that the increase in trade was integrally linked to the production of quality products.

Participants were encouraged to participate, deliberate, comment and provide recommendations on the Draft Standards to be discussed later in the programme. Their participation will ensure that the outputs and deliverables achieved at the end of the Workshop are ones that participants can be proud of.

1.2.4. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

The IICA representative Dr. Janet Lawrence acknowledged the presence of colleagues, regional plant health professionals, and regional and international partners. She noted that IICA, FAO, IPPC Secretariat, and CAHFSA continue to promote Caribbean countries' active and effective participation in the multilateral trade regulatory system. She stressed that IICA is committed to sustaining the plant health system to ensure regional and international sustainability, facilitate trade and maintain the economic status in the region. IICA supports the call for improving the capacity building capabilities of members through strengthening regulatory plant health systems.

Dr. Lawrence informed the participants that IICA, through its agricultural health and food safety programmes and collaboration with other stakeholders, will implement actions to improve capacities in plant health systems. She provided examples of such actions as working to improve the agriculture health and safety regulatory framework, promoting the use of e-tools and practices such as the e-Phyto solution. Dr. Lawrence revealed that a regional survey on the status of agricultural health and safety in the region revealed weaknesses in human resource capacity diagnostics and testing pest risk analysis, emergency response and surveillance and monitoring.

Dr. Lawrence concluded by thanking Dr. Lopez for the excellent and dedicated service she had provided to the region over the years.

Participants were asked to open mics and applaud Dr. Lopez for her sterling performance in the Caribbean region over the years. Dr. Lopez thanked the participants for the show of appreciation.

2. The Meeting Arrangements

2.1. Election of Chairperson and Rapporteur

Mrs. Goldsmith opened the floor for nominations for chairman of the Workshop. Dr. Janil Gore-Francis of Antigua and Barbuda nominated Mr. Brian Sears of Guyana for Chairperson. This nomination was agreed upon by the participants and the members of the contracting parties in attendance. Mr. Sears indicated his willingness to chair the Workshop.

The meeting was turned over to Mr Brian Sears, who expressed gratitude to serve as the Chairperson of the Workshop.

Nominations for the Rapporteur was opened. Mrs. Yasmin Johnson of the Bahamas nominated Mrs. Roneta Huntley Thomas of the Turks and Caicos Islands. There were no objections by participants, and Mrs. Huntley Thomas had no objection to being the Rapporteur of the Workshop.

2.2. Adoption of the Agenda

There being no objections, the meeting agenda was adopted by Antigua and Barbuda and seconded by Jamaica.

3. Administrative matters

3.1. Participation List

Ms. Goldsmith reminded the meeting that the Participants' List was shared previously and requested that any corrections be submitted on Thursday, 6 August 2021. She also informed that the meeting report would be circulated for comments before final posting to the IPPC platform.

Tips for an effective virtual meeting and the use of the Zoom platform was shared with the participants.

4. Updates on Governance and Strategic issues

4.1. Governance and Strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)

Mr. Javier Trujillo Arriaga outlined the history of the IPPC starting with Stage 1 (1881) - IPPC precursors, where it was felt that international cooperation was needed to prevent the free Movement of pests that could devastate agriculture. The IPPC was successful in having a legal text adopted by the countries, and the revised text to the 1979 edition shows that the IPPC is now an active part of the WTO Agreement as the only standard-setting organization on plant health matters.

The goals of the IPPC were highlighted as harmonized trade and the reduction in the spread of pests, and the impact on a country's food security, economic growth, and the environment. It was also noted that 184 countries now have this goal to achieve.

Mr. Trujillo provided updates on several IPPC activities such as the CPM 15, the Strategic Planning Group meeting, the monthly Bureau meeting, and meetings of the Standards Committee and Implementation capacity. He informed that the CPM 15 adopted the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030, which will guide the efforts of the plant health community until the end of the decade. Eleven (11) new standards and one (1) new recommendation were adopted at CPM 15. CPM 16- will be held virtually in 2021.

4.2. Update from Standards Committee

Mr. Ezequiel Ferro, Chair of the Standards Committee (SC), explained that the SC is presently working on the virtual model. There were three meetings in 2020 and 8 meetings to date in 2021. He revealed that the Committee allows one (1) silent observer per NPPO at the face-to-face meetings. Four members had left the Standards committee, and four joined, making the membership presently 25 members (full complement) as of June 2021. There are 9 Drafts ISPM for second consultation in 2021 for the period 2020-2021. There are more than 80 topics in the SC work programme.

In terms of the future plans, Mr Ferro indicated the SC will:

- Continue oversight of current Technical Panel
- Discussion and monitoring of the IPPC Strategic Framework (SF) 2020-2023
- Collaboration with IC and its sub-groups
- Revision and Drafts at the meeting of CPM 16
- Continue drafts for the ISPMs
- Recommendations from the Call for topics from past meetings

4.3. Update from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee

Mr. Dominique Pelletier, Chair of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC), apologized for not being physically present at the Workshop. In his video presentation, he shared a brief history of the IC, its membership, roles, and functions.

By way of update, Mr. Pelletier indicated that the IC convened nine (9) virtual meetings in 2020 and six (6) for 2021. He also provided updates on the work of the various IC sub-groups, task force and initiatives. The Workshop was apprised of continuing work on IPPC Guides and Training Materials, National Reporting Obligations, Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE), Global Plant Health Surveillance Programmes and e-commerce.

He encouraged the NPPOs to consult the guides and phytosanitary capacity pages. NPPOs were also encouraged to contact their regional representatives, who are eager to assist. If NPPOs would like to have a PCE undertaken in their countries, they were advised to identify funding and contact a representative of the IPPC.

Mr. Pelletier assured the NPPOs that he is very accessible, as is the Vice Chairman and expresses the hope to meet participants next year physically.

Comments and discussion

Comments and discussions on presentations 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 were encouraged by the Chairperson. Ms. Goldsmith enquired about the process for NPPOs to be silent observers to the meetings of the Standards Committee. Mr. Ferro explained that there are no written rules but that the NPPO can indicate to the IPPC its interest in being silent observers to the SC Meetings.

5. Section 1: Discuss substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations

The Chairperson introduced the agenda item to begin the discussion of the Drafts under consultation.

5.1. Revision of ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest-free areas*) (2009-002)

Mr. Hernando Gonzaler Moreira (SC Member) delivered the presentation on the *Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest-free areas) 2009-002*. He reminded the participants that this was the first consultation on the Draft, which was added to the IPPC work programme in 2010. In 2013, Specification 58 related to the topic was approved. The Expert Working Group prepared the first draft in 2020, and in May 2021, the SC approved the Draft for its first (1st) Consultation.

The draft standard outlines that:

- PFA is a phytosanitary measure, and it may be used to facilitate safe trade and protect plant resources.
- For NPPOs to consider PFA as a phytosanitary measure for managing pest risk when used alone.
- The Phytosanitary measures used to establish or maintain the PFA should be based on the assessed pest risk.
- The PFA may be applied to an entire country or part of it.

The Workshop reviewed the draft *Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest-free areas) (2009-002)*. The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop can be found in **Appendix 3** of the workshop report.

5.2. Use of Specific Import Authorization (SIA) (Annex to ISPM 20: Guidance for a Phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006)

Mr. Ezequiel Ferro, the SC Chair, presented the information on the Draft under consideration. He informed the participants that the Draft was submitted as a topic in 2007, and the SC recommended that it be added to the Work Programme.

The comments from the Workshop on the Draft are available in **Appendix 4** of the workshop report.

5.3. Revision of ISPM 18 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure) (2004-007)

Ms. LaTanya RICHARDS (Jamaica) delivered the presentation on the Draft standard and a country case study on the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment. She explained that the IPPC Secretariat, in 2014, with the support of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatment (TPPT), developed the generic specification 62 for the Standards on requirements to use different Phytosanitary treatments. The topic was added as Priority 1 and later changed to priority 3 by CPM in 2015. In 2020, the SC once again assigned ISPM 18 as a priority.

Ms. Richards shared Jamaica's Experience with the *Export of Mangoes from Jamaica into the Continental USA under the Irradiation programme*. She noted that Jamaica does not have an irradiation treatment facility and that mangoes are treated in the destination country. Actions are undertaken to reduce the pest levels at the production level, post-harvest and treatment. She shared the following sequence of events:

- The technical market access proposal was submitted in 2009 to USDA.
- In 2013, Hot water treatment of mangoes was explored as a method of reducing the pest presence in mangoes.
- In 2014, a PRA was completed by USDA, and five (5) pests were identified as quarantine pests that needed to be mitigated, and the code of Federal Regulations was amended to allow Jamaica to export mangoes to the USA.
- In 2018, the framework for the Equivalency Plan was developed and signed between USA and Jamaica, allowing Jamaica to import irradiated regulated articles from the USA vice versa.
- In 2019, the Operational Work Plan was signed by USA and Jamaica. This document spelt out the guidelines/requirements governing the process and behaviours of all parties involved

Quarantine Pests identified were:

- *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart) Tephritidae- West Indian Fruit Fly
- *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) Tephritidae- Caribbean Fruit Fly
- *Coccus molestus* (De Lotto) (Coccidae)- Molestus Soft Scale
- *Phomopsis mangiferae* S. Ahmad (Diaporthaceae)- Stem End Rot of Mangoes
- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae indicae* (Patel et al.) Ah-You et al., (Xanthomonadaceae)- Mango Black Spot

The two species of fruit flies were identified as high risk, while the soft scale and two pathogens were identified as medium risk.

Phytosanitary requirements include

Import Permit

- An import permit is required for all importers who must have a valid USDA/APHIS PPQ Compliance Agreement (safeguarding and accountability requirements for the overland movement of commodities from the port of entry to an APHIS certified irradiation facility)
- An importer must also apply for and acquire a valid Import Permit at least 30 days before the departure of the consignment. The Permit is for persons in the USA who can accept liability and exercise responsibility for the consignment in the USA.

Additional Import Requirements

- *Anastrepha obliqua* (Tephritidae) and *Anastrepha suspensa* (Tephritidae)- - the consignment must be irradiated with a minimum absorbed dose of 150Gy at an APHS certified treatment facility in the USA to neutralize the pest.
- *Coccus moestus* (Coccidae)- The mangoes must be inspected by the NPPO and found free of the organism. The notation “the mangoes were inspected and found free of *Coccus moestus*” must be placed on the Phytosanitary Certificate.
- *Phomopsis mangiferae* (Diaporthaceae) and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae* (Xanthomonadaceae)- the mangoes must be treated with a broad spectrum pre or post-harvest fungicide OR the mangoes must be inspected before export from Jamaica and found to be free of the pathogens. A notation must also be placed on the Phytosanitary Certificate.

Required Mitigation Measures and management practices in Country

The fruits must be commercially produced and be part of a commercial consignment from farms registered and monitored by Jamaica NPPO to ensure that the chemical and cultural control programmes are implemented. Field sanitation ensures that fallen fruits are cleared from the farm at regular intervals to break the pest's life cycle. Fallen fruits can be buried at least 2ft deep, placed in secured plastic bags and left in the sun for 7-10 days or be fed to animals.

Suitable chemicals are used to provide adequate pest control. In addition, pruning of the trees must be done to ensure that there is an open canopy of manageable size. Record keeping must also be done by farmers who must attend a mandatory Orchard Management and Exporters training programme annually.

Fruit Fly Monitoring Programme

McPhail traps with torula yeast tablets mixed with water are used to:

- Determine the efficacy of the control measures.
- Determine the population dynamics of the pest and those that are for consideration for exportation based on the pest threshold.
- The guidance document, Trapping Guidelines for Area Wide Trapping Programme (FAO) was used.

Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the Jamaica NPPO must:

- accompany a consignment
- have treatment notation
- have a traceability code for any lot in the consignment
- have production Unit code and a packaging house code (must be submitted to the USDA-APHIS at least 30 days before export).

Pest Proof packaging

- The mangoes must be packaged in USDA-APHIS approved pest proofed packages

- Pest exclusion barrier safeguards the importing Country against exposure to quarantine pests until the pest has been neutralized.

A sample pallet must accompany each consignment and represent 2% of the total consignment, containing at least one box from each lot and labelled sample pallet.

Each consignment may be inspected on entering the USA.

Export Inspection

- A minimum of 149 fruits must be inspected from each inspection unit for external pests
- A minimum of 35 fruits for internal inspection (larva siting)
- 100% inspection if the consignment is less than 149 fruits
- If 1 or more target pest is detected, the consignment is rejected
- One non-target pest (other insect pests)- certify the consignment and notify APHIS
- 2 or more non-target pests (excluding Lepidopteran pupae or adults)- reject the consignment
- 1 or more snail, disease or mites- reject the consignment
-

The Draft Revision of *ISPM 18 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure)* (2004-007) was put forward for discussion by the participants. The comments from the Workshop can be found in **Appendix 5** of the workshop report.

5.4. Draft 2021 Amendment to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)

Mr Hernando Gonzales Moreira (SC Member) delivered the presentation on the Draft. He explained that the Glossary is constantly updated to reflect deletion, revision and additions. In the Draft under review, there were 3 additions, 10 revisions and 1 deletion.

Additions:

- Identity of consignment
- General surveillance
- Specific surveillance

Revisions

- Surveillance
- Integrity (of a consignment)
- Phytosanitary security of a consignment
- Germplasm
- Emergency measure
- Provisional measure
- Inspection
- Test
- Compliance procedure (of a Consignment)
- Release of a consignment)

Deletion

- Clearance (of a consignment)

The Workshop discussed the Draft 2021 amendments to ISPM 5- Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms of ISPM. Comments can be found in **Appendix 6** of the Workshop.

5.5. Focused Revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011)

Mr. Hernando Gonzalez Moreira delivered the presentation on the draft standard. He explained that this is the second consultation on this Draft ISPM, having received 217 comments during the first consultation from July to September 2020. He explained the major comments and changes as:

“Commodity not processed to change its nature”: a footnote was added to section 61. of the draft revised ISPM 12 to guide this phrase

“Electronic phytosanitary certificates”: No changes to the Draft revised ISPM concerning electronic phytosanitary certificates.

Consideration for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export in certain re-export cases—the reworded last paragraph of section 6.2.

The Workshop discussed the *Draft ISPM Focus revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary Certificates) in relation to re-export (2015-001)*. Comments and recommendations can be found in **Appendix 7** of the workshop report.

5.6. Draft ISPM: Commodity – based Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (2019-008)

Dr. Francis Gore of Antigua and Barbuda shared the presentation on the Draft Standard. She informed the participants that the standard provides guidance on purpose, use, content and publication of commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures and is in keeping with the IPPC’s objective of facilitating safe trade and safeguarding agriculture, forests and the environment. The meeting noted that this is the second consultation on the draft. Five main concerns were addressed in the first consultation. They were:

- Impact on the sovereignty of a country
- Relevancy of including pests associated with plant species but not associated with the commodity in the draft ISPM, which was later removed
- The placement of text on “benefits of commodity standards in requirements (moved to background)
- Value of the section on verification of compliance (removed as it is included in other ISPMs)
- Categorization of confidence in measures as high, medium, or low and how this can be achieved objectively and meaningfully (removed and referred to as evaluation of confidence to be determined by the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS).

Antigua and Barbuda Case Study

Dr. Gore-Francis shared a case study on the development of commodity-based standards within the Caribbean Region. The project, which CAHFSA manages with funding by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB seeks to develop commodity-specific sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) guidelines to facilitate intra-regional trade. The selected plant and animal products are priority commodities identified by the Member States and the regional private sector and include products identified as critical to regional food and nutrition security. It also includes products usually available for intra-regional trade and those currently in surplus due to reduced demand from tourism-related markets (hotels, restaurants and other establishments). Lastly, products with high market value and potential for import substitution as identified by the CARICOM Private Sector Organization (CPSO). Production and trade in these commodities span the gamut of regional actors, including small scale farmers and traders/higglers and large commercial enterprises.

Discussion

The Workshop discussed the Draft ISPM: Commodity – based Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (2019-008) Priority 1. Comments and recommendations can be found in **Appendix 8** of the workshop report.

5.7. Draft ISPM: Audits in the Phytosanitary Context (2015-014)-

Mr. Fransisco Gutierrez of Belize delivered the presentation of the draft standard, which he explained was in the 2nd phase of consultation.

Considerations for 2nd Consultation

- CPs commented on the Draft in 2020, and the stewards addressed the comments. Five hundred seventy-six comments were received on the Draft ISPM. The SC-7 examined the 241 substantive comments in May 2021, and the Draft ISPM was approved in the second consultation phase.

Case Study- Audit of delegated services to OIRSA (RPPO) in Belize

Mr Gutierrez shared a national case study on audits in the phytosanitary context.

Belize became a member of OIRSA, the RPPO in Central America, in 1996. The RPPO provides technical assistance to member countries and has a robust operational portfolio. As such, some NPPOs have delegated significant operations to OIRSA.

The treatment of vehicles, aircraft and other conveyances at entry points and the management of biocontrol laboratories (*Anagyrus kamali*, *Trichogramma sp* and *Chrysoperla carnea*) (these species are reared and at times exported to other countries) are conducted by OIRSA on behalf of Belize.

The audit process involved:

1. Approval of the work programmes and budgets for the various components of the work RPPO does on behalf of Belize.
2. The Legislative support for the process.
3. Use of specific checklists for different processes.
4. Agreed format for reports.

Periodic review of the programme to ensure:

5. Monthly reports are reviewed through joint meetings.
6. Periodic/monthly monitoring of the programmes by the NPPO (site visits).
7. Quarterly review of the processes between the NPPO and the agency to adjust the process and corrections if required.
8. Annual reporting by the delegated agency.

Regional overview of the programmes

9. Bi-annual meeting of the RPPO where reporting and reviewing of the process takes place.
10. Performance issues, efficiency and improvements are discussed.

Experiences with the programme

11. The programme has worked efficiently for 25 years.
12. The national office of the RPPO receives the support of the regional headquarters (technical assistance and finance).
13. Financial proceeds generated from services conducted maintains the operations. The remaining funds are reverted to the regional platform and returned to the countries as technical assistance for plant health programmes.

Future delegated initiatives

14. Management X-ray units for SPS purposes at the international airport.
15. Management of a canine unit at the international airport.
16. The proposed start date for the projects is December 2021.

Discussion

The Workshop discussed the Draft ISPM: Audits in the Phytosanitary Context (2015-014). Comments and recommendations can be found in **Appendix 9** of the workshop report.

5.8. Draft 2019-2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994- 001)

Mr. Ezequiel Ferro (SC Member) delivered the presentation on the draft under review. He reminded the participants that this is the second consultation on the draft, which Contracting Parties first reviewed from 1 July to 30 September 2020.

The proposed amendments include:

Deletion:

- Incidence

Revisions

- Emergency action
- Detection survey

Discussion

The Workshop discussed the Draft 2019-2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994- 001). Comments and recommendations can be found in **Appendix 10** of the workshop report.

5.9. Draft CPM recommendation: Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with trade goods (2019-002).

The Presentation was made by Thaddeaus Peters of Grenada. He noted that CPM Recommendations are to:

- Address issues related to plant health, either to promote action on a specific phytosanitary issue or to address a more generalized issue.
- Cover issues or actions the CPs/NPPOs/RPPOs have some influence, authority, or competence to address
- Provide guidance and support for improving the implementation of the convention, a specific ISPM or asset of ISPMs.

He revealed that the current draft was proposed by Australia with support from New Zealand and added to the work programme at CPM 14. The purpose is to reduce the occurrence of contaminating pests, specifically occurring in regulated and unregulated articles.

Grenada perspective

Mr. Peters shared a Grenada experience with contaminating pests. He revealed that the rusty millipede was introduced in 2014-2015 with the importation of potted plants for landscaping for a development project. Although not an agricultural pest, the rusty millipede has had an environmental impact in Grenada. He affirmed that contaminating pests can affect trade, and ways to minimize their introduction must be identified.

Discussion

The Workshop reviewed the Draft CPM recommendation: Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with trade goods (2019-002). Comments are provided in **Appendix 11** of the workshop report.

6. SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTING AND RAISING AWARENESS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FAO/ RPPOs.

6.1. Regional FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities

Dr. Vyjayanthi Lopez of FAO Sub- Regional office of the Caribbean (SLC)

Dr. Lopez reminded the participants of FAO's Mandate and Goals and reaffirmed the Organization's belief that "everyone can play a part in ending hunger".

She presented the programme of Plant Production and Protection Officer for 2021 (and beyond) as including activities related to better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life.

Completed Project- Regional

1. *Cassava Industry- Market assessment and technology Validation and Dissemination in Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname.*
 - Establishment of field schools (Extension Officers trained), in each territory, introduce technology (tissue culture) and monitoring of field plots.
 - Training in the identification and management of the Cassava Frogskin Disease was in Suriname.
 - Preparation of manuals, factsheets and videos in all three countries.
2. *Acquisition of Intellectual Property Rights utilizing Geographical Indications for select crop.*
 - Registration of Antigua Black pineapple and Barbuda logwood Honey approved under CARICOM-EU trade agreement.
3. *Protocols for the conservation and propagation of sweet potato planting materials through tissue culture in Barbados.*
 - A tissue culture workshop was conducted by UWI (Trinidad and Tobago), and a manual was produced.
 - Increased availability of clean planting material to farmers.
4. *Regional Emergency Project- Strengthening of regional capacities for monitoring, prevention, and management against the eventual spread of Fusarium Wilt, caused by Tropical race four fungus Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense (Foc TR4).*
 - Four regional workshops were conducted.
 - Validation of the regional strategy/action plan was conducted.
 - PCR kits were presented to participating countries.
 - No sub-regional training and simulation exercises were conducted.
 - The project will end in October 2021.

New Projects

1. *Innovative Protected Cultivation Systems in the Caribbean – Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada and St Kitts and Nevis.*
 - National inception workshops were conducted respectively in the countries. National consultations are to assess the current situation in each Country to increase the production of vegetable seedling production within the region.
 - Four (4) greenhouses were to be given to countries.

Strengthen Regional Coordination

- Support given to the CPHD/TWG meeting
- Support the work of the IPPC (IYPH)
- Support to International Year of Fruits and Vegetables (IYFV)

GFF pesticide-related project. Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening Pesticides Management in the Caribbean.

Dr. Lopez provided updates on the project, including the activities that have been completed to date. She thanked persons in countries whose contribution assisted the project in meeting its objectives.

6.2 RPPOs Activities- CAHFSA

Ms. Juliet Goldsmith provided an overview of the CAHFSA strategic work programme and a focused discussion of some of the institution's projects. She informed the meeting that the CAHFSA work programme is developed within the framework of the CARICOM strategic plan and selected activities that contribute to two of the outputs on which to provide updates.

1. Initiatives to address constraints or barriers to market and intra-regional trade.
 - Adoption of the draft Procedure to encourage and facilitate the resolution of specific sanitary or phytosanitary (SPS) issues among members of the Caribbean Community
 - Initiatives to support science-based PRAs, including updates to the PRA manual
 - Guidelines to Facilitate Intra-Regional Trade in Selected Commodities
2. Initiative to mobilize resources from partners to address CARICOM strategic priorities. Partner organizations include:
 - COLEACP (e.- meetings and Rapid SPS Assessment piloted in Suriname).
 - Standards and Trade Development Facility (P-IMA in the CARICOM Region).
 - FAO (PCE in four countries)

6.3 Topics of Interest for the Region

6.3.1 Regulatory framework for Movement of seeds in the International Trade (ISPM 38)

Dr. Stephanie Bloem, Executive Director of the North American Plant Protection Organisation (NAPPO), delivered a presentation on the international trade in seeds with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measure number 38.

In setting the stage for her talk, Dr. Bloem shared some of the major issues affecting the seed trade as:

1. Global nature of seed trade
2. Increasing phytosanitary import requirements; specific requirements for each pest
3. Movement of small seed lots
4. Is seed a pathway for pests?
5. Validation/acceptance/harmonization of diagnostic protocols for seed pests
6. Equivalence of phytosanitary measures
7. Terminology – different lexicon - government and industry
8. PRA issues – timeliness, communication, ID uncertainty, the purpose of import, industry practices

Scope

Dr. Bloem reminded the workshop participants that the scope of ISPM 38 is to guide NPPOs on how to:

- Identify, assess and manage pest risk associated with the international movement of seeds
- Establish phytosanitary requirements
- Conduct inspections, sampling and testing of seeds
- Phytosanitary certification of seeds for export and re-export (ISPM 12)
- Includes viable seeds imported for laboratory testing or destructive analysis

- It does not apply to grain (for consumption) or vegetative plant parts

Important features of the ISPM include:

- Definitions for seed-borne and seed transmitted pests; examples of each
- PRA to establish seed as a pathway
- Purpose of import
- Recognizes the role of production practices in the reduction of risk
- Supports the use of systems approaches (SA) to reduce the risk of international Movement of seeds

On the Implementation of the ISPM, Dr. Bloem shared that, since its adoption in 2017, several activities have been conducted to support the implementation of the ISPM by NPPOs. These include:

- 2017 – ISPM 38 – update and next steps – International Seed Federation (ISF), Thailand
 - 2018 – ISPM 38 – outreach activity – ISF, Egypt
 - 2018 - International Clean Seed Pathway Workshop – ISPM 38 and systems approaches – DAWR, Australia
 - 2018 – COSAVE workshop – emphasis on systems approaches for seed
 - Seed societies – Seed Association of the Americas; Governments – USDA-APHIS-PPQ; Government/Industry – SENASICA/AMSAC
 - 2019 – NAPPO America’s focused Workshop, which saw the attendance of 13 countries, 4 regional plant protection organization, the International Seed Federation, 6 regional/national seed associations, 7 seed industry-related companies and academia.
- 2017- ISPM 39 was adopted, and the International Seed Federation began work.
NAPPO held an American workshop with 13 countries in attendance.

Dr. Bloem also elaborated on the proposed Annex to ISPM 38- *Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seed*. She shared the progress on the development of the annex and its applicability as an alternative to existing “consignment-by-consignment” phytosanitary certification of seeds moving in trade.

In concluding, the NAPPO Executive Director indicated a fundamental paradigm shift in the seed trade, which is an uphill battle. However, there is a light at the end of the tunnel. This light is exemplified by the reality that drafting of ISPM 38 Annex is to start soon, there is a commitment by countries to jointly manage pest risk in the international Movement of seed, there is international momentum behind the adoption of systems approaches, and there is broad interest among trading partners in developing pilots.

6.3.2 Caribbean Update on Fusarium Wilt of Musaceae (Tropical Race 4)

Mr. Nelson Laville of Dominica shares an update on the work in the region on the **Fusarium Wilt of Musaceae (Tropical Race 4)**. He indicated that in 2016, the Caribbean Plant Health Directors Forum identified Musaceae species as priority crops and in 2017 established the Musa Technical Working Group. The objective of the TWG is to assist in providing technical and policy recommendations to the CPHDs on the management of plant health-related issues of Musa spp.

Mr. Nelson provided an update on the work of the FAO Regional TCP Emergency project for TR4 (2020-2021) and other collaborative activities aimed at supporting efforts to exclude the pest from the Caribbean Region.

New Work for 2021-2022 include:

- Using the FAO guidelines on evaluating damages and loss, we should endeavour to quantify the potential economic impact of TR 4 on the Caribbean.
- Advocating awareness with policymakers and funding agencies of CARICOM and OECS.
- Continued representation of the RPPO on the GICSV (the Inter- American Coordinating Group in Plant Protection).

Mr. Laville thanked the CPHD, IICA CAHFSa, CIRAD CIAT and all other partners and members for their support to the TWG.

7 Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (facilitated session)

7.1 IYPH Legacy

CAHFSa led the discussion. International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) was held in 2020, and countries of the region participated in various ways/capacities in the year's activities. Unfortunately, due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the IYPH celebrations spilt over into 2021.

The IYPH objectives were:

- To raise public awareness on the importance of plant health to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and for daily life;
- To increase resources dedicated to plant health; and
- To promote good practices, knowledge, research and partnership.

IYPH Legacy

- International Day of Plant Health proposed for 12 May of each year, beginning May 2022.
- First International Plant Health Conference in the week of 12 May 2022.
- The Scientific Review of the impact of Climate Change on plant pests.
- IYPH Final Report. The report is expected to be published between August and September.

Participants were encouraged to contribute to the IYPH legacy by:

- Using and sharing the logo and materials
- Promote, propose and attend IYPH activities
- Suggest activities for the IYPH calendar and materials for the final report etc.

7.2 Preparation for the 2021 Call for topics: Standards and Implementation

In this presentation, Mr. Ezequiel Ferro – SC Chair, sought to assist NPPOs to prepare for the ongoing call for topics. He revealed that the purpose of the Call is:

- To identify phytosanitary problems of global relevance
- To address gaps in phytosanitary systems
- To shape the standards and Implementation work of the CPM in alignment with the Strategic Objectives outlined in the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

A successful proposal must

- Identify phytosanitary problems and solutions
- Consider relevant documents such as the IPPC Convention and the IPPC Strategic Framework
- Provide useful materials for evaluation and future steps
- Include support from other Contracting Parties or RPPOs

A completed submission must include:

- For proposed standards, both the "Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation" and the "Draft specification form for proposed standards" are submitted
- For proposed implementation resources, both the "Submission form for topics for Standards and Implementation" and the "Draft specification form for proposed IPPC guides and training materials" are submitted
- For DPs, a "Submission form for DPs for Regulated Pests (Annexes to ISPM 27)" is submitted

7.3 Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate (ePhyto) Solutions – Craig Fedchock- IPPC Secretariat

Mr. Fedchock stated that the e-Phyto solution allows countries to exchange phytosanitary certificates through a central hub quickly, accurately and at no cost to the Country. Countries, especially developing and less developed countries, can join the hub for free once they meet specific requirements. He explained that legitimate trade is protected, and there has been a reduction in the receipt of fraudulent documents with the use of the e-Phyto system. More attention is also being paid to the import and export inspections.

There are three (3) components to the e-Phyto system.

- **The HUB** -the system to facilitate the exchange of ePhyts between NPPOs
- **The GeNS**- the generic e-Phyto national system allows countries that do not have the resources to have their hub to be still able to send and receive e-Phyts through the hub
- **The harmonized message** where there is a uniform format, structure and accompanying codes and lists where applicable

Currently, approximately 95,000 e-Phyto certificates are exchanged monthly, with the system having capabilities to produce 100,000 e-Phyto certificates per day.

Information on the necessary capabilities for the set-up and operation of the Hub and GeNS systems were outlined. The availability of training opportunities in the use of the GeNS system was also discussed.

The future plans for the improvement and addition of features to the e-Phyto solution systems were outlined by Mr. Fedchock. For example, exchange notices of non-Compliance, translation into other languages (GeNS), sustainable funding.

Update on Caribbean ePhyto - Damian Rowe (Jamaica)

Mr. Damian Rowe of Jamaica provided an update on the e-Phyto activities in Jamaica. He reported that the implementation of the GeNS system in Jamaica took place on 13 September 2019 with the immediate exchange and receipt of e-Phyts. The Country has the capacity to both receive and issue ePhyts. A very significant number of the certificates received by Jamaica is from the United States of America. E-Phyts for export are sent primarily to the United States of America, the European Union and the United Kingdom.

Through the “buy-in” from the management of the NPPO, the staff, importers and exporters were motivated to adopt the e-Phyto system and actively use the system in international trade. The Jamaica NPPO is conducting ongoing promotional activities for stakeholders on using or adopting the e-Phyto system.

The inability to conduct financial transactions and the fact that the GeNS system is not linked to a single-window were pointed out as limitations to the GeNS system in Jamaica.

Benefits derived by Jamaica in using the e-Phyto system included the early notification of shipments, the smooth integration into Jamaica’s trade facilitation objectives and the reduced dependency on the use of paper.

During the ensuing discussion, the Bahamas reported that as of July 2021, they are using the GeNS system in the exchange (receive and issuance) of e-Phyts with the United States of America.

It was reiterated that the system is free of cost. However, internal systems upgrades may come at a cost to individual countries, and GALF can assist if the country project meets the criteria for assistance.

7.4 Specifications on Guides and Training Materials- Francisco Gutierrez- IC Member

According to Mr. Gutierrez, developing guides and training materials is an essential aspect of the work of the IC. There are several stages in the development of guides and training materials. The stages were highlighted, and the steps involved in each stage was outlined.

Six Draft specifications for IPPC Guides and Training Materials were shared with participants. These include the development of three (3) guides, two (2) e-Learning courses and one (1) training curricula. Funding for some training materials and guides was identified, while other funding sources are still to be identified.

The region and contracting parties were encouraged to be involved in the standards-setting and capacity building processes.

A Questionnaire was shared with participants to garner feedback on the Draft Specifications on Guides and Training Materials.

7.5 National Reporting Obligation (NRO) – Focused session on pest reporting-Ms Magda Gonzalez Arroyo, NRO team member- Costa Rica

A General Summary of the review, purpose and general obligations of all Contraction Parties to IPPC regarding reporting was presented. New Contact Points were encouraged to complete the required form and submit same to immediate supervisor for submission to IPPC.

The statistics from CP that submitted information revealed that the Caribbean Region is not very active in the reporting process. Ms. Gonzalez Arroyo reminded the NPPOs that NRO Guides, and other materials are available on how to submit information to the IPPC. In addition, there is an e-learning course that Contact Points were encouraged to take.

A questionnaire to test participants' knowledge of the NRO was shared to garner more compliance from member countries.

7.6 Sea Containers: procedure and requirement for inspection- Mr. Fransisco Gutierrez

Mr. Gutierrez shared a summary presentation on *Sea Containers: procedure and requirements for inspection*. He revealed that there was initial support to develop an ISPM to address the need for safety in the Movement of sea containers as they move relatively fast around the works and transport large volumes of agricultural products.

Several recommendations were made, and one was adopted in 2015. A Taskforce was organized to assist with the sea container work. The group has had several meetings over the years and should conclude its work by the end of 2021. They worked on developing the proposed code and an awareness process of the risks posed by sea containers. The Task Force is to present findings of their work at the next CPM 16.

7.7 Standard-setting process including DPs and PTs

A recorded slide presentation from the IPPC Secretariat was shared with the Workshop. It reminded the participants of the contributions of the ISPMs of the United Nation's (UN) 2030 agenda and the UN

SDGs. In addition, the Stages in the consultation review process, adoption and publication of ISPMS was presented. In particular, the delivery shared information on the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) and the Development of Diagnostic Protocols.

8 Conclusion of the Workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

The Chair thanked all the participants. He informed that the date and venue of the 2022 workshop would be determined based on what happened with the pandemic.

9 Online survey of the Workshop

It was decided to send the online survey of the Workshop by email to all the participants for completion.

10 Adoption of the Report (Procedure to be decided)

It was agreed that because of time constraints, that the draft report will be sent by email for comments and approval.

11 Close of meeting

The Chairman thanked the members of IPPC, the presenters, Ms. Goldsmith, the Rapporteur and Dr. Lopez for their participation and assistance during the meeting.

APPENDIX 1- PROVISIONAL AGENDA 2021 IPPC VIRTUAL REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE CARIBBEAN

THEME: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH (IYPH) LEGACY

Virtual Meeting

24-25-26 August 2021

9.30 – 14.00 (Barbados time)/ 15.30 – 20.00 (Rome time)

| No | Item | Time (min.) | Document/Notes | Presenter / Facilitator |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|---|---|
| Day 1 | | | | |
| Session 1: (120 minutes) | | | | |
| 1 | Opening of the Session | 20 | | |
| 1.1 | Welcome remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPPC Secretariat - FAO Sub Regional Office SLC - Regional Plant Protection Organization (CAHFSA) - Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) | | Video: https://youtu.be/ZBBT7Zd7a6Y | IPPC Secretary (OiC) Vyjayanthi LOPEZ Gavin PETERS Janet LAWRENCE |
| 2 | Meeting Arrangements and | 5 | | |
| 2.1 | Election of the Chair and Rapporteur | | | Juliet GOLDSMITH –CAHFSA |
| 2.2 | Adoption of the Agenda | | | Chairperson |
| 3 | Administrative Matters | 5 | | |
| 3.1 | Participants list | | | Juliet GOLDSMITH-CAHFSA |
| 4. | Updates on Governance and Strategic issues | | | |
| 4.1 | Governance and strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau) | 10 | Presentation | Bureau Member/ IPPC Secretariat |
| 4.2 | Update from SC | 10 | Presentation | Ezequiel FERRO SC Member |
| 4.3 | Update from IC | 10 | Presentation | Dominique PELLETIER- IC Member |
| 4.4 | Comments and discussions | 10 | | All |
| 5 | Section 1: Discuss substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations (this will involve presentations, discussion and questions from workshop's participants) | | | |
| 5.1 | Revision of ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) (2009-002) | 45 | Presentation | Hernando Gonzaler MOREIRA SC Member |
| Day 1 | | | | |
| Session 2: (130 minutes) | | | | |
| 5.2 | Use of specific import authorizations (Annex to ISPM 20: Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system) (2008-006) | 45 | Presentation | Ezequiel FERRO SC Member |
| 5.3 | Revision of ISPM 18 (Guidelines for the use of | 45 | Presentation + case study – | LaTanya RICHARDS –Jamaica |

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------------------------|--|
| | <i>irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</i>) (2014-007) | | | |
| 5.4 | 2021 Amendments to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>) (1994-001) | 40 | Presentation | Hernando Gonzalez MOREIRA SC Member |
| Day 2 Session 3: (120 minutes) | | | | |
| 5.5 | Focused Revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011) | 30 | Presentation | Hernando Gonzalez MOREIRA SC Member |
| 5.6 | Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) | 30 | Presentation + case study | Janil GORE-FRANCIS Antigua and Barbuda |
| 5.7 | Audits in the Phytosanitary context (2015-014) | 30 | Prez + case study | Francisco GUTIERREZ-Belize |
| 5.8 | 2019-2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary on phytosanitary terms</i>) (1994-001) | 30 | Presentation | Ezequiel FERRO -SC Member |
| Day 2 Session 4: (135 minutes) | | | | |
| 5.9 | Draft CPM recommendation: Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods (2019-002) | 45 | Prez + case study | Thaddeaus PETERS -Grenada |
| 6 | Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/ RPPOs This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants | | | |
| 6.1 | Regional FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities | 15 | Presentation | Vyjayanthi LOPEZ-FAO Sub-regional office SLC |
| 6.2 | RPPO activities | 15 | Presentation | Juliet GOLDSMITH-CAHFSA |
| 6.3 | Topics of interest for the region - Regulatory Framework for the movement of seeds in international trade (ISPM 38) - TR4 update and discussion | 30 30 | Presentation Presentation | Stephanie BLOEM- NAPPO Nelson LAVILLE -Dominica |
| Day 3 Session 5: (120 minutes) | | | | |
| 7 | Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (facilitated session) This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants | | | |
| 7.1 | IYPH Legacy | 15 | Presentation | Juliet GOLDSMITH-CAHFSA |
| 7.2 | 2021 Call for topics: Standards and Implementation | 55 | Presentation | SC/ IC member/ IPPC Secretariat |
| 7.3 | ePhyto Solutions - Update on Caribbean | 20 | Presentation Presentation | IPPC Secretariat Damian ROWE- Jamaica |
| 7.4 | Specifications on Guides and Training Materials | 30 | Prez - | Francisco GUTIERREZ-IC Member IC member |
| Day 3 Session 6: Closing (120 minutes) | | | | |
| 7.5 | National Reporting Obligation – Focused session on pest reporting | 30 | Presentation | IPPC Secretariat Lead/ IC member |
| 7.6 | Sea Containers: procedure and requirement for inspection | 30 | Presentation | Francisco GUTIERREZ IC member |

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|-----|---|----|---|---------------|
| 7.7 | Standard setting process including DPs and PTs | 40 | Presentation | SSU/SC member |
| 8 | Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting | 5 | | |
| 9 | Online survey of the workshop | 5 | https://forms.office.com/pages/responsepage.aspx?id=aMQ6Ffir0ESB_dnbFeOvlnGRcZb_NU5BpWqY3hXZC2hUN1ILWIRNTFVHVvcwRDiaTEJaN0pSNEITC4u | |
| 10 | Adoption of the Report (Procedure to be decided) | 5 | | ALL |
| 11 | Close of the meeting | 5 | | |

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS-2021 IPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE CARIBBEAN.

| Country | Name and Role | Official Title and Organization | Contact Information (Address, telephone number, and email address) |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Anguilla | Trenton Roach -Representative | Horticulturist Department of Natural Resources-Agriculture Unit | P.O. Box 60 Coronation Avenue. The Valley, Anguilla Phone: (1-264)495-2615; m: 476-2136 trenton.roach@gov.ai |
| Anguilla | Rosario Isabel Alternate | Plant Protection Officer Department of Natural Resources-Agriculture Unit | P.O. Box 60 Coronation Avenue. The Valley, Anguilla Phone: (1-264)584-2961 Isabel.rosario@gov.ai |
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| Bahamas | Yasmin Johnson Representative | Director of Plant Protection Bahamas Agricultural Health and Food Safety Authority (BAHFSA) | 1000 The Source River Center, Bacardi Road, Nassau, New Providence Tel No: (242) 604-7004 Mob.: (242) 376-9140 Email Address: yasminjohnson@bahamas.gov.bs |
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| Belize | Hernan Zetina Alternate | Deputy Technical Director Plant Health Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA) | Hummingbird Hwy., Belmopan, Cayo, Belize Tel +501-613-8833 Email: hernan.zetina@baha.org.bz |
| Cayman Islands | Brian Crichlow | Assistant Director-Agriculture Cayman Islands Department of Agriculture | P.O. Box 459 # 181 Lottery Road, Bodden Town, Grand Cayman, KY 1-1106, Cayman Islands Tel.: 345 -947 -3090 Mob.: 345-916-7060 Email Address: brian.crichlow@gov.ky |
| Dominica | Nelson Laville Representative | Head, Plant Protection and Quarantine Ministry of Blue Economy, Agriculture and National Food security | Botanic Gardens, Roseau Tel No (767) 266-3803 (m) Email: lavillen@dominica.gov.dm , nelson.laville@gmail.com Address: |
| Dominica | Josephine Stoute-Abraham | Agricultural Officer Ministry of Blue Economy, Agriculture | Botanic Gardens, Roseau Tel No: (767) 266-3817 Email Address: |

| Country | Name and Role | Official Title and Organization | Contact Information (Address, telephone number, and email address) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
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| Grenada | Innocent Peter Joseph Alternate | Plant Quarantine Officer Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Pest Management Unit | Botanical Gardens, St. Georgia Grenada W.I. Tel No: (473) 440 – 0019, (473) 533-7289 Email Address: innojosh12@gmail.com |
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| Jamaica | Monique Solomon | Entomologist/Identifier Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries: Plant Quarantine Produce Inspection Branch | 193 Old Hope Road, Kingston Jamaica Tel.: (876) 422-0814 Email Address: monique.solomon@moa.gov.jm |
| Jamaica | Shaneil Malcolm | Entomologist/Identifier Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries: Plant Quarantine Produce Inspection Branch | 193 Old Hope Road, Kingston Jamaica Tel.: (876) 940-4146 Email Address: shaneil.malcolm@moa.gov.jm |
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| St. Lucia | David Wilson | Agricultural Officer Ministry of Agriculture, Saint Lucia | Union, Castries, Saint Lucia Tel.: 1-758-725-6190 Email Address: david.wilson@govt.lc |
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| Turks and Caicos Islands | Kayla Murrell | Quarantine Officer Department of Agriculture Turks and Caicos Islands | Grace Bay, Providenciales 1-649-338-5262 1-649-246-6177 Email: kemurrell@gov.tc |
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| Commission on Phytosanitary Measure (CPM) Bureau | Javier TRUJILLO ARRIAGA | Director in Chief National Service of Health, Safety and Food Quality (Senasica) | Boulevard Adolfo Ruiz Cortines 5010, Insurgentes Cuicuilco, Mexico City. CP 04530 Email: trujillo@senasica.gob.mx |
| FAO Sub-Regional Office (Barbados) | Vyjayanthi Lopez | Plant Production and Protection officer Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean | 2 nd Floor, United Nations House, Balmoral Gap, Marine Gardens, Christ Church, Barbados Tel No: (246) 426 – 7110 Email Address: Vyjayanthi.Lopez@fao.org |
| Standards Committee (S.C.) Member | Ezequiel Ferro | International Phytosanitary Affairs SENASA | Av. Paseo Colón 36715 (C1063ACD), 46 th. Floor; Buenos Aires, Argentina eferro@senasa.gov.ar |
| Standards Committee (S.C.) Member | Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ | | Pest Risk Analysis Unit State Phytosanitary Service Costa Rica |

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| USDA APHIS PQ | Dennis Martin | Director – Greater Caribbean Safeguarding Initiative USDA-APHIS-PPQ | 4700 River Road, Unit 60 Riverdale, MD 20737 Phone 301-851-2033 dennis.w.martin@usda.gov |
| IICA | Janet Lawrence | AHFS Programme-Caribbean Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture | Tel No: (876) 283 – 2823 Email Address: janet.lawrence@iica.int |
| OECS Commission | Lench Fevier | Technical Specialist, Agriculture Economic Affairs and Regional Integration Division Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission | Morne Fortune, P.O.Box 179, Castries, Saint Lucia W: 758-455-6345 F: 758-453-1628 Email: lench.fevrier@oecs.int |

APPENDIX 3: Reconciliation report for 2009-002_Draft_ISPM_RevISPM4_En.docx**Summary**

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Title | 2021 First Consultation: Draft Revision of ISPM 4 (2009-002) (Id 1031) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 10:10 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | In Progress | Reviewer | | 11 | 5 Jul 2021 4:44 PM |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| wd Pa ra | Text | T | Comment |
|-----------------|---|----------|--|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (153) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) We support the document.</p> |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (152) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) No objections at this time.</p> |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (151) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) A paragraph needs to be inserted to address cases of an outbreak where the PFA consist of multiple countries or more than one PFAs within the same country.</p> |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (150) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) Very good draft. It provides a stepwise guide for PFAs.</p> |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (149) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) This is an important addition to the toolbox of NPPOs in determining PFAs.</p> |
| 31 | This standard does not cover pest free places of production or pest free production sites, the requirements for which can be found in ISPM 10 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites</i>). | P | <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (143) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) It also does not cover the determination of pest status (ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area) nor recognition of pest-free areas which is covered by ISPM 29 (Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence). It also is not specifically finetuned towards PFAs for Tephritidae, which require stipulations of ISPM 4 and for which additional coverage is</p> |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| | | | found in ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) |
| 45 | A PFA may be applied to 1 an entire country or part of it. A PFA may, as appropriate, include the territory of all or parts of several countries. Within a single country, more than one PFA may be established for the same pest, depending on the geographical nature of the country, the distribution of the pest and its hosts and the biology of the pest. | P | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (144) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) |
| 99 | 3.1 Legal framework | C | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (145) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) More clarification needed. The wording suggests guidelines for the NPPO and not so much outline the legal framework. |
| 108 | The data from the surveillance (e.g. time of surveillance, number and type of plants inspected, number of samples taken for inspection, number of samples taken for laboratory analysis, analytical methods used, results of the analysis) should be stored and kept available for a sufficient time to ensure the possibility of trace-back and verification. | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (146) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) (minimum ... time f.i. 2 years???) |
| 140 | This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (148) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) May require, lots of resources and require collaboration with other agencies |
| 140 | This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (147) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 5:59 PM) This standard will facilitate trade. Unfortunately developing countries often do not have the requisite personnel and facilities to fully benefit from these standards. |

APPENDIX 4: Reconciliation report for 2008-006_Draft_Annex2_ISPM20_import_authorisation_En.docx

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Title | 2021 First Consultation: Draft Annex to ISPM 20: Use of Specific Import Authorizations (2008-006) (Id 1038) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 10:04 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|-------------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | Not Started | Reviewer | | 15 | |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| Para | Text | T | Comment |
|------|---|---|---|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (79) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) T&T endorses the draft Annex to ISPM 20 . In T&T several scenarios for Research and scientific purposes and Exhibition purposes |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (78) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) We support the document and we have no issues with the adoption of the standard. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (77) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) No objections at this time. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (76) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) The draft annex is okay as presented. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (75) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) This is a good guide for NPPOs and allow for improvement in any current documents (SIAs) |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (74) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) The Bahamas supports the draft Annex to ISPM 20 for the use of specific import authorizations. |
| 33 | 2.2 Minimum information requirements | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (65) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) The name of the exporter (company or individual) should be included in the list |
| 41 | period of validity. - name of exporter | P | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (66) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) |
| 45 | quantity of the commodity or commodities (number or weight); | P | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (68) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 45 | - quantity of the commodity or commodities (number or weight); | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (67) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) Jamaica is proposing the movement of [45] from 2.3(Additional information that may be included) to 2.2 (Minimum information required)</p> |
| 50 | exporter's information. | P | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (69) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) This is too important to be included under 'additional information' and should be moved under 2.2</p> |
| 59 | - articles for which the NPPO of the importing country requires the ability to trace and manage over a period of time after entry (e.g. articles subject to post-entry quarantine or processing); | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (70) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) This is not an example but a responsibility. Suggest including at 4.1</p> |
| 63 | - situations where it is not possible to develop general phytosanitary import requirements that can manage the relevant pest risk. | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (71) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) Revisit terminology. This can be misconstrued to be requiring the NPPO to accept a risk without having developed phytosanitary measures to manage the risk</p> <p>Suggest using the term general import authorization instead of general phytosanitary import requirements</p> |
| 98 | when SIAs become routine <u>routine and appropriate phytosanitary measures have been established;</u> | P | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (73) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM)</p> |
| 98 | - when SIAs become routine; | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (72) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:56 AM) Add "and appropriate phytosanitary measures have been established." Once an SIA is routine, the only way for it to be added to the general import requirement system is for the NPPO to have appropriate phytosanitary measures in place.</p> |

APPENDIX 5: Reconciliation report for 2014-007_Draft_Rev_ISPM_18_Irrad_**Summary**

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Title | 2021 First Consultation: Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 18 (2014-007) (Id 1030) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 10:08 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | Not Started | Reviewer | | 16 | |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| Para | Text | T | Comment |
|-------------|---|----------|---|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (77) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) T&T endorses the revision of this ISPM. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (76) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) We support the document and we have no issues with the adoption of the standard. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (75) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) Guyana has no objection with the proposed draft ISPM at this time. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (74) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) This is highly technical. It would apply to countries that operate these facilities and those requiring the service. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (73) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) A relevant and important standard . |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (72) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) This is a good guide for those countries seeking to put these structures in place, however the cost still remains an inhibiting factor. |
| 38 | This standard provides guidance on how irradiation treatments may be used for pest management to comply with phytosanitary import requirements. | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (62) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) Suggest rewording: This standard provides guidance on how irradiation treatments may be used to comply with phytosanitary import requirements. |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 49 | The use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure has a beneficial impact on biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction and spread of regulated pests with the trade of plants and plant products. | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (64) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) Jamaica proposes that the negative impacts of irradiation need to be highlighted as well. In the standard for fumigation, both the positive and negative impacts on biodiversity and the environment were stated.</p> |
| 49 | The use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure has a beneficial impact on biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction and spread of regulated pests with the trade of plants and plant products. | C | <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (63) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) Alternatively: Has no detrimental effect on biodiversity nor on the environment, provided no radioactive materials remain in the treated product.</p> |
| 65 | The phytosanitary treatment dose is the minimum dose required to achieve pest management at a specified efficacy. The treatment is entirely dependent upon the understanding of dose distribution within the commodity configuration and consistent presentation of the process load to the ionizing radiation. Factors that may alter the effectiveness of the treatment may include erratic commodity configurations in the process load and variable levels of oxygen (O ₂). | P | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (66) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) Jamaica proposes that the word "entirely" be removed as this is not the only factor that may alter the effectiveness of the application.</p> |
| 65 | The phytosanitary treatment dose is the minimum dose required to achieve pest management at a specified efficacy. The treatment is entirely dependent upon the understanding of dose distribution within the commodity configuration and consistent presentation of the process load to the ionizing radiation. Factors that may alter the effectiveness of the treatment may include erratic commodity configurations in the process load and variable levels of oxygen (O ₂). | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (65) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM) Jamaica proposes that the word "entirely" be removed as this is not the only factor that may alter the effectiveness of the application.</p> |
| 80 | Dosimetry provides assurance that D_{min} is equal to, or above, the required phytosanitary treatment dose and therefore that the dose requirement has been met throughout the process load. Properly designed systems for treatment delivery and protection against infestation and contamination, together with continual checking and regular monitoring of those systems, provide | P | <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (68) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM)</p> |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| | assurance that treatments are properly conducted. Dosimetry is highly specialized -specialized therefore National plant protection organizations unfamiliar with phytosanitary irradiation should collaborate with technical experts from their national nuclear agencies when approving facilities to be used for phytosanitary irradiation. | | |
| 80 | Dosimetry provides assurance that D_{\min} is equal to, or above, the required phytosanitary treatment dose and therefore that the dose requirement has been met throughout the process load. Properly designed systems for treatment delivery and protection against infestation and contamination, together with continual checking and regular monitoring of those systems, provide assurance that treatments are properly conducted. Dosimetry is highly specialized. National plant protection organizations unfamiliar with phytosanitary irradiation should collaborate with technical experts from their national nuclear agencies when approving facilities to be used for phytosanitary irradiation. | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(67) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM)</p> <p>Jamaica proposes that "therefore" is inserted after specialized to read "Dosimetry is highly specialized, therefore National"</p> |
| 158 | This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(70) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM)</p> <p>The Region does not benefit from this standard due to high implementation cost to implement , lack of resources and personnel.</p> |
| 158 | This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues. | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(69) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM)</p> <p>Training of officers in the NPPO at both the export and import ends is essential in ensuring that this treatment is of the highest standard. Therefore countries with established facilities should be encouraged to provide training (from application to monitoring and evaluation) of this method.</p> |
| 172 | Facility buildings are designed and built to be suitable in size, materials and placement of equipment to facilitate proper maintenance and operations for the lots to be treated | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(71) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:07 PM)</p> <p>Jamaica proposes placing "materials and placement of equipment to facilitate proper maintenance and operations for the lots to be treated" as a separate point</p> |

APPENDIX 6: Reconciliation report for 1994-001_Draft_2021_AmendmentsISPM5_En.docx

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Title | 2021 First Consultation: 2021 Draft Amendments of ISPM 5 (1994-001) (Id 1034) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 9:57 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | In Progress | Reviewer | | 2 | 23 Aug 2021 4:18 PM |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| P a r a | Text | T | Comment |
|--|--|----------|---|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (76) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:51 PM) CAHFSA endorses the amendments to the ISPM except for the revision of word 'surveillance' |
| 80 | <u>General surveillance, specific surveillance or a combination of both</u> An official process which collects and records data on pest presence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (81) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:57 PM) While it is understood that surveillance is a combination of general and specific surveillance, we wonder if a definition could be found that does not include defining a word using the same word |

APPENDIX 7: Reconciliation report for 2015-011_Draft_ISPM_12_PCs_reexport_2021-06-07.docx

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Title | 2021 Second Consultation: Focused Revision of ISPM 12 ("re-export") (2015-011) (Id 1043) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 8:20 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|-------------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | Not Started | Reviewer | | 22 | |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| Para | Text | T | Comment |
|------|--|---|---|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (42) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) We support the document and we have no issues with the adoption of the standard. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (41) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) No objections at this time. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (40) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) The language in this draft is clearer and easier to read in most cases. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (39) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Jamaica believes that this standard is very important as it provides guidance on issuing of reexport phytosanitary certificates. |
| 46 | Special Specific consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when <u>the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity</u> export is not required by the country of re-export and when <u>but the country of destination requires that</u> specific phytosanitary measures <u>have been applied</u> need to be conducted in the country of origin ² . | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (21) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Changes accepted |

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| 64 | A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a <u>the</u> phytosanitary certificate issued in a <u>the</u> country of export and takes into account any changes in <u>the pest risk associated with the consignment</u> phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export. | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (23) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time |
| 64 | A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a <u>the</u> phytosanitary certificate issued in a <u>the</u> country of export and takes into account any changes in <u>the pest risk associated with the consignment</u> phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export. | C | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (22) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Changes accepted |
| 85 | The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export <u>for which the duration of validity has expired</u> may still be used after this period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that <u>the consignment meets all the requirements set out in section 6.1.</u> the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (25) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time |
| 85 | The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export <u>for which the duration of validity has expired</u> may still be used after this period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that <u>the consignment meets all the requirements set out in section 6.1.</u> the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (24) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Jamaica is proposing that duration of validity be omitted since once commodity enters with a valid PC, that country can produce a re-export certificate to the country of destination |

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| | achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. | | |
| 89 | A certified copy is a copy of the original of the phytosanitary certificate for export or re-export that is validated (stamped, dated and countersigned) by the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country , indicating it is a true representative copy of the original phytosanitary certificate. It may be issued upon request by the exporter. It does not replace the original. Such copies are used primarily for re-export purposes. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (26) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Changes accepted |
| 12 4 | 3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates | C | Category : EDITORIAL (27) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) changes accepted |
| 12 5 | Importing countries frequently specify phytosanitary import requirements that should be observed with respect to the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Examples of what an importing country may require include: | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (28) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Jamaica is proposing that "frequently" is removed from the sentence as Import requirements are always specified. |
| 13 2 | Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if the NPPO is confident it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (30) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time |
| 13 2 | Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if the NPPO is confident it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (29) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Change accepted |
| 13 7 | For re-export of consignments, the NPPO of the country of re-export may need specific information from the country of origin may be necessary ; however, this may not be available on a phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. lack of the specific information for the additional declaration of a phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself is not required by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the specific phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination cannot be met within the country of re-export, no a phytosanitary certificate for re-export may should not be issued. However, the NPPO of the country of origin may, upon request by the NPPO of the re-exporting country or by exporters, support any subsequent re-export process as follows: the following may apply: | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (32) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time |

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| 13 7 | For re-export of consignments, <u>the NPPO of the country of re-export may need</u> specific information from the country of origin may be necessary ; however, this may not be available on a phytosanitary certificate for export (e.g. lack of the specific information for the additional declaration of a phytosanitary certificate for export, or a phytosanitary certificate for export itself is not required by the country of re-export). In such cases, if the specific phytosanitary import requirements <u>of the country of destination</u> cannot be met within the country of re-export, no a phytosanitary certificate for re-export may should not be issued. However, <u>the NPPO of the country of origin may, upon request by the NPPO of the re-exporting country or by exporters, support any subsequent re-export process as follows:</u> the following may apply: | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (31) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Changes accepted |
| 14 0 | In both cases above, the country of re-export should <u>appropriately address the considerations for re-export situations set out in section 6.</u> ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (34) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) T&T accepts and has no additional comments at this time |
| 14 0 | In both cases above, the country of re-export should <u>appropriately address the considerations for re-export situations set out in section 6.</u> ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (33) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Changes accepted |
| 16 7 | If a <u>the</u> commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new location through the possible <u>was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was repacked or stored, and where it may therefore have been infested or contaminated</u> infestation or contamination by regulated pests, <u>this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Phytosanitary status may also be changed by <u>Similarly, if the commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new place where it was processed, disinfected or treated, thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this new place should also be declared under the section “place of origin”.</u> Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place. In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, <u>for example</u> e.g. declared as <u>“name of country X of export (name of country Y of origin)”.</u> | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (35) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Changes accepted |
| 16 8 | If plants were imported <u>into</u> or moved within a country and have <u>subsequently</u> been grown for a specific period of time (depending on the commodity concerned, but usually one growing season or more), these plants may be considered to have changed their country or place of origin, provided that the phytosanitary status <u>pest risk associated with them</u> is <u>affected</u> determined only by that country or place of further growth. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (37) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Agreed |

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| 16 8 | If plants were imported <u>into</u> or moved within a country and have <u>subsequently</u> been grown for a specific period of time (depending on the commodity concerned, but usually one growing season or more), these plants may be considered to have changed their country or place of origin, provided that the phytosanitary status <u>pest risk associated with them</u> is <u>affected</u> determined only by that country or place of further growth. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (36) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Changes accepted |
| 17 1 | This section refers to how the commodity <u>consignment</u> is transported when leaving the certifying country. Terms such as “ocean vessel”, “boat”, “aircraft”, “road”, “truck”, “rail”, “mail” and “carried by hand” may be used. The ship’s name and voyage number or the aircraft’s flight number may be included if known. The means of conveyance is generally as declared by the exporter. Often this will be only the first means of conveyance used directly after issuance of the phytosanitary certificate for export. Consignments frequently move in such a way that the means of conveyance can change, for example a container that is transferred from a ship to a truck. If the distinguishing marks identify the consignment, it is sufficient to declare only the first means of conveyance. This is then not necessarily the means of conveyance used when arriving in the country of import. | C | Category : SUBSTANTIVE (38) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:23 PM) Change accepted |

APPENDIX 8: DRAFT ISPM: Reconciliation report for 2019-008_DraftISPM_CommodityStandard_En_2021-06-10.docx

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Title | 2021 Second Consultation: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) (Id 1048) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 9:05 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | Not Started | Reviewer | | 10 | |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| Para | Text | T | Comment |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (55) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM) T&T endorses Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures - To support the development of phytosanitary import requirements that facilitate safe trade |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (54) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM) We support the document and we have no issues with the adoption of the standard. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (53) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM) Guyana has no objection to this draft standard. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (52) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM) A relevant standard that will be useful to developing countries that do not have a structured Pest Risk Analysis mechanism. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (51) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM) Okay with the amendments to the draft. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (50) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM) This is a good first step in cataloguing available and proven phytosanitary measures that can be used in mitigating the risk of pest infestation/infection of a commodity. The cost of the measure will be of vital importance particularly for SIDS and therefore careful analysis must be the order of the day. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (49) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM) The Bahamas supports the adoption of commodity based standards for phytosanitary measures. |

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| 11 7 | Options for phytosanitary measures are categorized according to confidence in the measures. Confidence in the measures is evaluated based on criteria developed and revised as necessary by the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards. Evaluation of confidence may be based on: | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(46) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM)</p> <p>The ease with which the measure can be applied or implemented should be included in the list since this will have implications on which countries can use the measures.</p> |
| 12 8 | the number and diversity of countries applying the measures. <u>-Less restrictive measure</u> | P | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(47) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM)</p> |
| 13 5 | This section is not part of the standard. To allow the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details of potential implementation issues and proposals on how to address them. | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(48) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:16 PM)</p> <p>The cost of the measure particularly where infrastructure may have to be built will be of particular concern to SIDS. The availability of chemicals or other control agents and their costs will also have to be looked at.</p> |

APPENDIX 9: Reconciliation report for 2015-014_Draft_ISPM_Audit_2021-06-29.docx

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Title | 2021 Second Consultation: Audit in the Phytosanitary context (2015-014) (Id 1044) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 8:55 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | Not Started | Reviewer | | 5 | |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| Para | Text | T | Comment |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (72) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:11 PM) No objection at this moment |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (71) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:11 PM) A well written standard that provides good guidance. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (70) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:11 PM) The amendments proposed are okay. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (69) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:11 PM) Monitoring and evaluation of any scheme is particularly important for its success. In this vein it would be essential that NPPOs have the necessary training in the auditing process in order to ensure this worthwhile ISPM is used as is intended. Barbados agrees in principle with this draft ISPM |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (68) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:11 PM) The Bahamas offers no objection to the adoption of draft ISPM on Audit in the phytosanitary context. |

APPENDIX 10: Reconciliation report for 1994-001_Draft_2019_2020_Amendments_to_ISPM5_2021-06-15.docx

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Title | 2021 Second Consultation: 2019 & 2020 Amendments of ISPM 5 (1994-001) (Id 1045) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 8:40 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | Not Started | Reviewer | | 14 | |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| Para | Text | T | Comment |
|-------------|--|----------|---|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (22) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) We support the document and we have no issues with the adoption of the standard. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (21) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) T&T accepts the amendments that were made and has no additional comments at this time. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (20) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) No objections at this time. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (19) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) In agreement of the proposed revision of emergency action and detection survey and the deletion of the term incidence. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (18) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) Barbados agrees with the deletions and revisions |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (17) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) The Bahamas offers no objections to the proposed revisions and deletions. |
| 37 | Proportion or number of units in which a pest is present in a sample, consignment , field or other defined population [CPM, 2009] | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (10) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) T&T accepts the proposed deletion |

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| 37 | Proportion or number of units in which a pest is present in a sample, consignment, field or other defined population [CPM, 2009] | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (9) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) Agreement with the proposed deletion |
| 60 | A prompt phytosanitary official action operation undertaken to <u>prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest</u> in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (13) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) T&T accepts the proposed deletion |
| 60 | A prompt phytosanitary official action operation undertaken to <u>prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest</u> in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (12) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) Agreement with the proposed revision |
| 60 | A prompt phytosanitary official action operation undertaken to <u>prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest</u> in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation not addressed by existing phytosanitary measures | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) Jamaica supports the revised definition for emergency action. |
| 75 | Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present <u>the presence or absence of pests</u> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995] | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (16) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) T&T accepts the proposed deletion |
| 75 | Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present <u>the presence or absence of pests</u> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995] | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (15) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) Agreement with the proposed revision. |
| 75 | Survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present <u>the presence or absence of pests</u> [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995] | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (14) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 6:09 PM) Jamaica supports the revised definition for detection survey. |

APPENDIX 11: Reconciliation report for 2019-002_Draft_CPM_Rec_Contaminating pests_En_2020-12-25.docx

Summary

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|----------------------|---|
| Title | 2021 First Consultation: Draft CPM Recommendation: Reduce the incidence of contaminating pests (2019-002) (Id 1041) |
| Description | |
| End Date | 30 Sep 2021 11:45 PM |
| Review Status | Completed (1 Oct 2021 10:06 AM) |

Participants

| Name | Status | Role | Summary | Comments | Last Activity |
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| Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Σ | Not Started | Reviewer | | 10 | |

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

| Para | Text | T | Comment |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (38) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) T&T endorses this draft CPM recommendation. This recommendation provides a platform for more effectively managing contaminating pests to enhance food security and protect the world's biodiversity. to contribute to discussions during the session. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (37) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) Excellent initiative, but in the present mandate of NPPOs it will be difficult to implement. Further discussions are surely needed, but the text now looks like it is a start only waiting for further developments. So.. we support the document. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (36) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) No objections at this time. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (35) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) This topic would be an important pest management consideration given the fact that contaminating pests could prove to be invasive species and/or pests of quarantine significance in the importing country as well as in countries of transit. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (34) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) A good recommendation that could further benefit from the inclusion of a table regarding types of contaminants and where they may be found (including life stages) |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (33) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) This is crucial especially in emergency situations as in the case of a disaster. Very often the NPPO is not consulted in the haste to accept or provide assistance. The challenge would be to convince the government ministers/ ministries making these |

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| | | | decisions of the phytosanitary risks and the need to follow phytosanitary procedures. |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (32) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) This is an extremely worthwhile document and the CPM and NPPOs must be commended for having this draft. It is hoped that work can now continue apace to educate the stakeholders as to risk involved in the movement of contaminating pest as well as in the gathering of information data relating to this.</p> |
| G | (General Comment) | C | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (31) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) The Bahamas supports the adoption of the CPM recommendation to reduce the incidence of contaminating and underscores the need to raise an awareness on the pest risks associated with the movement of regulated commodities and outside of those that are not regulated.</p> |
| 33 | <p>This recommendation provides a basis for further work that may be agreed for managing pests outside of the commercial trading framework for plants and plant products including passengers, mail, courier pathways and where outside the commercial trading framework pathways. The recommendation encourages National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs), importing and exporting industries to work together to raise awareness of the pest risks associated with the trans-boundary movement of all goods and people, and identify and promote the adoption of good practices that minimise contaminating pest spread.</p> | P | <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (29) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM) This phrase is redundant. It was already mentioned at the beginning of the sentence</p> |
| 48 | <p><i>f.</i> agree <u>on</u> actions between countries to reduce exposure of regulated and unregulated goods and places to contaminating pests, with supporting legislation as necessary.</p> | P | <p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (30) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (13 Sep 2021 12:50 AM)</p> |