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## **REPORT**

# **IPPC Regional Workshop for the Caribbean**

**Port of Spain, Trinidad  
17-19 September 2018**

**IPPC Secretariat**

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## 1.0 Opening of the session

- [1] Mr Gregg C. E. Rawlins, Representative of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Trinidad & Tobago chaired the opening ceremony. He welcomed the participants and introduced the opening ceremony speakers extending warm greetings on behalf of the Director-General, Dr Manuel Otero for a successful outcome of this workshop.

## 1.1 Host country opening statement

- [2] The Hon. Senator Avinash Singh, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF) of Trinidad and Tobago, welcomed participants. Senator Singh who is also a farmer noted that collaboration among countries is pivotal to achieving real pest management regionally. He informed that the workshop was timely, and a step in the right direction as it brought together the main stakeholders/actors to deliberate on a range of areas to analyse draft International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and formulate productive comments. Senator Singh highlighted that the workshop would also allow for the sharing and exchange of experiences at the regional level and wished the participants a productive meeting.

## 1.2 Co-organizers openings

- [3] Mr. Gregg Rawlins, IICA Representative informed that IICA was pleased to partner with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), MALF, Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) and the Greater Caribbean Safeguarding Initiative (GCSI) to host the regional workshop for participants from 14 Caribbean countries. He elaborated that the fundamental elements of a modern plant health system should include, modern policy and legislative framework, effective and efficient coordination mechanisms and continuous capacity building interventions that respond to current requirements and emerging matters impacting productivity, marketing and trade.
- [4] He further stated that IICA recognizes the importance of having a modern plant health system and therefore through its Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) Programme seeks to promote a productive, profitable, competitive agricultural sector that provides safe food to local, regional, and global markets through the application of appropriate sanitary and phytosanitary measures. He urged participants to take full advantage of the training opportunity and to use the information provided to strengthen their IPPC systems in their respective countries to safeguard our borders. Mr Rawlins conveyed best wishes for a truly rewarding and stimulating workshop experience.
- [5] Dr Vyjayanthi Lopez, Plant Production and Protection Officer, FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean, Barbados welcomed the participants to the meeting. She informed that the IPPC Regional Workshops are a priority for the IPPC Secretariat and the FAO, as they help participants understand the phytosanitary realities and challenges of each region. She encouraged Caribbean countries to support CAHFSA as the newest Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) for the region which was finalised at the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) 13 in 2018. Participants were also reminded of the work of the IPPC Secretariat and FAO which was ultimately aimed at assisting Member Countries to achieve the targets that they have pledged to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - *to end poverty and hunger, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030*. Dr Lopez wished the participants a fruitful meeting.
- [6] Ms Juliet Goldsmith, Plant Health Specialist, CAHFSA noted the recognition of CAHFSA as the 10<sup>th</sup> RPPO at CPM 13 (2018). She emphasised the importance of standards setting and informed that this was among the primary objectives of CAHFSA. She expressed appreciation at being able to participate in this workshop and indicated that such activities would allow for the regionalisation of important issues which could not be achieved unilaterally.

### 1.3 Video message from the Secretary of the IPPC

- [7] Mr Jingyuan Xia, Secretary to the IPPC, addressed the participants (video), noting this year's theme on plant health and environmental protection. He informed that preparations are ongoing to proclaim 2020 the “International Year of Plant Health” and that the IPPC Secretariat recognises plant health as an essential element in environmental protection and preserving biodiversity to maximise the implementation of standards. He wished the participants a successful and fruitful workshop.

### 1.4 Objectives of the Workshop

- [8] Mr Mirko Montuori, Public Information Specialist, IPPC Secretariat, outlined the objectives of the workshop, namely, to analyse and prepare comments on draft ISPMs; to build phytosanitary capacity and to raise awareness on various activities of the IPPC Community and to provide a forum to exchange experiences and ideas at the regional level.
- [9] He highlighted the Standards Committee (SC) and its establishment by the 1<sup>ST</sup> session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-1, 2006), comprised of 25 members from seven FAO regions including Latin America and the Caribbean of which Mr Alvaro Sepulveda Luque of Chile who is a member. The SC oversees the IPPC Standard-Setting Process; manages the development of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), and provides guidance and oversight to the work of Technical Panels (TPs) and Expert Working Groups (EWGs).
- [10] Mr Montuori further highlighted the role of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC), which was established by CPM-12 (2017) and now replaces the Capacity Development Committee (CDC). The IC was composed of 12 members from the seven FAO regions plus a representative from the SC and RPPOs and develops, monitors and oversees an integrated programme to strengthen the phytosanitary capacity of contracting parties to implement the IPPC and meet the strategic objectives as agreed by the CPM. He noted this year's workshop theme was “Plant Health and Environmental Protection” and participants were urged to focus on this theme throughout the workshop. Mr Montuori informed that all presentations listed on the agenda would be circulated to participants.
- [11] Participants were then invited to introduce themselves (Annex 1 – List of Participants) and to briefly state their expectations from the workshop.

## 2.0 Meeting Arrangements

- [12] Dr Janet Lawrence gave an overview of the meeting's arrangements.

### 2.1 Election of the Chair

- [13] Ms Deanne Ramroop from Trinidad and Tobago (T & T) was elected as Chair.

### 2.2 Election of the Rapporteur

- [14] Mrs Yasmin Johnson from the Bahamas was elected as Rapporteur.

### 2.3 Adoption of the Agenda

- [15] The participants adopted the agenda as presented (Annex 2).

### 2.4 Participants List/ Logistical Information

- [16] Dr Janet Lawrence, IICA urged participants to review their relevant information on the list provided and to initial once the information was accurate. She provided an overview of the workshop logistics.

### 3.0 Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues

#### 3.1 CPM-13 (2018)

[17] The Standards Committee Member, Mr Alvaro Sepulveda Luque, gave an overview of the updates from CPM-13 inclusive of e-Phyto (the Hub), e-Commerce and sustainable funding (key financial initiatives).

[18] Additionally, updates included the following:

- CAHFSA was recognized as the 10th RPPO;
- IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030;
- Framework for standards and implementation;
- Report from the IC;
- Implementation Review and Support Systems (IRSS);
- Report from the SC, summarising its 2017 activities including the submission of draft ISPMs and specifications for consultation and the adoption of draft diagnostic protocols (DPs);
- The Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) review of definitions noting that glossary terms are using bolded words when using other glossary terms in their definition to ensure easy cross-reference; and
- Incorporation of ISPM 30 into ISPM 35 as Annex 1, noting that the same level of prescriptiveness persists and consequently the revocation of ISPM 30.

[19] There was a call for topics on Standards and Implementation. CPM-13 (2018) also requested IPPC contracting parties, RPPOs and other interested parties to submit reference materials providing practical examples of commodity or pathway standards and their application. A full report on CPM-13 (2018) is available on IPPC's website, and the next CPM-14 (2019) will be held from 1-5 April 2019 at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy.

[20] Participants enquired how "the Hub" could be accessed. Mr Montuori informed that the e-Phyto Generic System (GenS) is currently under development, while the ePhyto global hub is operational and can be incorporated in the countries' national systems. He further informed that pilot projects were being conducted in some countries.

#### 3.2 IPPC Secretariat Work Programme

[21] Mr Montuori highlighted the objectives and work plans of the Standards Setting Unit (SSU) and the Implementation and Facilitation Unit (IFU), and the Integration and Support Team (IST). He informed that the main objective of the SSU is to coordinate and facilitate the development and adoption of science-based and high-quality ISPMs and CPM recommendations to support countries for the effective implementation of FAO's normative work addressing phytosanitary issues.

[22] The main objective of the (IFU) Unit is to facilitate contracting parties' implementation of the IPPC, ISPMs and CPM Recommendations. In doing so, the phytosanitary capacities of lesser developed countries are built. The coordination of a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) for Barbados was recognised.

[23] The primary objective of the IST Unit is to support and maintain a high functioning and integrated IPPC Secretariat, including support the governing, technical, strategic planning, partnership and coordination, and communication and advocacy activities of the IPPC Secretariat.

[24] Participants were informed that there were currently eight ongoing PCEs being coordinated inclusive of one in the region (Barbados).

- During the ensuing discussions, Contracting Parties (CPs) noted that: PCE training can be conducted by three trained facilitators in the region which include: Fitzroy White (Consultant) Francisco Gutierrez (Belize and Juliet Goldsmith (CAHFSA));
- The PCE is an important tool to assist NPPOs to identify phytosanitary issues and to get relevant assistance;
- Countries can include the conduct of PCEs in their FAO country programming framework (2020-2022). FAO will be visiting countries in the region next year.

[25] Members expressed an interest in having PCEs conducted in their respective countries. The cost depends on how many modules are being run. CAHFSA can provide additional information in this regard.

[26] Participants expressed their concerns on the geographical balance of participants to IPPC meetings as a result of budgetary cuts for travel by the CPM Bureau.

#### **4.0 Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate comments on Draft Standards for consultation in 2018**

##### **4.1 Online Comment System (OCS) Training Session**

[27] Mr Montuori, gave an introduction to the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS), highlighting that the purpose of the OCS was to provide a simple, efficient, user-friendly online system with which to share, collect and compile comments on documents. The IPPC Secretariat manages the IPPC OCS accounts for the official contact point of each national and RPPO. Participants were shown how to access the OCS and enter comments.

[28] Other benefits of the OCS include ease of access; confidential and safe; implements a standard commentary format; faster and more accurate compilation process and is compatible with main browsers and devices. Before the workshop, members were invited to submit comments on draft standards through the CAHFA workgroup. Comments will be compiled following the workshop and entered as a region. The deadline for entering country's comments in the CAHFA workgroup was extended to 19 September 2018, as several Members complained of not being able to access the OCS. The deadline for entering comments in the IPPC work group is 30 September 2018.

##### **4.2 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation (follow-up from CPM-13)**

[29] Mr Sepulveda Luque, SC Member, gave an overview for the IPPC call for topics on I standards and implementation. He informed that the Secretariat compiles the list of proposed work programme topics from the submissions received and posts them on the IPPC site after the call closes. Submissions from previous calls are not considered unless they are resubmitted. In a process agreed by CPM-13, the Taskforce on Topics (TFT) screens the submitted topics against the established criteria for justification and prioritisation of proposed topics and develop recommendations to the Standards Committee (SC) and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) for an in-depth review. After evaluating the entire list of submissions and associated recommendations, the SC and IC recommends topics for the development of standards and implementation resources and suggests an associated position in the Framework for Standards and Implementation. The TFT will discuss SC and IC outcomes, agree with and prepare recommendations and priorities based on the recommendations and subsequently present to the CPM for adoption.

[30] Implementation manuals are available on the CAHFSA website (not all of them): <https://www.cahfsa.org/publications/manuals>

[31] IPPC Guides and training materials are available at the following link:

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>



### 4.3 Commodity and Pathway ISPMs

[32] Mr Sepulveda Luque, SC Member noted the concept of commodity and pathway-specific ISPMs as an objective in the draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. As of June 2018, a total of 42 ISPMs were adopted with seven (7) ISPMs linked with commodities and pathways. It was also noted that most of the ISPMs provide information to National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) to be used when conducting pest risk analysis (PRA) and for establishing phytosanitary measures harmonised to the requirements contained in the ISPM.

[33] Participatory discussions held during CPM- 13 (2018) were highlighted. CPM-13 (2018) discussed the purpose, benefits and outcomes of commodity and pathway standards. It was clear that there is not a “one size fits all” solution. CPM-13 agreed to convene a focus group to consolidate these lessons learned in a policy paper to CPM-14 and agreed to convene a focus group to consolidate those lessons learned in a policy paper to CPM-14. Additionally, the CPM-13 requested CPs and NPPOs to provide reference materials that could help the focus group with its tasks, including country comments on the questions posed by the SC.

[34] The following comments were noted during the discussions:

#### **Dominica:**

- Requirements of ISPMs should not replace the need for technical justification, as ISPMs should be considered jointly;
- The broad scope should be preferred, having specific commodities being added as annexes to the primary standard as needed; and
- Examples of commodity and pathways ISPMs: ISPM 15 and 14 (pathways), ISPM 33, 36, 38, 39 and 40 – but also ISPM 14 is to be considered.

#### **CAHNSA:**

- The challenge is, for example, the draft standard on cut flowers indicates that you need to do a PRA (that NPPOs are aware of), while suggesting the application of relevant phytosanitary measures (but then would they replace the need for a PRA?).

#### **Barbados:**

- You should do a PRA; a standard cannot state that you do not need to do a PRA; and
- Lumber treatment to be done: alternatives exist to both expensive heat treatment (in accordance with ISPM 15) and methyl bromide (a pollutant banned in many countries), like borers.

#### **Belize:**

- Importance of considering standards implementation capabilities; and
- Use methyl bromide due to the lack of capacity to implement ISPM 15.

## 5.0 Discussion on draft ISPMs

[35] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop can be found in Annexes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the workshop report.

### 5.1 Draft ISPM: Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)

[36] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop on this draft can be found in Annex 3 of the workshop report.

## **5.2 Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)**

[37] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop on this draft can be found in Annex 4 of the workshop report.

## **5.3 Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006)**

[38] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop on this draft can be found in Annex 5 of the workshop report.

## **5.4 Draft ISPM: 2018 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001)**

[39] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop on this draft can be found in Annex 6 of the workshop report.

## **5.5 Draft ISPM: 2017 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001) Second Consultation**

[40] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop on this draft can be found in Annex 7 of the workshop report.

## **5.6 Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004)**

[41] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop on this draft can be found in Annex 8 of the workshop report.

## **6.0 Section 2: Implementation and Awareness Raising in the framework of the Ippc/Fao/Rppos**

### **6.1 RPPO Activities**

[42] Mrs Juliet Goldsmith informed that the mandate of CAHFSA's Plant Health Division was to safeguard the Region's agriculture and natural resources from the introduction and spread of plant pests while facilitating the safe trade of agricultural products among the Member States. The main areas of focus are standards and implementation; harmonisation of technical procedures; rapid response and safeguarding; international and regional cooperation; information exchange and dispute mediation. There are currently some ongoing projects and collaborations in the region to strengthen quarantine services for plant and animal health, the use of new technologies and capacity building. Information exchange and dissemination are available on CAHFSA's website.

### **6.2 Implementation of Plant Health technical guidelines and TFA Application**

[43] Mrs Goldsmith gave an overview of the implementation challenges as it relates to the use of the technical documents available. There was a general understanding that the documents were underutilised by participants or member countries are unaware of their availability, or they were just seen and not used. Countries were invited to give their experiences on the use of the manuals.

[44] **The documents are listed below:**

- Red Palm Mite Manual;
- Fruit Fly Manual – (developed under Caribbean Plant Health Directors (CPHD));
- Surveillance Manual – (produced with the USDA and Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS));

- Pest List Manual – used for characterisation of pests and the development of a pest list;
- PRA Guidelines – CAHFSA document;
- Market access guidelines – Circulated by CPHD or further developed by CAHFSA; and
- Movement of aggregate - Cayman Islands document that was circulated by CPHD.

**[45] Comments from Participants included:**

- Surveillance Manual - texts were too small and images unclear;
- Member countries have not used the documents for the most part because of: lack of access or availability; member countries unaware they exist; ownership issues as many countries want to develop their own manuals and information is not being filtered to the recipients;
- Documents should have been circulated and sent to participants at meetings following presentation and adoption at CPHD Forum;
- Documents developed by CPHD can only be published on CAHFSA website by permission;
- Most of the manuals are on the Members page of the CPHD website and the Directors must download and circulate. The documents should be placed on the CPHD website for circulation to all members. Additionally, there should be a depository where all these documents are available;
- The manuals are very useful and specific to the region, however, and there is value to them; and
- A list of all plant health professionals should be compiled for the region and a comprehensive List developed to send out alerts.

**[46]** There was the consensus from members that there needs to be depository where all the documents are available. CAHFSA is now aware of the limitations and how to resolve them.

**[47]** Mr Montuori, IPPC, referred to the Resources page on the IPPC website (Phyto Resources page) where guides and training kits, fact sheets are available and accessible by the region.

### **6.3 Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)**

**[48]** Mr Montuori, IPPC gave an overview of the TFA, its linkages and benefits and the objectives of the TFA to expedite movement, release and clearance of goods, improve cooperation between customs/other authorities and enhance technical assistance and build capacity. The challenges and advantages (benefits) of TFA were also highlighted along with the ePhyto tool becoming a globally harmonised approach for certification. Countries gave their experiences in TFA, and the role agriculture has played including the use of the Single Electronic Window (SEW) in Trinidad and Tobago particularly for import permits and phytosanitary certificates and implementing risk-based assessments for inspection of commodities. This has provided support to the phytosanitary system in Trinidad and Tobago and resulted in ease of doing business, allowing for greater efficiency and ensuring that there is collaboration between Customs (Asycuda system) and agriculture. The delivery of import permits has decreased from an average of six weeks to 3 to 5 days.

**[49]** Mr Montuori informed that funding and technical training on the implementation of the TFA is available for CPs from the IPPC. It was also noted that Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Belize have implemented the TFA with the establishment of national task forces, where the NPPO is a member.

**[50]** Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis informed that they are challenged with customs as the leading agency, and experience difficulty with implementing risk assessment system while implementing the TFA. Grenada informed that they have still not integrated into the system, although training was conducted.

## 6.4 WTO e-notification - SPS/TBT notification alert system

- [51] Mr Montuori, IPPC gave a presentation on the WTO (World Trade Organization) e-notification system. The content of notifications ranges from those that fall under the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) to those that are relevant to SPS. Some organisations provided funding for the development of the system and were a tripartite collaboration. ePing can facilitate timely access to notifications and formulation of comments. A number of countries have replaced their national systems with the ePing. He gave an overview of how to use the ePing website (<http://www.epingalert.org/>). One must register to use ePing, (member countries and NPPOs). Further training is available through the WTO Secretariat. Participants gave their experiences on the use of the system.
- [52] Countries shared their experiences in TFA, and the role agriculture has played and the use of the Electronic Single Window (ESW) particularly for import permits; phytosanitary certificates; implementing risk-based assessments for inspection of commodities, resulting in ease of doing business and greater efficiency and ensuring greater collaboration between Customs (Asycuda system) and agriculture.

## 7.0 Section 3: moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions)

### 7.1 FAO Phytosanitary Capacity Development Activities 2018

- [53] Dr Vyju Lopez gave an overview of FAO mandate and goals. Five strategic programmes, a framework for FAO support' and activities under strategic programmes were highlighted. Member countries were urged to take advantage of FAO's regional and national programmes.
- [54] FAO develops country programmes for a four-year period, and they are currently in the 2016-2019 cycle. The Country Programming Framework is developed in collaboration with member countries.
- [55] Currently there are a number of ongoing programmes in the region. These include: roots and tubers including cassava; capacity building of extension/tech and farmers; training of trainers; planter, harvester for mechanization; appropriate equipment identified for Dominica; training in handling of tissue-culture materials; training in field diagnosis; preparation of manuals and factsheets; strengthening quarantine services for plant and animal health in three OECS countries; technical assistance to small farmers; technical assistance for strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary legislation (Barbados); conducting PCEs; development of food monitoring and inspection mechanisms; ginger value chain development (Jamaica); production of clean nursery plants/planting material, SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures), certification (Dominica); support to development of the soursop value chain (Grenada); assistance to build extension capacity (Grenada); establishment of training and demonstration in backyard and school gardens; supporting innovation in integrated agroecological production systems (Trinidad & Tobago) in collaboration with Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI); and protocols for conservation and propagation of sweet potato planting material (Barbados).
- [56] The ten elements of agroecology highlighted that came about from a range of FAO stakeholder meetings are now used to determine if a system is agroecological or not.
- [57] FAO also participates in a number of regional forums as well with IICA, CPHD, and CAHFSA. It was also reported that 380 tons of pesticides had been removed from countries over the past year and some activities are ongoing for the safe use of pesticides and remediation of contaminated pesticide sites. FAO is also in the process of finalising four manuals on post-harvest losses – onions, cassava mango, cole crops in some countries.
- [58] The meeting was informed that mainstreaming gender is important: FAO policy on gender equality was also highlighted along with a number of regional projects. Participants provided input on projects in their relevant countries and the need to establish a regional network through public/private sector partnership.

## 7.2 Implementation of ISPM 38: International Movement of seeds

- [59] Mr Montuori, IPPC gave a presentation on ISPM 38. Seeds may present a pest risk because they may be introduced to an environment where pests associated with the seeds have a high probability of establishing and spreading. This standard has been adopted by CPM and is now in the implementation phase. There has been involvement with the private sector for the implementation as well.
- [60] The challenges associated with the international movement of seeds was discussed, highlighting the scope and requirements of ISPM 38 and the ISPM and IPPC resources to be followed. The main challenge contracting parties face with the international movement of seeds is that they are distinct from the international movement of other types of plants for planting. The risk is accelerated by the multiple end-use of seeds.
- [61] When assessing a pest risk, considerations should be given to a seed-borne pest and host relations. The purpose of import of seeds may impact the probability of establishment of quarantine pests and should be considered when conducting the PRA and determining phytosanitary measures (ISPM 32). Certain practices used in seed production alone or in combination may be enough to meet phytosanitary import requirements. Full documentation of phytosanitary measures applied to the seeds should be maintained to facilitate trace-back, as appropriate and considered when assessing the risk. There is a need for cooperation with stakeholders to ensure the safe international movement of seeds.
- [62] An overview of the work of the International Seed Federation (ISF) was presented and their support available to countries on ISPM 38. ISF has been collaborating with the IPPC on several global projects. A database of regulated pests in the seed domain has been developed and is available for reference on their website.
- [63] Some of the challenges that the industry has found in implementing this standard include additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate in the country of production, seed treatment and physical treatment and testing in the country of re-export. ISPM considerations were also presented including the responsibilities of NPPOs.
- [64] The International Seed Health Initiative was highlighted. The goal is to develop and validate seed health assays which enable the delivery of sufficiently healthy seeds to customers globally. The meeting was informed that eBay regulatory department has a pop-up that appears at IPPC when trying to purchase seeds. However, Amazon and other players have been approached but have not implemented this policy/regulation. The IPPC Secretariat mentioned the eBay plants and seeds policy:  
<https://www.ebay.com/help/policies/prohibited-restricted-items/plants-seeds-policy?id=4287c>
- [65] Participants were invited to share experiences and challenges with the implementation of ISPM 38. These included the following:
- Trinidad and Tobago: There is a challenge of importing seeds from companies like Amazon – trying to engage couriers from the port of export. Efforts are being made to engage the importers and to create awareness;
  - Dominica: seeds imported from Amazon are confiscated and destroyed. Requirement to know the seed company to conduct a correct risk analysis;
  - Jamaica: public information campaign is being launched; and
  - Belize: has experienced challenges when seeds are mailed. Public awareness must be raised, as well as the relationship with mailing agencies.

### 7.3 Plant Health and Environmental Protection: background on the thematic year, events and CPM recommendations with a focus on the one on invasive alien plants

- [66] Mr Montuori, IPPC highlighted the relevance of standards for environmental protection.
- [67] ISPMs related directly to environmental protection – ISPM 3,5,11.
- [68] CPM recommendations on environmental issues are available on the IPPC website for reference.
- [69] Threats to biodiversity posed by alien species are actioned within the framework of the IPPC and include plant pests. CPM recommendations on alien species were discussed.
- [70] There are a number of ongoing partnerships with the IPPC and liaisons such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ozone Secretariat, United Nations (UN) Environment and the Biodiversity Liaison Group.
- [71] CPM-11 (2016) agreed that the themes for the years leading to the IYPH would be:
- 2016 – Plant Health and Food Security
  - 2017 – Plant Health and Trade Facilitation
  - **2018 – Plant Health and Environmental Protection**
- [72] The purpose of this year's theme is to highlight the important role of Plant Health towards Environmental Protection, e.g. the decline of natural ecosystems as a result of pest introduction and spread, and the positive impact of ISPMs towards protecting the environment.
- [73] The IPPC e-learning course was launched this year and is available to CPs. A number of other activities of the IPPC related to plant health and the environment were mentioned. Participants were also invited to share experiences, successes and challenges with IPPC through the RPPO.

### 7.4 International Year of Plant Health in 2020: Updates and Discussion on Country and Regional-level contributions

- [74] Mr Mirko Montuori, IPPC presented on The International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). IYPH will raise awareness of the importance and impacts of plant health in addressing issues of global significance, including hunger, poverty, threats to the environment and economic development.
- [75] Specific objectives (approved as the main objective by the CPM):
- (1) Raising the awareness of the public and political decision-makers at the global, regional and national levels about plant health.
  - (2) Promoting the strengthening of national, regional and global plant health efforts and their resources in light of increasing trade and new pest risks caused by climate change.
  - (3) Educating the public and increasing its knowledge about plant health.
  - (4) Enhancing dialogue and stakeholder involvement in plant health
  - (5) Increasing information about the state of plant protection in the world.
  - (6) Facilitating the establishment of plant health partnerships on national, regional and global levels.
- [76] Towards proclamation of the IYPH 2018-04: CPM-13 agreed to the skeleton of IYPH programme events and their associated estimated costs proposed by the IYPH (StC). The representative from this Caribbean region is Ryan Anselm (Dominica) who is a part of the steering committee (StC). Consequently, all countries are invited to contact their UN Missions and governments to support the IYPH resolution.



[77] NPPOs are invited to do the following:

- Share information package with UN Missions;
- Liaise with UN Missions to ensure they support the IYPH resolution (possibly as co-sponsors, not entailing financial engagements); and
- Secure funding for the global programme (through the IPPC trust fund), and respective regional and national programmes.

[78] These activities will follow the IYPH proclamation:

[79] Regional Activities include:

- FAO Regional Conferences (proposed booths / side sessions);
- Regional activities are encouraged under the FAO/IPPC coordination; regions are encouraged to report on them using the IYPH visual identity; and
- Coordination mechanisms to celebrate IYPH may be established at the regional level.

[80] National activities:

- National activities are encouraged under the FAO/IPPC coordination; countries are encouraged to report on them using the IYPH visual identity; and
- Countries may create national IYPH steering committees to coordinate relevant activities.

[81] There was an open discussion on what member countries are doing to promote the IYPH and make it a success. Participants' ideas for promotion and current activities follow:

- St Kitts and Nevis: roll-out local programme for IYPH will be done in the last quarter of 2018;
- Visual identity and logo to be shared with RPPOs (including COSAVE);
- Information package to be shared with participants: <https://www.ippc.int/en/iyp/iyp-toolbox/> and <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/prompting-action-towards-an-international-year-of-plant-health/>;
- Participants will show PPT slides on IYPH during their planned trips – even one slide can be included in presentations on other matters.;
- CAHFSA: the regional committee will be established. Caribbean Week of Agriculture will be held in 2020. Some activities could be linked to that (e.g. a special session). For this CHPD factsheets will be shared with the plant health directors (<http://www.cphdforum.org/>);
- Grenada: Idea to launch a poetry competition;
- Trinidad and Tobago: a successful sonnet was developed in the past on school farming and will be shared with participants. An activity of a similar nature could be initiated;
- Haiti: idea to organise an exhibit on plants, insects and other pests for the Caribbean;
- Belize: the Director of Plant Health is organising activities with stakeholders at the country level;
- FAO: it is a good opportunity for other sectors at the national level to get involved (e.g. Forestry); and
- Regional campaigns to be incorporated into a global campaign: <https://www.dontpackapest.com/> and [https://www.eppo.int/RESOURCES/eppo\\_publications/don t risk it](https://www.eppo.int/RESOURCES/eppo_publications/don_t_risk_it).

[82] Music and the arts, a fair (exposition), slide presentations and a public awareness campaign, inviting colleagues from Forestry to participate were also suggested for promotion.

## 7.5 The New Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

- [83] Ms Juliet Goldsmith, CAHFSA conducted an interactive session on the work, procedure, strategy and work programme of the IC. The purpose of the committee is to develop, monitor and oversee an integrated programme to support the implementation of the Convention, International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and CPM Recommendations and to strengthen the phytosanitary capacity of CPs.
- [84] The IC is composed of 12 members, one RPPO representative and one SC representative.
- [85] The Caribbean and Latin America representatives on the IC are Mr Franciso Guterrez (Belize) with Nelson Laville/Dominica the alternate; and Ms Magda Gonzalez Arroyo (Costa Rica). The IC has established three IC sub-groups. Mrs Goldsmith represents the RPPO on the IC Sub-group on the Implementation Review Support System (IRSS).
- [86] Regarding the work procedure, the IC agreed to the oversight mechanism for National Reporting Obligations (NRO) on an annual basis. The main activities include setting strategies and directions for implementation and capacity development activities inclusive of:
- Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) highlighting this;
  - Guides and Training materials;
  - Phytosanitary resources (web-based information); and
  - Projects on implementation and capacity development.
- [87] The IC is currently setting the strategy and process of the development of Guides and Training materials. IC also oversees the phytosanitary resources related to implementation and capacity development on the IPP.
- [88] Participants were informed that suggestions for new PCEs, guides and training materials and on the IPP could be addressed to the respective IC members, to CAHFSA or through the IPPC Secretariat.

## 7.6 National Reporting Obligations (NROs) and Regulated Pests Lists

- [89] Mr Montuori, IPPC provided participants with a common understanding of what national reporting obligations are and how to upload them through the IPPC website. It was noted that 2018 is the NRO Year of Regulated Pest Lists. Seven (7) obligations are necessary for the exchange of information between the CP and the Secretariat as follows:
- IPPC Official Contact Points (*Art. VIII.2*)
  - Official pest report (*Art. VIII.1a*)
  - Description of the NPPO (*Art. IV.4*)
  - Phytosanitary Restrictions/Legislation (*Art. VII.2b*)
  - Entry points (*Art. VII.2d*)
  - List of regulated pests (*Art. VII.2i*)
  - Emergency actions (*Art. VII.6*).
- [90] The Convention identifies some other reporting that should be carried out on request. This is usually bilateral, but this information can also be made available through the IPPC Website:
- Non-compliance (*Art. VII.2f*)
  - Organisational arrangements of plant protection (*Art. IV.4*)
  - Pest status (*Art. VII.2j*)
  - The rationale for phytosanitary requirements (*Art. VII.2c*).



[91] The IPPC Web site also provides a means for NPPOs to communicate information regarding the establishment of pest free areas and the implementation of ISPMs:

- Pest-free areas
- Implementation of ISPM 15.

[92] Mr Montuori demonstrated how to report on the IPPC website. Participants found it intuitive to use all reports on Lists of Regulated Pests are uploaded by countries. CPs are encouraged to make use of this tool for reporting. Countries then shared their experiences.

[93] Trinidad and Tobago reported that it is easy to retrieve information on contact points, which also facilitates the quick exchange of information, which helps to resolve disputes (if any).

## 7.7 Update on the Task Force on Sea Containers

[94] Mr Sepulveda Luque, SC Member gave an update on the Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF). Sea containers also are known as Cargo Transport Units (CTUs) may to varying degrees, carry contaminants such as seeds, snails, slugs, soil, spiders and other biosecurity risks. Once introduced, pests are challenging and expensive to control or eradicate.

[95] The movement of sea containers can be a complex matter with many operators involved, including sea container owners, shipping firms, port authorities and wharf operatives, terminal officers, depot officers, transport operators, custom service officers, national plant protection organisation (NPPO) officers and other government officials. With this number and range of personnel involved, there needs to be clarity in describing a system for supporting the movement of clean sea containers.

[96] In 2014, the IMO/ILO/UNECE approved a Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code). It is important to note the most important paragraph in the CTU code that is relevant to the IPPC community: “All persons involved in the movement of CTUs also have a duty to ensure, in accordance with their roles and responsibilities in the supply chain, that the CTU is not infested with plants, plant products, insects or other animals.”

[97] The container industry has worked collaboratively to develop joint industry guidelines for the cleaning of containers. The purpose of the joint industry guidelines for the cleaning of containers is to assist in minimising the movement of pests by sea containers and their cargos.

[98] Key tasks of the SCTF include: measuring the impact of the CTU Code; increasing awareness of pest risks of sea containers; providing information on pest risks of sea containers and their management; coordinating with contracting parties, regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs), industry and other international organizations; establishing a mechanism for contracting parties to report to Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) on their progress and achievements and providing advice on how the Cargo Transport Unit (CTU) shipping code or any other instrument could be updated.

[99] SCTF ongoing actions include monitoring uptake and efficacy of the CTU Code along with communication and increasing awareness. It is imperative to have a working relationship with Customs and companies that move these containers.

## 7.8 Update on the IPPC Strategic Framework (SF) 2020-2030 and feedback from the Contracting Parties

[100] The current IPPC SF will end in 2019. The need exists for a new operating environment to address emerging trends such as increasing and more diversified trade; structural and operational changes in the way NPPOs work; scientific and capacity development; and the impacts of climate change on plant health. The aim is to have the SF ready for provisional adoption at CPM-14 (2019) and have the final formal adoption during the International Year of Plant Health at the Ministerial section of CPM-15 (2020).

- [101] The 2020 – 2030 SF objectives and core activities were summarised. The SF's mission is to protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade. The vision is to minimise the spread of plant pests and effectively manage their impacts in countries. SF's goal is to ensure that all countries can implement harmonised measures to reduce pest spread and minimise the impact of pests on food security, trade, economic growth and the environment. Participants were urged to have their NPPO comment in the new IPPC SF through the OCS.
- [102] The strategic objectives of the SF to enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity and protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests were outlined. Participants were invited to comment on how their respective NPPOs manage environmental plant pests in cooperation with national environmental agencies; and how the NPPO responds to the impacts of climate change on plant health.
- [103] The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement entered into force on 22 February 2017 after two-thirds of members completed their domestic ratification process. This agreement will support NPPOs in their responsibilities as border agencies. There will be increasing imperatives to work more closely with other border agencies, including customs. The Commission will seek to improve collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the WTO on the trade facilitation agenda.
- [104] The IPPC Development Agenda 2020 – 2030: eight key development programmes have been identified. The identification of these priority programmes (Development Agenda) is based on the prospective changes to the operational environment of national, regional, and global plant protection organisations.

## **8.0 Conclusions of the workshop and tentative dates and location for the next regional workshop**

### **[105] Key points**

- Participants have benefited from a number of presentations in a range of subject areas;
- Capacity was built and awareness raised in a number of areas;
- The sessions were very interactive, and experiences shared were insightful;
- There is now a better understanding of the use of the OCS system;
- Phytosanitary capacity built, and awareness was raised on various activities of the IPPC community;
- The conclusions of each area will be compiled;
- There was a consensus that the meeting went very well and was well coordinated and executed; and
- Proposed dates for the 2019 Workshop: to be determined:
  - Duration: 3 days
  - Venue: Antigua proposed.

## **9.0 Adoption of the report**

- [106] There was a proposal to adopt the Draft Report of the meeting.

## **10.0 Online Survey of the Workshop**

- [107] The participants completed the meeting evaluation per the Secretariat's/IICAs request.

## **11.0 Close of the Workshop**

[108] The workshop ended at 4:30 pm on 19 September 2018.

**List of Annexes:**

- (1) Participants List
- (2) Workshop Agenda
- (3) Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM: Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)
- (4) Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)
- (5) Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)
- (6) Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft 2017 and 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)
- (7) Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM: Requirements for fumigation treatments
- (8) Photo

**Annex 1: Participants List**

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**Annex 2: Workshop Agenda****2018 IPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE CARIBBEAN****Theme: Plant Health and Environmental Protection**

AGENDA ITEM		PRESENTER
<b>First Day – General Information, Meeting Logistics and Section 1</b>		
<b>1.0</b>	8:30 - 9:00	<b>Participants Registration</b>
<b>2.0</b>	9:00 - 10:15	<b>Opening of the Meeting</b>
2.1		Welcome and Opening Remarks
2.2		Opening statement by ADG of Regional Office / FAOR
2.3		Opening statement by RPPO/CAHFSA
2.4		Opening statement by the Host Country
2.5		Objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop
2.6		Video message highlighting the 2018 Annual Theme from the Secretary of the IPPC
2.7		Closing Statements
2.8		<i>Group Photograph</i>
	10:15 - 10:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>3.0</b>	10:30 - 10:40	<b>Meeting Arrangements</b>
3.1		Selection of the Chairperson
3.2		Selection of the Rapporteur
3.3		Adoption of the Agenda
<b>4.0</b>	10:40 - 10:50	<b>Administrative Matters</b>
4.1		Documents
4.2		Participants lists
4.3		Logistical information
<b>5.0</b>	10:50 - 11:40	<b>Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues</b>
5.1		From CPM-13 (2018) (including updates on e-Phyto, e-commerce) and sustainable funding
5.2		IPPC Secretariat work programme
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards sent for 1st consultation: this session includes time for discussion, questions and answers on draft standards sent for 1st consultation</b>	
6.1	11:40 - 12:00	Online Comment System (OCS) training session

AGENDA ITEM			PRESENTER
6.2	12:00 - 12:30	Call for topics: Standards and Implementation	SC member of the region
6.3	12:30 - 13:00	Commodity standards (follow-up from CPM-13)	SC member of the region
	<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
6.4	14:00 - 15:30	Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region
6.5		Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)	
6.6		Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) <sup>1</sup>	
6.7		Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)	
6.8		2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)	
	<b>15:30 – 15:45</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
	15:45 - 17:00	<i>Continued:</i> Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region
<b>Second Day – Continuation of Section 1 and Section 2</b>			
	9:00 - 11:00	<i>Continued:</i> Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region
	<b>11:00 - 11:20</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
	11:20 - 13:00	<i>Continued:</i> Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region
	<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
	14:00 - 15:00	<i>Continued:</i> Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	SC member of the region
6.9	15:00 - 15:40	Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation  - (Tentative) Draft ISPMs: Requirements for fumigation treatments, 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5	SC member of the region
	<b>15:40-15:55</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
<b>7.0</b>	<b>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 workshop participants</b>		

<sup>1</sup> To include the information on the manual

AGENDA ITEM			PRESENTER
7.1	15:55 - 16:30	General Discussions – Implementation of plant health technical guidelines and TFA Application	RPPO
7.2	16:30 - 17:00	RPPO activities	RPPO
<b>Third Day – Section 3</b>			
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions): this section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</b>		
8.1	9:00 - 9:30	FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities	FAO regional office
8.2	9:30 - 10:50	Implementation of ISPM 38: International movement of seeds	IPPC Secretariat / SC member / RPPO (interactive session)
8.3	10:50 – 11:15	International Year of Plant Health in 2020: updates and discussion on country and regional-level contributions	IPPC Secretariat (interactive session)
	11:15 – 11:25	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
8.4	11.25 - 11:50	The new Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC): work procedure, strategy and work programme.  Discussion on the needs from the contracting parties.	IPPC Secretariat (interactive session)
8.5	11.50 - 12:10	National Reporting Obligations and Regulated Pests Lists: live demo and exercises.	IPPC Secretariat (interactive session)
8.6	12:10 - 13:00	Plant health and environmental protection: background on the thematic year, events and CPM recommendations with a focus on the one on invasive alien plants	IPPC Secretariat (interactive session)
	13:00 - 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
8.7	14:00 - 14:20	Update on the Task Force on Sea Containers	SC member
8.8	14:20 - 15:00	Update on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and feedback from the contracting parties	IPPC Secretariat
	15:40 - 15:55	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
<b>9.0</b>	15:45 - 16:45	Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	Chairperson
<b>10.0</b>	16:45 - 17:10	Review and Adoption of the Report	Chairperson and Rapporteur
<b>11.0</b>	17:10 - 17:25	Online Survey of the Workshop	All participants
<b>12.0</b>	17:25 - 17:30	Close of the Meeting	Chairperson, IPPC Secretariat and IICA

### Annex 3 – Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM: Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)

Report for 2014-002\_DraftISPM\_AuthorizationEntities\_En\_2018-06-01.docx (2014-002\_DraftISPM\_AuthorizationEntities\_En\_2018-06-01.docx)

Para	Text	Comment
G	(General Comment)	<b>Comment (27) by Jamaica on 17 Sep 2018 8:54 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		<b>Jamaica (17 Sep 2018 8:54 PM)</b> Standard is needed and gives good guidance and control to NPPO's in authorising entities to perform phytosanitary actions.
		<b>Comment (17) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:26 AM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		<b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:26 AM)</b> T&T is in agreement that entities providing phytosanitary services for the NPPO should be authorized. This activity is important for efficacy and harmonization of phytosanitary measures. There is need to consider the extent of implementation (capacity) and the available resources.
		<b>Comment (16) by Saint Kitts And Nevis on 15 Sep 2018 8:28 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		<b>Saint Kitts And Nevis (15 Sep 2018 8:28 PM)</b> 44 Authorized bodies should be allowed to decide on and advise NPPO on pest status of an area i.e. declare an area pest free, outbreak, etc. or in conjunction with the NPPO.  3.2 The information should be the property of the NPPO, ( not the Contracted Party)and cannot be used by anyone else without permission of the NPPO  4.2 Audits to be done every 2 years instead of annually
		<b>Comment (15) by Guyana on 14 Sep 2018 4:03 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
		<b>Guyana (14 Sep 2018 4:03 PM)</b> Guyana has reviewed the draft standard and accepts its adoption. However, the alignment of national legislation to facilitate this standard is a potential significant implementation issue.
		<b>Comment (3) by Bahamas on 6 Sep 2018 7:25 PM</b> <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
		<b>Bahamas (6 Sep 2018 7:25 PM)</b> The Bahamas is in agreement of the authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Challenges exist however in the absence of SOPs, adjusting the legal framework to support the authorization of entities and the absence of personnel that are trained or

		have the relevant education and experience to perform certain phytosanitary actions.
		<b>Comment (1) by Barbados on 3 Sep 2018 10:14 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
		<b>Barbados (3 Sep 2018 10:14 PM)</b> This draft ISPM is an important guide for NPPOs that may find some of their operational activities being handled by private sector entities.
39	The need for harmonization when considering, developing and implementing authorization programmes has led to the development of this standard.	<b>Proposed Change (40) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:55 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <del>The need for harmonization</del> <u>This standard seeks an harmonized process</u> when considering, developing and implementing authorization <del>programmes has led to the development of this standard</del> <u>programmes</u> . <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:55 PM)</b>
43	Authorization is a process that may be used by NPPOsto formally recognize entities to undertake specific NPPO phytosanitary actions. An NPPO's authorization programme operates within its phytosanitary system.	<b>Proposed Change (4) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 3:24 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Authorization is a process that may be used by <del>NPPOsto</del> <u>NPPOs</u> to formally recognize entities to undertake specific NPPO phytosanitary actions. An NPPO's authorization programme operates within its phytosanitary system. <b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 3:24 PM)</b>
44	An NPPO should determine whether to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Examples of phytosanitary actions that an NPPO may authorize an entity to perform on its behalf include monitoring, sampling, inspection, testing, surveillance, treatment, post-entry quarantine, destruction, supervision and auditing. Under an authorization programme, entities may perform phytosanitary actions within a phytosanitary regulatory system (import, domestic or export).	<b>Comment (42) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 12:00 AM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (18 Sep 2018 12:00 AM)</b> Legal framework needed to implement this ISPM; concern about trade facilitation to the detriment of plant health. <b>Proposed Change (41) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:59 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> An NPPO should determine whether to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Examples of phytosanitary actions that an NPPO <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> authorize an entity to perform on its behalf include monitoring, sampling, inspection, testing, surveillance, treatment, post-entry quarantine, destruction, supervision and auditing. Under an authorization programme, entities may perform phytosanitary actions within a phytosanitary regulatory system (import, domestic or export). <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:59 PM)</b> As these entities would be obliged to perform phytosanitary actions within a phytosanitary regulatory system. <b>Proposed Change (30) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 10:29 PM</b>

		<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> An NPPO should determine whether to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Examples of phytosanitary actions that an NPPO may authorize an entity to perform on its behalf include monitoring, sampling, inspection, testing, surveillance, treatment, post-entry quarantine, destruction, supervision and auditing. Under an authorization programme, entities may perform phytosanitary actions within a phytosanitary regulatory system (import, <del>domestic</del> or export).</p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 10:29 PM)</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Change (29) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 9:33 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> An NPPO should determine whether to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Examples of phytosanitary actions that an NPPO may authorize an entity to perform on its behalf include monitoring, sampling, inspection, testing, surveillance, treatment, post-entry <del>quarantine</del>, <u>quarantine and</u> destruction. <u>In addition, supervision and auditing entities may be authorized to perform supervision and auditing in the phytosanitary context.</u> Under an authorization programme, entities may perform phytosanitary actions within a phytosanitary regulatory system (import, <del>domestic or</del> export).</p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 9:33 PM)</b> Supervision and auditing are not phytosanitary action but quality control actions</p>
46	NPPOs should ensure that their legal framework enables them to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions on their behalf. The NPPO's legal framework should allow it to suspend, revoke and reinstate authorizations, and should also enable an authorized entity to withdraw from the authorization programme.	<p><b>Proposed Change (39) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:46 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> NPPOs should ensure that their legal framework enables them to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions on their behalf. <u>In the process of establishing a legal framework, the NPPO may establish a temporary MoU with the authorized entity.</u> The NPPO's legal framework should allow it to suspend, revoke and reinstate authorizations, and should also enable an authorized entity to withdraw from the authorization programme.</p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:46 PM)</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Change (5) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 3:26 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> NPPOs should ensure that their legal framework enables them to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions on their behalf. The NPPO's legal framework should allow <del>it to</del> <u>it</u> to suspend, revoke and reinstate authorizations, and should also enable an authorized entity to withdraw from the authorization programme.</p> <p><b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 3:26 PM)</b></p>

		<p><b>Comment (18) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:30 AM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:30 AM)</b>  The legal framework- updating legislation to cover international agreements is a long and time consuming one.</p>
49	develop and establish the requirements that must be met in order for an entity to be authorized to carry out specific phytosanitary actions on behalf of the NPPO	<p><b>Proposed Change (6) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 3:29 PM</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>  - develop and establish the requirements that must be met in order for an entity to be authorized to carry out specific phytosanitary actions on <u>its</u> behalf <u>of the NPPO</u></p> <p><b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 3:29 PM)</b></p>
54	develop performance criteria	<p><b>Proposed Change (9) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 3:46 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  - develop performance <u>criteria</u> <u>criteria for authorized entities and NPPO</u></p> <p><b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 3:46 PM)</b></p>
68	Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing the Authorization Programme	<p><b>Proposed Change (31) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 10:38 PM</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>  3. Roles and Responsibilities <u>for implementing the for Implementing the</u> Authorization Programme</p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 10:38 PM)</b></p>
70	The roles and responsibilities of the NPPO should include the following:	<p><b>Proposed Change (33) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:04 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  The roles and responsibilities of the NPPO should include the following:</p> <p><u>-To ensure the legal framework exists to ensure the authorization programme</u></p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:04 PM)</b>  For consistency with the the section in the draft on requirements</p>
76	carry out regular audits of the authorized entity to verify that it conforms with the requirements of the NPPO's authorization programme	<p><b>Proposed Change (32) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 10:45 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  - to carry out regular audits of the authorized <u>entity</u> <u>entity, also via third-party contractors,</u> to verify that it conforms with the requirements of the NPPO's authorization programme</p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 10:45 PM)</b>  For consistency with the following section of the draft standard referring to roles and responsibilities of authorized entities.</p>



80	Implement and maintain transparent, efficient and effective communication on the authorization programme, in particular between the NPPO and the authorized entities.	<p><b>Proposed Change (2) by Barbados on 3 Sep 2018 10:41 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  - to implement and maintain transparent, efficient and effective communication on the authorization programme, in particular between the NPPO and the authorized entities.</p> <p><u>-Identify the government agency to perform aspects of the audit which the NPPO may not be legally responsible for (e.g. Financial, Legal and Health and Safety issues)</u></p>
		<p><b>Barbados (3 Sep 2018 10:41 PM)</b>  In the public sector of some countries the NPPO may not be the legal entity to perform some of the audit functions.</p>
83	Provide necessary information to the NPPO when applying for authorization to perform specific phytosanitary actions on behalf of the NPPO	<p><b>Proposed Change (34) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:08 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  - to provide necessary information to the NPPO when applying for authorization to perform specific phytosanitary actions on behalf of the NPPO, <u>including a declaration of potential conflict of interest.</u></p>
		<p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:08 PM)</b>  to ensure that the NPPO is aware of any potential conflict of interest.</p>
95	Ensure personnel have the relevant education and experience to perform the specific phytosanitary actions	<p><b>Comment (19) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:31 AM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
		<p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:31 AM)</b>  A repeat of line 87</p>
96	Train personnel and ensure that their skills and competencies are maintained at an adequate level to consistently carry out the actions necessary to conform with the requirements set by the NPPO	<p><b>Comment (20) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:33 AM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
		<p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:33 AM)</b>  repeat of 88</p>
102	Maintain confidentiality of information gained through its phytosanitary actions	<p><b>Proposed Change (35) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:11 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  - maintain confidentiality of information gained through its <u>audit or supervision of</u> phytosanitary actions</p>
		<p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:11 PM)</b>  For clarity and consistency</p>
106	Before granting authorization, the NPPO (or its authorized entity) should carry out an initial evaluation of the entity's quality manual (or documentation in lieu of a quality manual).	<p><b>Comment (21) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:34 AM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
		<p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:34 AM)</b>  Clarification of "Quality Manual"</p>
107	When the quality manual (or other documentation sufficient to address	<p><b>Proposed Change (11) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 3:59 PM</b></p>



	the specific phytosanitary actions) is acceptable, the NPPO (or its authorized entity) should carry out an audit to evaluate the entire system and the capability of the entity to implement the standard operating procedures for each phytosanitary action.	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>  <u>When-Once</u> the quality manual (or other documentation sufficient to address the specific phytosanitary actions) is acceptable, the NPPO (or its authorized entity) should carry out an audit to evaluate the entire system and the capability of the entity to implement the standard operating procedures for each phytosanitary action.</p> <p><b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 3:59 PM)</b></p> <p><b>Comment (22) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:35 AM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:35 AM)</b>  Clarification: Is there a document with set criteria etc. "Audit document"</p>
111	The NPPO should determine the ongoing frequency of the audits to maintain authorization, based on the level of risk and complexity associated with the phytosanitary actions, the performance and the conformance of the entity.	<p><b>Proposed Change (12) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 4:01 PM</b>  <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>  The NPPO should determine the ongoing frequency of the audits to maintain authorization, based on the level of <u>risk and risk</u> and complexity associated with the phytosanitary actions, the performance and the conformance of the entity.</p> <p><b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 4:01 PM)</b></p>
117	Any nonconformity identified should result in a corrective action to be agreed between the NPPO (or the entity authorized to audit or supervise) and the authorized entity being audited.	<p><b>Comment (23) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:36 AM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:36 AM)</b>  Clarification required: corrective action to be agreed</p>
125	<b>Suspension.</b> An entity whose authorization is suspended may continue to operate only under the direct supervision of the NPPO (or the entity authorized to audit or supervise).	<p><b>Proposed Change (37) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:34 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  <b>Suspension.</b> An entity whose authorization is suspended may continue to operate only under the direct supervision of the NPPO (or the entity authorized <u>by the NPPO</u> to audit or supervise).</p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:34 PM)</b>  For clarity</p> <p><b>Proposed Change (36) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:28 PM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>  <b>Suspension.</b> An entity whose authorization is suspended may continue to operate only <u>after corrective actions are undertaken</u> under the direct supervision of the NPPO (or the entity authorized to audit or supervise).</p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:28 PM)</b></p> <p><b>Comment (24) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:37 AM</b>  <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:37 AM)</b> If suspended. one may continue to operate or until corrective actions are taken..clarification required
127	<b>Reinstatement.</b> An entity whose authorization has been suspended or revoked and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should apply to the NPPO for reinstatement.	<b>Proposed Change (38) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 11:37 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>Reinstatement.</b> An entity whose authorization has been suspended or revoked and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should apply to the NPPO for reinstatement. <u>If an entity is suspended more than twice, its authorization is considered revoked.</u> <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 11:37 PM)</b> <b>Proposed Change (26) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 8:17 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>Reinstatement.</b> An entity whose authorization has been suspended or <del>revoked</del> <u>and revoked</u> and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should apply to the NPPO for reinstatement. <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 8:17 PM)</b> Created by merging other changes together <b>Proposed Change (25) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 17 Sep 2018 8:17 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>Reinstatement.</b> An entity whose authorization has been suspended or <del>revoked</del> <u>and revoked</u> and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should apply to the NPPO for reinstatement. <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2018 8:17 PM)</b> <b>Proposed Change (13) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 5:05 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> <b>Reinstatement.</b> An entity whose authorization has been suspended or <del>revoked</del> <u>and revoked</u> and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should apply to the NPPO for reinstatement. <b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 5:05 PM)</b>
128	An entity that has voluntarily withdrawn from an authorization programme and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should also apply to the NPPO for reinstatement.	<b>Proposed Change (14) by Grenada on 13 Sep 2018 5:06 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> An entity that has voluntarily withdrawn from an authorization programme and that wishes to have its authorization status <del>reinstated</del> <u>should be reinstated</u> , <u>should</u> also apply to the NPPO for reinstatement. <b>Grenada (13 Sep 2018 5:06 PM)</b>

## Annex 4 – Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)

Report for 2009-005\_DraftISPM\_RevisionISPM8\_En\_2018-05-30.docx

Para	Text	Comment
<a href="#">G</a>	(General Comment)	<p><b>Comment (5) by Bahamas on 6 Sep 2018 6:25 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Bahamas (6 Sep 2018 6:25 PM)</b> The Bahamas is in support of the proposed revision for pest status in an area, particularly as it relates to its presence or absence and categories to determine the same. Determining the current pests status; limited technical or human capacity and expertise and the absence of diagnostic or documented protocols are issues of concern.</p> <p><b>Comment (23) by Jamaica on 18 Sep 2018 4:21 AM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Jamaica (18 Sep 2018 4:21 AM)</b> Revision of this Standard is timely and necessary and helps countries to determine their pest status.</p> <p><b>Comment (30) by Antigua and Barbuda on 18 Sep 2018 2:38 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Antigua and Barbuda (18 Sep 2018 2:38 PM)</b> This draft would be useful in providing further clarity to NPPOs on the determination of pest status in an area.</p> <p><b>Comment (9) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 4:26 AM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 4:26 AM)</b> T&amp;T endorses the revision of ISPM 8 and the emphasis on the quality of information used in determining pest status.</p> <p><b>Comment (7) by Guyana on 14 Sep 2018 3:48 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Guyana (14 Sep 2018 3:48 PM)</b> Guyana accepts these revisions and supports the adoption of this standard.</p> <p><b>Comment (1) by Barbados on 3 Sep 2018 10:54 PM</b> <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p> <p><b>Barbados (3 Sep 2018 10:54 PM)</b> The draft ISPM represents a good check list when determining the presence or absence of a pest in an area.</p>
<a href="#">57</a>	Information from pest records or other sources should be used to inform decisions on the appropriate selection of pest status categories as described in section 3.	<p><b>Proposed Change (32) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 5:39 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>Information from pest records or other sources should be used to inform decisions on the appropriate selection of pest status categories as described in section 3.</p>
<a href="#">88</a>	Present: except in specified pest free areas	<p><b>Comment (36) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 6:53 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>

		<b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (18 Sep 2018 6:53 PM)</b> This description requires some revision as some countries comprise more than one land space; for example, Antigua and Barbuda is one country but are both islands and consists of two geographically separate land masses with different pest status.
<a href="#">93</a>	The pest is evaluated and determined to be transient, or the pest is not expected to establish because appropriate phytosanitary measures have been applied (e.g. during outbreaks in a pest free area).	<b>Proposed Change (39) by Haiti on 18 Sep 2018 8:35 PM</b> <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> The pest is evaluated and determined to be transient, or the pest is not expected to establish because appropriate phytosanitary measures have been applied (e.g. during outbreaks in a pest free area). <u>Haiti thinks this point is not enough clear and need more explanation to avoid confusions. We have to note also that in all cases we have to apply phytosanitary measures. We recommend to add "or the conditions are not suitable for the establishment" at the end of the sentence.</u>
<a href="#">106</a>	Surveillance supports the conclusion that the pest is absent and has never been recorded.	<b>Proposed Change (34) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 6:43 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> Surveillance ( <u>according to ISPM 6</u> ) supports the conclusion that the pest is absent and has never been recorded.
<a href="#">124</a>	Pest interceptions on imported consignments at points of entry while under detention do not affect the pest status of the area. Detections of pests in an area, shown by surveillance not to represent a population, do not affect the pest status in an area.	<b>Comment (37) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 7:13 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (18 Sep 2018 7:13 PM)</b> Reference ISPM 6 in relation to population.
<a href="#">217</a>	Potential implementation issues	<b>Comment (38) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 7:25 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (18 Sep 2018 7:25 PM)</b> -Capacity of developing countries to conduct surveillance and provide information on pest presence or absence in a country. -Exporting country might want to under report while importing country might want to over report.

## Annex 5 – Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)

Report for 2014-006\_DraftISPM\_ModifiedAtmosphere\_En\_2018-05-30.docx

Para	Text	Comment
<a href="#">G</a>	(General Comment)	<p><b>Comment (5) by Antigua and Barbuda on 18 Sep 2018 2:45 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Antigua and Barbuda (18 Sep 2018 2:45 PM)</b> This draft standard is very clearly written and presented and provides excellent guidance on requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures. Antigua and Barbuda has no objection to the content proposed.</p> <p><b>Comment (1) by Bahamas on 6 Sep 2018 7:41 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Bahamas (6 Sep 2018 7:41 PM)</b> The Bahamas does not object to the adoption of the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure. The concerns are however, if this phytosanitary measure been used anywhere in the region to determine its efficacy? and what are the financial implications of implementing such measures? This treatment requires further consultation.</p> <p><b>Comment (2) by Guyana on 14 Sep 2018 4:33 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Guyana (14 Sep 2018 4:33 PM)</b> Guyana has reviewed this draft ISPM and found it to be an applicable provision for technical guidance for NPPO's utilization of modified treatment as a phytosanitary measure. However, as it relates to a harmonized approach, the standard would propose some difficulty in its adoption globally. This is based on the premise that some countries may lack the technological and technical capacity to implement and monitor these treatments. These are inclusive but not limited to, the establishment of these treatment facilities and monitoring and verification of these treatment parameters from exporting countries with the capacity to do so.</p>
<a href="#">68</a>	hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms infesting it deplete the level of O <sub>2</sub> and increase the level of CO <sub>2</sub>	<p><b>Comment (3) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 6:14 AM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 6:14 AM)</b> Clarification and examples of where this treatment is used.</p>
<a href="#">142</a>	Potential implementation issues	<p><b>Proposed Change (7) by Haiti on 18 Sep 2018 9:43 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Potential implementation issues</b> <u>It will be difficult/impossible right now to some countries (like Haiti) to implement this new technology because he needs a lot resources and it is expensive. We cannot respect the standards.</u></p>
<a href="#">143</a>	This section is not part of the	<p><b>Comment (6) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 9:03 PM</b></p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (18 Sep 2018 9:03 PM)</b></p> <p>-Would this type of treatment affect food quality (e.g. the taste of mangoes)? This should be considered even if it is not a phytosanitary issue.</p> <p>-Capacity of some countries to implement the standard may be limited due to lack of facilities and expertise. This is a new technology for the Caribbean region. It will require new research, as some effects of the standards implementation are still unknown (e.g. quality and shelf life of the products).</p>
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**Annex 6: Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft 2017 and 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)**

As per the two ISPM 5 revisions drafts, only one general comment highlighting the acceptance of proposed amendments will be published for each review.

## Annex 7: Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the Draft ISPM: Requirements for fumigation treatments

### Report for 2014-004\_DraftISPM\_Fumigation\_En\_2018-06-28.docx

Para	Text	Comment
<a href="#">G</a>	(General Comment)	<p><b>Comment (5) by Bahamas on 6 Sep 2018 8:18 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Bahamas (6 Sep 2018 8:18 PM)</b> The Bahamas does not object to the adoption of the requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure. Implementation however becomes an issue due to the lack of adequate systems for treatment facilities, authorized entities to perform fumigation and provide accurate records.</p> <p><b>Comment (7) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 5:36 AM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 5:36 AM)</b> T&amp;T endorses the standard on this subject inclusive of the authorization of entities to conduct fumigation.</p> <p><b>Comment (6) by Guyana on 14 Sep 2018 3:03 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Guyana (14 Sep 2018 3:03 PM)</b> Guyana has reviewed this draft standard and found no reason that is sufficient to inhibit its adoption. Hence, we accept the requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure outlined in this standard.</p>
<a href="#">56</a>	Fumigation is undertaken by treatment providers (e.g. fumigation companies or individuals) either in a treatment facility or at other locations (e.g. cargo ship holds and warehouses).	<p><b>Proposed Change (8) by Trinidad and Tobago on 17 Sep 2018 5:38 AM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>Fumigation is undertaken by treatment providers (e.g. fumigation companies or individuals) either in a treatment facility or <u>at other at suitable</u> locations (e.g. cargo ship holds and warehouses).</p> <p><b>Trinidad and Tobago (17 Sep 2018 5:38 AM)</b> Other location was considered to broad and "suitable" is preferred rather than other</p>
<a href="#">105</a>	The equipment required to measure the fumigant concentration within the enclosure depends on the type of gas used. The equipment used should have an adequate accuracy (e.g. $\pm 5\%$ of the fumigant concentration to be achieved throughout the fumigation). The measuring equipment (e.g. sampling lines) exposed to the fumigant should be constructed from materials that do not absorb the fumigant. Fumigant sampling lines should be placed as far as possible from fumigant supply lines or dispensers, and in the area or areas	<p><b>Comment (3) by Barbados on 3 Sep 2018 11:19 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p><b>Barbados (3 Sep 2018 11:19 PM)</b> This should included in the list as part of safety protocols</p> <p><b>Proposed Change (2) by Barbados on 3 Sep 2018 11:18 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>The equipment required to measure the fumigant concentration within the enclosure depends on the type of gas used. The equipment used should have an adequate accuracy (e.g. <math>\pm 5\%</math> of the fumigant concentration to be achieved throughout the fumigation). The measuring equipment (e.g. sampling lines) exposed to the fumigant should be constructed from materials that do not absorb the fumigant. Fumigant sampling lines should be placed</p>



	of the enclosure likely to have the lowest concentration of fumigant.	as far as possible from fumigant supply lines or dispensers, and in the area or areas of the enclosure likely to have the lowest concentration of fumigant.
		<b>5.2.9 Instruments to measure leakage of fumigant</b>
		<b>Barbados (3 Sep 2018 11:18 PM)</b>
<a href="#">141</a>	In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities. Fumigation is applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities.	<b>Proposed Change (11) by Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency on 18 Sep 2018 11:13 PM</b> <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> In this standard, “entities” include both treatment providers and treatment facilities. <del>Fumigation is applied by treatment providers in treatment facilities.</del> <b>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (18 Sep 2018 11:13 PM)</b> We suggest to delete the second sentence, as it is not related to authorization of entities and this reference is confusing.

## Annex 8: Photo

