Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

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REPORT

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IPPC Secretariat

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1. Opening of the meeting

1.1. Welcome by CAN

[1] Ms Luz Marina Monroy ACEVEDO, the Andean Community (CAN) General Secretary *ad interim* welcomed all the participants. She highlighted that participating in the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPO) was of great importance for CAN. In particular, it helped improve phytosanitary coordination; and strengthened support for four countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) especially regarding electronic certification and emerging pests.

1.2. Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

[2] Mr Jingyuan XIA welcomed all participants to the 30th TC-RPPO, in particular, Mr Visoni TIMOTE who was attending for the first time and replacing Mr Josua WAINIQOLO from the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO). He also welcomed Ms Juliet GOLDSMITH from the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) who was participating for the first time as a recognized RPPO and not as an observer.

[3] He highlighted important points for discussion including the draft strategic framework 2020-2030 for which action plans could be developed for implementation in each region; the celebration of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) and plans for its implementation; the ePhyto implementation; and emerging pests. He highlighted that RPPOs are the best placed organizations to take on these issues; and invited them to brainstorm on how they could play a more important and strategic role.

[4] He expressed his appreciation for Mr Josua WAINIQOLO who has completed his activities with the PPPO, and for Mr Martin WARD who was attending the meeting for the last time.

2. Meeting arrangements

2.1. Introduction of the participants

[5] All participants introduced themselves.

2.2. Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-chair, and Rapporteur

[6] The TC-RPPO elected Mr Camilo BELTRAN from CAN as Chair, Mr Mezui M'ELLA from the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) as Vice-Chair and Ms Juliet GOLDSMITH from CAHFSA as Rapporteur.

2.3. Adoption of the agenda

[7] As the Bureau representative could not attend the meeting, the point regarding the Bureau report was merged with the IPPC Secretariat presentation. It was decided that the European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) representative would present the agenda item on the strategic framework 2020-2030. It was indicated that FAO Peru would not attend the meeting but would be attending the welcome dinner. An agenda point was added to give an update on the "Beyond Compliance" project. It was proposed to have IPPC Secretariat staff remotely attend the conversations on the Online Commenting System (OCS) and Commodity and Pathway Standards. The agenda is available in Appendix 01.

3. Administrative matters

3.1. Documents list

[8] The participants had no comments on the document list.

3.2. Participant list

[9] The participant list will be updated and each participant was invited to send their latest contact details.

3.3. Local information

[10] Participants had no comments on the local information.

4. Pending matters from the 29th TC-RPPO

4.1. Follow up of the 29th TC RPPOs and co-ordination action during the year and review of agreed action items

[11] The EPPO representative noted that since the 29th TC-RPPO the following had taken place:

- There was agreement on the summary report for CPM-13 (2018).
- Several bilateral RPPO meetings at CPM-13 (2018) had taken place.
- There was an RPPO meeting at CPM-13 (2018) and RPPO representatives were seated together in plenary.
- Report of TC-RPPO activities was referenced in the Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the Strategic Planning Group (SPG).
- A document on RPPOs was presented during CPM-13 (2018) and CAHFSA was officially welcomed.
- IPPC Regional Workshops co-organizers attended a meeting at CPM-13 (2018).
- The Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) participated at the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) Steering Committee meeting in April 2018.
- The North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) requested the Standards Committee (SC) to develop a definition of "emerging pest".
- NAPPO gathered information on RPPO activities in dispute settlement and avoidance for discussion at the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC).
- CAHFSA was nominated for the IC Subgroup on the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS).
- CAHFSA requested suggestions for the work plan of the IRSS.
- RPPO representation in the Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF) was confirmed; a representative will be nominated by the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC).

- EPPO and IAPSC participated in the October 2018 SPG meeting.
- The agenda for 30th TC meeting was developed.

[12] Additional activities of some RPPOs were indicated:

- NEPPO and IAPSC attended the SC meeting;
- NAPPO was the RPPO representative at the IC meeting; and
- CAN, CAHFSA and PPPO attended the High-Level Symposium of "One Road" countries.

[13] A distinction was made between the official appointment of someone to represent the TC-RPPO (as for the IC) with reporting obligations; and voluntary attendance by RPPOs (as for the SC). It was suggested that it would be good to capture both formal and informal attendances to improve coordination and share information among RPPOs.

[14] The EPPO representative also highlighted the broader issue of coordination and the challenges involved in holding teleconferences. He noted that due to varying schedules and time zones, it was difficult to have all the RPPOs attend a single meeting. It was suggested that the TC consider forming a small group that could function as a secretariat to coordinate activities between TC meetings and the CPM.

4.2. Review of agreed action items without a separate agenda point

4.3. Introduction to draft Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the TC-RPPO

[15] The EPPO representative presented the draft Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the TC-RPPO.

[16] The IPPC Secretary noted this is the 30th year of the TC and that some changes should be undertaken to better recognize the importance of the RPPOs and their role. He suggested that RPPOs could meet to: (i) discuss their work, progress made and common problems; (ii) consult on technical matters; and (iii) provide strategic direction and brainstorm on ways to provide strategic support to CPM and National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs).

[17] The NEPPO representative highlighted that the TC could create strong links and foster cooperation not only among RPPOs, but also with the IPPC Secretariat. He suggested that it would be useful to enhance coordination year round and not only at meetings. He raised the question of possibly holding conference calls on emerging issues. He highlighted that the value of the TC is not only to present what each RPPO does, but also to enhance collaboration.

[18] The TC emphasized the value of networking among RPPOs to exchange experiences and enhance their daily work. The representative from the APPPC indicated that RPPOs play an important role in implementing the IPPC; promoting cooperation; and sharing information and expertise on specific technical areas among regions. For example, APPPC and COSAVE exchanged expertise on dealing with the South-American Leaf Blight (SALB) of the rubber tree.

[19] The Chair suggested producing a clear action plan. The TC discussed organizing a network to cover and exchange information on all IPPC activities. The plan should include specific

responsibilities for each meeting; and be aligned with all key documents and initiatives such as the Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

[20] The IPPC Secretariat suggested, on the basis of the comments made, to have an action plan with clearly defined responsibilities, deadlines and means of verification, on three levels: RPPO activities linked to IPPC Secretariat meetings and activities; cooperation among RPPOs; and RPPOs implementing strategies at the regional and national level.

[21] The TC discussed the place where meetings should take place and concluded that the TC- RPPOs should decide each year and that Rome can always be a backup.

[22] The TC-RPPO discussed the revised version of the ToRs and adopted it.

The TC *agreed*:
- on the ToRs included in Appendix 02;
- to circulate these ToRs with RPPOs and countries for information;
- to have a virtual meeting to finalize the document around mid-December if necessary;
- to present these ToRs to CPM-14 (2019) for endorsement.

4.4 Update on e-Phyto and identification of the Role of RPPOs in supporting e-Phyto

[23] The Chair introduced the document. The TC discussed the role RPPOs should take at different stages of implementation of ePhyto. The IPPC Secretary indicated that the project will be financed by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) until 2019, after which an implementation plan is proposed for 2019-2023. He mentioned that sixteen countries are currently involved in the project, including eight developing countries. The Strategic Planning Group (SPG) suggested that a five-year business model should be established. RPPOs could make recommendations on how to be involved in the five-year model.

[24] The EPPO representative said the role of RPPOs could become stronger when extending the system across regions based on experiences gained during the pilot phase. He indicated that his successor is part of the ePhyto steering group.

[25] The APPPC representative indicated that not all RPPOs can follow up on the content of the strategic implementation plan 2019-2023 and commit time and resource for this activity, and that they have to make decisions based on their interests. APPPC suggested the steering committee could prepare a report on progress of the pilot countries in using the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNs) – i.e. the system available for countries that do not have their own national system. NEPPO indicated that there is a lot of confusion between the Hub and GeNs and suggested that simple messages be developed.

[26] The TC-RPPO *agreed* to:

- recommend that the ePhyto steering committee should produce a report on the progress of the pilot countries with GeNs; and
- provide their comments on the ePhyto documents and the Strategic Framework for Implementation 2019-2023 by 15 December 2018.

5. Updates from the Secretariat

[27] The IPPC Secretary delivered an update on the IPPC Secretariat activities.

[28] The EPPO representative noted that the joint call for topics was a great achievement.

6. Strategic issues

6.1. 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework

[29] The representatives from IAPSC and EPPO reported on the discussions held during the SPG. There were some 800 comments on the draft 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework and the process was perceived as a success. There was much discussion on the draft ISPM on authorizations of entities. The IPPC Secretary reminded participants that the drafting of the strategic framework started in 2016 with a thorough process of consultation.

[30] EPPO proposed the following change to the text of the 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework:

- [315] Desired 2030 Outcome:
- [316] Standards have been adopted and implemented that give guidance on the use of third party entities to perform various phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, diagnostic identification, etc. These Standards ensure that when Governments choose to take this option that the actions for which third party entities are authorised continue to be carried out to the same standard, and achieve at least the same level of phytosanitary security.
- ~~This provides more timely services for stakeholders and results in cost savings for government and business. Governments are able to direct internal resources to areas of highest risk.~~

The TC *agreed*:

- to support EPPO's amendment to the 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework thought the Online Commenting System (OCS).

6.2. Emerging pests

[31] The representative from EPPO presented the document on emerging pests, recalling the history of RPPO involvement on this topic. The discussions and recommendations of the 2016 Bureau meeting, including criteria for emerging pests were reviewed.

[32] The TC agreed that the work on emerging pests must focus on prevention. The IPPC Secretariat said that the definition of emerging pest would be discussed at the Technical Panel for the Glossary of phytosanitary terms (TPG) meeting in December 2018.

[33] The NEPPO representative said that this is an important initiative for RPPOs. He suggested that RPPOs could use the TC-RPPO to present what they concretely consider as emerging issues and pests. The EPPO representative suggested that a method to screen emerging pests should be developed and tested. The IPPC Secretariat suggested that the TC-RPPO could develop criteria to determine what an emerging pest is and test it through cases during the next TC-RPPO.

[34] The COSAVE representative suggested that this issue be discussed during the IPPC Regional Workshops. She also suggested that the Bureau should discuss this topic (emergencies in plant

health and emerging pests) and prepare a document for the next CPM on how the concept of emergency could be further worked on, as was agreed at the last meeting of the SPG.

[35] The APPPC representative recalled that this topic had been discussed for many years. He added that the IPPC Secretariat has no resources at this stage to intervene in this area but could receive some in the future. The representative from EPPO suggested that coordination could be an initial activity to take when there are emerging pests, and in some cases this could be done by the IPPC Secretariat. The CAHFSA representative agreed that activities do not need to involve a lot of money but that information sharing is important. The IAPSC representative mentioned that the challenge is to mobilize funds for controlling pests. He recognized the important role taken by FAO in Africa to deal with the Fall Armyworm (FAW). The Chair considered that this topic allows for synergies between RPPOs and other institutions, in particular research institutions.

[36] The IPPC Secretary recalled that we are in the era of global change with globalization, climate change and migration leading to the spread of pests. He suggested developing a process with two categories: one to be dealt with globally by the IPPC Secretariat, comprising maximum five species and to be discussed every year during CPM; and another category for RPPOs to be discussed every year during the TC.

[37] The OIRSA representative warned that emergencies respond to a different logic from routine phytosanitary work. Ministries need to be mobilized to declare an emergency, as is done with human health. It was stressed that communication campaigns for emergencies are different as well. The OIRSA representative reported on emergency actions that were taken for dealing with *Fusarium oxysporum fsp cubensis* (Foc) race 4 (TR4), including what competencies were involved. The APPPC representative warned that emerging pests and emergencies are different topics. The IPPC Secretariat suggested that an emerging pest could be considered so while it is absent and becomes an emergency when there is an outbreak.

[38] The EPPO representative presented the criteria to determine a pest is emerging in detail. The NEPPO representative thought that the social impacts should be added, taking the example of *Xylella fastidiosa*. The EPPO representative suggested that RPPOs could come to the next TC with cases of pests to be tested to revisit the criteria. The TC-RPPO considered that an IRSS desk study could be proposed on emerging issues and pests to stimulate discussions.

The TC *agreed*:

- that the paper on criteria for emerging pests will be amended by the EPPO representative to include comments made during the TC, which is provided in Appendix 04.
- to attach the document as an appendix to the TC-RPPO report and share it as such with the IPPC phytosanitary community.
- to apply the scheme with concrete cases during the next TC-RPPO. Each RPPO should therefore come prepared to undertake this task.
- to provide the document to the TPG meeting in December 2018 for information.
- to continue actively sharing information on emerging pests among RPPOs.

6.3. Emergency Activities OIRSA model

[39] The OIRSA representative presented on the emergency activities of the OIRSA model. RPPOs were impressed by this evidence of international cooperation during phytosanitary emergencies.

[40] The IPPC Secretariat suggested that this topic be proposed at the CPM-14 (2019) session on successes and challenges in implementing the IPPC.

7. Reports

7.1 Reports from RPPOs on their activities

[41] Each RPPO presented their activities including:

- specificities of their RPPO;
- technical and capacity development achievements;
- emerging pests and issues;
- surveillance projects and activities; and
- proposals for further collaboration.

[42] All the presentations are available on the IPP website at https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos/30th-tc-among-rppos/ and summaries of each presentation are available in Appendix 03.

[43] The EPPO representative shared its comments on the New Gene Sequencing recommendation with other RPPOs.

[44] The IPPC Secretary emphasized the importance of working together to combat Fall Armyworm.

7.2 Reports from others international organizations on their activities in plant health in the region

7.2.1 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

[45] The IICA representative delivered an update on its phytosanitary activities.

[46] The IPPC Secretary thanked IICA for their support in organizing the IPPC Regional Workshops in the Caribbean and in Latin America.

[47] The presentation is available on the IPP website at https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos/30th-tc-among-rppos/ .

7.2.2 International Potato Center (IPC)

[48] The representative of the International Potato Center (IPC) presented the activities of the Center, and referred to general activities of the CGIAR of which it is part. The IPC conducts activities related to pests, such as developing pest risk assessments and undertaking risk modelling. The IPC also conducts research on Next Generation Sequencing and outcomes were shared with the TC-RPPO.

[49] The IPPC Secretariat invited the IPC and CGIAR to contact the IPPC Secretariat team in charge of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) and become involved in the 2020 celebration.

[50] The Chair invited all RPPOs to liaise with CGIAR and include these research centers in discussions, particularly on emerging pests.

[51] The presentation is available on the IPP website at https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos/30th-tc-among-rppos/.

7.2.3 Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria (SENASA) the NPPO of Peru

[52] The Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria (SENASA) representative presented export statistics and activities of the Peruvian NPPO.

8. Joint call for topics

[53] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that seven (out of thirty-six) topic submissions came from RPPOs, testifying to the importance of regional cooperation.

[54] The Task Force on Call for Topics suggested that IPPC Regional Workshops should play a more active role in assisting countries in developing topic submissions. They should also provide a platform where NPPOs can exchange information, build capacity and gain regional and global support for their topic submissions. Considering the different levels of capacity of IPPC contracting parties, they suggested that during the 2019 IPPC Regional Workshops an agenda item should be included to provide training to NPPOs on how to develop topics for the 2020 Call.

[55] The TC *agreed*:

- to organize a training session on submitting proposals for the 2020 call for topics during the 2019 IPPC regional workshops; and
- to provide information, and existing materials, related to the proposed topic to the IPPC Secretariat to ensure material already developed is used.

8. Standard setting

9.1 Pathway and commodity standards

[56] The IPPC Secretariat explained the outcome of the focus group on pathways and commodity standards. The focus group recognized that pest lists would be an asset to be included in standards. They also recognized that the sovereignty of countries under the SPS agreement would still be respected. Recommendations on this topic would be presented to CPM-14 (2019), the Bureau would discuss the issue, and a side session would be organized. The focus group stressed the need to keep momentum on this topic as it is a strategic objective. A consultation on the concept of commodity and pathway standards would take place in 2020 and annexes would be developed for specific commodities.

[57] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that the content of commodity and pathway standards is still to be defined. It is foreseen that there would be a list of pests by commodity and examples of measures that could be applied. The NEPPO representative indicated that the historic lists of regulated pests of countries are not always based on Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and asked if they would still be considered or whether the countries would need to do the missing PRAs. The TC discussed the

listing of pests and the process of doing a PRA. A pest included within this list would have been regulated by at least one contracting party on the basis of a published PRA. This list would in any case not be exhaustive and would only stand as example. It was clarified that countries would not have any obligation to take measures for listed species, while they could take measures on species that are not listed.

[58] The APPPC representative shared the explanatory notes on the development of commodity standards such as the APPPC draft ISPMs on the international movement of mango fruit.

[59] The TC *agreed*:

- to share examples of commodity standards developed at the regional level with the IPPC Secretariat.

9.2 Use of the Online Commenting System (OCS) for gathering comments – Regional Workshop versus RPPO accounts

[60] The IPPC Secretariat reported on the latest use of the Online Commenting System (OCS) and the latest adjustments.

[61] The EPPO representative reported the extra work implied in managing both an IPPC Regional Workshop and an EPPO account. This represents extra work for EPPO as they need to accommodate two countries invited to the IPPC Regional Workshop that are not members of EPPO. The EPPO representative proposed to have a single account. This would not prevent the two countries concerned from submitting comments to the regional workshop and the IPPC Secretariat. The EPPO representative asked whether an offline version could be made available in case of a bad internet connection. The IPPC Secretariat indicated that a flight mode is already available in the system, and comments are synchronized when connected.

[62] The APPPC representative reported that Japan and Mongolia are not members of APPPC but are still invited to the regional workshops. APPPC reported that the OCS significantly improved this year and thanked the IPPC Secretariat officer in charge for quick feedback when requested.

[63] The IAPSC representative reported a problem with internet connection during the IPPC Regional Workshop. He asked whether the comments could be sent by the RPPO for all countries. Other RPPOs recalled that Contracting Parties are entitled to comment directly on drafts.

[64] The PPPO representative also reported on internet connection problems.

[65] The CAHFSA representative reported that the system worked very well.

[66] The Chair reported that countries have to introduce the comments twice, once for the IPPC workgroup and again for the regional workshop. He recommended finding a way to avoid duplication.

[67] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that sharing documents among countries prior to the workshop is possible, although this option has to be activated. The OCS contact point for the regional workshop is in charge of gathering countries' comments to be discussed during the regional workshop, and these are circulated through email. The comments can be extracted for discussion. The IPPC Secretariat officer proposed to liaise directly with some countries that reported difficulties in using the OCS.

9.3 Any other Standard Setting issues

[68] The TC-RPPO had no further standard setting issues to discuss.

9. Implementation Facilitation and Capacity Development (IC)

10.1 IC Update

[69] The NAPPO representative reported on IC activities, which represent an ambitious programme of work, divided between different subgroups. She reported being in charge of the subgroup for Dispute Settlement and thanked all RPPOs for contributing information on this topic.

[70] The IPPC Secretariat noted that the following strategies are being developed:

- A Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) strategy
- A strategy on guides
- A strategy on web resources

[71] The IPPC Secretariat briefed the TC-RPPOs on the strategy being developed on the PCE. The NEPPO representative is involved in developing this strategy and would be the RPPO representative responsible for sharing information with all RPPOs. The IPPC Secretariat encouraged RPPOs to promote PCEs in their member countries.

[72] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that IPPC guides are being produced and they are seeking experts for drafting the guide, compiling case studies, and reviewing the guide. The RPPOs agreed that the RPPO representative to the IC will decide whether to share these drafts with other RPPOs for their comments.

10.2 Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) and role of RPPOs

[73] The CAHFSA representative reported on the virtual meeting on IRSS held to discuss the programme's next cycle. The group had identified preliminary topics of work, and RPPOs were invited to identify priorities and brainstorm on topics.

[74] The EPPO representative reported that regarding surveys, it is not necessarily easy for an RPPO to answer questions tailored for NPPOs and questions should be better tailored for RPPOs. The CAHFSA representative suggested that RPPOs can assist NPPOs in answering the survey questions. She reported that when the surveillance survey went out, only two countries initially responded as some NPPOs faced challenges answering the questions. The IPPC Secretariat clarified that RPPO may fill in the survey themselves but also promote them within their member countries.

[75] The RPPOs discussed priority topics and how they could be involved in the IRSS.

[76] The TC *agreed*:

- to answer and further promote the IRSS surveys to their best capacity;
- that Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) should be considered from a phytosanitary angle if taken on as a topic for further work. This is because AMR is a very broad topic for plant protection covering everything from anti-bacterial compounds to doctors and veterinarians.

- to have RPPOs help review draft surveys – this will be done through the RPPO representative to the IRSS;
- to propose desk studies for two priority topics being dealt with by the TC:
  - emerging pests and emergency actions;
  - dispute settlement and avoidance.

10.3 Dispute avoidance and dispute settlement, including the role of RPPOs

[77] The NAPPO representative reviewed dispute settlement activities done by RPPOs and reported that three RPPOs have mechanisms in place:

- CAN: the legal officer from CAN explained the dispute settlement system. The presentation is available on the IPP website at https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos/30th-tc-among-rppos/.
- OIRSA: this system is similar to the dispute avoidance system of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and remains in between countries.
- NAPPO: guidelines and processes are available but the process is not binding.

[78] The IPPC Secretariat acknowledged the thorough and original work undertaken on this topic by the NAPPO representative.

10.4 Datasheet formats and processes - scope for harmonization

[79] The IPPC Secretariat reported that this point is related to the emerging pests topic and that a common template could be developed on emerging pests.

[80] The TC *agreed*:

- to consider drafting common datasheets on the emerging pests identified in the action plan.

10.5 IPPC Regional Workshops

[81] The IPPC Secretariat reported on this topic, asking RPPOs if they had proposals for improving the organization of the regional workshops and if they had suggestions for the 2019 agenda. The IPPC Secretariat also stressed the need for RPPOs to further mobilize resources in 2019, as per the Bureau recommendation that the ownership of these workshops needs to be increasingly placed with the regional organizing committees. The Bureau also recommended to give organizers enough flexibility to adapt the workshops to each region's specificity and needs.

[82] The IAPSC representative mentioned the language difficulty in Africa as the workshop was help in both French and English. He reported on the need to have workshops lasting for more than three days. The IPPC Secretariat said that the duration of the regional workshop can be increased if regions provide adequate funds. The EPPO representative thanked the IPPC Secretariat for the good cooperation. The APPPC representative suggested concentrating on regional priorities and noted that a lot of time is spent on commenting on standards, particularly when those from the second consultation are also included. He indicated that commenting on technical standards and discussing more general topics may concern different target audiences. He advocated giving regional organizing committees the authority to decide on the agenda and this would attract countries willing to fund their own attendance. The NEPPO representative considered that some

agenda points of the regional workshop are just information items. Therefore, since some participants also attend the CPM, these agenda points are repetitive and that such presentations could be suppressed. The EPPO representative indicated that not just the list of items, but also the amount of time for each item, should be decided by regions. The CAHFSA representative indicated that the time slots for each agenda item was adjusted in the Caribbean. The Chair emphasized that if participants reviewed the regional workshop documents and presentations prior to the meeting the work would be more efficient.

[83] The TC *agreed*:

- with the Bureau recommendation to keep the organization of IPPC Regional Workshops flexible and to give authority to regional organizing committees;
- to encourage SC and IC members from the region to attend the IPPC Regional Workshops;
- with the proposal of the Task Force on Call for Topics of including a training session on the 2020 call for topics in the 2019 IPPC Regional Workshops;
- if significant progress is made on the topic of categorizing emerging pests, to discuss it at the 2019 or 2020 IPPC Regional Workshops.

10.6 The Beyond Compliance project

[84] The IPPC Secretariat asked RPPOs to promote the call for trade cases in the framework of the Beyond Compliance project, as per the information they already received. The RPPOs asked for this information to be resent.

10. Communication

11.1 International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) Update

[85] The NEPPO representative reported on the discussions held during the last IYPH steering committee meeting organized in Rome in April 2018. He indicated that promotional material has been produced and translated into several languages with the help of the RPPOs.

[86] The IAPSC representative proposed that to better promote IYPH 2020, the IPPC Secretary should travel to each region, and Africa in particular, to advocate for the IYPH to Ministries. The EPPO representative said that maintaining a single calendar that includes all of the activities being organized in 2020 should be a priority.

[87] The TC *agreed*:

- to promote within their countries the IYPH material being produced;
- to form regional committees including the IYPH representative for the region;
- to mobilize resources within the region to celebrate the IYPH in 2020;
- that the IPPC Secretariat should compile and share an agenda of events for 2020; and
- to provide the RPPO agenda of events for 2020 to the IPPC Secretariat to ensure that dates do not clash and to create synergies.

11.2 2019 Annual Theme "Plant Health and Capacity Development": RPPO suggestions

[88] The IPPC Secretariat updated the TC-RPPO on the programme of work for the 2019 IPPC annual theme "Plant Health and Capacity Development". The IPPC Secretariat indicated that the target audience would be the phytosanitary community who would advocate on the importance of capacity development to have strong phytosanitary systems in place.

[89] RPPOs shared some examples of activities. The PPPO representative reported on the plant health clinics. The EPPO representative reported on the difficulty of singling out specific capacity development activities as every RPPO activity could be considered as capacity development. He also suggested that the activities undertaken by OIRSA on contingency planning and emergencies could be further promoted. IPC suggested reporting on success stories about harmonizing diagnostic protocols. IICA suggested that the topic of capacity development could be further detailed and tailored according to the regions.

[90] The TC considered that links with universities need to be further built.

[91] The APPPC representative suggested that capacity development tools could be developed by the IPPC Secretariat and by the IC. Examples include tools to enhance the routine work of the NPPOs such as the CAPRA tool developed by EPPO to aid Pest Risk Analysis. Examples could include:

- - a tool on how to calculate the size of samples for performing inspections;
- - a tool to follow up on the implementation of the PCE in a country; and
- - a generic tool to manage the data collected during surveillance.

[92] The TC *agreed*:

- to promote activities related to the 2019 IPPC Annual Theme "Plant Health and Capacity Development " in their member countries;
- to report on cases related to capacity development in their regions; and
- that the topic of emergency actions could be further promoted for capacity development exercises.

11.3 Any other communication issues

[93] The TC had no further communication issues.

12. TC Future Plans

12.1 Coordination and partnership actions planed in 2018/2019

[94] All RPPOs agreed on a table summarizing all actions and including a responsible person, timing and a description of each action. This action plan is included as Appendix 05.

[95] The TC agreed to further discuss partnerships and projects during the next TC. Emerging pests were identified and will be used to test the emerging pest criteria.

12.2 Adoption of the Terms of Reference (ToRs) and Rules of Procedure (RoPs)

[96] The RPPOs adopted the ToRs and RoPs as per Point 4.2.

12.3 Update on special and side sessions topics for CPM-14 (2019)

[97] The IPPC Secretariat briefed the RPPOs on the special and side sessions planned for CPM-14 (2019) and indicated there would be:

- special sessions dedicated to capacity development;
- a side session on capacity development; and
- a side session on trade facilitation.

[98] The IPPC Secretariat invited the TC to contact the Implementation and Facilitation Unit (IFU) if they have suggestions for speakers on these topics. IAPSC expressed interest in intervening in the side session on trade facilitation. IAPSC reported that the fact side sessions are only in English which is a limiting factor and asked for translation. CIP expressed interest in promoting the CGIAR activities in these events.

12.4 Date and venue of next TC-RPPO

[99] The IAPSC representative proposed to host the meeting in Nigeria from 21 to 25 October 2019.

13. Any other business

13.1 Unofficial declarations

[100] The TC-RPPO discussed the topic of unofficial declarations of researchers through scientific publications of pests in countries, as often occurs in the Caribbean and in the Pacific with visiting researchers. The IPC, a scientific institution, shared its experience of how it communicates with SENASA, the NPPO of Peru, prior to publishing any record.

[101] The TC discussed how to strengthen links between NPPOs and the research sector to ensure collaboration; and how to improve National Reporting Obligations (NROs). RPPOs recognized they can facilitate such work but cannot undertake it as it needs to be done at the national level.

[102] The TC *agreed* that:

- the topic of unofficial reporting (including communication, verification and collaboration with stakeholders) should be considered in the revision of ISPM 8 *Determination of pest status in an area* and in the production of the related guide
- the NRO programme should be strengthened and should consider the topic of unofficial reporting.

13.2 RPPO representation to the November 2018 IC meeting

[103] As the NAPPO representative could not attend the November 2018 IC meeting in person, the OIRSA representative would represent RPPOs during this meeting.

14. Review and adoption of the report

[104] The TC reviewed and adopted the report.

15. Close of the meeting

[105] The TC thanked the IPPC Secretariat as well as the Chair and the Vice-chair for their efforts. The Chair thanked everyone for their active participation and wished them a safe trip back home. The Chair wished the EPPO Director well on his retirement.

APPENDIX 1 - Agenda

30th Technical consultation among RPPOs

29 October – 2 November 2018
Comunidad Andina Headquarters
Lima, Peru
Agenda
Updated 2018-12-05

(Includes technical visit to the International Potato Centre on the 31st October)
Indicative timings given for prioritisation and planning but can be adjusted according to need

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter	Time
Monday 29th October				
1.	Opening of the Meeting			9:00
1.1	Welcome by CAN		SGCAN	
1.2	Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat		Mr. Jingyuan Xia	
2.	Meeting Arrangements			9:45
2.1	Introduction of the participants		Participants	
2.2	Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-chair, and Rapporteur		Mr. Jingyuan Xia	
2.3	Adoption of the Agenda	01_TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Chair	
3.	Administrative Matters			10:00
3.1	Documents lists	02_TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Chair	
3.2	Participants lists	03_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Chair	
3.3	Local information	04_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Chair	
4.	Pending matters from the 29th TC-RPPOs			
4.1	Follow up of decisions of the 29th TC RPPOs and co-ordination action during the year		Mr. Martin Ward	10:15
Coffee break				11:00
4.2	Introduction to draft Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the TC-RPPO	05_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Mr. Martin Ward	11:30
Lunch				13:00

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter	Time
4.3	Update on e-Phyto and identification of the Role of RPPOs in supporting e-Phyto	15_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov 16_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	All	14:00
5.	Updates from the IPPC Secretariat			
5.1	Update by the IPPC Secretariat		Mr. Jingyuan Xia	15:00
Coffee break				16:00
End first day				17:15
Optional visit to the archeologic site the "Huaca Pullacna" [1] (Departure 17.30)				17:30
Tuesday 30st October				
6	Strategic Issues			
6.1	2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework	10_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Mr. Martin Ward	9:00
6.2	Emerging Risks	07_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov 08_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Mr. Martin Ward	10:00
Coffee break				11:00
6.3	Emergency Activities OIRSA model		Mr. Carlos Urias	11:30
7	Reports			
7.1	Reports from RPPOs on their activities (see Annexes)[2]			
7.1.1	APPPC		Mr. Yongfan Piao	12:30
Lunch				13:00
7.1.2	CAHFSA		Ms. Juliet Goldsmith	14:00
7.1.3	CAN		Mr. Camilo Beltran	14:30
7.1.4	COSAVE		Ms. Cristina Galeano	15:00
7.1.5	EPPO		Mr. Martin Ward	15:30

[1] http://huacapucllanamiraflores.pe/

[2] Each RPPO will prepare a 20 minutes' presentation including 5 slides: 1. Specificities of the RPPO; 2. Technical and capacity development achievements; 3. Emerging pests and issues; 4. Surveillance projects and activities; 5. Proposals for further collaboration; and if possible will indicate how it relates to action points (see Annex to this Agenda)

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter	Time
Coffee break				16:00
7.1.6	IAPSC		Mr. Jean Gerard Mezui M'ella	16:30
End first day				17:00
Welcome dinner				19:00
Wednesday 31th October				
Continue Reports from RPPOs on their activities				
7.1.7	NAPPO		Ms. Stephanie Bloem	9:00
7.1.8	NEPPO		Mr. Mekki Chouibani	9:30
7.1.9	OIRSA		Mr. Carlos Urias	10:00
7.1.10	PPPO		Mr. Vison1 Timote	10:30
Coffee break				11:00
7.2	Reports from others international organizations on their activities in plant health in the region			
7.2.1	IICA		Ms Lorena Medina	11:30
7.2.2	International Potato Center		Ms Giovanna Muller	12:00
7.2.3	Activities of the NPPO of Peru		Mr Javier Jaime	12:30
Lunch (sandwich) and transportation				13:00
Technical Visit to International Potato Centre (confirmed)				14:00 – 16:00
End second day				
Optional walking by touristic area (Departure 18:00)				
Thursday 1st November				
8	Joint call for topics	12_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Secretariat	9:00
9	Standard Setting			
9.1	Pathway and commodity standards	11_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	To confirm	9:30
9.2	Use of OCS for gathering comments - RW versus RPPO accounts	09_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	All	
9.3	Any other Standard setting issues		All	

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter	Time
10	Implementation Facilitation and Capacity Development			
10.1	Report from the IC	Oral update	Stephanie Bloem	10:00
10.2	Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) and role of RPPOs	14_TC-RPPO_2018_Nov 17_TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Juliet Goldsmith	10:30
Coffee break				11:00
10.3	Dispute avoidance and dispute settlement, including role of RPPOs	Oral update IC may Brief presentation of CAN´s dispute settlement mechanisms Discussion with the RPPOs in terms of their own dispute avoidance/dispute settlement processes	Stephanie Bloem SGCAN legal service All	11:30
10.4	Datasheet formats and processes - scope for harmonisation	Proposals from RPPOs	All	12:00
10.5	IPPC Regional Workshops	06_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Sarah Brunel	12:30
10.6	Beyond Compliance project	Oral update	Sarah Brunel	
Lunch				13:00
11	Communication			14:00
11.1	Activities on IYPH	13_ TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Sarah Brunel	15:00
11.2	2019 theme “Plant Health and Capacity Development”: RPPO suggestions	Oral update	Sarah Brunel	15:30
Coffee break				16:00
11.3	Any other communication issues		All	16:15
12	Continuing discussion of strategic issues, as required (point 6)			16:45
End third day				17:15
Optional visit to the “Circuto de las aguas” [3]				
Friday 2nd November				
12.	TC Future Plans			

[3] http://www.circuitomagicodelagua.com.pe/

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter	Time
12.1	Coordination and partnership actions planned in 2018/2019	Oral update	Chair	9:00
12.2	Adoption of TC-RPPO ToR and RoP	See 4.3	Chair	10:00
Coffee break				11:00
12.3.	Update on special and side sessions topics for CPM-14 (2019)	18_TC-RPPO_2018_Nov	Sarah Brunel	11:30
12.4	Date and venue of next TC-RPPO			12:00
13.	Any Other Business		Chair	12:30
Lunch				13:00
14.	Review and Adoption of the Report		Rapporteur	14:00
15.	Close of the Meeting		Chair	16:00

APPENDIX 2 – Draft Terms of reference and Rules of Procedure for the TC-RPPO

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG RPPOS (TC)

1. Purpose

[1] The Technical Consultation (TC) is the forum for technical consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs). The TC adopts its own terms of reference and rules of procedure which are set out in this document along with the background to the development of the TC. The Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure may be revised at any meeting of the TC following a written request from an RPPO.

2. Background

[2] Article VIII of the 1951 International Plant Protection Convention committed the member Governments to establishing RPPOs to act as co-ordinating bodies to achieve the objectives of the Convention. Article IX of the current (1997) revision of the Convention, goes on to say (Article IX.4):

> The Secretary will convene regular Technical Consultations of representatives of regional plant protection organizations to:
>
> (a) promote the development and use of relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures; and
>
> (b) encourage inter-regional cooperation in promoting harmonized phytosanitary measures for controlling pests and in preventing their spread and/or introduction.

[3] Technical Consultations among RPPOs started in 1989 and meetings have been held every year since. Prior to the existence of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) the TC of RPPOs was the sole international forum for discussion of phytosanitary matters. As such the TC of RPPO was instrumental in the development of several of the early ISPMs. In addition the TC played an active role in the revision of the IPPC and plans for an ICPM. In 2005 the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures adopted recommendations on the role and functions of RPPOs. In 2017 CPM adopted a revised version of "Roles and Functions of Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) in their relationship with the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)" and encouraged the IPPC Secretariat, SPG, and CPM subsidiary bodies to continue to collaborate with RPPOs as envisaged in the document.

[4] The TC serves as the forum for consultation between RPPOs, facilitating collaboration and co-ordination between them. It also serves as a forum for consultation between RPPOs, the IPPC Secretariat, and subsidiary bodies of the CPM.

3. Scope

[5] The TC refers both to a physical meeting and a process of consultation during the year. The TC may consider any issues relevant to a number of RPPOs and may reach and record a consensus on those issues either during physical meetings or when necessary by correspondence or by teleconference.

[6] Each RPPO has its own constitution and remit. Nothing in these Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure changes the respective rights and responsibilities of each RPPO and its member countries.

4. Objectives

[7] The Objectives of the TC include but are not limited to:

(1) Helping to set the strategic direction for implementation of the IPPC

(2) Providing technical advice and recommendations to the Secretariat of the IPPC and to the CPM and its governing and subsidiary bodies

(3) Engaging with the CPM as described in the "Roles and functions of RPPOs in their relationship with The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)" adopted by the CPM in 2017

(4) When required, nominating RPPO representatives to meetings or Committees

(5) Sharing information on current and planned work programmes to identify opportunities for collaboration, work sharing and mutual support

(6) Sharing information on emerging pests and risks in the RPPO regions

(7) Sharing expertise, experiences and lessons learned

(8) Supporting development of new RPPOs in any region which does not currently have one

(9) Making recommendations to CPM on recognition of RPPOs

5. Membership

[8] The TC comprises a representative of each RPPO recognised under the Article IX of the IPPC.

[9] The representative is normally the executive head of the RPPO. When not available for a physical meeting or for consultation between meetings he or she designates as alternate a deputy who may be from the RPPO Secretariat or from one of their NPPOs acting on behalf of the RPPO. The IPPC Secretary maintains a list of recognised RPPOs and their contact points.

[10] At each annual meeting of the TC the members should elect one of their members as Chair and one as Vice Chair to serve until the start of the next such meeting. By convention the Chair has been the member from the RPPO hosting the meeting and the vice Chair the member from the RPPO hosting the following meeting.

[11] The Chair, vice Chair and immediate past Chair together form a triumvirate which should consult between meetings as necessary. Recommendations from the triumvirate must be ratified by correspondence before they can be regarded as decisions of the TC. When the Chair, Vice Chair or immediate past Chair is not available the alternate from their RPPO may substitute for them.

6. Meetings

[12] The IPPC Secretary convenes an annual face to face meeting of the TC, inviting all representatives to attend at the time and place agreed previously by the TC. An RPPO offers to host the TC meeting or the meeting may be held at FAO headquarters in Rome.

[13] The Chair of the TC convenes a short meeting of TC members during the CPM meeting (particularly to develop the agenda of the annual meeting) and may convene teleconferences of TC members when necessary between physical meetings.

7. Participation

[14] In addition to members of the TC and representatives of the IPPC Secretariat, the FAO regional plant protection officer for the hosting region is invited to attend. The triumvirate may recommend that the IPPC Secretariat invite additional participants and observers who can contribute to carrying out the functions of the TC. These may include, among others:

2) A CPM Bureau member
(usually the Chair or the representative of the region in which the meeting is held)
3) Members of CPM subsdidiary bodies (usually from the region in which the meeting is held)
4) Members of the Executive Committee of the RPPO which is hosting the meeting
5) Other members of the Secretariat of the RPPO which is hosting the meeting
6) Representatives of organizations which are requesting recognition as RPPOs
8) Observers from international or regional organisations active in phytosanitary work
9) Observers from international research institutions

Additional participants and observers may contribute to enrich any discussion but will not participate in making decisions or recommendations of the TC-RPPO.

[15] Costs of each participant are paid for by their organization.

[16] The TC members may decide that a part of the meeting shall be limited to TC members only.

8. Agenda

[17] A draft agenda should be developed by the TC triumvirate and the IPPC Secretariat, and circulated to all RPPOs for suggestions and additions at least ten weeks before the meeting. The Agenda should include an opportunity for each RPPO and the representative of the IPPC Secretariat to present their activities and raise any questions which they wish to have addressed by the TC. The preparation of the documents for the annual TC-RPPO meetings will be coordinated by the IPPC Secretariat together with the triumvirate and will be prepared by TC members or by the IPPC Secretariat, as appropriate, to support agenda items. The documents should be posted on the relevant website as early as possible in order to be available to TC participants.

9. TC Representatives

[18] When a member of the TC is appointed to represent RPPOs in an IPPC body, they circulate to other TC members the agenda and any key documents (or a link to those documents) and invite comments. At the meeting they make clear when they are presenting an agreed consensus among RPPOs, and when they are simply reflecting the experience of their own RPPO. After the meeting they circulate a short report to other RPPOs or present a short report at the following TC.

10. Decisions between face to face meetings

[19] If a decision is required of the TC between physical meetings this should be requested in writing to the Chair who consults with the other members of the triumvirate. A recommendation is then circulated to TC members giving at least two weeks in which to comment. More time may be required if the decision is of such a nature that an RPPO would need to consult its member countries. A process for decisions by e-mail between meetings may be developed and adopted. A note of such decisions is included in the report of the next face to face TC meeting.

11. Reporting

[20] At each meeting of the TC (whether physical or by teleconference) a rapporteur should be appointed to oversee production and circulation of an accurate report of the meeting to TC members. The IPPC Secretariat will assist with production of the report. A report of the TC activities is presented to the following meeting of the CPM by the Chair, including any points which the TC has asked to have drawn to the attention of CPM. This report may also be used as the basis for reports by each TC member to their RPPO.

[21] 12. Action plan

[22] In order to achieve the objectives of the TC-RPPO and to facilitate its activities a medium-term action plan should be prepared and adopted. Any RPPO or the IPPC Secretariat may propose the inclusion of themes or activities for the TC-RPPO consideration. At least, the action plan should include:

- Core activities
- Schedule
- Responsible person
- Follow up

[23] During the annual face to face meeting, any member of the triumvirate will present a report, as co-ordinated previously.

[24] The action plan may be adopted and updated at the annual TC-RPPO meeting or intermediate meetings, as required and agreed.

APPENDIX 3 – Updates from the RPPOs on their 2018 activities

APPPC update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

By
Yongfan Piao, PhD
Executive Secretary of APPPC

[1] APPPC continually achieved some progress in 2018 in terms of pest surveillance program, development of RSPMs, regional inputs to the development of ISPMs, implementation of RSPMs/ISPMs, collaboration with other RPPOs and provision of technical assistance as well as pest and pesticide risk management are essential context of implementation of Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Agreement.

Implementation of ISPMs especially ISPM6

[2] The 3rd year "pest surveillance program" was convened on May in 2018 in China, which is a part of the APPPC 6-year surveillance program, focused plant-health surveillance information management systems, under the framework of ISPM6. Participants from 18 countries attended the workshop enabled to improve knowledge of the fundamentals of surveillance data design, collection, consolidation, management, analysis and reporting responsibilities of NPPOs.

Development of RSPMs

[3] Two new APPPC RSPMs are under development (RSPM-international movement of mango fruits, RSPM-phytosanitary procedures for Chilli seed health certification). The APPPC SC along with the APPPC standard setting procedure has approved specification. The draft RSPM on international movement of mango fruits has been drafted. It was also sent to IPPC SC for their reference for development of commodity ISPMs as a contribution from APPPC.

Regional inputs to the development of ISPMs

[4] APPPC organized 19th regional consultation on review of draft ISPMs as well as on APPPC/IPPC subjects selected from 10-14 September in Korea, which was attended by 31 delegates from 18 countries. Extensive reviews and discussions resulted in a large number of substantial comments on 6 draft ISPMs including four first round consultation drafts ISPMs (associated with pest status, authorization of entities, modified atmosphere treatment, glossary) and two second round consultation draft ISPMs (associated with fumigations and glossary). As a result, 56 regional comments were made on 6 draft ISPMs, which was based on review and discussion on 431 comments made by member countries. In addition, all participants were updated with sea containers task force progressive movement, new Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC), call for topics for standards and implementation, etc. Meanwhile update status of implementation of APPPC work plan was reviewed too.

Sea container issue

[5] Potential risk of introduction and spread of regulated pest sea containers as a pest risk pathway has become a global hot subject associated with plant health. APPPC member countries such as New Zealand and China contributed expertise in depth to CPM and IPPC working group and task force discussions. China hosted the taskforce meeting (SCTF) once again in Shenzhen on November 2018 in addition to a former SCTF hosted in Shanghai on November 2017. New

Zealand conducted sea container survey (May-Sept. 2018) and full report together would be presented at the SCTF on November 2018. New Zealand issued an emergency measures for sea containers from Italy in August 2018; These measures are to manage the risk of Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (Halyomorpha halys) and are in place until 30 April 2020; New Zealand is reviewing the Sea Container Standard and that review (including the requirements for Italy) is planned for completion by 2020.

Development of ePhyto

[6] The Asia and Pacific region has the most ePhyto pilot participant countries, including China, Korea, New Zealand, Australia, Sri Lanka and Samoa. APPPC countries have hosted the APPPC ePhyto workshop in Bangkok 2014, the 2nd Global ePhyto Symposium, Korea 2015 and the 3rd Global ePhyto Symposium in Malaysia 2018. Malaysia, Japan, India, Thailand, Indonesia and The Philippines have expressed strong interest in participating in the ePhyto project. An APPPC ePyto working group meeting was held on 21 Jan. in Malaysia, and a draft APPPC strategy on development of ePhyto was discussed; Once again the Asia and Pacific ePhyto Workshop & APPPC ePhyto Working Group Meeting will be convened in Japan during 11-12 December in collaboration with Australia and Japan. The workshop will review progress made in development of Hub and GeNS with piloting program, and will demonstrate the Hub/GeNS followed by discussion on identification of challenges and potential follow up action plan. The specific output from the workshop are as follow:

- Develop knowledge and capacity of countries to use ePhyto for trade facilitation
- Compilation of country specific current state and future developments.
- Member countries to identify next steps to progress ePhyto.
- A plan identifying actions to be pursued at international, regional and national levels.
- Strategic plan for implementation of ePhyto throughout APPPC

Regional collaboration risk reduction of potential introduction of SALB

[7] Regional workshop on SALB was convened in Brazil from 13-17 November in collaboration with Brazil NPPO. As a follow up action, a regional training of trainers workshop will be convened from 3-7 December 2018 to share knowledge of SALB, detection methods- morphology and molecular techniques with participants.

Emerging pest in the region

[8] One of new challenges for the region is emerging issue of plant health. Cassava mosaic virus disease, Banana wilt disease-TR4, leave minor (*Tuta absoluta*) on tomato, red fire ant in Korea, etc. The most recent introduced pest is *Spodoptera frugiperda*, fall armyworm (FAW) which was detected in India on May 2018.

Promotion of SIT technology for reduction of pest risk on fruit trades

[9] Regional workshop on fruit fly management for mangos (19-23 Mar. Thailand) discussed on promotion of application of sterilized insect techniques (SIT), area-wide IPM, fruit fly monitoring and sampling, etc.

Pest and pesticide risk reduction through strengthening regulatory management and IPM

[10] The risk reduction of outbreaks of pest and pesticides to human health, animal health and eco-health through promotion of IPM and the implementation of the Code of Conduct Distribution Use of Pesticides as well as international treaties concerned are part of important contexts of APPPC core functions in addition to phytosanitary measures. At the same time a number of regional and national training workshops on application of FAO toolkit for pesticide registration were convened for pesticide authorities in the region. In addition, a regional workshop on pesticide quality control was organized in China on Jun 2018.

[11] Twenty-two FAO regional/country field projects served for member countries in 2018, which are associated with pest surveillance, seed health, agro-ecology, biological control, crop & soil health, pest management and pesticide risk reduction with financial support from various funding sources, which contributed to improvement of capacity of member countries in plant health, human health and environmental health.

CAHFSA update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

Specificities of CAHFSA

[12] CAHFSA was established as an intergovernmental institution through the signing of an agreement among Member States of the Caribbean Community. The original agreement was signed on March 12, 2010 and a revised agreement in February 25, 2011. The agency was envisioned to replace the Caribbean Plant Protection Convention which was abolished in 2014. CAHFSA became fully operational in October 2015. Membership is open to all Member States of CARICOM and associate membership to all Associate Members. as the Regional Plant Protection Organization for the Caribbean. CAHFSA was recognized as the RPPO for the Caribbean Region at CPM 13.

Technical and capacity development and achievements

[13] Recent and on-going activities include:

- Training in pest prioritization
- Regional plant quarantine training
- Development of list of regionally regulated pests
- Development of regional priority pest list
- Information exchange and dissemination through:
- SPS Information portal on website
- Web-based databases
- Regional projects on strengthening quarantine services and pesticide management
- Regional and international collaboration with IPPC, IAEA, FAO
- Development of a draft mechanism for settlement of regional SPS disputes
- Preparation of a draft constitution on the operations of the RPPO

Emerging plant pests

- *Ceratitis capitata*
- *Fusarium TR4*
- *Moniliophthora roreri*
- *Rhychophorus ferrugineus*
- *Coconut Lethal* yellowing disease
- *Tuta absoluta*

Surveillance projects and activities

- Red palm weevil (*Rhychophorus ferrugineus*)
- *Tephritidae*
  - *Ceratitis capitata*
  - *Anastrepha spp.*
  - *Bactrocera spp.*

Proposals for future collaboration

- Improved coordination and collaboration with other RPPOs and International organizations
- Pest risk Analysis (e.g. sharing of documents, information)
- Surveillance (e.g. Cooperation, sharing of protocols/information on pests of concern)
- Pest diagnosis (e.g. Diagnostic network)

CAN update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

[14] Andean Community as RPPO is a different organization in comparison with other RPPOs, because is a part of a large organization, with general and specific objectives which cover other topics besides the phytosanitary issues, for example: economics, commercial and even social.

[15] CAN was created through the Cartagena Agreement, signed in 1969, CAN is an international organization composed by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru; and counts with several bodies and institutions that belong to the Andean System of Integration (SAI).

[16] The general legal framework for CAN as RPPO is the Decision 515 (creation of The Andean System of Animal and Plant Health, COTASA), this Decision establishes the System and the principles to improve the phytosanitary standards of the region

[17] The System is supported by four institutions. (i)The Commission of the Andean Community dictates the policies; (ii) The General Secretariat of the Andean Community (SGCAN) is the Executive body; (iii) The Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health (COTASA) is an advisor of the Commission and SGCAN; (iv) The National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) of member countries.

[18] The activities of the phytosanitary area of the CAN may be proposed by Commission and by the General Secretariat, in any case the Committee COTASA is the space for technical analysis. We may summarize our activities in three axes: standards update, priorized pests and themes and interinstitutional coordination

[19] An important objective for CAN is the facilitation and preservation of the Andean program for sub-regional free trade. We have a mechanism called Sub regional register of norms to prevent not justified measures and provide transparency, in this year, two new norms are incorporated (the first one about phytosanitary requirements established by Peru in the importation of hemp from in grain from all countries, and the second one about phytosanitary requirements for Gerbera from Bolivia to Peru)

[20] Decisions and resolutions are the regulatory instruments in the CAN, at present Committee COTASA is working on the updating of 431 Resolution about Phytosanitary requirements for subregional trade and of 419 Resolution about Subregional Inventory of Pests and Diseases of Vegetables.

[21] An important normative work was developed in construction of the technical manual for the registration of pesticides. The manual has been agreed by the Technical Group in charge and now is in consultation in the WTO, we invite participants 30th technical consultation to review and comment (link: http://spsims.wto.org/es/RegularNotifications/View/145555?FromAllNotifications=True).

[22] Every year COTASA prioritizes issues, this year, among others: three important diseases for the area (HLB, FOCR4T, fruit flies) and electronic certification. The idea is to coordinate and promote actions.

[23] For each topic, in general way, Committee organize information exchange sessions to formulate a diagnosis, technical panels are formed to work deeply on the issues and these panels meet to determine their specific work plans.

Huanglongbing (HLB)

[24] In CAN countries HLB is not yet diagnosed, therefore exists a regional concern to avoid the entry of the HLB associated agent´s and his vectors to new areas.

[25] In this year, information materials were developed jointly. This work is the result of sharing materials among countries and its subsequent conceptualization. We have planned to use joint materials (in border posts for example), but it depends on budget availability. An example of the materials is a video that you can see in this link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9BH9kCNhINE

Fruit flies

[26] In march (15 and 16) was the regional workshop about fruit fly, as a result of this workshop was organized the technical panel and selected priority themes, for example: Collaborative research on non-host species of fruit fly, Preparation of projects, exchange experiences about information systems, including use of Geographic Information Systems and new modalities of data capture and processing, exchange experiences in control methodologies.

[27] We started with the exchange of advertising material and the issue of fruit fly control in urban areas has been selected to develop a project.

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cubense race 4 tropical (FOCR4T)

[28] COTASA, considering the high risk of entry, establishment, dispersal, and economic impact of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cubense race 4 tropical (FOCR4T) has selected this topic as a priority.

[29] In FOC, the technical panel met on March 6th, in addition to common topics (as exchange for example) the panel chose diagnostic capabilities as an especially relevant topic.

[30] An exchange of experiences among Bolivia Colombia and Ecuador is developing on this subject. In addition, a project has been developed and presented to the IDB. Despite not being elected by IDB, the project will be financed by the General Secretariat.

[31] This fact is a high point in the development of the activities not only for our area, but also for the General Secretariat, because it implies a change in our habitual job. The idea is to assume a more proactive role.

Electronic certification

[32] The regional workshop about electronic certification was organized on June 7, 2018.

[33] In the workshop the member countries exchanged information about the degree of development on the issue. Additionally, the group made technical and normative conclusions.

[34] In order to advance in a coordinated way, the Resolutions 240 and 241 about phytosanitary certification must be updated, because they still do not include electronic certification and, in the technical area, the countries must analyze how to harmonize systems and achieve interoperability, because the countries advanced in different ways, Colombia and Peru developed their systems in association with Pacific Alliance, while Ecuador and Bolivia expressed their preference for the IPPC hub.

[35] About cooperation with other organizations we can highlight the next points: cooperation with FAO and co-organization of a regional workshop on pesticides, with IICA (with whom the General Secretariat signed an agreement) and a regional workshop about sampling, the international center of the potato and several workshops on joint topics, the regional workshop of the IPPC in Natal, Brazil, the participation in the CPM and other IPPC activities, meetings with several organizations, included for example meetings with the OIRSA and the elaboration of a letter of understanding between our organizations, the member countries have expressed their interest in topics such as the HLB for example.

[36] For the near future, in addition to the routine activities that should continue, we are very attentive to the new experience, being executors of projects. We also want to increase institutional coordination with other organizations with related goals. We expect that these actions work as generators of new ones allowing CAN better support the work of the NPPOs in member countries.

COSAVE update summary for the 30th technical consultation meeting of RPPOs

[37] The Plant Health Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE) is a Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) created in 1989 by agreement between the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention. COSAVE main objective to coordinate actions to resolve phytosanitary problem of interest to the region and to strengthen regional integration.

[38] The Strategic Guidelines are established by the Council of Agricultural Ministers (CAS) and the Directive Committee performs through an Annual Work Plan.

[39] COSAVE obtains financial resources from member countries and has technical and administrative support from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

[40] The COSAVE Presidency changes every two years between 7 member countries. Paraguay has the presidency from April 2018 to March 2020.

[41] COSAVE establishes its strategic plan for 10 years (2018-2028), with the following guidelines:

(c) Update and maintenance of the COSAVE website and use of computer tools for work virtual.
(d) Regional plans of importance to the region and cooperation projects.
(e) Strengthen the functioning of the Organization
(f) Analysis of strategic issues of regional interest
(g) Deepen the relationship with research organizations

Technical and capacity development achievements

- Development and implementation of regional phytosanitary standards to protect and improve the phytosanitary status of agricultural and forestry production;
- Review of regional procedures;
- Elaboration of Regional Guides of PRA by pest and pathway and PRA for RNQP;
- Regional Pest Risk Analysis;
- Update of the list of the main regulated pests in the region;

  Harmonization of Phytosanitary Requirements and Additional Declarations for extra-regional products;
- Regional programs for Huanglongbing (HLB), Thaumastocoris perigrinus, Anthonomus grandis and others in action;
- Training activities of the NPPOs of COSAVE countries on matters of interest, aimed at strengthening regional phytosanitary capacities;
- Electronic Certification, countries in the region are currently working with China, the Netherlands and developing agreements with the United States and Russia. For the region, Chile participated in the e-Phyto project of the IPPC.

- Participation in the activities of the Grupo Interamericano de coordinacion en sanidad vegetal (GICSV) (GT e-Phyto and GT HLB) and IPPC (Bureau, Standards Committee, Working Group of Experts, Technical Panel of Phytosanitary Treatments). Participation in the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America;
- Start of implementation of the Virtual Regional School on Plant Protection Inspection (ERVIF);
- COSAVE works through its different regional technical groups to address emerging pests.

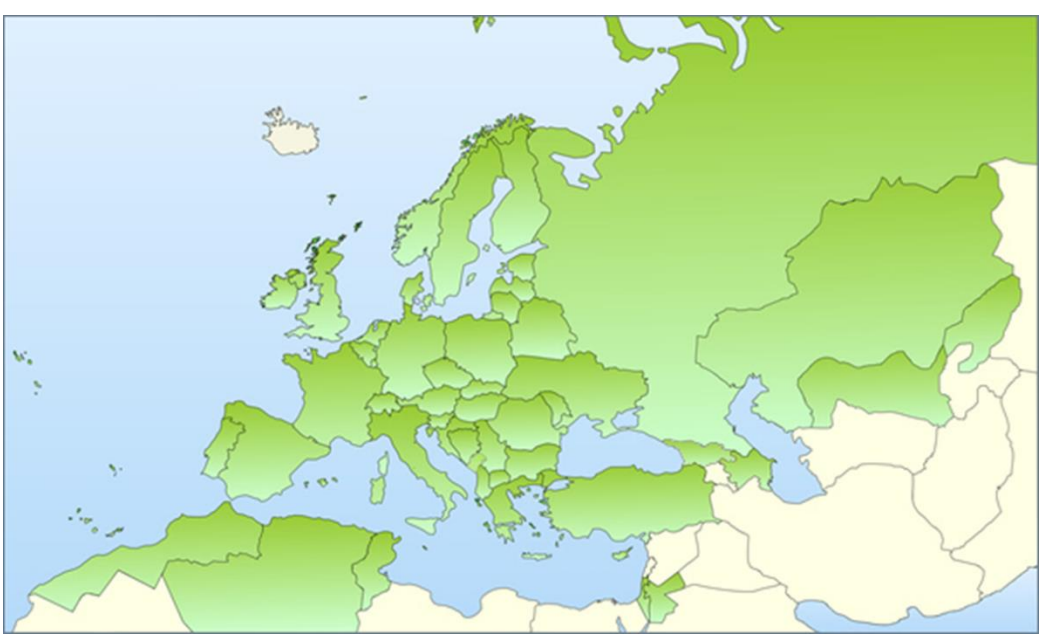
Proposals for future collaboration

- Climate change: evaluate the impact of pests in the region.
- Pest alert systems for pests of economic importance to the region.
- Alternative quarantine treatments: Evaluate new alternative quarantine treatments.
- Diagnostic of pests: Improve diagnostic capabilities for relevant pests.

EPPO update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

Key facts

- 19 staff (13 scientific staff, 2 IT staff, 4 administrative and support staff)
- Two thirds of the work was on a core programme funded by all member countries and agreed by Council along with the budget for the activities
- Core programme spend by activity is shown in the associated presentation
- One third was on projects funded (or part funded) by others including
  - Euphresco network of research funders and managers
  - EU Minor Uses Co-ordination Facility (plant protection products)
  - Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests project for EU
  - Invasive Alien Plants Risks project for EU
  - Research projects (EMPHASIS, XFactors, Valitest)
- 1951 EPPO Convention – 15 countries, now 52 member countries
- Montenegro joined during 2018



Current EPPO member countries in green

EPPO's structure

[42] EPPO is administered by its Executive Committee (seven Governments elected on a rotational basis, meeting twice a year), under the control of its Council (representatives of all member

governments, meeting once a year) headed by a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, elected as individuals. The technical work of the Organization is done by the Panels of experts, under the supervision of the Working Parties. Experts are nominated by their National Plant Protection Organizations. Executive Committee members in 2018 were Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jersey, Latvia, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. The Chair was Ms Karola Schorn (of Germany) and the Vice-Chair Ms Natalia Sherokolava (of the Russian Federation).

Working Parties and Panels

[43] The technical activities of EPPO are directed by two Working Parties: on Phytosanitary Regulations (broadly plant quarantine) and on Plant Protection Products. Each Working Party meets once a year (in June and May respectively). In 2018 the Working Party on Plant Protection Products was held in The Hague (The Netherlands) and the Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations in Bergen (Norway).

List of Active Panels

[44] Under the Working Party on Plant Protection Products

- General Standards
- Herbicides
- Insecticides and Fungicides
- Resistance
- Harmonisation of Data Requirements

[45] Under the Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations

- Global Affairs
- Phytosanitary Measures
- Forestry
- Potatoes
- Inspection Procedures
- Information
- Diagnostics (General) plus specific Panels on diagnostics for
    - Entomology
    - Nematodes
    - Bacteria
    - Fungi
    - Virology
- Invasive Alien Plants

- Biological Control Agents

[46] The Calendar of EPPO meetings is shown at the end of this report.

Information Services and EPPO Codes

[47] EPPO provides many information services to its members. Some of them are freely available from the EPPO website www.eppo.int.

[48] Achievements and developments in 2018 include:

- Monthly reporting service sent to over 3000 recipients in English, also available in French
- EPPO website redesigned to improve appearance and ease maintenance
- Third webinar held for EPPO Codes users - 56 participants
- 3000 gaps in EPPO Codes for e-Phyto filled
- More information integrated into EPPO Global Database
- Draft EPPO Standard on 'Raising public awareness of quarantine and emerging pests' sent for country consultation
- Information materials in kit form were produced for the pests newly recommended by EPPO for regulation and are available for use by member countries for raising awareness
- The text and artwork of the "don't risk it" campaign materials produced by EPPO in 2013 continue to be used and translated more widely, now in more than twenty languages (some examples are shown in the associated presentation).

Diagnostics

[49] All NPPOs of EPPO member countries are invited to provide data on their diagnostic laboratories and experts. Results received are transferred into a searchable database which now provides an inventory of the diagnostic expertise available in the EPPO region. The EPPO Secretariat regularly updates the database.

[50] Achievements in 2018 include:

- Preparation of new and revised EPPO diagnostic protocols
- Now over 130 pests covered by EPPO DPs
- New section of Standard PM 7/76 adopted, on communications between diagnosticians and risk managers
- Adoption of 'fast track' procedure for new pest specific diagnostic protocols, as well as amendments
- Agreement of a project to integrate Q-bank sequence data and references to physical collection materials into EPPO databases to support diagnostics
- Launch of an EU funded project 'VALITEST' in which EPPO is a partner

Risks and Measures

[51] In addition to Standards on methodology for Pest Risk Analysis, EPPO convenes several Expert Working Groups each year to perform PRA on high priority pests. Experts from other regions, where the pest is present, are usually invited in addition to experts from within the EPPO region.

[52] Achievements and developments in 2018 include:

- Review of EPPO's role in permforming PRAs
- Development of a platform for member countries to share information on proposed, draft and completed PRAs
- Addition to the list of pests absent from the region (A1 list) recommended for regulation:
  - Rose rosette virus and its vector Phyllocoptes fructiphilus
  - Massicus raddei
  - Pomacea canaliculata
  - Four species of invasive plant (Cortaderia jubata, Lespedeza cuneata, Lygodium japonicum, Triadica sebifera)
- Addition to the list of pests present in the region (A2 list) recommended for regulation:
  - Pomacea maculata
  - Xanthomonas phaseoli pv. dieffenbachiae (as a result of changes in taxonomy)
  - Six species of invasive plant (Hakea sericea, Ehrharta calycina, Andropogon virginicus, Humulus scandens, Ambrosia confertiflora, Prosopis juliflora)
- Deletion from the list of pests recommended for regulation:
  - Xanthomonas axonopodisi pv. dieffenbachiae (as a result of changes in taxonomy)
- Adoption of a list of pests recommended for regulation as Regulated Non Quarantine Pests (about 300 out of 1400 pest/host/intended use combinations evaluated in the project)
- Maintenance of an Alert List to draw the attention of EPPO member countries to certain pests not yet rccommended for regulation but possibly presenting a risk to them and to achieve early warning
- Adoption of an amended commodity Standard for Coniferae and a new commodity Standard for *Fagus*
- Adoption of two new EPPO Standards on National Regulatory Control Systems:
  - Pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus)
  - Potato cyst nematodes (Globodera rostochiensis and G. pallida)

Phytosanitary Inspections

[53] Achievements in 2018 include:

- Adoption of a new EPPO Standard on Inspection of places of production for '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri'
- Adoption of a new EPPO Standard on Inspection of places of production – *Vitis* plants for planting
- Planning and delivery of a contingency exercise workshop on a forestry pest

Biological Control Agents

[54] Achievements in 2018 include:

- Adoption of a new EPPO Standard 'Decision-support scheme for import and release of biological control agents of plant pests'

Global Phytosanitary Affairs

[55] Achievements in 2018 include:

- Three meetings of 'Global Affairs' Panel
- Co-ordination meetings at the beginning and end of CPM13
- Bilateral meetings with NAPPO and with COSAVE
- Joint organisation of the IPPC Regional Workshop for Europe and Central Asia
- Co-ordination of Europe region nominations for IPPC bodies

Improving EPPO Processes

[56] Achievements in 2018 include

- Revised Terms of Reference for WPs and Panels
- Revised description of EPPO's standard setting process
- Experiments continue with different forms of teleconferencing for making decisions and progress between face to face meetings
- New budget format now well integrated into EPPO systems
- 0.5% increase in budget agreed for 2019

Martin Ward
Director General
2018-11-25

EPPO Calendar for 2018 / Calendrier OEPP pour 2018

I Executive Committee / Comité Exécutif

Executive Committee/Comité Exécutif	06-04/05	Paris FR
Executive Committee/Comité Exécutif	09-24	Paris FR

II Council/ Conseil

Council/Conseil	09-25/26	Paris FR
Euphresco Science Day : EPPO/Euphresco Colloquium on “Perspectives on the Use of Remote Sensing in Plant Health”	09-27	Paris FR

III Workshops and Conferences / Ateliers et Conférences

EEC/EPPO Workshop on Regulated pests: risk analysis and listing	06-06/08	Moscow RU
Euphresco Workshop on Barcoding (1st Workshop) / Atelier sur les codes-barres	10-09/12	Paris FR
Workshop on comparative zonal assessment / Atelier sur l'évaluation comparative et zonale	10-24/25	Lisbon PT
Workshop on contingency planning/ Atelier sur les plans d’urgence	11-27/29	Zlatibor RS
Training Workshop: Introduction to methodologies for conducting Pest Risk Analysis for Invasive Alien Plants	11-30/12-01	Belgrade RS
Euphresco Workshop on Barcoding (2nd Workshop) / Atelier sur les codes-barres	12-11/14	Wageningen NL

IV Working Parties/ Groupes de travail

Plant Protection Products / Produits phytosanitaires	05-23/25	The Hague NL
Phytosanitary Regulations / Réglementation phytosanitaire	06-19/22	Bergen NO

V Panels and Expert Working Groups/ Panels et groupes d'experts

Global Phytosanitary Affairs / Relations avec les affaires phytosanitaires mondiales	01-31/02-01	Paris FR
General Standards / Normes générales pour l’évaluation biologique	02-19/21	Paris FR
Phytosanitary measures for potato / Mesures phytosanitaires pour la pomme de terre	02-21/23	Paris FR
Harmonization of data on plant protection products (EPPO Codes) / Harmonisation des données sur les produits phytosanitaires (Codes OEPP)	03-05/07	Paris FR
Diagnostics and Quality Assurance / Diagnostics et assurance qualité	03-05/07	Lisbon PT
Herbicides-PGRs / Herbicides-Régulateurs de croissance	03-13/14	Brno CZ
EWG for PRA on *Bark and ambrosia beetle in non-coniferous wood* (1st meeting)	03-13/16	Paris FR
Phytosanitary measures / Mesures phytosanitaires	03-27/29	Paris FR

EWG on Heterobasidion irregulare (EPPO PM9 Standard)	04-05/06	Anzio IT
Global Phytosanitary Affairs / Relations avec les affaires phytosanitaires mondiales	04-25/27	Paris FR
Quarantine Pests for Forestry / Organismes de quarantaine forestiers	05-16/18	Prague CZ
Diagnostics in Entomology / Diagnostic en entomologie	05-23/25	Budapest HU
Invasive Alien Plants / Plantes exotiques envahissantes	06-06/08	Wageningen NL
EWG for PRA on *Bark and ambrosia beetle in non coniferous wood* (2nd meeting)	06-14/15	Paris FR
EWG for PRA on Huanglongbing (EPPO PM9 Standard)	07-02/06	Valencia ES
Global Phytosanitary Affairs / Relations avec les affaires phytosanitaires mondiales	09-05/07	Moscow RU
Resistance to PPPs / Resistance concernant les produits phytosanitaires	09-11/12	Paris FR
Plant protection information / Information en protection des plantes	10-04/05	Paris FR
Diagnostics in Mycology / Diagnostic en Mycologie	10-10/12	Qawra MT
Biological control agents (EPPO/OIBC) / Agents de lutte biologique (OEPP/OILB)	10-17/19	Paris FR
Phytosanitary measures / Mesures phytosanitaires	10-23/25	Valencia ES
Fungicides-Insecticides / Fongicides Insecticides	11-20/22	Paris FR
Diagnostics in Bacteriology / Diagnostics en bactériologie	11-19/22	Ghent BE
EWG for PRA on *Agrilus fleischeri* and *Agrilus bilineatus*	12-03/07	Paris FR
Colorado beetle/ Doryphore	12-05/06	Paris FR
EWG on buffer zones	12-10/11	Paris FR
Phytosanitary Inspections/ Inspections phytosanitaires	12-11/12	Paris FR

IAPSC update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

1. Specificities of IAPSC

Members and staff: 55 Member states and 13 staff

- **Mission :** To develop, promote and coordinate sustainable plant health systems among continental, regional and national actors for increased agricultural production, market access and trade;
- **Goal:** Continental plant health management systems improved by 2023.

How does IAPSC accomplish its mission?

- Develops annual program budget;
- Conducts high-impact workshops and meetings;
- Promotes harmonized approaches to plant health
- Built networks and communicate with stakeholders
- Enhance cooperation with partners' institutions.

Major concerned

- Impact of the pest on the harvest of vulnerable households with low capacity to respond to the pest threat
- Multiplier effects of pest damage on households still reeling from the impact of climate change
- Impact of the pest on successive seasons including on the off season crops
- Difficulties to handle emerging plant pest, promoting pest diagnostic and to develop guides for plant protection of key crops
- Pesticide resistance implications of the pest.
- Implications on cost of production for cash and food crops
- Implications of the increased pesticide load in the production ecology, food chain and human health
- Timid participation of African countries to standards process and difficulties for member states to comply with SPS issues especially ISPMs.

Core programmatic areas:

- Phytosanitary Compliance
- Plant Pest Risk Reduction
- Human Capacity Development

- Awareness Creation

Core work programme:

- quarantine pests
- regulated non-quarantine pests
- Transboundary pests
- invasive alien plants
- Pest biological control
- Phytosanitary standards
- Harmonization of pesticides registration

IAPSC`s structure

- IAPSC is governed by a Steering Committee and a General Assembly.
- Its secretariat is under the leadership of the Director. The office has :
- Two Technical sections :Entomology and Phytopathology;
- An Administrative and Finance section ;
- A documentation section which provides Phytosanitary news bulletin.

2. The state of IAPSC in 2018

[57] Since the holding of the 29th Technical Consultation meeting among RPPOs that took place at the offices of EPPO in Paris, France from 30th October 2017 to 3rd November 2017, IAPSC has implemented activities of its programme budget which include:

- Workshop on development of SPS information systems and enhancing advocacy, awareness and communication to ensure availability of sufficient safe biological control agents held on 27th – 29th November 2017in Addis Ababa-Ethiopia; Capacity of 15 countries strengthened on subject matter.
- Retreat office meeting held on February 9-10, 2018 in Libreville Gabon. to review the current functioning of the office for improvement;
- Pre-CPM meeting held in Addis Ababa prior for Africa Common position at CPM13 Meeting;
- Participation of IAPSC to CPM13 meeting in Italy Rome;
- The 2018 IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa jointly organized on 11-13 September 2018 in Antanarivo, Madagascar by IPPC and IAPSC to enhance capacity of Member States` National Plant Protection Organizations to review the 2018 draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures. 10 countries Representatives were sponsored by the office to take part to this workshop. Participants were updated on on-going IAPSC activities,

emerging plant pests in the region, and upcoming capacity development activities being organized.

- The workshop on migratory pests is scheduled in Tunisia in the 4th quarter of the year.
- The workshop on biological control of insect pests, weeds and plant diseases, targeting policy makers, regulatory, farmers/land manager and other stakeholder interests is scheduled in Tunis Tunisia in the 4th quarter of the year.
- Decision Support for Pest Risk Analysis: a regional workshop to develop a PRA Tool.
- The Regional workshop to develop a Pest Risk Analysis Tool ”wireframe model”, organized by CABI took place at the 10th floor of the conference hall of the Concord hotel in Nairobi, Kenya from the 9th to 14th June 2018.
- 37 Participants from Member States, CABI and IAPSC attended the Workshop.
- The workshop contributes to help participants understanding workflows;who,why and how in Pest Risk Analysis and improving the design of a PRA decision support tool and how can the findings of previous work to improve participants design prototype.

3&4. Emerging pests/issues and surveillance projects/activities

- National survey of migratory pests in some Member States (Egypt, Tunisia, Cote d`Ivoire, Uganda, Gabon, Congo, Sudan, Tanzania) for the monitoring of Major pest problems affecting several crops with characteristics of extremely widespread in those countries has been done with need approached on regional basis.
- The workshop on migratory pests is scheduled in Tunisia in the 4th quarter of the year.
- The status of biological control and recommendations for improving uptake for the future in the continent is ongoing. Broad assessment of biological control implementation in major crops of some member states is done with a perspective of organizing a workshop of biological control for insect pests, weeds and plant diseases, targeting policy makers, regulatory, farmers/land manager and other stakeholder interests is scheduled in Tunis Tunisia in the 4th quarter of the year.

[58] This is to strengthen Member States capacities of NPPOs officials; mitigating plant pests affecting crops that jeopardize food security and assessing biological control agents in Africa.

5. Proposals for further collaboration

[59] Collaboration with FAORAF led to TCP on Fall Armyworm monitoring and control in Africa with an inception meeting held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia and a workshop to be held in the same venue on 25-27 October 2018

6. IAPSC`s 11th Steering Committee

[60] The eleven session of the Steering Committee of AU-IAPSC took place at the conference hall of Azure hotel in Nairobi, Kenya from the 28th to 30th May 2018. 31 participants as statutory members, observers and from DREA and IAPSC attended the meeting. The Steering Committee is charged with overseeing and approving AU-IAPSC’s programmes, policies and activities, and setting the operational rules of the organization based on the mandate given by the African Union Commission (AUC).

NAPPO update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

Specifics of NAPPO

- Inception in 1976
- Website – www.NAPPO.org
- Governed by Executive Committee (EC) formed by the Chief Plant Health Officer for the NPPO of each of its 3-member countries
- The responsibilities of the EC members include:
  - Provide leadership, council and strategic planning for NAPPO
  - Oversee the activities and performance of the ED and the AMC
  - Approve the annual work program and appoint appropriate personnel to participate in NAPPO EGs
  - Approve the annual budget and review the annual financial statement
  - Approve NAPPO RSPMs and other NAPPO documents
  - Report the results of NAPPO activities to the appropriate authorities and stakeholders
- The Advisory and Management Committee (AMC) consists of one or more representatives of the NPPO of each member country, as well as the NAPPO Executive Director and the NAPPO Technical Director. The AMC is chaired by the NAPPO Executive Director.
- AMC members are responsible to:
  - Formulate strategic recommendations for EC endorsement
  - Participate in project prioritization and project processes
  - Review documents prior to presentation to EC for approval
  - Oversee work on RSPMs and other NAPPO documents
  - Provide support to the Executive Committee, Executive Director and Technical Director in advancing the NAPPO work program
  - Provide leadership in the organization of the annual meeting and symposium agenda, particularly when hosted by their countries.
- The NAPPO Secretariat is composed of an Executive Director (ED), a Technical Director (TD), a Translator/Interpreter (T/I), an Executive Assistant (EA) and such other staff as may be approved by the EC. The ED and TD are also members of the Advisory and Management Committee. The Secretariat provides all the necessary logistic and technical support to complete the NAPPO work program as approved by the EC based on the strategic needs and priorities of each NAPPO country.
  - NAPPO is the only RPPO that brings together government and industry
  - Funded solely through annual contributions of its 3-member countries
  - Has a Constitution and By-Laws and a 5-year Strategic Plan
  - Holds an Annual Meeting
  - Has a biennial call for new projects

- Develops an annual work program
- Projects are developed by Expert Groups that bring together one or more phytosanitary professionals from each NAPPO member country and may include industry members
- Conducts Country Consultation of products/deliverables emerging from each project

NAPPO 2018 Work Program

#	Project	Objective
Projects that are always ongoing		
1	Phytosanitary Alert System	Member countries provide official pest reports (OPRs) to meet their NROs; countries also provide emerging pest alerts (EPAs) to PAS - https://www.pestalerts.org/
2	Potato - update of RSPM3 Appendix 1	Yearly update of RSPM 3 Appendix 1 – Pest List for pests present in NAPPO member countries
3	eCertification	Support IPPC ePhyto Solution
Projects targeted for completion in 2018		
4	Forestry Systems Approach - RSPM 41	RSPM 41 + Appendix adopted Oct. 22, 2018
Projects targeted for completion in 2019-2020		
5	Bio Control – RSPM 12	Spanish online module supporting the implementation of RSPM 12 will be uploaded to website in Jan. 2019
6	Khapra beetle	Develop a harmonized North American approach to preventing the introduction and spread of khapra beetle in various pathways. Evaluate each NAPPO member country's regulatory approach for Khapra beetle (prevention, detection and response) to identify similarities, differences and gaps and come to consensus on activities that can be harmonized in the region.
7	ISPM 38 – International Movement of Seeds – implementation workshop	Facilitate implementation of the ISPM on the International Movement of Seeds for stakeholders in the Americas. Stakeholders include phytosanitary professionals working for regulatory agencies in NAPPO member countries as well as in countries represented by other RPPOs of the Americas – OIRSA, CAN, COSAVE and CAHFSA. Stakeholders also include seed industry and seed association experts. EG and NAPPO Sect. determined workshop location as IICA HQ in San José, Costa Rica; dates 03/05-09 2019
8	Revision of RSPM 9 – Authorization of Labs. for Phytosanitary Testing	Undertake the 5-year review and update of a NAPPO RSPM based on the most recent adopted international and regional standards, current industry practices, government regulations and latest scientific and technical information. • Implementation of RSPM 9 in the NAPPO region has been important for accreditation programs and to facilitate certification and exports of plant products. Title of RSPM 9 changed by EG consensus to - *Authorization of Laboratories for Phytosanitary Diagnostic Testing*
9	Risk-Based Sampling	Proceedings

#	Project	Objective
		ENG and SPA versions completed/uploaded to NAPPO RBS webpages RBS Manual in preparation
10	Lymantriids	Develop a NAPPO Science and Technology document on the risks associated with Lymantriids of concern to the NAPPO region, identifying potential species and pathways of concern. EG completed PRAs for 74 species
11	Revision of RSPM 35 – Guidelines for the movement of Stone and Pome Fruit Trees and Grapevines into a NAPPO Member Country	Undertake the 5-year review and update of a NAPPO RSPM based on the most recent adopted international and regional standards, current industry practices, government regulations and latest scientific and technical information. RSPM 35 outlines a systems approach for reducing the risk of introduction of regulated pests associated with the international movement of stone and pome fruit trees and grapevines.
12	Asian Gypsy Moth	Validate specific risk periods for regulated Asian Gypsy Moth in countries of origin. Review Asian Gypsy Moth data from regulated countries to determine whether any changes in specified risk periods for North America should be considered and whether such changes would have an impact on the requirements of the vessel certification program.
Projects that will be launched in 2019		
	Revision of RSPM 22 – Construction and Operation of Containment Facilities for BCAs	
	Forestry - Inspection guidance following detection of pests in certified wood packaging material and wood commodities	
	Revision of RSPM 17 – Establishment, Maintenance and Verification of Fruit Fly Free Areas in North America	
Initiatives important to NAPPO		
	e-commerce	Knowledge topics offered at the 2018 NAPPO Annual Meeting
	Sea-containers	Emergence of new commercial pathways and challenges this poses to NPPOs North American and International efforts to address this important pest pathway – Beltz, PPQ and Asbil, CFIA; Kjaer, WSC; Van Dort, Sri Lanka Shippers Council; Hookman, UK Freight Transport and Lupi, Confindustria Ceramica.

NEPPO update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

1. Specificity

[61] The Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) is the tenth RPPO formerly recognized by the 7th CPM in March 2012. The Agreement, signed on February 18, 1993, entered into force in January 2009. Country members are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Syria, Sudan, and Tunisia. The Executive Committee includes 6 countries elected: Algeria, Jordan, Libya, Pakistan, Syria and Tunisia.

[62] Currently, the staff of NEPPO is limited to its Executive Director and his assistant.

[63] The Headquarter agreement with Kingdom of Morocco has been signed on October 2013, and approved by the Law 119-2013.

[64] The objectives of NEPPO is to promote regional co-operation in strengthening plant protection activities and capabilities with the aim to:

(a) control pests of plants and plant products in an appropriate manner;
(b) prevent the spread and the introduction of pests of plants and plant products;
(c) Facilitate international and regional safe trade resulting from phytosanitary measures.

[65] In the current context, the Secretariat faces a big challenge on how to play its role meeting the Near East NPPOs huge needs on building capacities, sharing information, establishing harmonized phytosanitary measures, procedures, and technical assistance. The Secretariat focusses its activities on building capacities and information exchange.

2. Technical and capacity development achievements:

- Participation to the 3rd ePhyto Global Symposium, organized by IPPC and APPPC. Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) 22 – 26 January 2018;
- Contribution to the organization of the Consultation Workshop on: "One Health: Addressing Transboundary Plant, Animal and Fish Pests and Diseases: A Case for Regional Cooperation". Rabat (Morocco) 5-6 February 2018 to prepare a document for the NERC;
- Contribution to the organization of the wrap-up workshop of project TCP/RAB/3601 "Preventive Measures for the Introduction and Spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* -Olive Quick Decline Syndrome in NENA Countries". Tunis, 13 -14 February 2018;
- Contribution to the organization of the IPPC regional workshop held in Muscat (Oman). 17-19 September 2018;
- Participation to the International Meeting on Innovative and sustainable approaches to control the Red Palm Weevil "RPW". CIHEAM & FAO. CIHEAM Bari, 23 - 25 October 2018;
- Participation in the 13thCommission on Phytosanitary Measures Meeting held in April 16-20, 2018. Rome (Italy);
- Participated in the Standard meeting, Rome, November 13-17, 2017 and May 14-18, 2018;

- Encouragement of member's country to conduct the phytosanitary capacity evaluation of their phytosanitary systems. This will help NEPPO to identify the common gaps within the regional phytosanitary system and to develop a programme of capacity building accordingly. NEPPO started with Tunisia in 2018. The secretariat facilitates the 3 PCE workshops.

3. Emerging pests of concern for the NEPPO region

- *Xylella fastidiosa* on Olive. Further to detection of these bacteria in Italy, France, Germany, Belgium and Spain. Countries increased one's vigilance because of the higher threat on crops and biodiversity.
- Red Palm Weevil: *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* is still of big concern and has potential highly negative environment and socioeconomically impact.
- *Drosphila susuki*
- Fruit flies: *Bactrocera zonata and B. dorsalis*, North Africa is surrounded by the both *B. zonata* in Libya and B. *dorsalis* in Senegal (Maybe in Mauritania)
- Huanglongbing Citrus disease (HLB) big threat to Citrus production in the Near East and in the Mediterranean region that is until now free from HLB and its vectors. Its vector occurs in the North of Spain and Portugal, increasing threat and vigilance.
- *Some Invasive alien species as Solanum elaeagnifolium spread in most of the North Africa and Middle East countries.*
- *Opuntia cochineal scale which spread in Moroccan destroying areas of Cactus. Cactus is used for animal feed. Fruits are used for human consumptions and oil extract.*
- *Fall army warm (Spodoptera frugiperda.) occurs in most African countries including Sudan. It was detected in Yemen. High damage is observed in corn and can spread to the NENA region.*

4. Surveillance projects and activities

- *Xylella fastidiosa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Iraq and Jordan). This programme is as sustainable activity of the regional project on Xylella fastidiosa.*
- *Red Palm weevil*
- *Fall Armywarm*

5. Proposals for inter-regional collaboration

1. Surveillance: is one of the pivotal activity of NPPOs. NEPPO looks of building capacity and enhancing skills of NPPOs Staff in surveillance. A survey programme could be established on *Greening disease (vectors) and Fall army warm.*

2. Fruit flies: *Bactrocera zonata and B. dorsalis.* High threat for the NENA region. The aim is to help NPPOs staff in building their skills on fruit fly identification and to establish a survey for early detection.

3. Diagnostic laboratories: The main tools that NPPO should develop regarding the importance of diagnosis. The first step is to assess the current situation of diagnostic laboratories within the region, to identify gaps and activities to address them and to build staff capacity and upgrade reference laboratories.

4. ePhyto: To facilitate trade and to avoid certificate fraud, the Country member should be more aware about ePhyto. The organization of awareness workshop for NPPO decision makers and interested stakeholders should be organized in the aim to initiate ePhyto system. The NEPPO with the Secretariat is planning to organize a workshop for Near East and Africa region in Oman next year.

OIRSA update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

[66] The International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) celebrates 65 years of existence protecting the agricultural health of its member countries, which are: México, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panamá and the Dominican Republic.

[67] OIRSA´s mission: To support the Ministries and Secretariats of Agriculture and Livestock of their Member states, with efforts to develop their Animal and Plant Health, Quarantine services, and food safety plans; to contribute to the social and economic development and population, through a healthy agricultural production, in harmony with the environment and facilitating international trade.

[68] The achievements or results of OIRSA during 2018, on the following topics are: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program – HLB of citrus fruits, Fruit crop program: fruit flies, Foc TR4, Industrial crop program: Rust and other coffee pests. Basic crop program: Central american locust, Horticulture and forest programs: Phytosanitary surveillance, watermelon mosaic virus. Traceability, Pest Risk Analysis System, International Quarantine Treatment System (SITC), Climatic variables and agricultural health program.

[69] One of the main phytosanitary programs in the region of OIRSA is HLB MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL, with high incidences in 7 of the 9 countries. El Salvador free of HLB report and in Panamá HLB is confined to an area without affecting the commercial citrus production. During five (5) years, ICDF-Taiwan provided support for the strengthening of actions in 7 countries of the region. 1.2 million healthy citrus plants per year are produced annually, which will allow renovations of the citrus park in the region with healthy certified plants free of HLB with high genetic quality. During 2018, more than 1,000 people were trained in IPM - HLB, especially through the virtual classroom of OIRSA with version 2 of HLB management course. Quarantine and confinement measures of HLB were established in Panama to protect the citrus commercial area. Currently there are 36 demonstration plots of IPM - HLB for technology transfer. For the first time, simulations drills are carried out to evaluate the response capacity of the citrus chain at the time of the first outbreak in the commercial area.

[70] The Regional Project of Fruit Flies: The status of the country and areas free of Medfly (Ceratitis capitata) is maintained in the OIRSA region, where México, Belize and the Dominican Republic are considered free of the pest. No exotic fly species are established in the OIRSA region; a campaign to socialize fruit flies was developed and supported the recognition of new production areas with surveillance and admissibility protocols, in the case of Nicaragua and Guatemala.

[71] The project to prevent the introduction of fusariosis Foc TR4. The prevention capacities have been strengthened and their introduction minimized and control of outbreaks in the countries of the OIRSA region, through training, improvement in diagnosis, in the elaboration of regional PRA, quarantine measures, among others. Simulation drills have been conducted or supported for the evaluation of prevention capacities in: México, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Panamá. In this year, the national simulation drill will be held in El Salvador and in 2019 in Costa Rica.

[72] There is an agreement between OIRSA and FAO for prevention actions in the OIRSA region during 2019, especially in updating the contingency plan and various trainings to be carried out in countries of the region.

[73] Coffee rust is still one of the main epidemic pests in the region, where the OIRSA has been integrated with different specialist to develop models of prevention attached to the conditions of a shade coffee production. Now international prices are extremely low and coffee parks are at risk because small producers do not control the first outbreaks of rust in a timely manner. For this they have strengthened capacities for monitoring and control of coffee rust and the virtual coffee course with emphasis on phytosanitary, which will begin on December 2018. Molecular diagnostic protocols of rust races will be developed, since there are high possibilities of new races of rust that can break the resistance of the current resistant varieties. Simulation drills have been held to deal with coffee pest emergencies and be prepared for new scenarios of emerging pests.

[74] The threat of locust outbreaks has the capacity to affect numerous hectares of crops in forests or urban areas and the Central American Locust Project. The capacity to respond to outbreaks is increased and there is progress in the updating of the action plan to deal with outbreaks in agricultural, forestry, urban and protected areas, as well as, the regional commando to deal with outbreaks.

[75] The epidemiological surveillance work on coffee rust, fruit flies and forest Pine Bark Beetle is harmonized preliminarily in the Phytosanitary Surveillance Project. There will be a virtual and face-to-face training for the technicians of the Ministries of Agriculture in surveillance and the use of high technology to improve their systems.

[76] With the support of SENASICA México, the canine units for non-intrusive inspection have been trained and all the OIRSA countries will soon have this strategy at their entry points, mainly airports.

[77] The Regional Pest Risk Analysis Unit is established with the purpose of supporting the countries in OIRSA region in the strengthening of their units and base on their phytosanitary measures.

[78] The traceability processes started based on priorities, for example the cultivation of coffee, citrus and other crops. The agricultural part began with the registration of people and establishments.

[79] The climatic variables and agricultural health program and a geoportal has been developed to links climatic forecasts with the incidence of pests based on their epidemiological characteristics.

[80] A series of simulations have been carried out to address phytosanitary and environmental contingency problems and in 2019, they have scheduled simulation drills for Foc TR4, exotic flies, and natural disasters. The simulation drills will be used to evaluate the capacities of the Ministries of Agriculture and members of the chain of production and commercialization and with this, to improve their action plans.

PPPO update summary for the 30th Technical Consultation Meeting of RPPOs

[81] General information on the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)

[82] The PPPO consists of a PPPO full board and it consist of 26 member countries in the South West Pacific (SWP) Region. There are 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS) and 4 metropolitan members, which are Australia, New Zealand, France and USA. The PPPO Full board meets every three years to discuss issues mandated and supported by the PPPO constitution. The PPPO constitution was enacted in 1994 and was amended and revised in 2006.

[83] There is also a PPPO Executive Committee (PPPO ExCo) and this committee consists of 2 members from every sub-region (Melanesia, Micronesia & Polynesia). There is also an elected Chairman and the vice-chairman is rotated between Australia and New Zealand. The PPPO ExCo meets every year and is usually held back to back with the IPPC Regional Workshop. The PPPO ExCo meets and discusses issues and priorities of the PPPO member countries as well as the PPPO work plan.

[84] There is also the PPPO Executive Secretariat housed in the Land Resources Division (LRD) of the Pacific Community (SPC). The position provides the Secretariat role and also acts as a glue to the PPPO members. Usually the Secretariat attends international and regional meetings, captures what is important and relevant and shares this information with the NPPOs in its PPPO region. It also carries other duties, in capacity building, in Biosecurity and SPS issues as well as housing of the Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) and the Plant List Database (PLD) websites.

[85] The 26 NPPOs work collaboratively with the PPPO and the IPPC Secretariats on National Reporting Obligations (NROs). Collaboration also include other Phytosanitary issues at Pre-border, Border and Post-border.

[86] <u>PPPO five year work plan</u>

[87] The PPPO 5 year work plan covers 9 outputs as follows:

- **Output 1:** Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) undertake monitoring and structured detection and delimitation surveys for pests of economic and environmental concerns
- **Output 2:** PICTS identify pests of significant economic and environmental concern within seven (7) days and report them in the Pacific Pest List and via the IPPC portal
- **Output 3:** PICTS undertake Phytosanitary inspections of regulated goods to verify Phytosanitary status
- **Output 4:** Model legislation is enacted and implemented by all PICTs
- **Output 5:** Regional Biosecurity information and material is used by PICTs to improve biosecurity behaviour and compliance
- **Output 6:** A regional coordination framework supports emergency response and longer term management strategies to reduce the impact of new pest incursions into the region

- **Output 7:** A regional fruit fly strategy is developed and implemented to deliver a viable, cost effective and sustainable regional approach to fruit fly management
- **Output 8:** Trade and market access opportunities are promoted by technical submissions incorporating scientifically based Phytosanitary measures, international standards and contemporary approach to pest risk management.
- **Output 9:** The PPPO provides support to member countries to implement the International Plant Protection Convention and international and regional standards

[88] Emerging & Priority Pests of concern for the PPPO region

[89] Details on the Emerging & Priority Pests of concern for the PPPO region are detailed below:

- **Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle – Guam Strain (CRB-G).** Currently only present in Guam, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands and Hawaii.
- Brown marmorated stink bug – Not present in PPPO member countries.
- **Taro Bobone and Alomae Virus diseases** – currently only present in Solomon Islands and PNG.
- Huanglongbing (HLB) disease of Citrus – Not present in the PPPO member countries.
- Cassava brown streak virus – Not present in PPPO member countries.
- **Banana Foc Tropical Race 4 disease** – Only present in Australia.
- Banana Blood disease - *Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 2 (Moko disease) – Not present in PPPO member countries.
- **Taro Leaf Blight** – Present in Samoa & PNG.
- **Bacterial Blight on Cassava** – Present in Solomon Islands.
- Lethal yellowing disease on palms – Not present in the PPPO member countries.
- **Exotic harmful fruit flies** that are not present in the PPPO member countries.

[90] Pests in bold are priority pests and the others are emerging threat for the PPPO region.

[91] Other issues of concern and possible collaboration at the RPPO level

[92] For the PPPO region climate change and its impacts is real. The frequency and intensity of cyclones and hurricanes in the Pacific region is real and it severely affects the PPPO members. Due to the severity of cyclones and hurricanes pests tend to spread further inland as well as between islands. Pests that have never been seen in some islands are now showing up due to pest infected/affected host plant materials been blown to nearby islands. Slight increase in temperature have seen pests move up mountains at various altitudes. Farmers complain that this is the first time they are seeing some pests in their farms. They resort to pesticides and when farmers misuse pesticide spraying without knowing, pest resistance happens. When

farmers do not observe pesticide holding periods, residual effects of these chemicals transfer to humans. This is carsogenic and leads to human health issues leading to fatalities.

[93] RPPOs need to be more involved on the implementation of ePhyto at their various regions. In the PPPO region, Samoa is the country that is piloting ePhyto. There needs to be more communication regarding ePhyto so that member countries learn from these pilot countries the minimum requirements needed in-house before they commit to ePhyto implementation.

[94] There is a concern on the false reporting on pests present in some of the PPPO countries. There is potential for the RPPOs to collaboratively work together to address this issue of concern. Work could also be undertaken so regional PLD's are verified to ensure that member countries do not suffer due to false reporting that may affect the opportunities for these member countries to export fresh fruits and vegetables to other potential countries.

[95] There is also potential of RPPOs to collaboratively work together for the upcoming International Year for Plant Health, 2020.

[96] Challenger for the PPPO members

[97] Funding is always a concern for the PPPO given that we are small PICT's and our levies are not much to cover the work in our PPPO work plan. There is a need for funding and opportunities to sell our PPPO work plan to funding agencies.

[98] Technical expertise in the PPPO region is not many thus the ongoing need on RPPPO collaboration and help on capacity building of various NPPOs.

[99] There is also a need for proper diagnostic equipment and facilities for the NPPOs to carry out their work at the pre-border, border and post-border.

APPENDIX 4 – Revised paper on emerging pests

Emerging Pests

1. Summary

[25] There is a gap between ambitions for a world plant health organisation and the current reality of small teams working with limited resources to develop and implement international and regional standards for phytosanitary measures. The questions around emerging pests - what they are and who should be doing what about them - must be answered at a global level if we are to decide whether and how to fill that gap. This paper will suggest that:

- The CPM Bureau has previously proposed useful criteria for defining emerging pests but the interaction between these criteria needs to be further discussed to see if it is possible to identify a limited list of a few 'priority emerging pests' at global level;
- A pest may be an emerging pest independently of whether, where and how it is regulated;
- The remit of the IPPC, and most RPPOs and NPPOs, extends beyond regulated pests and in principle may include emerging pests which are not regulated;
- In the absence of substantial additional resources, if those bodies take responsibility for emerging pests they risk spreading their efforts too thinly and being able to do nothing well;
- Not all emerging pests can have the same priority for co-ordinated action at global or regional level
- Even with limited resources, a process analogous to a simple form of Pest Risk Analysis could be used to identify 'priority emerging pests', and suggest appropriate risk management actions, responsible partners for those actions and potential coordinators.
- Expert judgement will remain an important part of deciding whether a pest is likely to become an increasing problem and whether co-ordinated action against it (globally or regionally) is required.

2. Background

[26] The terms 'emerging pest', 'emerging risk' and 'emerging pest risk' are being used increasingly in the IPPC community. However there is no agreed-upon definition, nor a common understanding of the role with regard to such pests of the IPPC, RPPOs and NPPOs. At the 29th (2017) TC, it was agreed that NAPPO (on behalf of all RPPOs) would prepare a request to the TPG for developing a definition of 'emerging pest'and that RPPOs would share at the 30th TC their thoughts and experience on methods which might be used to assess whether organisms qualify as emerging pests. The IPPC Secretariat asked for a paper to be developed on the issue of emerging pests for discussion at the SPG in October 2018. The concept of 'emerging pest risks' also appears in the draft IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030, which will be discussed at the same meeting.

3. Definitions

[27] The TPG has been asked to consider developing a definition for 'emerging pest' for inclusion in the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms. Some points can be made even before there is an agreed definition.

[28] 'Emerging' is an inherently temporary status and logically cannot continue indefinitely. However, a pest may 'emerge' in a region long after it has finished 'emerging' in another region and has become a routine problem managed by routine controls. For example when EPPO was developing recommendations for Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) to address a recent outbreak in Europe, reference was made to experience in North America nearly a hundred years previously. So, an organism may be an 'emerging pest' nationally, regionally or globally.

[29] Another important point is that an emerging pest may or may not qualify as a regulated pest. The criteria are independent and have a different conceptual basis. It would therefore be possible to propose and populate a matrix as follows, with some organisms in each of the six cells:

	Quarantine Pest	RNQP	Not QP or RNQP
Emerging Pest			
Not Emerging Pest			

[30] This could be done for any geographical area, except that in principle an organism is unlikely to be a quarantine pest in its area of origin.

[31] In developing a paper for the 27th TC, EPPO and NAPPO concluded that the linked term 'priority pests' is only meaningful in relation to the resources for which such a pest has priority. Without resources there is no point in priorities. The combined term 'priority emerging pests' has been introduced in this paper.

[32] The concept of 'emerging risks' is broader than emerging pests, and relevant in many disciplines. The European Food Safety Agency defines an 'emerging risk' to human, animal and/or plant health as 'a risk resulting:

> (i) from a newly identified hazard to which significant exposure may occur or
>
> (ii) from an unexpected new or increased significant exposure or susceptibility to a known hazard'.

[33] Adapting that definition to the plant health sector, EFSA have defined an 'emerging plant health risk' as 'a risk resulting:

> (i) from a newly identified plant pest for which a significant probability of introduction and/or spread may occur, or
>
> (ii) from an unexpected new or increased significant probability of introduction and/or spread of an already known plant pest (e.g. a new or a modified pathway of introduction, a change in agriculture or forestry practice, a change in pest/disease management or the cultivation of a new crop), or
>
> (iii) from a new or an increased susceptibility of the host plants to a known plant pest'.

(Pautasso et al. 2015)

[34] Thus an 'emerging risk' to plant health might arise from an emerging pest, a new pathway, a newly created vulnerability such as widespread planting of a susceptible cultivar, withdrawal/loss of an effective control method, or development of increased pest resistance to a control method.

4. Remit

[35] The 1951 text of the IPPC included:

> Article VII INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
>
> ...
>
> a) Each contracting Government agrees to co-operate with FAO in the establishment of a world reporting service on plant diseases and pests, making full use of the facilities and services of existing organizations for this purpose, and, when this is established, to furnish to FAO periodically the following information: (i) reports on the occurrence, outbreak and spread of economically important pests and diseases of plants and plant products which may be of immediate or potential danger; (ii) information on means found to be effective in controlling the pests and diseases of plants and plant products. b) Each contracting Government shall, as far as is practicable, participate in any special campaigns for combating *particular destructive pests or diseases which may seriously threaten crop production and need international action to meet the emergencies*. (emphasis is mine here and in other extracts below)

[36] Even in 1951 the IPPC scope mentioned a 'particular reference to pests and diseases of importance to international trade'. However changes to the IPPC in 1997, consequent on the WTO SPS Agreement, shifted the focus still further on to technical justification at a national level for phytosanitary measures applied to trade pathways. This change coincided with the allocation for the first time of significant resources to the IPPC. The 1997 IPPC still included a broader ambition to secure 'common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, *and to promote appropriate measures for their control*', but the IPPC Secretariat has never been resourced to fulfil that ambition.

[37] The IPPC Strategic Framework for 2012-2019 included the following paragraph:

> A core contribution of the IPPC to managing these global challenges is developing and maintaining an effective and credible forum where plant protection officials can communicate, debate, and cooperate in joint actions and measures to address long term and *newly emerging global plant health issues*.

[38] On the other hand, the IPPC Secretariat Enhancement Evaluation in 2015 reported the views of the OIE (the World Organisation for Animal Health) as follows:

> 202. IPPC actively sought input from Codex and OIE for improving the standard setting process by involving them in the Focus Group on Improving the IPPC Standard Setting Process (July, 2011). Although OIE admires the very thorough and solid process of standard setting in IPPC, they also think it is quite rigid and time consuming, making it

very difficult to quickly agree to *a harmonized response addressing an emerging plant health risk* and rapidly including latest scientific insights in the approved standards.

[39] Turning to the regional level, each RPPO has a different remit according to its constitution, but it is clear from discussions in the TC that these go well beyond assisting member countries with setting and implementing trade related measures. All RPPOs do some scanning of the horizon for new and emerging risks. EPPO's activities in this respect, as just one example, are described in Pautasso et al. (2015). EPPO has maintained an 'Alert List' since 1999 to draw the attention of EPPO member countries to certain pests possibly presenting a risk to them and to achieve early warning. Organisms can be entered rapidly onto this list following analysis of new information by the Information Officer. The list is also used by EPPO to select candidates which may be submitted to a full Pest Risk Anlaysis (PRA). The current version of the EPPO 'Alert List' is at

https://www.eppo.int/ACTIVITIES/quarantine_activities.

[40] Within the EPPO region, at about the same time as the changes to the IPPC, phytosanitary services in EU countries were adapting to the introduction of the EU Single Market. This led to a different approach to risk management with less emphasis on national PRAs and measures at borders between EU countries and more on a regionally co-ordinated management of emerging plant health risks, in many cases on the basis of EPPO PRAs and Standards. Such regional co-ordination can address all pathways, not just international trade. For example, natural spread can be restricted through containment measures in buffer zones and suppression in adjoining infested areas.

[41] Other RPPOs, for example NAPPO, also work on co-ordinated approaches to emerging pests, such as contingency planning, factsheets, information exchange, surveillance plans, research co-ordination and workshops. Presentations from the 2017 TC with RPPO lists of emerging pests and related activities are available at https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos/2017-29th-tc-among-rppos-1/. Fusarium oxysporum Tropical Race 4 was mentioned by seven of the ten RPPOs as an emerging risk. Huanglongbing and Tuta absoluta were both mentioned by three RPPOs, Cassava mosaic virus, Khapra beetle, banana bunchy top and Xylella fastidiosa by two.

5. Resources

[42] The CPM Bureau meeting, in June 2017, recorded that:

> ... in general IPPC focuses on quarantine pests and is seen as mainly standard setting organization while dealing with emerging issues or pests as a new role for IPPC would require major time investment and funding. Taking that into account, the Bureau agreed that *RPPOs should be given a major role in identifying emerging issues* from information solicited in their region, which should be coordinated at the TC-RPPOs level and then reported after their selection and prioritization to the CPM.
>
> The Bureau decided that a new arrangement for processing emerging issues would be that RPPOs have a quarterly conference coordinated by the IPPC Secretariat to discuss emerging issues and decide if they are global or regional in nature, and to identify possible (individual or coordinated) actions and recommendations to contracting parties (establishment of surveillance, sharing of PRAs, etc.). The Secretariat will engage with

the TC Chair and discuss these proposed arrangements for discussion by the SPG and TC-RPPOs at the end of October for decision at the CPM 13 (2018).

[43] It is not clear in the first sentence of this extract whether the 'focus' refers to the IPPC as a document, or to the IPPC governance through which contracting parties have agreed (for good reasons) to focus resources on this aspect of the IPPC remit, partly by adopting a narrower interpretation of the term 'phytosanitary measure' than in Article II of the IPPC.

[44] The RPPOs are willing within their respective remits to help identify and address the risks from emerging pests, but 'giving [them] a major role' does not solve the resource problem, which is a constraint also at RPPO level. The idea of some form of quarterly contact to pick up emerging pest risks is sound but requires central resourcing to drive the process, and some clarity as to how RPPOs identify emerging pest risks and how the network of IPPC, RPPOs, NPPOs and others can then respond.

6. Criteria and Assessment

[45] The Bureau meeting in June 2017 suggested that pests that:

- had made a continental jump
- have a wide host range and where hosts are widely distributed
- have large potential for damage and economic loss across continents
- [show] evidence of a shift in the risk
- have an impact on natural environment as well as on production
- have an ability for crop destruction and the ability to eliminate entire production areas.

[46] could qualify as emerging pests. The examples they proposed were Tuta absoluta and pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus). It is not clear from the Bureau report how the different criteria were intended to interact. If all criteria must be met then few if any organisms would qualify. If only one of the criteria has to be satisfied there could be several hundred candidates. A decision tree or scoring matrix is needed to apply the criteria in practice to produce a manageable list of a few emerging pests at global level. The scheme on the following page is intended as an example of the sort of approach which might be tried. It is intended to supplement and support rather than to replace expert judgements on which pests are likely to pose most risk globally or regionally, and which pests might have priority for co-ordinated action against them at global or regional level. The 30th TC-RPPOs agreed that RPPOs would prepare to test this scheme with possible candidate pests at the 31st TC, but would meanwhile continue to share information on emerging pests and risks.

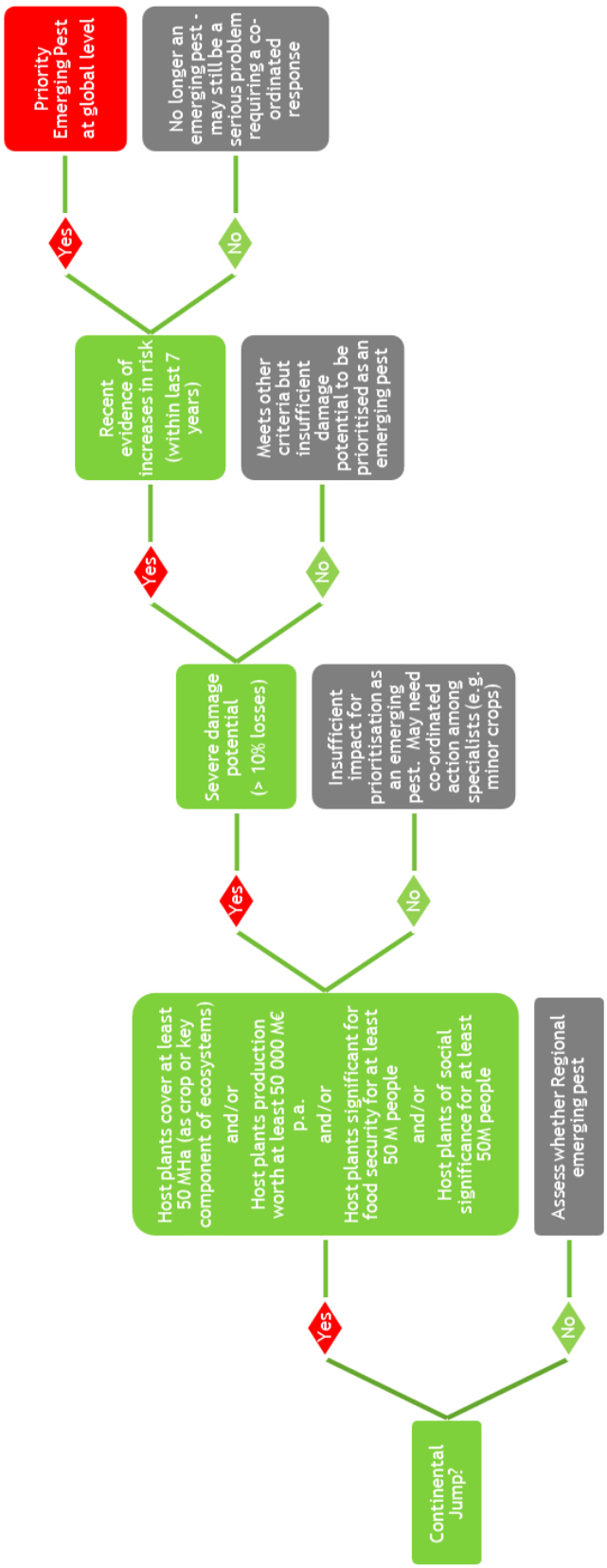
[47] Factors other than those identified by the Bureau could be incorporated. For example, for an organism to be a globally emerging pest, it might be considered a requirement that it poses a threat to at least two continents. At the 30th TC RPPOs it was agreed that social factors should be considered alongside economic and environmental (citing the example of the impact of *Xylella fastidiosa* in communities with a long tradition of olive cultivation). It was also agreed that a slightly adapted version might be used for assessment of emerging pests at regional level, but that because of wide variations in land area and population the threshold figures would be different for each region.

[48] A pest may be identified as a possible 'emerging pest' at regional or global level, for example through an RPPO Alert List. Relevant evidence may come from official reports of geographical spread or changing impact, scientific literature or press reports, or from sentinel plant networks, for example.

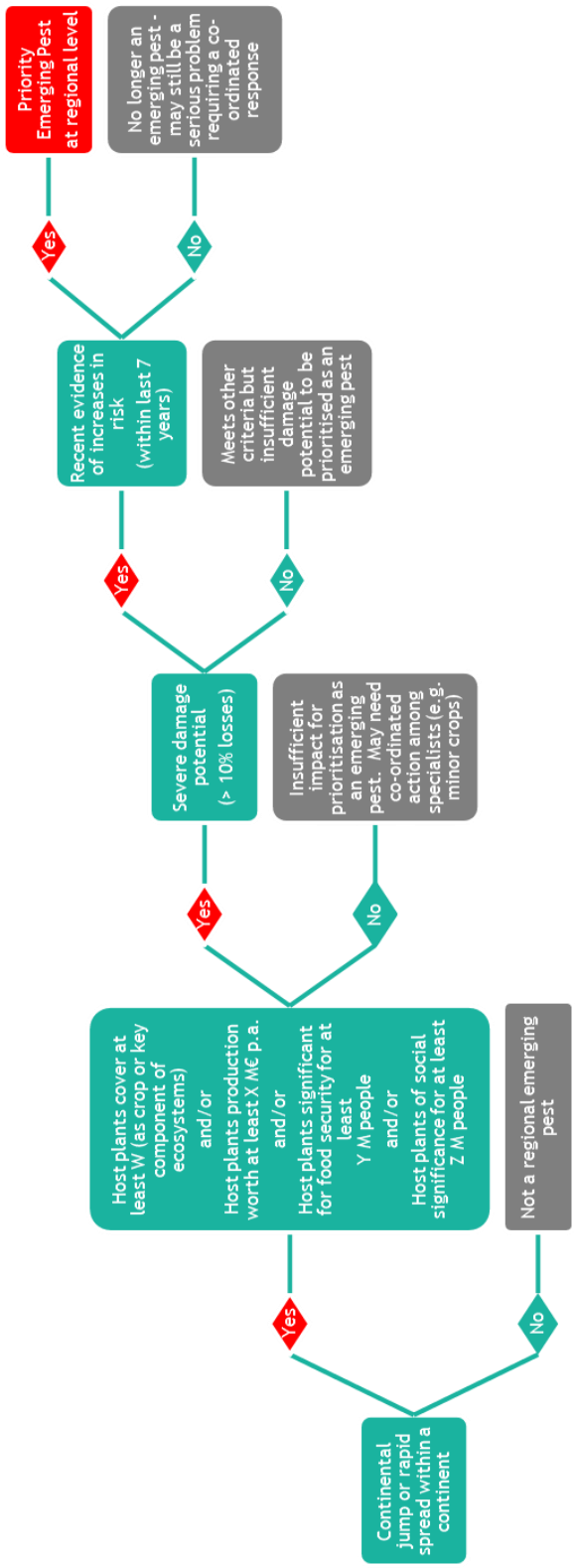
[49] Once identified as an 'emerging pest' it could be subjected to an analysis to confirm (or not) whether it is a 'priority emerging pest' by assessing its risks relative to other 'emerging pests' and to identify potential risk management options. This would not be 'Pest Risk Analysis' in the narrow sense of the agreed interpretation in ISPM5, but could use some of the questions posed and information gathered in the course of a PRA carried out according to ISPM11. There is a hint of this broader approach in ISPM2 which refers to '- hazards identified outside the scope of the IPPC and to be communicated to other authorities.' Like a pest-specific PRA, it would be at the taxonomic level of species but could be at a higher or lower taxonomic level if justified. The process would have to be fit for purpose and proportionate to the amount of resources available against priority emerging pests.

[50] Some of the key features and sometimes differences from PRA would be:

- The analysis would be carried out at global or regional level
- The analysis would specifically compare risks to enable prioritisation between pests
- Risk management would cover not only possible phytosanitary measures (in the narrow sense) but also needs for:
    - Research
    - Guidance
    - Communications materials
    - Accessible and effective control methods
    - Biological control options
    - Plant breeding responses
- The analysis would identify potential partners and stakeholders forco - ordinated action against the pest and a potential co-ordinating body
- The analysis would be subject to some form of consultation



A possible Decision Tree for a global "priority emerging pest"



A possible Decision Tree for a regional "priority emerging pest"

7. Co-ordination

[51] The minimum response to a priority emerging pest would be to co-ordinate the action being taken against it by different bodies and stakeholders. If there are no resources to do the co-ordination, or no resources to carry out actions to be co-ordinated, there is no point in identifying priority emerging pests. Co-ordination of action against a priority emerging pest would not necessarily be done by the IPPC Secretariat, though the IPPC Secretariat and relevant RPPOs should be involved in the network to ensure that phytosanitary aspects (in the narrow sense) are taken fully into account.

[52] Others who might carry out co-ordination could include:

- RPPOs
- NPPOs
- FAO Divisions or Regions
- CABI
- CGIAR associated institutes
- Charitable foundations
- Grower and commodity organisations

[53] Participation in the co-ordinated action could be open, with appropriate safeguards against conflicts of interest, to:

- Plant breeding companies
- Crop protection companies
- Biological control manufacturers
- Academic researchers

[54] Many of the existing mechanisms for supporting national action against regulated pests could also be relevant against priority emerging pests, for example datasheets, diagnostic protocols, workshops for sharing experience, standards for testing efficacy of controls. So although resources would be required to carry out any of these actions, it would not always be necessary to establish new mechanisms.

8. Conclusions

[55] It is only useful to identify emerging pests if resources are available to co-ordinate action against them globally or regionally. Pest risk analysis (in the ordinary sense of the words) could be used to assess risks and identify possible risk management options against emerging pests. Any proposed scheme for doing this could be tested against benefits which it might have achieved had it been in place to address recently emerged pests (which are still emerging in some regions) such as Tuta absoluta, Halyomorpha halys, Drosophila suzukii and Spodoptera frugiperda. Before considering any more complex scheme of analysis for this purpose a simple decision tree has been elaborated based on the criteria identified by the Bureau. This will be tested on candidate organisms by RPPOs during the 31st TC-RPPOs.

9. Reference

Pautasso M, Petter F, Rortais A and Roy A-S (2015) Emerging risks to plant health: a European perspective CAB Reviews 2015 10, No. 021.

APPENDIX 5 – 2018 – 2019 TC-RPPO Work plan

2018 – 2019 TC-RPPO Work plan

Activities	Responsible	Timing	Description
1. Functioning and organization of the TC-RPPO			
1.1. CMP side meeting	CAN	February 2019	Book room and set agenda
1.2. 31th TC RPPO	IAPSC/IPPC	January 2019	FAO request for invitation to country to be copied to IAPSC so they can follow up.
1.3. Virtual meetings.	CAN	as required	
1.4. Terms of reference and procedures document	EPPO/IPPC	December	To be submitted to CPM14
2. TC-RPPO representation in IPPC activities			
2.1. CPM	All	December	
2.2. IC	OIRSA	end November	NAPPO unable to participate in Nov 2018
2.3. SC	NEPPO, IAPSC	November	May meeting to be decided later (RPPO participants will share a short summary)
2.4. SPG	IAPSC, EPPO (tbd),	October 2019	
2.5. IYPH	CAN	April 2019	for the post CPM meeting
2.6. ePhyto	EPPO/All		All RPPOs encouraged to participate EPPO willing to act as single point if needed
2.7. Sea container task force (SCTF).	APPPC		
2.8. IRSS sub group	CAHFSA		
2.9. Dispute avoidance sub-group	NAPPO		
3. Technical advice			
3.1. Emerging pest and emerging issues concept			
3.1.1. Work on the criteria to define an emerging pest and consider its implications.	EPPO	December	Document and presentation to be amended in the light of TC discussion and then included in report
3.2. ePhyto			
3.2.1. Feedback on the Strategic Plan document	All		
3.3. IPPC Strategic Framework			
3.3.1. Propose change on third party entities (Parr 316)	All		Text available in case RPPOs want to put it forward in response to member countries concerns, and if it has not been taken on in the next draft
3.4. IRSS			

3.4.1. Recommendations to develop desk studies.	CAHFSA/All		
3.4.2. Participation in the design of surveys	CAHFSA/All		
4. IPPC Promotion activities and collaboration with the IPPC Secretariat			
4.1. 2019 RW	All		
4.2. Promotion of IYPH	All		
4.3. 2019 theme on capacity development	All		
4.4. Development and promotion of PCE Strategy and PCE activities	NEPPO/All		
4.5. Development and promotion of strategy and process for guides and training material	NAPPO/All		
4.6. Development and promotion of strategy and process for web resources	NAPPO/All		
4.7. Commodity and pathway standards?	All		Identify any regional examples which could be considered at global level
4.8. Promotion of the beyond compliance project	IPPC Sec		
5. Collaboration among RPPOs and information exchange			
5.1. Emerging pest			Possible factsheets on emerging pests? Or RPPO activities against emerging pests?
5.1.1. TR4	CAN/OIRSA/ CAHFSA/IAPSC		to share con
5.1.2. HLB	CAN/OIRSA/ EPPO/NEPPO/ CAHFSA/COSAVE		to share plans and share update on activities at next TC
5.1.3. Spodoptera frugiperda	All		
5.1.4 Xylella fastidiosa	EPPO/NEPPO/ CAN/OIRSA		
5.2. Emergency action	OIRSA		
5.3. Factsheets	NAPPO/EPPO/ CAN/PPPO		
6. Emerging issues			
E-commerce	All		Now included in CPM discussion. Review draft specification on e-commerce from WCO
7. Collaboration with other organizations			
7.1. CGIARs	All		To be further discussed at the next meeting - possible lead RPPO for each institute?
7.2. WTO?			To be further discussed - including links with STDF projects. CAHFSA attend some SPS committee

			meetings and can circulate key points.
7.3. World Bank?			To be further discussed

APPENDIX 6 – List of participants

30TH TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

29 October-02 November 2018
Lima, Peru

PARTICIPANTS LIST

List of members attending the meeting.
(Updated 2018- 12-19)

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