

Suggested discussion topics from the Caribbean Region

2016 IPPC Caribbean Regional Workshop
Barbados
September 2016

16a. Legal requirements for implementation of ePhyto (St. Vincent)

Objectives

- What is ePhyto?
- What is the status of ePhyto?
- What are the legal requirements for ePhyto?
- Where can I find more information about ePhyto?

What is ePhyto?

- ePhyto is an abbreviation for “electronic phytosanitary certificate”
- An ePhyto is an electronic version of a printed phytosanitary certification in an XML format
- All of the information contained in a printed certificate is also in an ePhyto. The ePhyto can be transferred electronically between countries or the data can be printed as a report
- ePhytos must be produced in accordance with ISPM 12, Appendix 1

Current Status of ePhyto

Action	Group Responsible	Date
CPM-11 (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ePhyto Presentation in Plenary ePhyto side session 	IPPC Secretariat + ePhyto Steering Group	April 2016
Development of the Hub and generic system	UNICC + IPPC ePhyto Project Manager	Second half of 2016
Testing of the Hub and generic system	UNICC + participating countries	First half of 2017
Review of the test results	UNICC + ePhyto Steering Group	End of 2017
The Hub and generic system 'go live'	UNICC	End of 2017
Third IPPC Global Symposium on ePhyto	IPPC Secretariat	Beginning of 2018

What are the legal requirements?



What are the legal requirements?

Will I be forced to do ePhyto?

- “NPPOs **may** use electronic phytosanitary certificates”
- “Phytosanitary certificates **can be** in paper form or, where it is accepted by the NPPO of the importing country, in electronic form”

How will the ePhyto solution help me?

- By the end of 2017, the hub and the generic system will be available for wider use and gradually more countries will be able to participate.
- Countries without a national system will be invited to gradually start participation once the pilot and reconfiguration is complete.
- The number of countries that can participate in 2017 depends on the resources available and also on the availability of the system and training material in different languages.

Where can I go for more information?

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Where can I go for more information?

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Questions?

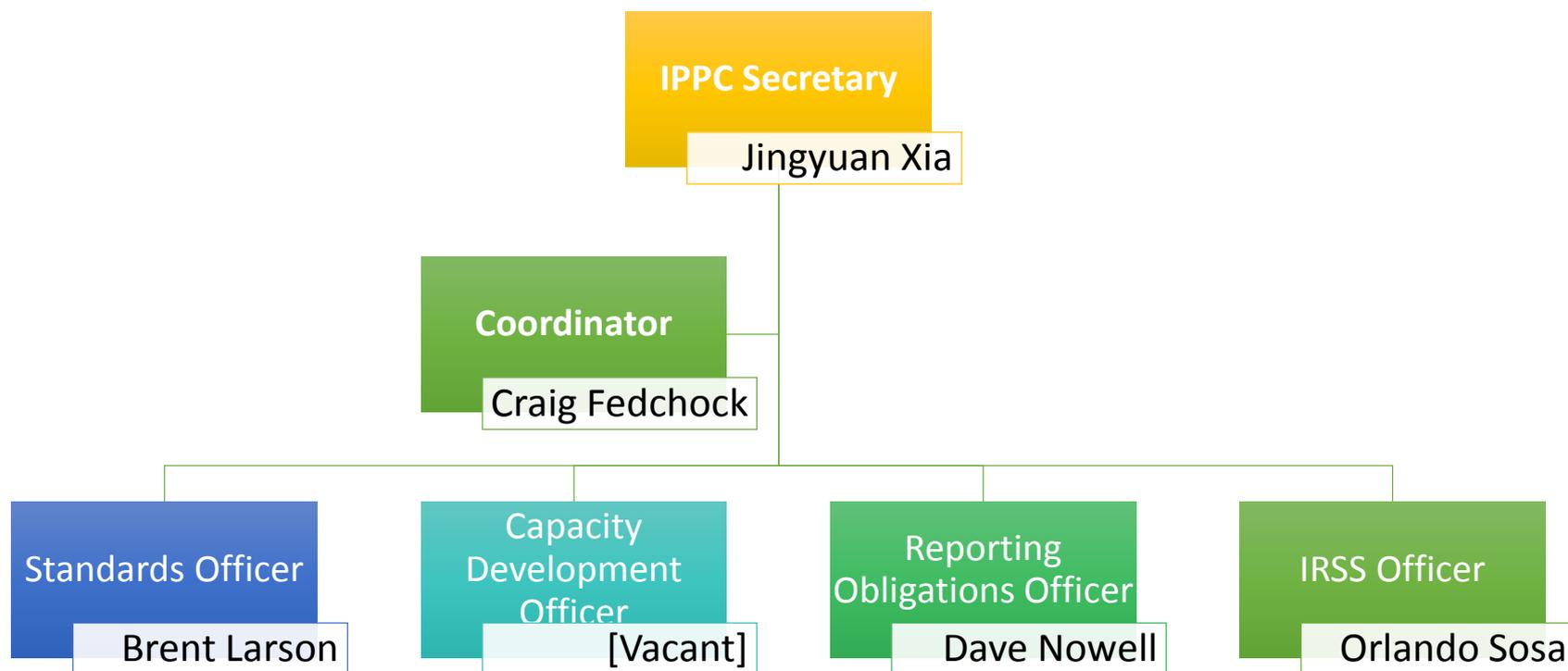


16b. The organizational structure of the IPPC, positions on different committees and procedures for filling (St. Vincent)

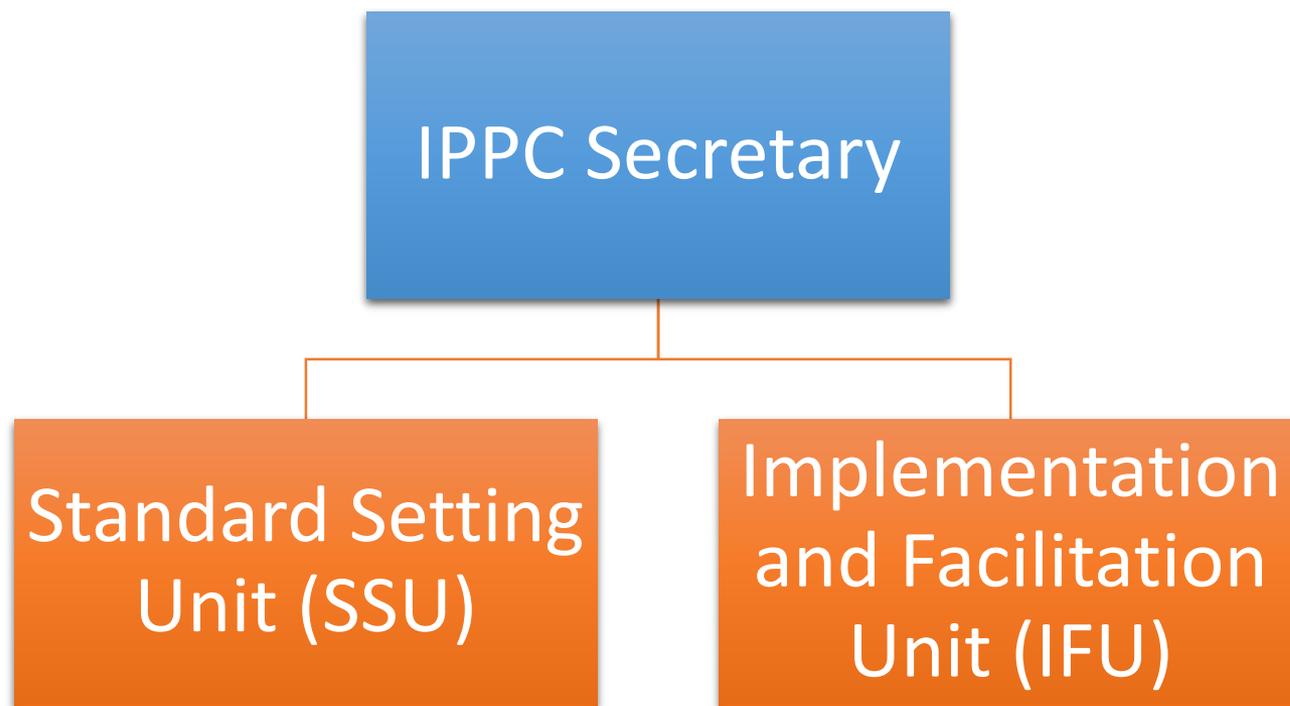
Objectives

- Secretariat Structure
- Subsidiary Bodies Structures and filling positions
 - Bureau
 - Standards Committee (SC)
 - Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (SBDS)
- Other CPM Ad-Hoc Bodies Structures and filling positions
 - Capacity Development Committee (CDC)
 - National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group (NROAG)
 - Technical Panels and Expert Working Groups
 - Diagnostic Protocol Authors

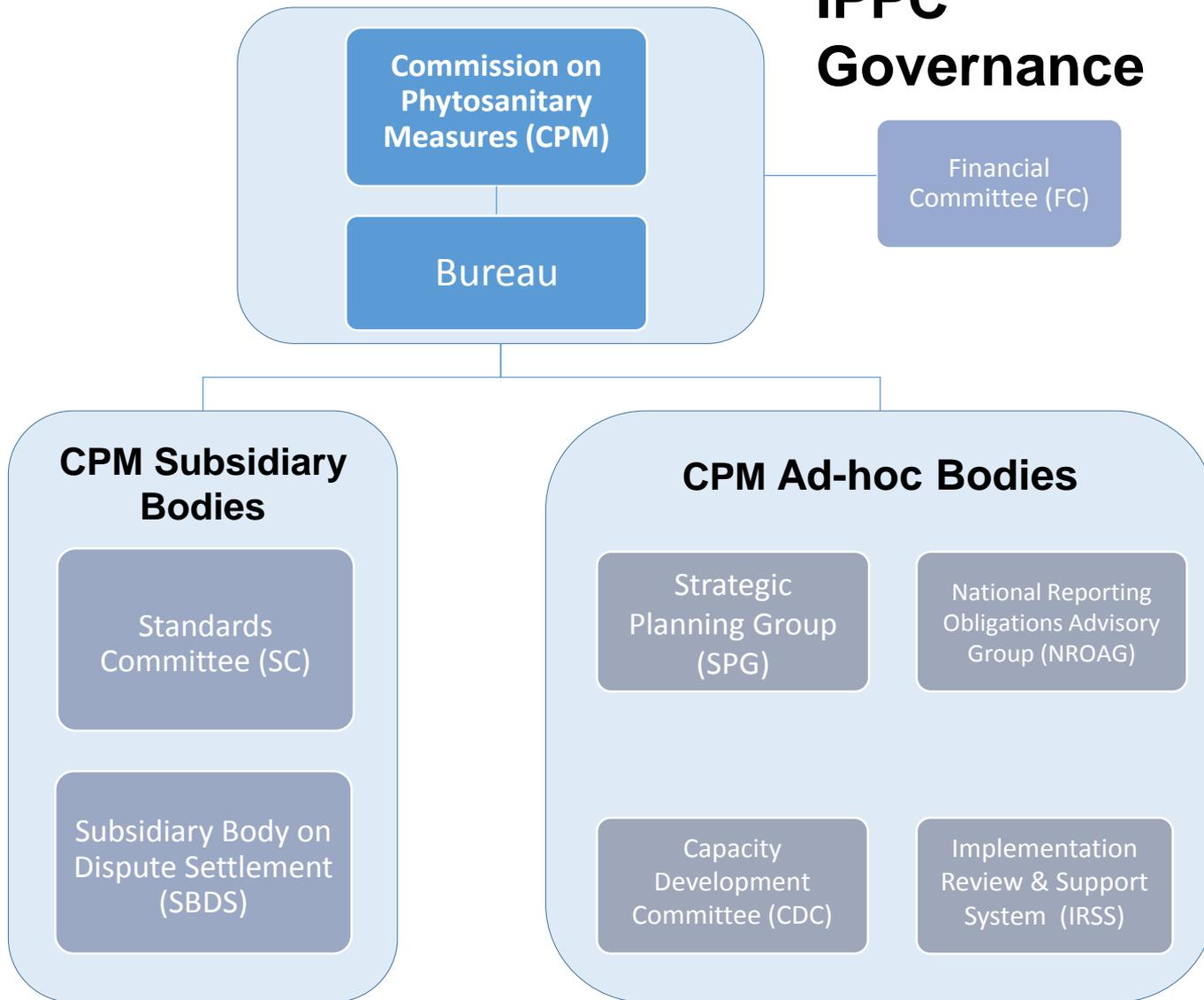
Current IPPC Secretariat Structure



Future IPPC Secretariat Structure

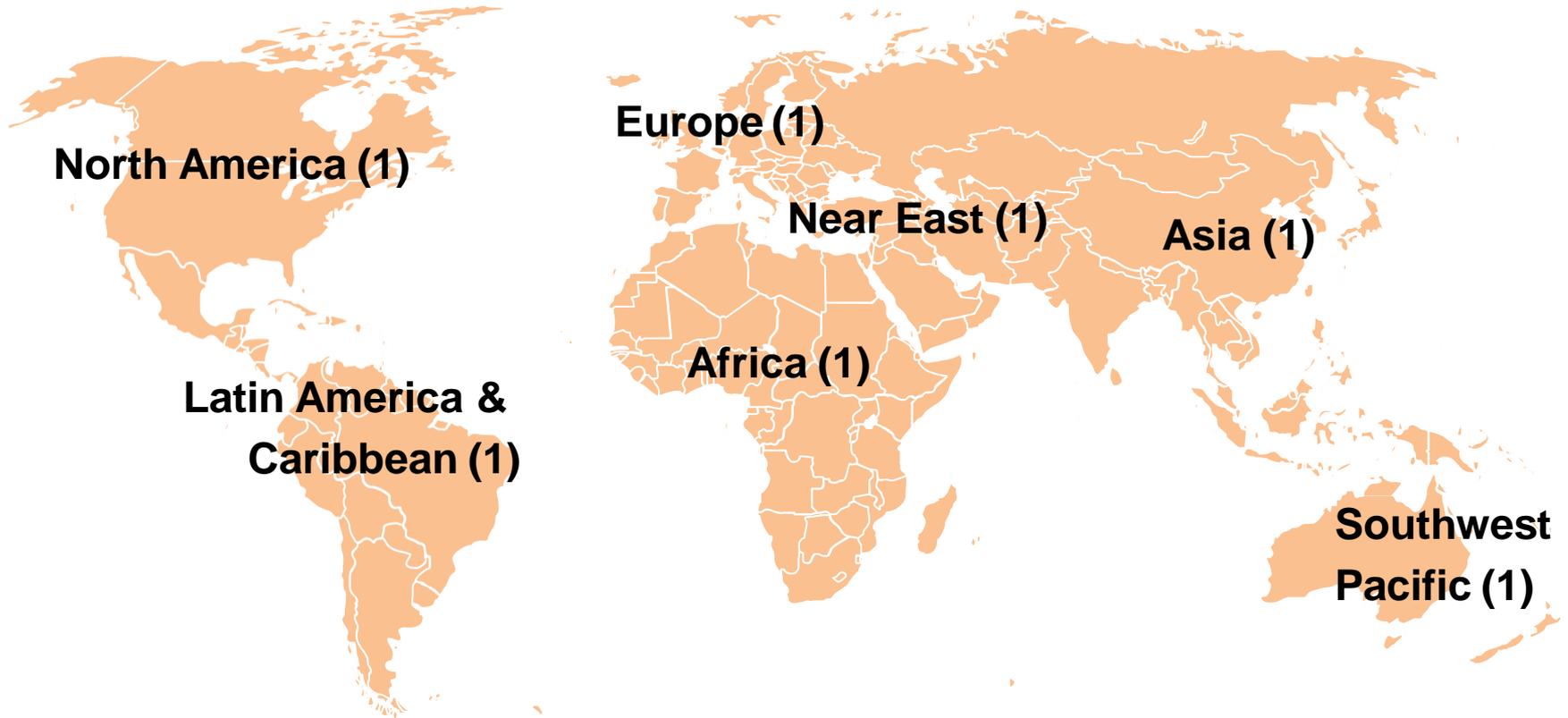


IPPC Governance



Bureau

7 members from 7 FAO regions



Bureau member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

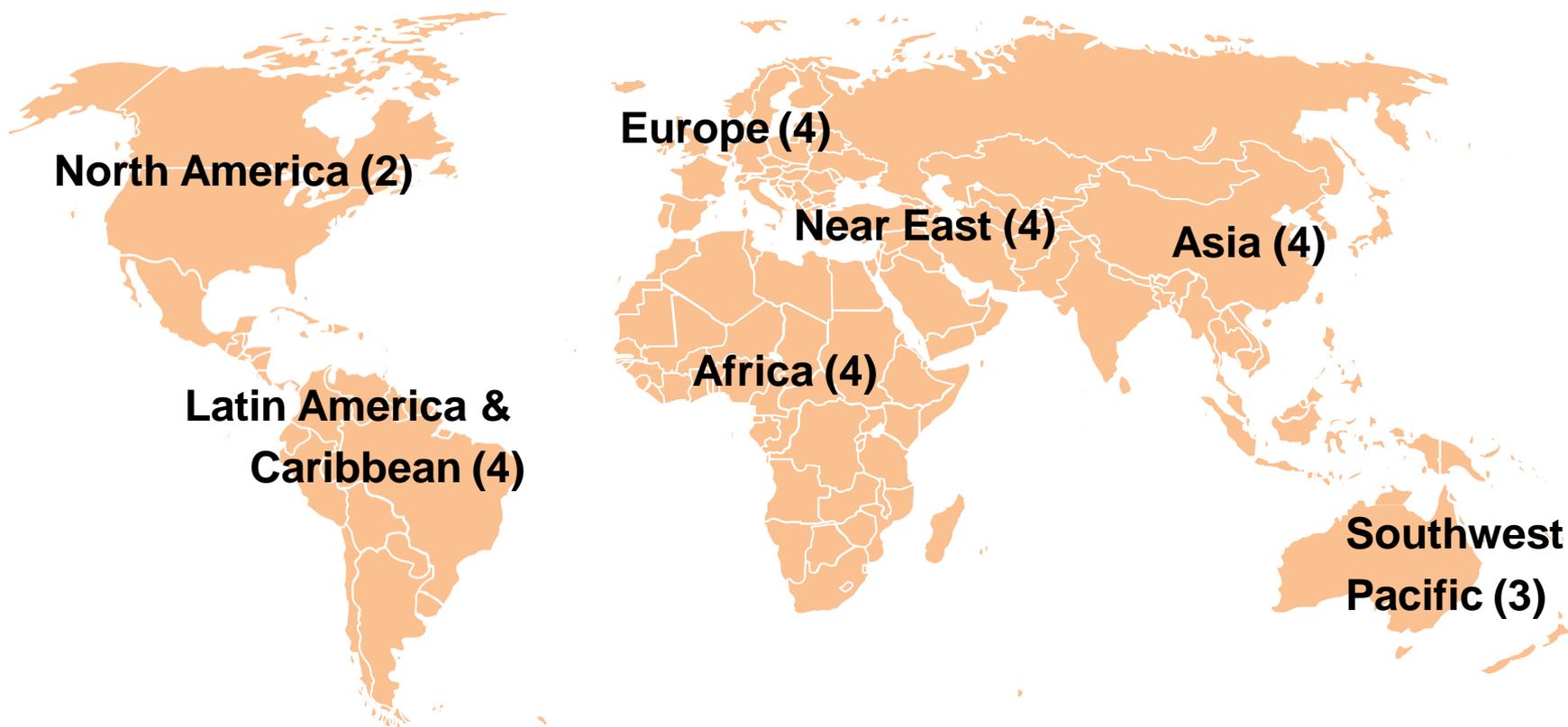
- Who: One Member and one Potential Replacement from the Latin America and Caribbean Region
- What: The Bureau provides guidance to the CPM on the strategic direction, financial and operational management of its activities in cooperation with others as approved by CPM. One Bureau member is also the Chair of the CPM.
- When: Every year before CPM, the Latin America and Caribbean Region should review the Member and Potential Replacement to ensure both are approved by all members from the FAO region
- Where: Action to be taken in your home country and in your home region before CPM, and at the CPM in Rome
- Why: Provide your region a voice on a governing body!

Bureau member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

- How: Once the region has decided on the nomination, it needs to be submitted to the Secretariat **BEFORE** the CPM meeting.
- There are several ways that nominations are submitted and each region has its own process. For example, some submit through the FAO Permanent Representative (original process), the RPPO, and others through their IPPC Bureau member. The process must be on record with the FAO Permanent Representative and the IPPC Secretariat.
- When submitting the nomination, you must include:
 - Nominee's name and contact details form
 - Nominee's curriculum vitae (CV)
 - A signed statement of commitment
- Nominations are presented to the CPM and confirmed
- Nominations are only confirmed during CPM meetings

Standards Committee

25 members from 7 FAO regions



SC member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

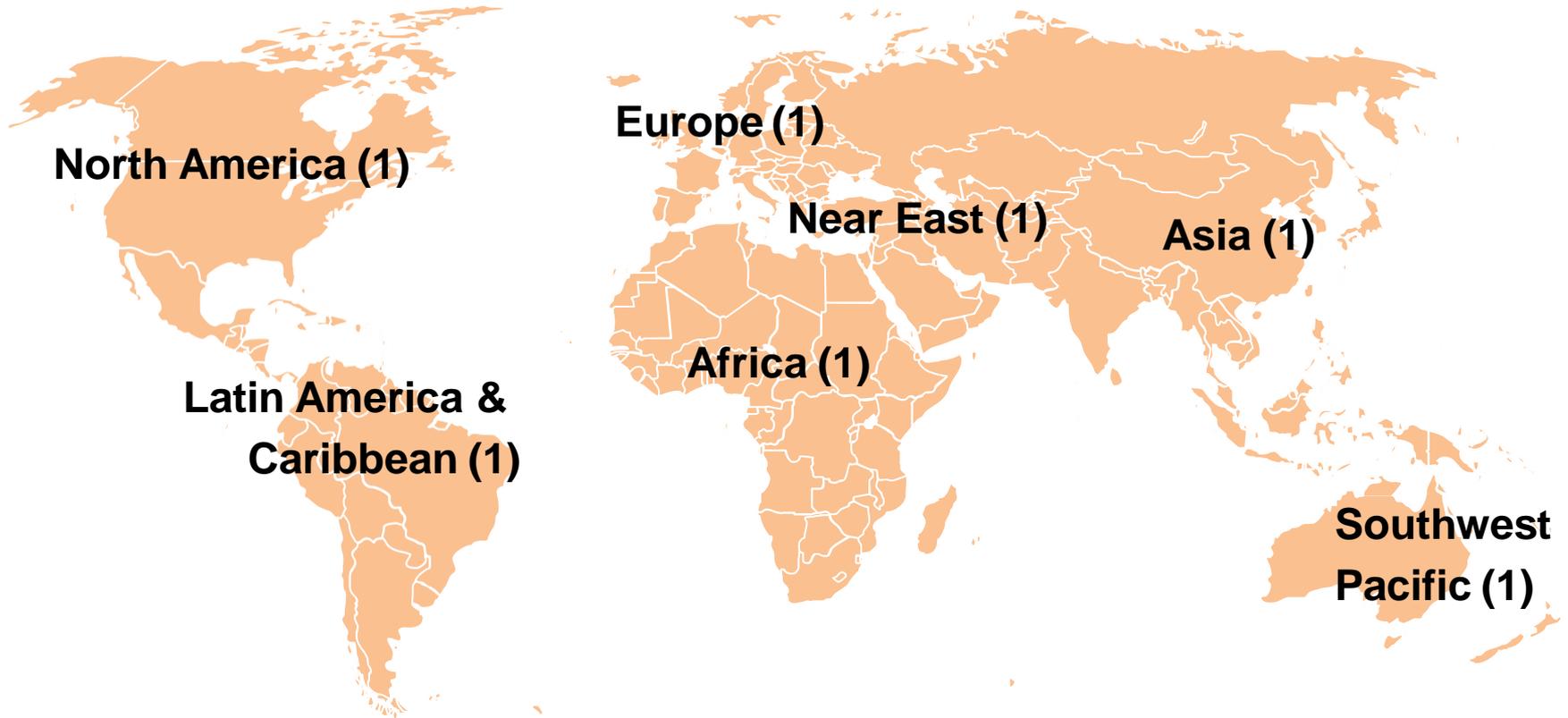
- Who: Four Members and Four Potential Replacements from the Latin America and Caribbean Region
- What: The SC manages the development of ISPMs
- When: Every year before CPM, the Latin America and Caribbean Region should review the Members and Potential Replacements to ensure they are still available
- Where: Action to be taken in your home country and in your home region before CPM, and at the CPM in Rome
- Why: To ensure the standards experts in your region are on the SC

SC member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

- How: Once the region has decided on the nomination, it needs to be submitted to the Secretariat **BEFORE** the CPM meeting.
- There are several ways that nominations are submitted and each region has its own process. For example, some submit through the FAO Permanent Representative (original process), the RPPO, and others through their IPPC Bureau member. The process must be on record with the FAO Permanent Representative and the IPPC Secretariat.
- When submitting the nomination, you must include:
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- Nominations are only confirmed during CPM meetings

SBDS members

7 members from 7 FAO regions



SBDS member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

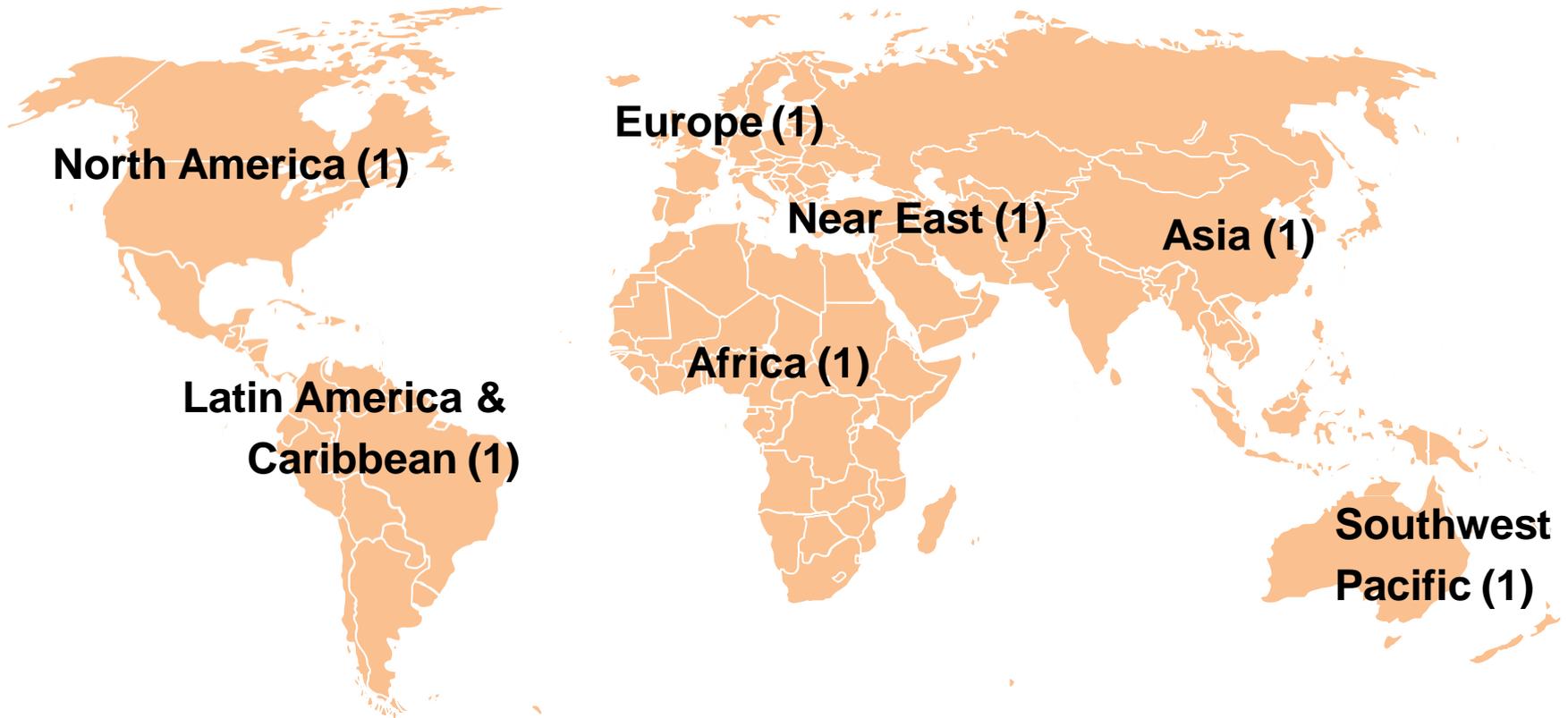
- Who: One Member and one Potential Replacement from the Latin America and Caribbean Region
- What: The SBDS manages the CPM's dispute settlement system to assist contracting parties with phytosanitary dispute settlement.
- When: Every year before CPM, the Latin America and Caribbean Region should review the Member and Potential Replacement to ensure both are approved by all members from the FAO region
- Where: Action to be taken in your home country and in your home region before CPM, and at the CPM in Rome
- Why: To facilitate the dispute settlement process

SBDS member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

- How: Once the region has decided on the nomination, it needs to be submitted to the Secretariat **BEFORE** the CPM meeting.
- There are several ways that nominations are submitted and each region has its own process. For example, some submit through the FAO Permanent Representative (original process), the RPPO, and others through their IPPC Bureau member. The process must be on record with the FAO Permanent Representative and the IPPC Secretariat.
- When submitting the nomination, you must include:
 - Nominee's name and contact details form
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CDC members

7 members from 7 FAO regions



CDC member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

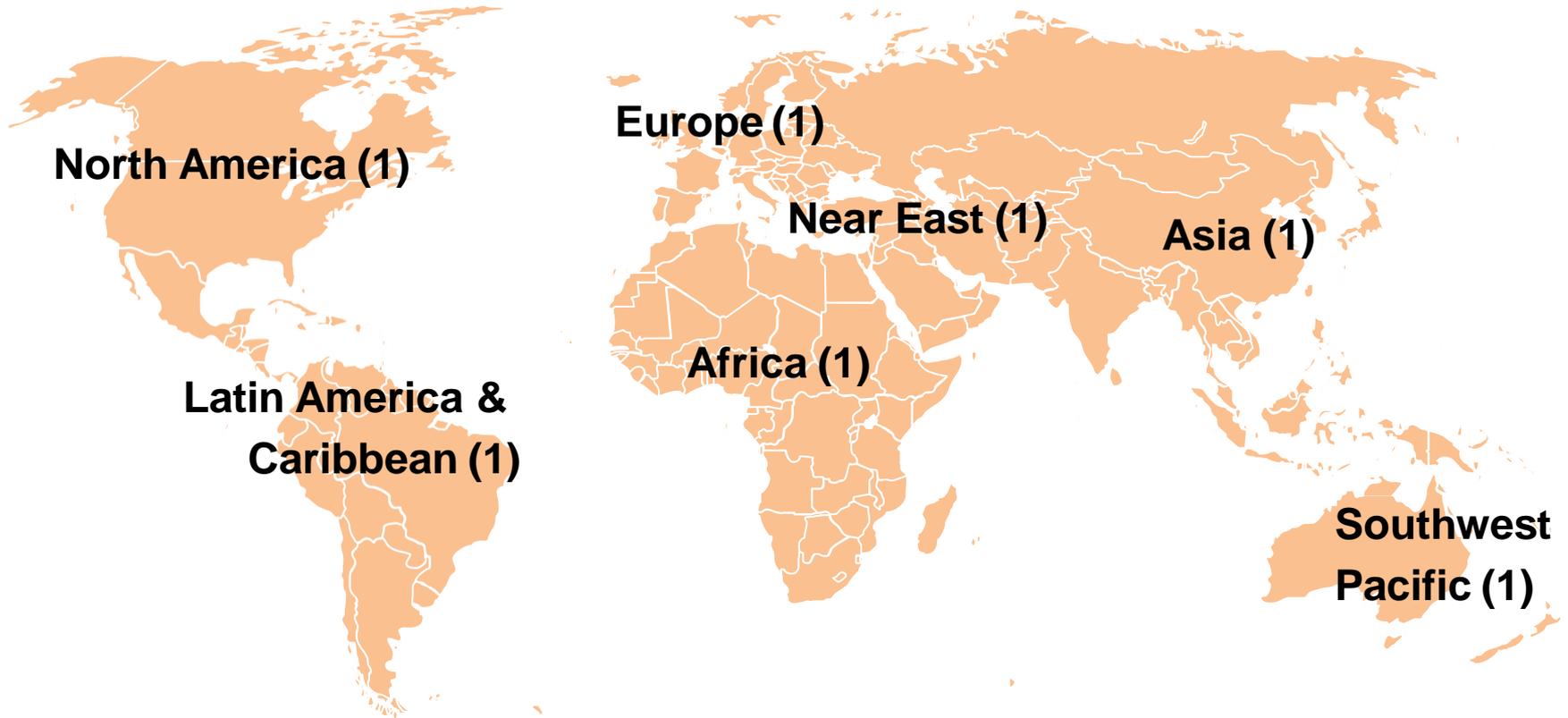
- Who: One Member from the Latin America and Caribbean Region
- What: The CDC oversees the development of tools to strengthen global capacity for implementation of the Convention and the ISPMs.
- When: Whenever a member can no longer fulfill their duties on the CDC
- Where: Action to be taken in your home country and in your home region
- Why: To help members in your region implement the Convention and plant health standards, and share your region's knowledge with other countries

CDC member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

- How: The region must agree on the nomination together.
- When the member is being replaced, the region should submit the replacement through the Region's Bureau member to the ippc@fao.org email account.
- When submitting the nomination, you must include:
 - Nominee's curriculum vitae (CV)
 - A signed statement of commitment
 - Any other required forms

NROAG members

7 members from 7 FAO regions



NROAG member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

- Who: One Member from the Latin America and Caribbean Region
- What: The NROAG improves IPPC contracting parties' capacity to meet their national reporting obligations under the Convention.
- When: Whenever a member can no longer fulfill their duties on the NROAG
- Where: Action to be taken in your home country and in your home region
- Why: To help members in your region fulfill their national reporting obligations per the Convention

NROAG member selection: Who, What, When, Where, Why, How?

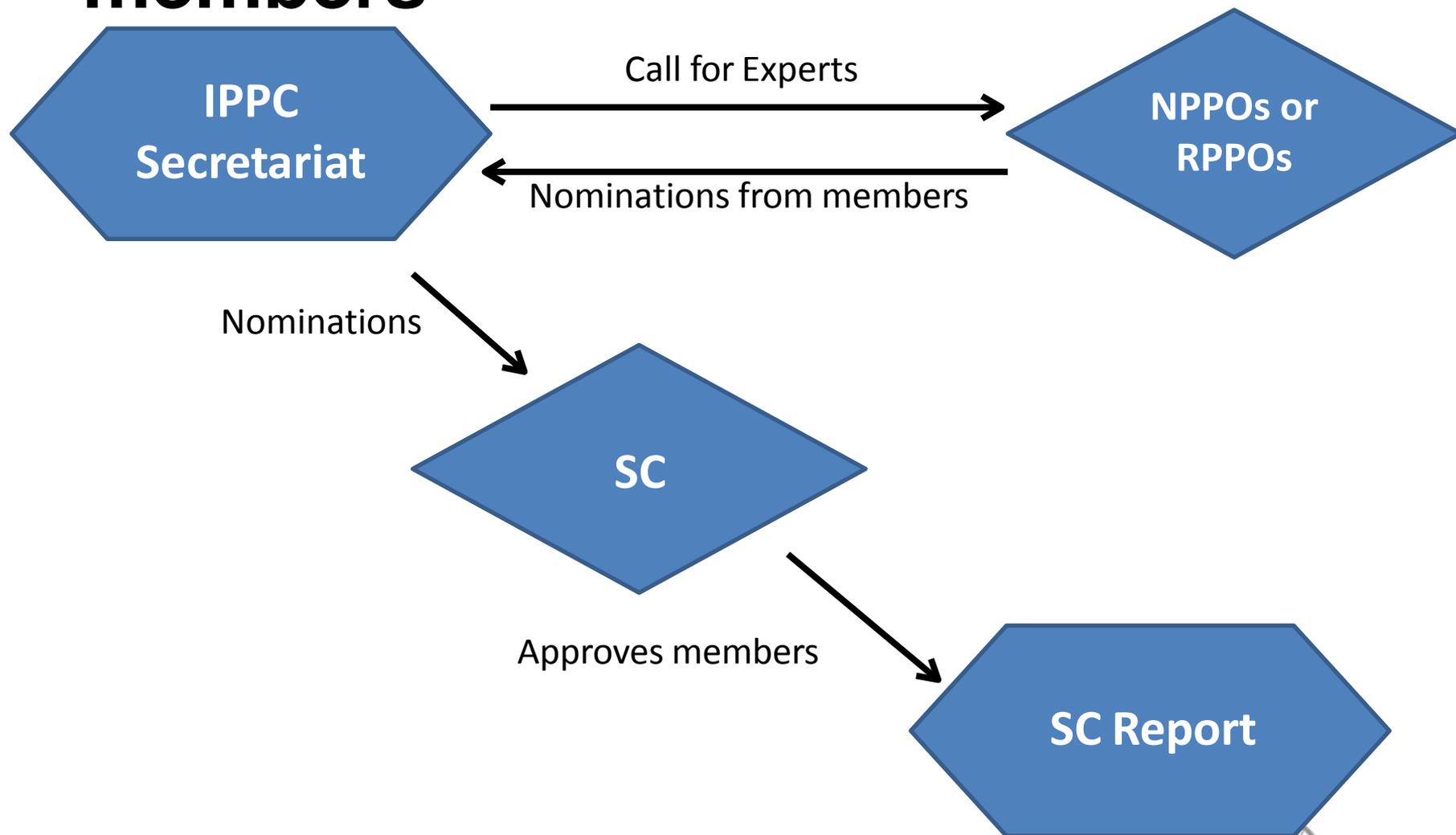
- How: The region must agree on the nomination together.
- When the member is being replaced, the region should submit the replacement through the Region's Bureau member to the ippc@fao.org email account.
- When submitting the nomination, you must include:
 - Nominee's curriculum vitae (CV)
 - A signed statement of commitment
 - Any other required forms

Technical Panel (TP) and Expert Working Group (EWG) Members

What is required?

- The expert's skills and experience should match the specific expertise required:
 - See approved specifications for the TP or EWG for the expertise needed
 - See the call letter
- Strong working knowledge of English

Process to nominate EWG and TP members



Call for experts for EWGs and TPs: what, when and where?

- Made by Secretariat to collect nominations
- Any time of the year
- Announcement email sent to NPPOs, RPPOs and International Organizations
- Relevant information posted on IPP under IPPC News (Home Page) and Calls Page

TP and EWG: How to submit nominations

- Only received by NPPO and RPPO official IPPC contact points to the Secretariat
- In exceptional cases (refer to specification), invited experts are allowed. The international organization official contact point submits the nomination to the Secretariat
- All nominations should include:
 - Nominee's curriculum vitae (CV)
 - Nominee's contact details and summary of expertise
 - Signed statement of commitment

Diagnostic Protocol Authors: what, when and where?

- Made by Secretariat to collect nominations
- Any time of the year
- Announcement email sent to NPPOs, RPPOs and International Organizations
- Relevant information posted on IPP under IPPC News (Home Page) and Calls Page

Diagnostic Protocol Authors: How to submit nominations

- NPPO and RPPO submissions preferred, but accepted from anywhere
- TPDP approves the final Drafting Group
- All nominations should include:
 - Nominee's curriculum vitae (CV)
 - Nominee's contact details and summary of expertise
 - Signed statement of commitment

Contact

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Member

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Questions?



16c. ISPM 15 symbol Registration (St. Vincent)

Objectives

- What is the ISPM 15 symbol?
- What is the status of the ISPM 15 symbol registration in my country?
- How do I register the ISPM 15 symbol in my country?
- Where can I go for more information?

What is the ISPM 15 Symbol?



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

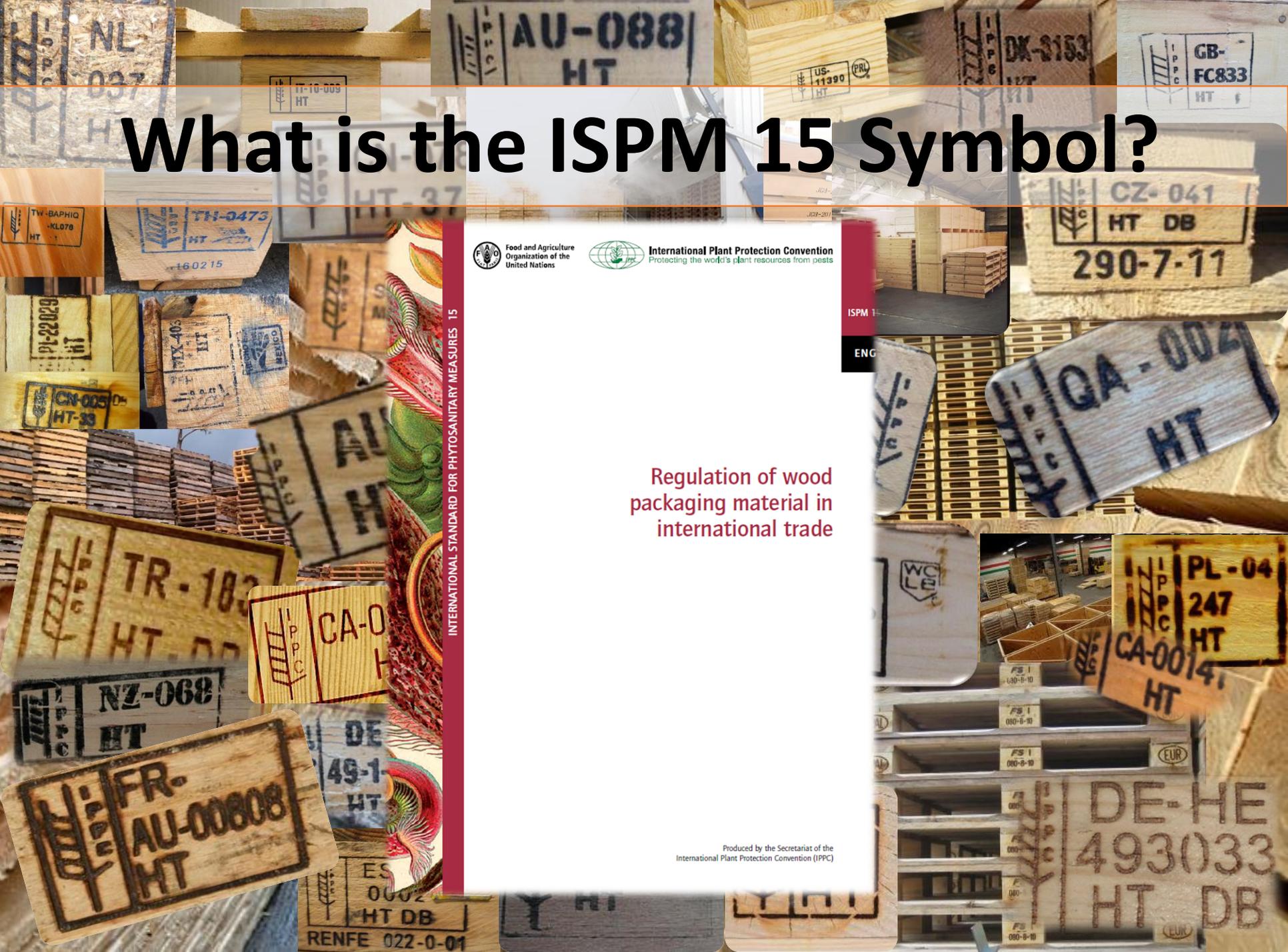


International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES 15

Regulation of wood
packaging material in
international trade

Produced by the Secretariat of the
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)



What is the ISPM 15 symbol?

ISPM 15, Annex 2:

- A mark indicating that wood packaging material has been subjected to approved phytosanitary treatment in accordance with ISPM 15, and comprises the following required components:
 - the symbol
 - a country code
 - a producer/treatment provider code
 - a treatment code using the appropriate abbreviation according to Annex 1

What is the status of ISPM 15 symbol registration in my country?

- In 2015, the IPPC Secretariat initiated new registrations for 15 countries (Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) which are identified as "Round II" in the Table in the next slide.
- The countries were selected based on the prioritization criteria of considerations of legal and trade-related indicators and commitments by countries to reimburse registration costs.
- Total allocated budget for this purpose was USD \$40,000.
- This process for registration should be completed by mid-2017

What is the status of ISPM 15 symbol registration in my country?

Contracting Party	Registration Expiry Date
Antigua and Barbuda	26/09/2023
Bahamas	Round II
Barbados	Round II
Belize	Application pending with National Trademark Office
Bermuda	
Cayman Islands	
Dominica	Round II
Grenada	Round II
Guadeloupe	

What is the status of ISPM 15 symbol registration in my country?

Contracting Party	Registration Expiry Date
Guyana	Round II
Haiti	Round II
Jamaica	Round II
Montserrat	Round II
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Round II
Saint Lucia	Round II
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Round II
Suriname	Round II
Trinidad and Tobago	Round II

How do I register the ISPM 15 symbol in my country?

- Send an email to ippc@fao.org with “ISPM 15” in the subject line
- The IPPC Secretariat will assist you with the process

Where can I go for more information?

More information can be found on the www.ippc.int FAQ page, under “Standards”

Questions?



16d. ISPM 32 (2009) Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk (Dominica)

Objectives

- What is ISPM 32?
- How does it benefit exporting countries?
- How does it benefit importing countries?
- Short exercise
- Where can I find more information?

What is ISPM 32?

Provides criteria for NPPOs of importing countries on how to categorize commodities according to their pest risk.

This helps in identifying whether a PRA is required and if a phytosanitary certificate is needed.

How does it benefit importing and exporting countries?

- Saves resources in issuing phytosanitary certificates
- Saves resources in developing pest risk analyses
- Facilitates the decision-making process regarding the possible establishment of import requirements

Short exercise 1

According to ISPM 32, commodities can be broadly divided into three types:

- processed to the point where the commodity does not remain capable of being infested with quarantine pests
- processed to a point where the commodity remains capable of being infested with quarantine pests
- not processed

What are some examples of each of these three types?

Short exercise 2

Mexico wants to export fresh papayas to the United States.

What are the next steps? Would you need a PRA? Would you need a phytosanitary certificate?

Short exercise 3

Granada wants to export dried mango to Jamaica.

What are the next steps? Would you need a PRA? Would you need a phytosanitary certificate?

Short exercise 4

St. Kitts and Nevis wants to export polished rice to Dominica.

What are the next steps? Would you need a PRA? Would you need a phytosanitary certificate?

Short exercise 5

Belize wants to export palm oil to Barbados.

What are the next steps? Would you need a PRA? Would you need a phytosanitary certificate?

Where can I find more information?

ISPM 32:

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/>

Orlando SOSA

Capacity Development Officer

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Questions?



16f. Way forward at the IPPC regarding sea containers

Objectives

- History of sea containers standard at the IPPC
- Current status
- What the future holds
- Where to go for more information

History of the sea containers standard at the IPPC

- 2008-03 CPM-3 (2008) added the topic *Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances* (2008-001) to the *List of topics for IPPC standards*
- 2009-11 SC approved *Specification 51: Minimizing pest movement by sea containers and conveyances in international trade*
- 2011-11 Steering Committee on Sea Containers (SCSC) met and discussed the topic
- 2012-05 Expert working group drafted the standard
- 2013-05 SC revised draft and approved preliminary draft for member consultation to receive conceptual comments
- 2014-11 SC agreed to TOR for EWG to analyze conceptual comments
- 2016-04 CPM Special Topic Session on sea containers

Current status

CPM-11 (2016):

- Agreed that the status of the topic on Minimizing Pest Movement by Sea Containers (2008-001) should be changed to pending and reconsidered by the CPM in maximum five years, to allow for the implementation of the CTU Code and CPM Recommendation, and an analysis of their impact on reducing pest movement by sea containers.
- Encouraged NPPOs to gather information on the movement of pests via the sea containers to help clarify the risk.
- Requested the Bureau (at its June 2016 meeting) to consider the development of a "set of complimentary actions"

Current status

2016 June Bureau proposed that contracting parties or industry perform the following actions:

- Develop a joint IPPC/IMO/industry protocol on data generation to be completed by CPM-16 (2021)
- Monitor the uptake and implementation of the CTU shipping code and verify the efficacy of the CTU shipping code
- Increasing awareness of pest risks of sea containers
- Establish a Task Force (under the guidance of the CDC/IC) to complement and supervise the actions above

What the future holds

- CPM-11 (2016) agreed that the draft is on hold and will be reconsidered in maximum five years, to allow for the implementation of the CTU Code and CPM Recommendation, and an analysis of their impact on reducing pest movement by sea containers.
- IPPC Contracting Parties and industry to monitor the implementation of the CTU Code and CPM Recommendation (Bureau recommendation)

Where to go for more information?

CPM-11 (2016) report

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/>

Sea Containers website on the IPP

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/expert-working-groups/sea-containers/>

Contact

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Questions?

