International Plant Protection Convention and Invasive Alien Species

IPPC Secretariat

Regional IPPC Workshops 2013

IAS and the IPPC

- The IPPC-framework is based on pests
- Invasive alien species are in many cases pests of plants
- In these cases, the NPPO has the authority and responsibility to regulate the pest/IAS
- Close cooperation between IPPC and CBD contact points results in better prevention of pest/IAS introduction and spread and progress towards Aichi Target 9
- Regulations for pests/IAS under the IPPC's science-based framework are recognized by the WTO-SPS

IAS and the IPPC

CBD COP 11 (2012) encouraged members to work on:

- **Developing and strengthening international, regional, national and local collaboration to manage invasive alien species within and across jurisdictions**
- **Cooperation with the IPPC is a strong start towards implementing this CBD decision**
- **Cooperation strengthens efforts towards Aichi targets and avoids duplication**

Advantages of the IPPC for dealing with IAS

- International agreement to protect plants from pests
- Over 60 years of global cooperation to prevent introduction and spread of pests
- Extremely relevant to Aichi target 9: "By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment"

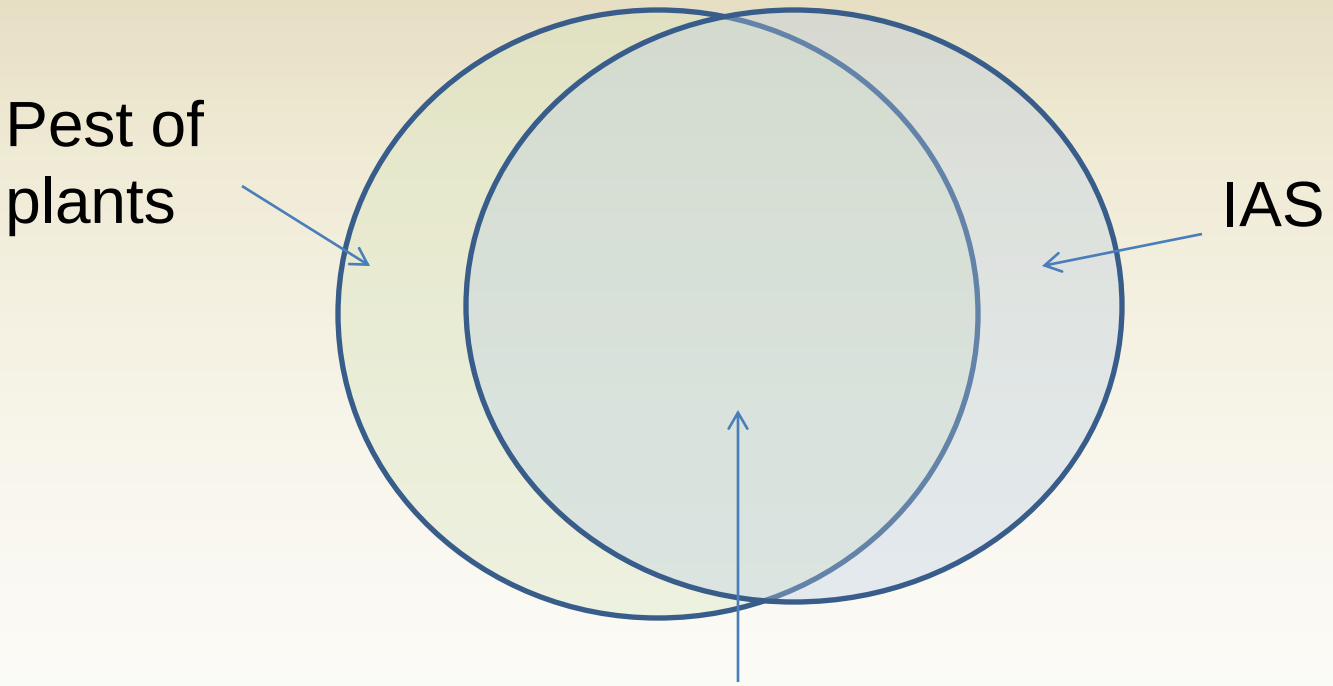
Advantages of the IPPC for dealing with IAS

Global importance: 179 countries are contracting parties of this international agreement

Global economic weight: recognized by the World Trade Organization as the only international standard setting body for plant health (Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures – SPS)

Regional cooperation: 10 Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPO)

Does pest = IAS ?



Huge area of overlap = opportunities to regulate under the IPPC.

IAS and the IPPC

Pest: any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products

- **Covers all plants, including aquatic plants and plants in the natural landscape (not just agriculture)**
- **Quarantine pests are a "pest of potential economic importance…."**
  - **Economic importance is interpreted broadly and can include social, cultural and other impacts such as ecosystem services and aesthetic value**

National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)

Key contact for issues related to IPPC and plant protection

NPPO responsibilities:

- **Surveillance – a key first step for pests and IAS**
- **Pest risk analysis (including environmental impact)**
- **Decide what pests to regulate, based on risk**
- **Report on pest outbreaks, including communication with neighboring countries**
- **Communicate requirements to importers and exporters**

Standards Relevant to IAS

Just to begin:

- The IPPC convention text, especially Articles VII, VIII, XX
- ISPM 1: Phytosanitary principles for protection of plants...
- ISPM 2: Framework for pest risk analysis
- ISPM 3: Biological control agents
- ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms
  - supplement on relationships between IPPC and CBD terminology
  - supplement on potential economic importance and environmental considerations
- ISPM 6: Surveillance
- ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area
- ISPM 11: Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks
- ISPM 13: Notification of non-compliance and emergency action
- ISPM 14: Integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management
- ISPM 17: Pest reporting
- ISPM 19: Pest listing... and many more

IPPC Capacity Development and Aichi target 9

IPPC Capacity development for :

- **Strengthen institutions to regulate pests/IAS**
- **Strengthen surveillance systems**
- **Develop national human resources relevant to IAS and biodiversity issues (entomologists, biologists, ecologists, risk analysts, etc)**

Implementation review and support system

This project prepared:

- **A desk study on Aquatic plants, their uses and risks that is available in the IRSS Web Site (www.irss.int) .**
- **A specific CPM Recommendation on actions recommended for Contracting parties, including NPPOs, RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat**

Related activity

In July 2012, the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), in collaboration with the IPPC, the OIE and the WTO, organized a seminar on the relationship between international trade and IAS, and the linkages between the international organizations and legal instruments concerned that concluded on the need for:

(i) effective SPS systems in helping to protect against the entry of harmful species, including pests, diseases and other IAS; and

(ii) collaboration between the SPS and the CBD "communities" at the global, regional and national level.

Desk Study

For the 2012 STDF Seminar on the relationship between international trade and IAS, a desk study was prepared by two international consultants, that concluded on the following:

Recommendation 3

- Countries should assess, monitor and manage species that may be invasive and that directly or indirectly affect plants or plant products, or that are diseases of animals, in accordance with the relevant IPPC and OIE provisions and standards, guidelines and recommendations.
- Countries should use existing phytosanitary and veterinary border control and quarantine systems and procedures to prevent the introduction of IAS, in line with their obligations under the SPS Agreement, also in order to minimize trade repercussions.

Recommendation 4

- National environmental, animal health and plant health authorities and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, should be engaged in policy and strategy formulation related to IAS at an early stage.
- Activities should be coordinated in a manner that creates coherence and efficiencies and that increases the use and effectiveness of existing SPS regulatory frameworks and institutions to address the control and management IAS.
- Public-private partnerships should be promoted.

Recommendation 5

- Strengthening the SPS capacity of developing countries has the dual benefit of protecting their environment and enhancing their participation in international trade
- Countries are encouraged to apply the PCE and PVS Tools as the basis for further SPS capacity enhancement using public, private and/or donor resources.
- Countries are also encouraged to use the results of economic analysis to justify financing for preventing and/or controlling specific IAS and generate high-level support, and to pursue regional approaches in prevention and control.

Recommendation 6

- Countries should participate effectively in the standard setting process of the IPPC and the OIE, and in the work of the SPS Committee, within the limits of their resources.
- Where appropriate, donors should consider the provision of additional support to increase the capacity of developing countries in this regard.

Next recommended steps

- NPPO and CBD contact points: get to know each other
- Strengthen cooperation between NPPO and environment authorities
- Encourage NPPO to use the IPP to exchange official information
- Increase understanding of the IPPC and learn how to utilize the NPPO to help manage IAS
- Coordinate to comment on implementation surveys and draft standards
- Work together to implement the IPPC and its standards to work towards Aichi Target 9

Discussion

- **Is contact, joint activities or integration between the NPPO and the national environmental service an issue promoted in your country?**
  - Could it work well? What would challenges be?
- **Is your NPPO involved in your country's procedures for establishing lists of IAS?**
- **If the contact is in place, what are your experiences?**