Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

REPORT

ON

Pacific Islands Regional IPPC Workshop for the Review of draft ISPMs

Nadi, Fiji

04-06 August 2017

IPPC Secretariat

Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique

Contents

1. Meeting Arrangements

1.1. Opening Remarks

Welcome and Prayer

[1] The Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) Executive Secretary and Pacific Community (SPC) Land Resources Division (LRD) Biosecurity and Trade Support (BATS) Coordinator, Mr Josua Wainiqolo, welcomed the participants and invited guests to the regional workshop for the South West Pacific region. He opened the meeting with a word of prayer and proceeded to introduce the PPPO Chairperson and Vanuatu Biosecurity Director, Mr Timothy Tumukon.

Welcome *Remarks*

[2] The PPPO Chairperson, Mr Timothy Tumukon welcomed the members to the meeting, emphasising the need to get together and comment on the draft standards. He highlighted the importance of fruitful discussions during the meeting and looked forward to its deliberations.

Opening Address

[3] The SPC LRD Director, Mr Jan Helsen extended a warm welcome to everyone and for availing their time to attend the two meetings. He acknowledged the host country, Fiji and the presence of the Acting Chief Executive Officer (ACEO) for Biosecurity Authority Fiji (BAF), Mr Hillary Kumwenda. A special welcome was extended to the IPPC Secretariat Representatives and the former Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Chair to the IPPC and Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) member, Ms Kyu-Ock YIM. The SPC LRD Director highlighted the importance of the workshops in helping participants understand the phytosanitary realities and challenges of each region. The forum will also be a platform to exchange ideas and provide feedback between all present. He looked forward to the outcome of the meeting and hoped that the PPPO work on outcomes will continue to lift its profile within the region and internationally. He wished everyone a successful meeting for the next coming days.

Keynote Address from the *IPPC Secretariat*

[4] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon, expressed her appreciation at being present at the meeting and looked forward to working with the Pacific participants throughout the workshop

[5] The IPPC Secretary, Dr Jingyuan Xia, delivered the keynote in the IPPC 2017 regional workshop video outlining the key mission of the IPPC and the relevance of the ISPMs in promoting global trade of plants and plant products. The IPPC 2017 regional workshop theme of "Plant Health & Trade Facilitation" to promote safe and efficient trade was highlighted encouraging the IPPC community to implement the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). Members were reminded of the main objectives of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in improving collaboration between customs and other authorities and enhancing technical assistance and building capacity. He urged, that in strengthening TFA, it is crucial to engage NPPOs to take a "whole of government" approach to reduce duplication. The IPPC works with international organisations such as the World Customs Organisation (WCO) to support more collaboration between national members in creating synergy to facilitate legitimate trade whilst fighting illicit trade and risks. Dr Jingyuan Xia ended by wishing everyone a successful and fruitful workshop.

1.2. Logistical information

[6] Logistics for the meeting and arrangements were provided by the Secretariat with the reconfirmation of the rapporteur as the PPPO Secretariat.

[7] The meeting endorsed the current PPPO Chairperson to remain until the next full PPPO Board Meeting in 2018.

Adoption of agenda

[8] Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Monday session was deferred to Tuesday, 8th August.

[9] Presentation of ISPM 14 - The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management and the beyond compliance tool to be presented by IPPC NRO Officer, Ms Buzon.

[10] Participants and guests representing 21 countries introduced themselves to the workshop forum.

1.3. Objectives of the Workshop

[11] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Buzon, outlined the meeting agenda and the three draft ISPMs that members will be commenting on. The three objectives of the IPPC regional workshop were highlighted stating the link between the agenda and objectives of the workshop, as follows:

[12] **1.3.1** Learn how to analyse draft ISPMs and to formulate comments using the examples of draft ISPMs for consultation in 2017

- Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2016) Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms
- Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems
- Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures.

[13] **1.3.2** To build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all activities related to the IPPC

- New IPPC website; new OCS; IRSS Helpdesk; IRSS studies; Phytosanitary Resources Page and IPPC technical resources; Import verification – the IPPC manual; Guide for Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services (IPPC guide, CPM-11 recommendation, available diagnostic/detection tools, diagnostic protocols).

[14] **1.3.3** Exchange experiences at the regional level

- FAO projects or any other capacity development activities, FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health, 2020 International Year of Plant Health: setting a work plan for the region, IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: toward concrete actions.

2. Analysis and Discussion

2.1. Draft ISPMs

2.1.1 2017 First consultation on draft ISPM on international movement of cut flowers (2008-005)

[15] The IPPC Secretariat, Mr Ezequiel Ferro, IPPC displayed a presentation which included the background on the Draft standard and its approved title change. General considerations detailing the reason for the ISPM and major drafting issues were presented. The requirements and the scope of the standard were also noted.

[16] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon shared her experience with a non-compliance export of cut flowers in Poland to enlighten the members as they read the draft standard and prepare comments.

[17] The meeting then proceeded with sub-regional group discussion to further compile comments to the draft standard. Several comments were made and issues noted relating to the draft standard and are as follows:

[18] **2.1.1.1** Paragraph [40] states “This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and **non-woody foliage**, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.”

[19] **2.1.1.1.1** The Polynesian group represented by the Samoa Principal Quarantine Officer, Ms Talei Moors, suggested a clarification on the use of non woody foliage.

[20] **2.1.1.1.2** The Assistant Director, International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Mr Bruce Hancoks, commented that the use of woody foliage is not clear.

[21] **2.1.1.1.3** The Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Trade Adviser, Mr Semy Siakimotu, noted whether it needs to be defined as it will be addressed via the risk assessment. The same rules and principles should apply to assessing Cut flowers and foliage. Additionally, there are existing ISPMs that already provide guidance on pest risk management and categorization of commodities according to their pest risk. For example: ISPM 2 - Framework for pest risk analysis; ISPM 32 - Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk. The pest risk analysis should determine the risk and appropriate measures including on farm monitoring and treatment to manage the risks along the pathway to achieve the importing country's Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP).

[22] **2.1.1.2** Paragraph [41] states "The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products."

[23] **2.1.1.2.1** The Samoa Principal Quarantine Officer, Ms Talei Moors, proposed that "plants or plant products" be changed to "**dried plants or plant products"**

[24] **2.1.1.3** Paragraph [54] states that "The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the likelihood of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable."

[25] **2.1.1.3.1** The Micronesian group represented by the Plant & Animal Quarantine Specialist, FSM, Mr John Wichep, commented that there needs to be an example of environmentally acceptable phytosanitary measures.

[26] **2.1.1.3.2** The French Territories, represented by the New Caledonia National Focal Point and Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP) Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) Ms Aurelie Chan, noted that "certain treatments" required clarification.

[27] **2.1.1.4** Paragraph [64] states "The perishability, shelf-life, transport, cold storage and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest".

[28] **2.1.1.4.1** The Melanesia group represented by the Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, suggested that cold storage be changed to storage conditions.

[29] **2.1.1.5** Paragraph [70] states "Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in Table 1".

[30] **2.1.1.5.1** The New Caledonia National Focal Point and Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP) Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) Ms Aurelie Chan commented on changing "Table 1" to Appendix.

[31] **2.1.1.6** Paragraph [72] states "***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses."

[32] **2.1.1.6.1** The New Caledonia National Focal Point and Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP) Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) Ms Aurelie Chan noted requested to include examples of mealybugs in the paragraph.

[33] **2.1.1.7** Paragraph [73] states that "***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.

[34] **2.1.1.7.1** Scale insects need to be listed under the high risk pest group.

[35] **2.1.1.8** Paragraph [85] states "Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities."

[36] **2.1.1.8.1** Melanesia representative, the Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, Fiji raised the need to specify woody stems during a PRA. The plant's ability to regenerate should be considered. e.g. roses.

[37] **2.1.1.9** A general comment raised by Polynesia represented by the Samoa Principal Quarantine Officer, Ms Talei Moors, is that the tabulated list needs to be broken down into pest groups and likelihood pathways.

[38] **2.1.1.10** Paragraph [107] states" Harvesting at certain times of the year or growing season (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age)."

[39] **2.1.1.10.1** The New Caledonia National Focal Point and Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP), Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) Ms Aurelie Chan commented on changing "growing season" to growing period"

[40] **2.1.1.11** Paragraph [108] heading reads "Options for pre-dispatch treatment".

[41] **2.1.1.11.1** The New Caledonia National Focal Point and Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP) Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) Ms Aurelie Chan requested that additional information is required for all these treatments.

[42] **2.1.1.12** Paragraph [126] states" **Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts."

[43] **2.1.1.12.1** Polynesia representitive, the Samoa Principal Quarantine Officer, Ms Talei Moors, Samoa commented that it would be more useful to have some guidelines on how such pest lists are drawn up.

[44] **2.1.1.12.2** Table needs to be changed to Appendix.

2.1.2 2017 First consultation on draft ISPM on requirements for the use of the fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004)

[45] The second day opened with the IPPC Secretariat, Mr Ezequiel Ferro, displaying a presentation on the draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004). He discussed the general considerations, which led to the reasons for the ISPM, the major drafting issues and other relevant information regarding the draft.

[46] The Assistant Director, International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Mr Bruce Hancocks, highlighted the technical nature of the draft and the need to seek technical input from technical experts if not familiar with fumigation application.

[47] The Principal Adviser, International Operations, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry, Dr John Hedley, raised the suggestion that entities be replaced with fumigation providers in the draft standard commenting that entities is not often used and seems a rather "mystical institute" than fumigation provider.

[48] The meeting then proceeded with sub-regional group discussion to further compile comments to the draft standard. Several comments were made and issues noted relating to the draft standard and are as follows:

[49] **2.1.2.1** The Senior Adviser, Pacific Market Access, Pacific Market Access, Plant, Food & Environment Directorate Regulation and Assurance Branch, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI), Mr Nacanieli Waqa, raised a concern on the need to have a system differentiating NPPOs as regulators and also as service providers. Mr Waqa recommended a system where NPPOs demarcate their oversight responsibilities from the actual management treatment.

[50] **2.1.2.2** The Senior Adviser, Pacific Market Access, Pacific Market Access, Plant, Food & Environment Directorate Regulation and Assurance Brach, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI), Mr Nacanieli Waqa commented that the standard mostly refer to treatment providers who we presume at this point to be commercial operators. In the Pacific, there are NPPOs who manage the treatment facilities as well as the actual treatment. The question was raised on whether this should also be factored in the standard? Therefore, the standard should include treatment operators who are commercial operators as well as the NPPOs themselves who are managing the facility and are treatment operators as well.

[51] **2.1.2.3** In referring to line [52], the Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, commented that the Melanesia group has reservations with the use of the word entities or entity when referring to fumigation treatment providers. The general concession was the replacement of entity with fumigation treatment providers.

[52] **2.1.2.4** Paragraph [43] states that "Fumigation is a form of treatment in which a toxic gas is applied to a commodity to kill a sufficient proportion of the target pests and may be used in pest management."

[53] **2.1.2.4.1** The Polynesia group represented by the Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, Tonga, raised the group's concern on the use of sufficient proportion. The group suggested deleting "a sufficient proportion of the" to read "Fumigation is a form of treatment in which a toxic gas is applied to a commodity to kill target pests and may be used in pest management."

[54] **2.1.2.5** Paragraph [47] reads " Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. However, fumigant gases, such as methyl bromide, sulphuryl fluoride, phosphine and ethyl formate, ~~may be~~ is toxic to people and have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue. Environmental impacts of fumigants can be proportionally mitigated through the use of recapture technology to reduce emissions."

[55] **2.1.2.5.1** PPPO suggested the replacement of the word "may be" with "is"

[56] **2.1.2.6** Paragraph [51] states that " The objective of using fumigation as a phytosanitary measure, alone or in combination with another phytosanitary measure is to manage pest risk by achieving a specified level of pest mortality (either immediately or eventually)."

[57] **2.1.2.6.1** The Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, commented on the clarity of the word "specified levels of pest mortality". He noted that the reference provided later in the document in paragraph 62 which provides guidance to fumigation efficacy studies. The same should be provided for paragraph 51.

[58] **2.1.2.6.2** The Assistant Director, International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Mr Bruce Hancocks, proceeded to explain the term "specified levels". Treatment levels are based on efficacy data which may not necessarily look at 100% mortality of pests. You might want to look at a combination of other phytosanitary treatments to get your appropriate level of protection (ALOP) which explains the use of specified levels as they may be 80% effective.

[59] **2.1.2.6.3** The Principal Adviser, International Operations, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry, Dr John Hedley requested to change "specified level" to "required level"

[60] **2.1.2.7** Line [52] states "Fumigation entities".

[61] **2.1.2.7.1** PPPO suggests the inclusion of NPPOs to be accountable as one of the fumigation providers.

[62] **2.1.2.8** Paragraph [76] states that " Increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide in the fumigation enclosure, either alone or in combination with increasing nitrogen and decreasing oxygen levels, may be used to increase fumigation treatment efficacy. Changing the **atmosphere** in this way may directly enhance target pest mortality or may increase target pest respiration thereby increasing the efficacy of fumigants such as phosphine. Reducing levels of oxygen in the atmosphere may also be necessary where the fumigant is flammable, such as is the case with ethyl formate."

[63] **2.1.2.8.1** The Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, Fiji, commented that the Melanesia group wished to change "atmosphere" to "atmospheric conditions".

[64] **2.1.2.9** The Palau Director Bureau of Agriculture and Palau NPPO focal point, Mr Fernando Sengebau, Palau, representing Micronesia, noted the spelling error in Paragraph [78]. Correct "Appling" to "Applying".

[65] **2.1.2.10** Paragraph [95] reads" Even and quick distribution of fumigant gas introduced into the enclosure **may be** important for successful fumigation of a large quantity of commodity, especially with gases that diffuse relatively slowly. Rapid circulation of gas is required for the fumigation of perishable commodities or commodities that sustain damage on extended exposure to the fumigant. One or more electrical fans capable of moving a volume of three to ten times that of the enclosure per hour should be used to ensure gas circulation."

[66] **2.1.2.10.1** The Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, commented that the Melanesia group suggested the words "may be" be replaced with "is".

[67] **2.1.2.11** Paragraph [101] states that "Sufficiently reliable thermometers should be used to measure either continuously or at suitable intervals the temperature in the enclosure space and, as appropriate, the external surfaces and inside the commodity before and during fumigation. The number of temperature sensors required will depend on the size of the treatment enclosure (see section 6.4). The accuracy of the temperature measurement should be within 0.5 °C of the actual temperature."

[68] **2.1.2.11.1** The Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, commented that the Melanesia group felt "sufficiently" be deleted so the sentence will read as, "Reliable thermometers should be used to measure either continuously or at suitable intervals the temperature in the enclosure space and, as appropriate, the external surfaces and inside the commodity before and during fumigation.

[69] **2.1.2.12** Paragraph [117] states that "Temperature is a factor in achieving the efficacy of fumigation. In addition to other factors, the effectiveness of a fumigant depends on the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the dose of fumigant needed to achieve the required efficacy."

[70] **2.1.2.12.1** Polynesia representative by the Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, Tonga, recommended the inclusion of a sliding sphere as most fruit commodities have high core temperatures presenting difficulties in negotiating a fumigation treatment.

[71] **2.1.2.12.2** The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami further noted that region standards should be recognised as well e.g. the AFAS standards in Tonga.

[72] **2.1.2.13** The Palau Director Bureau of Agriculture and Palau NPPO focal point, Mr Fernando Sengebau, commented that the Polynesia group recommended an additional measure under paragraph [170] to read "utilizing insect proof cartons"

[73] **2.1.2.14** Paragraph [179] states that "An assessment of health and safety risks associated with handling of fumigated consignments should be completed prior to unloading or inspecting fumigated commodities."

[74] **2.1.2.14.1** French territories representative, The New Caledonia National Focal Point and Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire, Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire (SIVAP) Direction des Affaires vétérinaires, Alimentaires et Rurales (DAVAR) Ms Aurelie Chan, proposed that an additional paragraph be included to state the minimum time required for aeration prior to unloading.

[75] **2.1.2.15** Paragraph 65 states, "The treatment protocol should describe the process of pre- and post-conditioning to reach the required dose, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required efficacy. The protocol should also include contingency procedures and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures.

[76] **2.1.2.15.1** New Zealand commented that in addition to contingency procedures to give examples as well. In the last line, the standard makes reference to procedures but does not give examples to scenarios where troubleshooting will be needed in regards to the respective treatments. There should be a component within the standard that gives examples of the problematic scenarios within every treatment in the standard.

2.1.3 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)

[77] The Assistant Director, International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Mr Bruce Hancocks, presented the Amendments to ISPM 5(1994-001) and discussed changes to the glossary of phytosanitary terms. A background was provided with the list of amendments, revisions and deletions discussed. Mr Hancocks highlighted the importance of the glossary in providing useful explanations as to how IPPC globally refers to the glossary terms.

[78] The Palau Director Bureau of Agriculture and Palau NPPO focal point, Mr Fernando Sengebau, raised the question, if additional terms can be added to the glossary. Mr Bruce Hancocks, indicated that suggestions can be brought up in the call for topics, once every two years. The explanation can be raised through a standards committee member in your region.

2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) using the Online Commenting System (OCS)

[79] No comments from the members. Members who have not commented were encouraged to log on and contribute as individual countries.

2.2. IPPC-related topics

2.2.1 Updates from CPM-12 (2017)

[80] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) Ms Lois Ransom, presented an update from the Twelfth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-12) held in Seoul, Korea, April 2017.

[81] There were 250 participants, 121 contracting parties, 9 Regional Plant Protection Organisations and 20 observers with discussions ranging from the IPPC annual themes, e-phyto and e-commerce. Members were informed of the upcoming e-phyto workshop in Malaysia next year.

[82] ISPMs were adopted and 10 Diagnosis protocols were noted with the approval of the establishment of The Implementation Capacity Development Committee (IC), of which the Policy Analyst, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry, Ms Sally Jennings, and Mr Chris Dale from Australia are experts in. The Cook Islands Director of Biosecurity and National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) focal point, Mr Ngatoko Ta Ngatoko, is a regional representative member as well.

[83] The outcomes for the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) were also approved at this meeting with the Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, as the Pacific representative on the Steering Committee. Members were encouraged to liaise with Dr Kami for any ideas, concerns and questions.

[84] The meeting endorsed the Framework for Standards and Implementation and adopted the envisaged outputs and outcomes for the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). In addition, a Sea Container task force was established and will meet in November 2017 in Shanghai, China.

[85] Other issues discussed include, but are not limited to the concept and use of a certificate of compliance; the roles and functions of the technical consultation of regional plant protection organizations (TC-RPPO); the IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030;

[86] The IPPC Secretariat Updates presented included; the governance of the IPPC; standard setting activities; implementation facilitation activities; national reporting obligations; integration and support activities; 2016 IPPC Annual Report.

[87] In closing her presentation, the CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom encouraged the attendance of Pacific members at CPM 13 in 2018.

2.2.2 Sustainable funding

[88] A brief overview on important financial initiatives of the IPPC was presented, outlining sustainable funding mechanisms for the IPPC work plan and the budget for future years.

[89] There is a need to secure a sustainable source of funds to enable the Secretariat to progress its work and the Bureau has proposed, that this be through a supplementary funding process, as an alternative to the voluntary assessed contributions process.

[90] Proposed actions of the Financial Committee (FC):

- 50% of extra budgetary resources to be provided on a more sustainable basis through a mechanism adopted by CPM
- CPM-15 (2020) to adopt a decision on voluntary supplementary contributions based on an assessment criteria that will be established
- Contracting parties are invited to continue contributing to the IPPC work plan through traditional channels

- Financial Committee (FC) of the CPM Bureau has decided to move the IPPC budgeting process one year ahead and as a result, CPM-13 (2018) will be invited to adopt transitional 2018 and 2019 WP and budget
- Negotiations are continuing around the ongoing IRSS and the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) continues to support Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) facilitators' course.

2.2.3 IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

[91] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon, gave an overview of the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) outlining the following:

- Systems background
- What has changed
- What is new?
  - Systems structure and external sharing
  - The OCS and IPPC regional workshops
- Systems demonstration
- The way forward

2.2.4 Overview of standard setting process

[92] Mr Ezequiel Ferro informed the members of the different stages of the IPPC standard setting process as follows:

Stage 1- Developing the list of topics

Stage 2- Drafting

Stage 3- Consultation and Review

Stage 4- Adoption and Publication

[93] The IPPC Secretariat and Mr Ezequiel Ferro discussed how and when contributions can be made; who can submit topics; the adoption of draft phytosanitary standards and the consultation periods.

[94] Members were informed of the contact points for the SWP region:

- Standard Committee members to the IPPC, the Assistant Director, International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Mr Bruce Hancocks, the Assistant Chief Executive Officer (ACEO), Head of Quarantine Samoa and NPPO focal point, Mr Pelenato Fonoti and NZMPI, Mr Stephen Butcher.
- IC expert members are the Policy Analyst, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry, Ms Sally Jennings and Mr Chris Dale (Australia). The Cook Islands Director of Biosecurity and National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) focal point, Mr Ngatoko Ta Ngatoko is a regional member.

[95] The Assistant Director, International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Mr Bruce Hancocks, stressed the importance of revising the standards given the Pacific's unique perspectives. If inputs are not provided globally, it lessens the opportunity of having a say in some of the standards. Mr Hancocks reiterated the need to consider country practices when reviewing standards.

2.2.5 ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest management and the beyond compliance tool

[96] Mr Ezequiel Ferro reminded the members of the call for experts on the Expert working group (EWG) on Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001) which closes on 20th September 2017.

[97] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon outlined the scope of the ISPM 2 Framework for pest risk analysis in achieving safe international trade by providing a framework that describes the pest risk analysis (PRA) process within the scope of the IPPC. It introduces the three stages of pest risk analysis which are; stage 1-Initiation; stage 2- Pest risk assessment; stage 2- Pest risk management. Ms Dorota Buzon further highlighted that the International Advisory Group on Pest Risk Analysis (IAGPRA) recognizes that the Pest Risk Management phase is often the weakest. Additionally, trade problems such as lack of phytosanitary capacities to meet phytosanitary requirements of trading partners and negotiation skills was also discussed.

[98] ISPM 14 - The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management was presented outlining the purpose of the standard in providing an equivalent alternative to procedures/single measures such as treatments or replacing more restrictive measures. Alternatively, the standard also develops integrated measures when no single measure is available.

[99] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon provided a background of the beyond compliance tool and the five steps for its approach which are as follows:

(1) PRA links from assessment to management
(2) Stakeholder interaction frameworks
(3) Production chains
(4) Decision Support System: Risk Management
(5) Probabilistic modelling at Control Points

[100] The production chain and the decision support system was also highlighted along with the integrated systems approach for pest risk management.

Comments

[101] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom noted that the Beyond Compliance Tool is being used by Australia to document their production and training system, and how they fit together. Being able to understand how to grow a commodity, how to treat it through harvest, grading, packing & shipping allows one to identify how pests are managed through that production system. Additionally, as regulators, one can identify which pest management steps are critical for your pest of concern.

[102] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, agreed that the beyond compliance tool be promoted within the Pacific where some phytosanitary treatments are put in place without really looking at Pest Risk Analysis. For e.g some of the measures put in are actually against fruit fly species in the countries. Dr Viliami Kami further noted that promoting such a system could greatly impact quality and shelf life of a commodity.

[103] The Principal Adviser, International Operations, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry, Dr John Hedley raised the question on how often this tool had been used and if its goals had been accomplished for many crops and countries. The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom stated that despite the answer being no, most regulate to a verification by inspection. The beyond compliance tool has a long way to go with room for improvement of its use.

[104] The Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Trade Adviser, Mr Semy Siakimotu, commented whether the critical point is at the end doing the treatment or right across the services like in the harvesting, the storage and the process in that facility.

[105] Mr Ezequiel Ferro, noted that the different options available for managing pests need to be considered.

[106] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom believed that the tool can

shed some light on questions such as the need to do certain treatments. Having this visibility in the system allows one to ask and answer these questions by points to the right context.

2.2.6 Secretariat call for phytosanitary treatments

[107] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon displayed a presentation on the call for phytosanitary treatments. IPPC Phytosanitary treatments are critical for protecting plants and plant products while greatly facilitating safe trade. There are currently 31 internationally adopted phytosanitary treatments and these are available on the IPPC website. 10.1 The IPPC Secretariat is soliciting submissions for:

(1) Phytosanitary treatments to be adopted as international standards, as annexes to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests)

(2) Phytosanitary treatments used in international trade, to be posted on the Phytosanitary Resources page

[108] The presentation also informed members on the process involved in reviewing treatments and the dates for contributing submissions.

[109] In addition, the Assistant Director, International Plant Health Policy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Mr Bruce Hancocks, explained the process of submitting a treatment as an international standard and its eligibility requirements.

3. Experience and information exchange

3.1 Success stories of implementation of pests control or management from contracting parties

[110] The Palau Director Bureau of Agriculture and Palau NPPO focal point, Mr Fernando Sengebau, informed the members of Palau's intention to keep Tilapia out of the country, as they are not familiar about the fish.

[111] The Cook Islands Director of Biosecurity and National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) focal point, Mr Ngatoko Ta Ngatoko, provided an update on Giant African Snails (GAS) surveillance and the Cook Islands' preventative measures in keeping GAS away from their shores. A wide collaboration with stakeholders such as the police contributed to the success of this surveillance. Cook Islands intercepted GAS on a plane 3 years ago and now have a vigilant surveillance programme in place.

[112] The Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Trade Adviser, Mr Semy Siakimotu, commented on transhipped issues and non- GAS countries like Fiji on Australia's action list. The country action list (CAL) is not only for GAS but it includes other pests like ants, exotic bees including contaminants such as soil etc. For countries like Fiji, all containers are subjected to a 6-sided inspection before they are released from the terminal. There are other countries in a similar situation to Fiji but they are not listed on CAL. The Sea Container Hygiene Scheme is an avenue worth exploring. Additionally, lessons from the Cook Islands can provide Fiji with how to deal with containers from GAS countries.

[113] The PPPO Chairperson, Mr Timothy Tumukon, noted that Vanuatu is exploring avenues of GAS management such as export for consumption. Mr Tumukon added that they are currently facing potato export issues and are working with New Zealand to establish their sea container hygiene which is expected to be up and running in the next couple of months.

[114] The Acting Chief Executive Officer (ACEO) for Biosecurity Authority Fiji (BAF), Mr Hillary Kumwenda commented on the recent GAS finds in Fiji and Fiji's efforts in trying to improve surveillance to uphold their status as the hub of the Pacific. Fiji is implementing the sea container hygiene system and in collaborating with authorities such as Fiji Revenue & Customs Service and Fiji Ports Authority, hope to be more effective in their surveillance.

[115] Samoa Principal Quarantine Officer, Ms Talei Moors, shared sea container hygiene issues faced by Samoa and noted that some shipping agents currently operate under the sea container hygiene system. Samoa Quarantine collaborates with shipping agents and Samoa Ports Authority to try to address sea container hygiene issues.

[116] The PPPO Chairperson, Mr Timothy Tumukon, reiterated that the sea container hygiene is an issue that countries should seriously look at, especially with increased movement and trade within the region.

3.2 Regional Plant Protection Organisation (RPPO) updates

[117] The PPPO Executive Secretary and BATS Coordinator, Mr Josua Wainiqolo, presented an update of the activities of the RPPO with a focus on the 28th Technical Consultation in Rabat, Morocco, November 14th-18th, 2016. There was a 100% attendance by all nine RPPOs. The key issues discussed included regional activities over the past years relating to specificities of the RPPO, technical and capacity development achievements, emerging pests and issues, surveillance projects and activities and proposals for further collaborations. Updates from the PPPO included the move of the triennial full board meeting to a biennial meet. The meeting suggested to keep the triennial meeting alternate with the APPPC full board meeting keeping in mind that there are some PPPO members who are also APPPC members. Mr Wainiqolo provided a report on the PCE Facilitators training meeting that was held in Chiang Mai, Thailand and attended by the Assistant Chief Executive Officer (ACEO), Head of Quarantine Samoa and NPPO focal point, Mr Pelenato Fonoti, and Mr Sidney Suma, Papua New Guinea (PNG).

[118] Capacity building trainings updates provided by the PPPO Secretariat include the Pest List Database (PLD) trainings in PNG and Niue, Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) training in the Cook Islands and High Temperature Forced Air (HTFA) treatment training in Tonga.

[119] Emerging pest issues brought up by the countries were also highlighted as follows:

- Emerging pest and new incursions as trade increases- 1
- Lack of Pest Surveillance/Lack of Practitioners at the border- 2
- Lack of Staff Capacity Development- 3

[120] The coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB), *Oryctes rhinoceros*-Guam biotype (CRB-G) was identified as one of the major emerging pests in the Pacific. SPC will hold a stakeholder workshop in September to discuss the way forward in addressing this issue.

Comments

[121] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, expressed concern that members needed to be familiarized with IPPC's role at the workshop and how it relates to the workshop's objectives. This was seconded by Director Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment, Tokelau and NPPO focal point, Mr Mikaele Fatia. The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon then proceeded to provide a more detailled presentation emphasizing the roles of the IPPC.

[122] The Palau Director Bureau of Agriculture and Palau NPPO focal point, Mr Fernando Sengebau, noted the aggressiveness of the CRB-G in Palau and Guam, stating their collaboration with the University of Guam in seeking biological control options in the Philippines. Mr Sengebau further proposed a written support from the secretariat to governments recommending the allocation of sustainable funding for implementation of pest incursion activities such as for the CRB- G.

[123] The PPPO Executive Secretary and BATS Coordinator, Mr Josua Wainiqolo indicated that SPC is collaborating with the University of Guam (UoG) and AgResearch in New Zealand on this CRB work. SPC entomologist, Dr Maclean Vaqalo is the key focal point for CRB-G work in SPC. The September meeting is intended to provide a wide consultation with stakeholders in collaborating and discussing ways of addressing the CRB- G issue. Mr Wainiqolo further noted that NPPOs are best placed to request for Government allocation on provision of sustainable funding for biosecurity issues such as this.

[124] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, stated that FAO, in collaboration with SPC and AgResearch New Zealand had implemented a project on controlling and managing the CRB- G in the Solomon Islands. Further collaborations are underway with the UoG and SPC on the formulation of a regional proposal for alternative funding on CRB-G work. New Zealand has committed 1.2 M funding to support this work, including PNG and Solomon Islands; islands that have been affected by this pest. The September meeting coordinated by SPC is intended to bring people together to identify gaps and areas for FAO assistance in the new Pacific Country Programming Framework (CPF) and other trust funds that could be utilised for CRB- G work.

[125] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom, raised the question, on the CRB- G information mechanism provided to the countries noting the IPPC Secretariat's effort in consolidating accessible pest technical information without the unnecessary replication. This requires a fully transparent and informed webpage that will keep members updated on what is happening around the region. Ms Ransom further noted the anticipated Bon COP 23 side event session focusing on the impacts of climate change which provides a good platform to link pest impacts and the change in climate. Tonga was requested to report on this progress.

[126] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, elaborated on the registered side event titled, "Climate Change and its Impacts on Plant Health". The event will be a combined effort between Tonga and SPC with Tonga taking the lead role on its developments. Members will be informed on any developments and are requested to provide any related information.

[127] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, stated SPC's request for assistance for a COP23 side event focusing on Climate Smart Agriculture. SPC is looking to further strengthen its network and in collaboration with FAO, establish a Pacific Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture, advocating the impacts of climate change. FAO is in the process of producing a concept note for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for regional transboundary pest and disease. The GCF is a probable funding avenue for strengthening the work of the PPPO and member countries on transboundary pest and disease. This covers plant pests, livestock, fisheries, and marine resources.

3.3 FAO Phytosanitary Capacity Development Activities

[128] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, presented an update on FAO current assistance to member countries under the Pacific Multicounty CPF (2013-17) and DRAFT Pacific Multi-Country Programming Framework (2018-2022). Assistance include:

- TCP/RMI/3502 - Enhancing food and nutrition security in the Marshall Islands through an integrated (US$394,000)
- TCP/VAN/3402 – Enhancing Capacity in Vegetable Production Project
- TCP/PLW/3602 - Enhanced Capability in Tropical Fruit Production and Integrated Pest Management for Palau (US$250,000).
- TCP/SOL/3501 - Management of Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle Outbreak in Solomon Islands ($98,000).
- TCP/TOK/3601 - Strengthening capacity in home gardening, healthy food awareness and effective biosecurity for Tokelau ($200,000).
- TCP/ SAM/3503 - Review of Biosecurity legislation and export control bill.
- TCP/SAP/3402 - Capacity building to promote adoption of techniques to reduce hazardous pesticide use in Pacific agriculture.
- TCP/ FIJ/3601 - Support for the Review of Fiji's Biosecurity Legislation

[129] The FAO support under the new CPF aims to play a catalytic role in linking agriculture and health, strengthening inter-agency linkages and developing partnership to foster a "Sustainable increase in production, trade and marketing of domestic agriculture products and healthy consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious food"

[130] FAO support will be delivered under the following three Key Outputs:

(1) Evidence-based recommendations developed and promoted to incentivize the production and consumption of safe and healthy food

(2) Sustainable and climate-smart practices promoted to help build resilient agriculture, fisheries and forestry production systems and

(3) Food control and business practices identified and promoted to facilitate efficient agri-food value chains that provide safe, nutritious and affordable food.

[131] Key partners for the funding of the CPF include Global Environment Facility (GEF), European Union (EU), World Trade Organization (WTO) and Trade Development Facility (STDF). Other potential partners include the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and International Climate Initiative (IKI).

[132] A concept note jointly prepared by FAO and SPC proposes to look at the "Pacific regional adaptation program to climate related transboundary plant, animal and aquatic pest and diseases for Pacific Island countries" The project will be implemented in collaboration with SPC LRD and member countries.

[133] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, noted that countries have been sent the draft CPF to provide feedback prior to submission at the Ministers' meeting. This is an opportunity for members to ensure that priorities on plant protection and biosecurity are incorporated into the new CPF in order to qualify for FAO assistance.

Comments

[134] The PPPO Chairperson, Mr Timothy Tumukon, highlighted the proposed regional project for GCF funding and encouraged members to take heed and provide feedback to FAO by the end of September 2017.

[135] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, raised concern on the legislation assistance that countries had requested at the last PPPO meeting. The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, reminded members of the SPC model review process which required countries' model preference on the options made available to them. The new CPF would be an ideal opportunity for countries to choose their preferred model of adoption and include this legislation work for FAO assistance. Fiji has requested FAO's assistance on their legislation and this will be provided through the current CPF.

3.4 Benefits of the Phytosanitary capacity Evaluation (PCE)

[136] The PPPO Executive Secretary and BATS Coordinator, Mr Josua Wainiqolo presented the benefits of the PCE tool as follows:

- An interactive tool designed to conduct a situational analysis of the existing phytosanitary system of a NPPO.
- Assists the NPPO assess its progress over time in the implementation of the IPPC and the international standards on phytosanitary measures.
- The PCE is aligned with the Phytosanitary Capacity Building Strategy of the IPPC, therefore is a crucial element to strategic planning.
- Assists NPPOs to priorities their activities and develop appropriate national phytosanitary action plans

[137] Other benefits of the tool include but are not limited to; identification of gaps in the phytosanitary system; conducting problem analysis to identify causes of gaps and documenting strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the NPPOs in managing an effective phytosanitary system. The PCE is meant to be implemented at a pace defined by the country.

Comments

[138] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, discussed the 2007 FAO- STDF joint collaboration on the implementation of the PCE in the pacific, noting the relevant information collected on the capacity needs identified from the countries. Data gathered provided guidance for the assistance rendered by FAO to the countries. Dr Viliami Fakava noted this was an opportune time to relook at the PCE results and follow up with the countries in terms of capacity and assistance needed. A PCE training was further suggested for an allocated day in next year's meeting.

[139] The Plant & Animal Quarantine Specialist, FSM, Mr John Wichep, requested for distribution of PCE results to members who are yet to receive them. The results will be sent out by the Secretariat.

[140] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom encouraged countries on sharing their PCE results on the SPS Center of Excellence platform to help identify regional needs which could be addressed through the project. She added that sharing the results could assist in developing regional programmes.

3.5 Standards & Trade Development facility (STDF) Project Update – Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) Center of Excellence for Pacific Islands

[141] Mr Patrick Duthie introduced the SPS Centre of Excellence for Pacific Island Countries and Territories project outlining the key tasks of the project which will look at identifying linkages and synergies from past and ongoing regional works. In addition, extensive consultations with a diverse range of regional and international stakeholders will be key. Members were informed of the timeline of the project consultancy and the three main outputs they anticipate to deliver. Questionnaires were distributed to members for consultation and feedback on the presentation and project.

3.6 Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) support on biosecurity capacity development

[142] The ACIAR Country Manager, Mr Vinesh Prasad, presented a general overview of ACIAR and its core values. Members were briefed on the background of the Plant Biosecurity Capacity Building Consultation Workshop which was held in SPC. Capacity building gaps and related needs identified from the workshop were highlighted with suggested recommendations. ACIAR's future outlook is on a cooperative plant biosecurity program/ network that could be established within SPC to link Australian and New Zealand providers with regional and NPPO needs. This is similar to a project implemented in Africa and with the lessons learned, this is hoped to be trialed in the Pacific with SPC and its member countries.

Comments & issues raised on aciar & kalang presentations

[143] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, expressed his concern on the diagrams presented by Kalang, which failed to reflect the contribution by PPPO in the initial discussion of upgrading biosecurity capacity in the countries.

[144] The PPPO Chairperson Mr Timothy Tumukon commented that the presentation would have been best fitted presented to the full board meeting as the project had been endorsed by the countries.

[145] The Kalang Manager, Mr Rob Duthie, noted that the PPPO's inclusion in the project scope has always been an intention of the project.

[146] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom acknowledged the interest and involvement of collaborating partners and projects such as ACIAR, FAO regional, PHAMA and PACERPLUS, who together, can help better, coordinate regional activities to avoid replication and gaps. That all are working together and sharing outcomes of the investment.

[147] The Policy Analyst, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry, Ms Sally Jennings encouraged inputs from countries and active collaboration in the initial consultation with Kalang Consultancy. Members were reminded to take the initial steps in making an impact and inform heads of departments who are not present.

[148] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, noted that the set up and sustainability of the center of excellence for the atoll islands situated in Kiribati provided lessons for consideration for the SPS Center of Excellence. He acknowledged the support of funding partners like ACIAR and PHAMA in SPC‘s implementation of the PPPO activities especially in considering the funding issues faced by SPC.

[149] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, commended ACIAR’s initiative for Biosecurity Capacity Development in the Pacific and emphasized countries’ concern on the need for good coordination to ensure no overlapping in activities.

[150] The Senior Adviser, Pacific Market Access, Pacific Market Access, Plant, Food & Environment Directorate Regulation and Assurance Brach, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI), Mr Nacanieli Waqanoted the need for Kalang’s consultation with the NPPOs, seeing that most of the country focal points are not present at the meeting and members present are in no position to contribute or comment on the discussions.

[151] The PPPO Chairperson, Mr Timothy Tumukon, stated the full board meeting’s approval for the proposal to proceed and reminded the members of the consultations carried out prior to finalizing the proposal. Mr Timothy Tumukon highlighted New Zealand’s remarks on the countries’ opportunity to utilize the available STDF funding.

[152] Mr Patrick Duthie, however, explained that Kalang is exploring other avenues such as teleconference and Facebook for consultations due to shortage of funds. The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, suggested emails as a better avenue for contacting members.

[153] A mid-September timeline will allow for country comments on the draft consultation, before the final round of consultations prior to the production of the final report.

[154] FAO Subregion Coordinator for the Pacific Islands, Ms Eriko Hibi, was introduced to the members as she joined the meeting after lunch.

3.7 2020 International year of the plant health: updates and latest achievements and follow ups

[155] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, and Steering Committee representative of the South West Pacific, Dr Kami presented the updates and progress from last year’s workshop. The presentation highlighted the following:

- International Year of Plant Health concept and its scope
- It’s outputs and outcomes
- The approval process it needs to go through
- Who is going to benefit from this initiative
- Feedback from 2016 regional workshops
- Work being done on the National, Regional and International level

- Future activities planned and who are in the steering committee
- National activity programs

[156] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, encouraged members to start planning national IYPH activity programmes and inform the steering committee, RPPO and the chairperson of related activities.

[157] Tonga, in collaboration with SPC, is organising a COP23 side event and to contribute, countries are requested to provide information on activities or pests related to climate change.

[158] A promotional video on IYPH 2020 was presented, stating the six objectives of IYPH as follows:

- Raise awareness of the public and decision makers at global, regional and national level
- Strengthen national, regional and global efforts in light of risks posed by trade and climate change
- Increase everyone's knowledge about plant health
- Enhance dialogue and stakeholder involvement
- Disseminate information about the state of plant protection
- Establish plant health partnerships at national, regional and global levels

[159] The video highlighted the outputs of the IYPH in producing higher yields and less hunger; less biodiversity loss and better environment; increased farmer income and less poverty and safer trade and more economic development.

Comments

[160] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava, proposed a side event to showcase IYPH20 at the Ministers meeting in Vanuatu this year which also includes the heads of agriculture and fisheries from the countries.

[161] FAO and SPC, in collaboration with the Fiji government will showcase a side event on "Pacific Climate-Smart Agriculture" at COP23. It is hoped that this will encourage a Pacific alliance on climate-smart agriculture and presents an ideal opportunity for Tonga and the PPPO to commence IYPH activities by showcasing PPPO activities at the side event.

[162] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, confirmed the planned side event will have invited speakers on the combined theme of Climate-Smart and Plant Health. Tonga will take the lead in this collaboration with SPC.

[163] The Director Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment, Tokelau and NPPO focal point, Mr Mikaele Fatia stressed the seriousness of climate change in the Pacific and its arising issues in PPPO meetings. Climate change plays a big role in the protection of plants for some of our most vulnerable countries and therefore needs to be considered in the discussion topics gearing up to the events of IYPH20.

[164] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom informed the members of the 2018 IPPC theme, "Plant Health and Environment Protection" and agreed that the concept of Plant Health and Climate Change be raised as a discussion topic at the CPM special session next year should the members agree.

3.8 Demonstration of the IPP and of the Phytosanitary Info webpage

[165] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon displayed the IPPC website explaining the different information sections and where they can be found on the page. Important areas to take note of are as follows:

- News section

- Announcement and calls
- Activities
- Themes
- Information and resources

[166] Other resources include but are not limited to; the adopted standards; the IPP calendar displaying all planned and tentative IPPC meetings; reports of the Technical Consultation of RPPOs and the Phytosanitary Resources page. Members were also informed of the IYPH page containing resources and activity updates.

Comments

[167] The Policy Analyst, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industry, Ms Sally Jennings highlighted the usefulness of the search facility on the resource page and encouraged the use of the IPPC resource page by members.

[168] The PPPO Chairperson, Mr Timothy Tumukon, stated the ongoing challenge of getting members to use the IPPC resources and urged members to make use of the available resources.

4. Emerging pests

4.1 FAO/IPPC foresight& emerging issues in plant health: Discussion on the strategic framework and conclusions for the region

[169] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon further presented on emerging issues in plant health and IPPC's participation in identifying emerging issues and their impacts. Members were informed of the 2016 Questionnaire on Emerging issues in plant health and its outcomes. The different categories under which all emerging issues were identified were listed along with the response rate from the countries identifying priority areas of concern. Future work on emerging issues by IPPC was also highlighted by Ms Dorota Buzon.

Comments

[170] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom commented that emerging issues were raised at the CPM and is intended to be part of the standing agenda at the Technical Consultation (TC). Countries were encouraged to share pests, they feel need recognition or a different action to the Secretariat who could raise the recommendation to the TC.

[171] The PPPO Executive Secretary and BATS Coordinator, Mr Josua Wainiqolo, recommended the CRB-G to be raised by the contracting parties for recognition at the TC.

[172] The Palau Director Bureau of Agriculture and Palau NPPO focal point, Mr Fernando Sengebau, raised the question on the process of including CRB- G into IPPC's list of emerging issues and agreed that CRB- G be included and recommended by the Secretariat.

[173] The Chief Biosecurity Officer of Biosecurity Solomon Islands, Ms Irene Nanau, expressed concern on the seriousness of the CRB -G in Solomon Islands despite it being contained in one province. It has affected their palm oil industry and Ms Irene Nanau seconded the notion of including it in the list of recommendation of emerging issues at the TC. The PPPO Chairperson, Mr Timothy Tumukon agreed that this was a worry as well for Vanuatu, who is a stone throw away from the Solomons.

[174] The Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) Plant Production and Plant Protection Officer, Dr Viliami Fakava,raised the unknown taro disease from Samoa and requested that our Samoa colleagues elaborate more on it. The American Samoa Quarantine Inspector, Mr Leato Joseph, stated that the temporary ban of taro from Samoa was in place until the results of the sample tests are received.

[175] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, requested that SPC provide awareness amongst countries on emerging pest risks especially for

the benefit of those without the pest. Dr Viliami Kami suggested that compiled information be made available and circulated to contracting parties instead of publishing upon country requests.

[176] The Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Trade Adviser, Mr Semy Siakimotu, reiterated the seriousness of the CRB- G issue in the pacific and the need to take control of the situation right now as it is a real threat. The language needs to change from it being an emerging issue to a priority for the region as it is a threat to the Pacific's livelihood and way of life.

[177] The Chief Plant Protection Officer, National Agriculture Quarantine & Inspection Authority (NAQIA), Papua New Guinea (PNG), and PNG NPPO focal point, Mr Pere Kokoa, raised concerns on Banana Phytoplasma disease, confined to the lowlands of PNG which could be considered as an emerging issue for the Pacific.

[178] The former Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Chair to the IPPC and Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) member, Ms Kyu-Ock YIM shared that IPPC, in trying to do their bit on emerging pest issues, is collecting and collating information on diagnostics, damages and other relevant information and publish fact sheets while informing countries of these threats. Ms Kyu-Ock Yim suggested that the Pacific bring the CRB issue to the attention of the IPPC's international activities and request that information about the pest be shared, seeing its seriousness in affecting the livelihoods of its people and the likelihood of it spreading to other countries.

[179] The Chief of Agriculture and Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) NPPO focal point, Mr Henry Capelle, noted that CRB-G poses a serious threat to the RMI, being present in Hawaii. Mr Henry Capelle added that the livelihood of the people of RMI will be greatly affected if the CRB-G reaches their shores and finding a solution to it would be a relief for RMI.

[180] The Fiji Koronivia Research, Plant Protection Principal Research Officer, Mr Apenisa Sailo, agreed that having the relevant information provided to the countries was vital. Fiji has the CRB Pacific biotype and is working with AgResearch New Zealand and SPC in carrying out the successful management control of CRB in Fiji. The introduction of the Guam biotype in Fiji interbreeding with the pacific biotype could pose a serious issue, a hybrid beetle that will be difficult to control. Therefore, there is a need to have information on both the CRB types, specifically, on their morphological characteristics.

[181] The Plant Pathologist & head of Communications, Biosecurity Authority Fiji, Mr Riten Gosai, raised the issue of red fire ants (RIFA) which is also a hanging threat outside our region. Countries need to be vigilant in keeping these invasive ants out of our borders as it is rapidly moving into other countries. Fiji has black ants that have been identified as an exotic species and is considered a social threat in households.

[182] The CPM Bureau Chair and Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Ms Lois Ransom also stressed that pest information is important to raise at a higher level like IPPC, where they can create awareness for all countries.

[183] The Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Trade Adviser, Mr Semy Siakimotu, noted that it would be unfair at this stage to refer to the issues with taro in Samoa as an unknown disease as this could be a physiological or morphological disorder that can or could relate to existing agronomy practices. The Samoa Principal Quarantine Officer, Ms Talei Moors, clarified that taro samples were prepared and sent to Germany for analysis and have yet to be identified and as for now, remained unknown. The members were informed that Samoa would be contacting its contracting parties once the results of these samples are received.

4.2 IPPC Implementation pilot programme on surveillance: aggregated information and plans: *Xylella fastidiosa, Bactrocera dorsalis* complex , invasive ants or other species

[184] The IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon presented findings on pest surveillance from past Capacity Development Committee (CDC) and the technical consultation of regional plant protection organizations (TC-RPPO). The presentation outlined:

- The revision of ISPM 6 Guidelines for surveillance
- The IPPC pilot programme on surveillance
- Advances on the 3 example pests: - *Xylella fastidiosa*
  -*Bactrocera dorsalis* complex
  -Invasive ants

Comments

[185] The former Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Chair to the IPPC and Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) member, Ms Kyu-Ock YIM commented on the comprehensiveness of surveillance and the IPPC's contribution on creating awareness for *Xylella fastidiosa* amongst contracting parties stating that emerging pests such as the CRB- G could be raised as suggestions for the programme surveillance.

[186] The Cook Islands Director of Biosecurity and National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) focal point, Mr Ngatoko Ta Ngatoko, noted the successful eradication of *Bactocera dorsalis* and the importance of collaborating with stakeholders during surveillance and eradication.

[187] The Palau Director Bureau of Agriculture and Palau NPPO focal point, Mr Fernando Sengebau, requested SPC's assistance in strengthening fruit fly surveillance for the islands in Micronesia noting the two fruit fly species, *Bactrocera occipitalis and Bactrocera philippinensis* present in Palau. Mr Sengebau commented that strengthening surveillance systems in the North could help prevent the pests from moving down to the south.

[188] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, highlighted the lack of capacity in the island countries in terms of surveillance and expressed his concern on the pest identification processes that countries need for identifying priority pests and diseases for the region.

[189] The Senior Adviser, Pacific Market Access, Pacific Market Access, Plant, Food & Environment Directorate Regulation and Assurance Brach, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI), Mr Nacanieli Waqa, queried the country and regional surveillance programme noting that many Pacific trading partners are within the region and require a robust fruit fly surveillance programme. Mr Nacanieli Waqa added that country surveillance systems should be in place, however, the rising emerging pest issues discussed implies otherwise, indicating countries' late response in keeping out unwanted pests. He requested the Secretariat to provide an update on the regional stand in terms of emerging risk programme and surveillance programme in the countries and in the region.

[190] The PPPO Executive Secretary noted SPC's limited funding options and requested that countries take responsibility of surveillance activities for their countries. Pest identification costs can be hefty so countries could assist by sending their own samples and making use of remote microscopes that have been issued to them.

[191] The Senior Adviser, Pacific Market Access, Pacific Market Access, Plant, Food & Environment Directorate Regulation and Assurance Brach, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI), Mr Nacanieli Waqa, voiced strong recommendation for a regional support level emphasising its past existence and SPC's ongoing support which has been approved through discussions and agreements from previous regional meetings. He added that while countries will take on the responsibility of surveillance, the PPPO should provide an element of support at a regional level. It was requested that the Secretariat create awareness for countries on which pests are present where and information about the pests to the countries e.g. in the form of pest alerts. Information can be gathered in forms of questionnaires sent to countries to provide pest updates. Additionally, pest alerts need to be sent out regularly to keep everyone informed on pest statuses so countries are not waiting for new pests to come in before being managed. An effective and robust system, well maintained system should be in place to protect all countries.

[192] The Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division and Tonga NPPO focal point, Dr Viliami Kami, commented on the case of the Samoa taro samples being sent to Germany for ID and referred to the SPC pest identification system previously in place for countries. The closest sources of identification have always been Australia and New Zealand and the Secretariat is requested to relook at having this system back in place to provide assistance to countries.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

(1) The countries recommended that the CRB- G to be raised by the contracting parties for recognition at the TC. This is noting its seriousness in affecting the livelihoods of the people and the likelihood of it spreading to other countries.

(2) The Secretariat was recommended to provide awareness for countries on what pests are present where and information about the pests to the countries e.g. in the form of pest alerts.

(3) Additionally, it was recommended that an effective and robust system be put in place to protect countries from pest incursions.

(4) The members agreed that climate change plays a big role in the protection of our plants especially income of the most vulnerable Pacific Island nations, and therefore needs to be included in the discussion topics for IYPH20.

Close of the meeting

22.1 The members reviewed, amended and approved the draft report.

22.2 The meeting closed on Wednesday 9th August 2017.

6. Appendices

(Refer to the separate 'Appendices' document)

Annex 1: Agenda for the Regional IPPC Workshop 2017

Annex 2: List of Participants

Annex 3: About the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

Annex 4: International movement of cut flowers
Report for review 2017 First consultation on Draft ISPM on International movement of cut flowers

Annex 5: OCS – Requirements for Fumigation
Report for review 2017 First consultation on Draft ISPM Requirements for fumigation

Annex 6: OCS – Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms
Report for review 2017 First consultation on Draft Amendments to ISPM 5
ISPM on Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measure

Annex 1: Agenda for the IPPC Workshop

PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIONAL IPPC WORKSHOP FOR THE REVIEW OF DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTODSANITARY MEASURES (ISPMs)
7-9 August 2017, Tanoa international, Nadi, Fiji

2017 IPPC Regional Workshop
2017 Theme: Plant health and trade facilitation

Agenda

First Day (7/8/2017)		
Time		**Presenter**
8:00-9:00	**Registration of the participants**	**PPPO Secretariat**
9:00 -9:30	**Opening of the session** Welcoming remarks of the organizer Host country opening statement Other co-organizer's openings Video message on annual theme from the Secretary of the IPPC	**PPPO Secretariat** **PPPO Chair** **SPC-LRD** **IPPC Secretariat**
9:30-9:40	Local and logistical information and arrangements	**PPPO Secretariat**
	- election of the Chairperson	
	- election of the Rapporteur	
	on of the Agenda	
9:40-10:00	Objectives of the workshop Updates from CPM-12 (2017) and current projects (e.g. e-Phyto) • Sustainable funding Update on FAO regional activities Update on RPPO activities	**Dorota Buzon** **Lois Ransom and Kyu-Ock Yim, Dorota Buzon (Secretariat activities if needed)** **RPPO** **Lois Ransom** **Dr Fakava** **Josua Wainiqolo**
10:00– 10:30	**Group photo** **Coffee break**	
Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards		
0:45	Online Comment System (OCS) and the latest developments	**SC members of the region / IPPC Secretariat** **Luisa Korodrau and Lesio Saurara (OCS lead during workshop)**

1:00	- Overview of the Standard Setting process	**Ezequiel Ferro**
2:30	- Discussion on draft ISPM:- **International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)** Breakup into region (Melanesia/Micronesia/Polynesia	**Dorota Buzon**
2.30– 13:00	-Discussion on draft ISPMs:-**International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)** using the OCS	**PPPO Participants Luisa & Lesio**
3- 14:00	**unch break**	
14:00-15:00	Discussion on draft ISPM:- **Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004)**	**Ezequiel Ferro**
15:00-15:15	**ea break**	
15:15-16:00	Discussion on draft ISPM:- **Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004 using the OCS**	**PPPO Participants Luisa & Lesio**
16:00-17:00	PPPO Exco Meeting	**PPPO Secretariat**
Second Day (8/8/2017)		
8:30-9:30	- 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)	**Bruce Hancock**
9:30-10:00	- 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) using OCS	**PPPO Participants Luisa & Lesio**
10:00-10:15	**Coffee break**	
10:45-11:45	- ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, and the beyond compliance tool	**Dorota Buzon and/or Beyond compliance global tool: NZ (John Hedley??)**
11:00-13:00	- FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health: discussion on the strategic framework and conclusions for the region	**Dorota Buzon**
13:00-14:00	**Lunch break**	
Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO/RPPOs		
14:00-14:10	Presentation on the Secretariat Call for Phytosanitary Treatments	**Dorota Buzon**
14:10-14:20	FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities (To be determined by the FAO regional offices) Alternative: ACIAR support on Biosecurity capacity development	**Dr Viliami Fakava** **Vinesh Prasad**
14:20-14:30	RPPO phytosanitary capacity development activities	**Josua Wainiqolo**

14:30-15:00	**STDF Project Update**	**Kalang**
14:45-15:15	Coffee break	
15:15-17:30	**Continued: STDF Project Update**	**Kalang**
Third Day		
Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions)		
9:00-9:15	Benefits of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE): experiences from trainees of the 401 project and case studies.	**Josua Wainiqolo**
9:15-9:45	2020 International Year of Plant Health: updates and latest achievements and follow up from last year Regional Workshop from countries	**Dr Viliami Kami**
9:45-10:00	Demonstration of the IPP and of the phytosanitary.info webpage: facilitated exercise	**Dorota Buzon**
10:00-10:15	**Coffee break**	
10:15-10:30	IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: aggregated information and plans: Xylella fastidiosa, Bactrocera dorsalis complex, invasive ants or other species (at the discretion of each region)	**Dorota Buzon**
10:30-11:00	Success stories of implementation of pests control or management from CPs	**IPPC Secretariat/ FAO/RPPO/Participants**
11:00-12.00	Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) Launch	**PPPO Secretariat**
4:00	**break**	
15:00-15:30	Adoption of the report/ Conclusion	**Chair**
15:30-15:45	**Coffee break**	
15:45 – 16:15	Online survey of the workshop	**All participants**

Annex 2: List of Participants

REGIONAL IPPC WORKSHOP ON DRAFT ISPMs
7TH – 9TH August 2017
Tanoa International Hotel`
Nadi, Fiji Islands

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Annex 3: IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

The following information is sourced from the IPPC website (downloaded 13/09/16): https://www.ippc.int/en/online-comment-system/

IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

OCS MISSION

The Online Comment System (OCS) is a system for defined stakeholders to insert, share, and submit comments on documents; for secretariats to compile comments in an easy and efficient manner ("with the click of a button") and to provide data for analysis.

Its mission is to provide a simple, efficient, user-friendly online system to insert, share, submit and compile comments on documents.

Through the OCS, IPPC Official Contact Points can submit comments on draft documents, with the support of the following optional users: OCS Deputy (having the same role and functions as the Contact Point, without being able to publish comments); Reviewers (up to three per country, designated by the Contact Point or OCS Deputy to provide comments on the draft document).

Annex 4: SWP Regional comments to Draft ISPM: International movement of cut flowers(2008-005)

Report for review 2017 First consultation on 2017 Draft ISPM : International movement of cut flowers(2008-005)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(89) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:51)** the list needs to be broken down into pest groups and pathways	O	
Scope					
40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(77) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:25)** there should be a clarification on the use of non woody foliage	O	
40	This standard provides guidance on identification of the pest risk associated with cut flowers and non-woody foliage, any woody part of the commodity, for decoration or ornamentation (hereafter referred to as cut flowers), and on phytosanitary measures to reduce the likelihood of pests being moved with this commodity in international trade. The standard covers flowers with their stems or foliage.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(76) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 9:20)** Standard must recognize that some cut flowers have a woody part to it, for example the stalks or stems	O	
41	The standard does not cover dried or otherwise preserved plant parts, plants for planting, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from dried plants or plant products.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(78) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:26)**	O	
Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment					
54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the likelihood of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(80) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:31)** there needs to be an example of environmentally acceptable phytosanitary measure	O	
54	The implementation of this ISPM could reduce the likelihood of introduction of quarantine pests, thereby contributing to the protection	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(79) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:30)**	O	

	of biodiversity and the environment. Certain treatments may have negative impacts on the environment and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable.		"Certain treatments" require clarification		
1.1 Specific factors to consider when conducting a PRA for cut flowers					
64	the perishability, shelf-life, transport, ~~cold~~ storage conditions and intended use of the cut flowers in relation to survival and establishment of the pest	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(81) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:32)**	O	
1.2 Risk ranking of major pest groups for cut flowers					
70	Examples of pest groups that may be associated with different genera of cut flowers are listed in ~~Table 1.~~ Appendix	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(82) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:34)**	O	
1.2.1 Examples of higher-risk pest groups (in alphabetical order)					
72	***Aphids (Aphididae).*** Aphids can be polyphagous, and females can reproduce parthenogenetically. Many aphid species can produce winged forms that can migrate long distances to new host plants. Because many aphids often need not mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season, they probably can establish more easily than many other insects. Some aphids are vectors for plant viruses.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(83) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:35)** Include examples of Mealybugs	O	
73	***Leafminers (e.g. Agromyzidae).*** Compared to many other pest groups, a greater proportion of leafminers on cut flowers in trade tend to be adults. Consequently, they often may not need to complete development on this short-lived commodity, and as adults may have greater mobility and ability to transfer from the commodity to a host. The most significant leafminers tend to be polyphagous and therefore have a greater likelihood of finding a suitable host.	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(42) PPPO (31 Jul 2017 22:27)** A high risk pest group that needs to listed as an example is the Scale Insect.	O	
1.4 Other factors that increase pest risk for cut flowers					
83	It is important to mention that there are some other factors that should be considered when conducting a PRA for the international movement of cut flowers. Fruit and ~~other propagules~~ other **propagules** associated with cut flowers may present a higher pest risk. The presence or absence of propagules should, therefore, be considered when conducting a PRA for the establishment of phytosanitary import requirements of cut flowers.	P	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(74) Palau (5 Aug 2017 4:58)** Propagules to be included in the glossary..	O	

85	Cut flowers are a perishable commodity and temperature is the most important factor that influences their shelf-life. Therefore, if possible, most cut flowers are transported and stored in a cold condition from the time the cut flowers are collected to the time they are sold at the consumer level. This will also affect the further development, the survival and the mobility of pests present on these commodities.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(84) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:39)** Need to specify if it's woody stem or not during the PRA	O	
2.1.1 Production and pre-harvest options					
96	treatment of growing media (e.g. sterilization, chemical treatment, fumigation)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(75) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 9:03)** Agree	O	
2.1.2 Harvest and post-harvest options					
107	harvesting at certain times of the year or growing ~~season~~ period (limiting harvest to a specific season or plant age).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(85) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:40)**	O	
2.1.3 Options for pre-dispatch treatment					
108		C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(86) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:43)** Additional information is required for all these treatments	O	
3. Records					
126	**Table 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(88) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:48)** 1.Would be more useful to have some guidelines on how such pest lists are drawn up	O	
126	~~**Table**~~ **Appendix 1.** Examples of pest groups that may be associated with the international movement of cut flowers and other fresh plant parts.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(87) PPPO (7 Aug 2017 4:44)**	O	

Annex 5: SWP Regional comments to Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure(2014-004)

Report for review 2017 First consultation on Draft ISPM Requirements for fumigation

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(147) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 6:57)** have a system to differentiate	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(143) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 1:07)** In the Pacific Region, are some NPPO that are also managing fumigation facilities in line to the proposed change from entity to fumigation providers? some wording around fumigation providers whether NPPO or third parties fumigation providers?	O	
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(140) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:57)** replace the word entities with fumigation providers in the entire document standard.	O	
Outline of Requirements					
41	The standard describes how fumigation should be carried out to achieve the stated efficacy as given in ISPM 28 for the regulated pests of concern. This standard also provides guidance for NPPOs on the procedural requirements for fumigation entities authorized to perform fumigation as a phytosanitary measure.	C	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(18) Palau (2 Aug 2017 5:47)** define fumigation entities	O	
41	~~The~~ This standard describes how fumigation should be carried out to achieve the stated efficacy as given in ISPM 28 for the regulated pests of concern. This standard also provides guidance for NPPOs on the procedural requirements for fumigation entities authorized to perform fumigation as a phytosanitary measure.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(17) Palau (2 Aug 2017 5:42)**	O	

BACKGROUND					
43	Fumigation is a form of treatment in which a toxic gas is applied to a commodity to kill a sufficient proportion of the target pests and may be used in pest management.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(146) Micronesia (8 Aug 2017 1:55)** Delete "a sufficient proportion of"	O	
43	Fumigation is a form of treatment in which a toxic gas is applied to a commodity to kill a sufficient proportion of the target pests and may be used in pest management.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(133) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:41)** clarity on the word specified levels? of pest mortality, nothing as such in the appendix. what exactly they referring to. substitute word specified with required levels?	O	
43	Fumigation is a form of treatment in which a toxic gas is applied to a commodity to ~~kill a sufficient proportion of the~~ kill target pests and may be used in pest management.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(132) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:39)** not happy with the word sufficient proportion to be taken out and removed	O	
IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT					
47	Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. However, fumigant gases, such as methyl bromide, sulphuryl fluoride, phosphine and ethyl formate, ~~may be~~ are toxic to people and have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue. Environmental impacts of fumigants can be	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(92) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 9:34)**	O	

	proportionally mitigated through the use of recapture technology to reduce emissions.				
47	Historically, fumigation has been widely applied to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and has, therefore, been beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. However, fumigant gases, such as methyl bromide, sulphuryl fluoride, phosphine and ethyl formate, ~~may be~~ is toxic to people and have negative impacts on the environment. For example, the emission of methyl bromide into the atmosphere is known to deplete the ozone layer and sulphuryl fluoride is a recognized greenhouse gas. The IPPC Recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM R-03, 2017) has been adopted in relation to this issue. Environmental impacts of fumigants can be proportionally mitigated through the use of recapture technology to reduce emissions.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1) PPPO (31 Jul 2017 22:30)** Remove maybe toxic from the sentence	O	
2. Fumigation entities					
52	2. Fumigation entities	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(149) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 7:00)** to include NPPOs (to be accountable) as one of the fumigation providers.	O	
52	2. Fumigation entities	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(134) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:45)** reservations with the use of the word "Entity" forward in the paragraphs. Substitute with Fumgation providers?	O	
3. Treatment Application					
64	The treatment protocol should describe the process of pre- and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(148) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 6:58)**	O	

	post-conditioning to reach the required dose, where these processes are critical to the treatment achieving the required efficacy. The protocol should also include contingency procedures and guidance on corrective actions for treatment failures.		in addition to contingency procedures to give examples as well.		
4.2.2 Concurrent combination treatments					
76	Increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide in the fumigation enclosure, either alone or in combination with increasing nitrogen and decreasing oxygen levels, may be used to increase fumigation treatment efficacy. Changing the atmosphere in this way may directly enhance target pest mortality or may increase target pest respiration thereby increasing the efficacy of fumigants such as phosphine. Reducing levels of oxygen in the atmosphere may also be necessary where the fumigant is flammable, such as is the case with ethyl formate.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(145) Micronesia (8 Aug 2017 1:47)** Changing atmosphere with atmospheric conditions	O	
76	Increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide in the fumigation enclosure, either alone or in combination with increasing nitrogen and decreasing oxygen levels, may be used to increase fumigation treatment efficacy. Changing the ~~atmosphere~~ atmospheric conditions in this way may directly enhance target pest mortality or may increase target pest respiration thereby increasing the efficacy of fumigants such as phosphine. Reducing levels of oxygen in the atmosphere may also be necessary where the fumigant is flammable,	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(135) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:47)** change word atmosphere to atmospheric conditions?	O	

	such as is the case with ethyl formate.				
78	Appling a fumigant under a partial atmospheric vacuum can significantly increase the rate of fumigant penetration into a commodity, resulting in increased efficacy or the ability to reduce fumigant quantity or duration of treatment. Such treatments should be carried out in purpose-built vacuum chambers that allow minimal vacuum loss during the fumigation, and using a vacuum pump capable of attaining the atmospheric pressure required within the time frame required.	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(144) Micronesia (8 Aug 2017 1:46)** Replacing Appling with Applying	O	
78	~~Appling~~ Applying a fumigant under a partial atmospheric vacuum can significantly increase the rate of fumigant penetration into a commodity, resulting in increased efficacy or the ability to reduce fumigant quantity or duration of treatment. Such treatments should be carried out in purpose-built vacuum chambers that allow minimal vacuum loss during the fumigation, and using a vacuum pump capable of attaining the atmospheric pressure required within the time frame required.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(136) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:48)** Appling to Applying?	O	
5. Fumigation Enclosures and Equipment					
80	There are many potential forms and designs for equipment and enclosures used in fumigation. These will vary depending on the type of fumigant used, the nature of the commodity, and the conditions of the surrounding environment. The following enclosures and equipment may be	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(93) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 9:45)** agree	O	

	necessary to ensure that a fumigation achieves the required efficacy.				
5.2.4 Gas circulation equipment					
95	Even and quick distribution of fumigant gas introduced into the enclosure ~~may be~~ is important for successful fumigation of a large quantity of commodity, especially with gases that diffuse relatively slowly. Rapid circulation of gas is required for the fumigation of perishable commodities or commodities that sustain damage on extended exposure to the fumigant. One or more electrical fans capable of moving a volume of three to ten times that of the enclosure per hour should be used to ensure gas circulation.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(94) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 9:54)**	O	
5.2.7 Instruments to measure temperatures					
101	~~Sufficiently reliable~~ Reliable thermometers should be used to measure either continuously or at suitable intervals the temperature in the enclosure space and, as appropriate, the external surfaces and inside the commodity before and during fumigation. The number of temperature sensors required will depend on the size of the treatment enclosure (see section 6.4). The accuracy of the temperature measurement should be within 0.5 °C of the actual temperature.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(137) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:51)** remove sufficient	O	
6.4 Determination of fumigation temperature					
117	Temperature is a factor in achieving the efficacy of fumigation. In addition to other factors, the effectiveness of a fumigant depends on the respiration rate of the target organism. In general, the lower the	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(138) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:53)** recognise recording scale to be included in this section and also other standards in the region (AFAS) if can be	O	

	temperature, the lower the respiration rate of the organism and the greater the dose of fumigant needed to achieve the required efficacy.		referenced and mentioned in this standard.		
7.2 Prevention of infestation after treatment					
171	The fumigation ~~entity~~ providers should implement the necessary measures to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after fumigation. The following measures may be required:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(139) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:56)** replace the word entities with fumigation providers in entire standard	O	
175	dispatching the commodity immediately after fumigation. - pest proof cartons.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(141) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 0:59)** after 175 a new inculsion of "including pest proof cartons"?	O	
7.3 Environment, health and safety					
179	An assessment of health and safety risks associated with handling of fumigated consignments should be completed prior to unloading or inspecting fumigated commodities.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(142) PPPO (8 Aug 2017 1:01)** have a paragraph for when after fumigation to have some time for aeration before release of commodities.	O	

Annex 6: SWP Regional comments to Draft Amendments to ISPM 5s

Report for 2017 First Consultation on Draft Amendments to ISPM 5

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
1.1 "growing period" (2016-004)					
35	**growing period** ~~(of a **plant** species)~~	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(1) PPPO (13 Jul 2017 0:35)** Agree with the amendments	O	
36	~~Time p~~Period ~~of active growth during a **growing season**~~ when a **plant** species actively grows in an **area**, **place of production** or **production site** [ICPM, 2003]	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(9) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 10:10)** Agree	O	
1.2 "survey" (2013-015)					
49	**survey** (of pests)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(2) PPPO (13 Jul 2017 0:37)** Agree with the inclusion of Survey (Pest) as it specifically defines the survey is for pest only	O	
50	An **official** procedure conducted over a defined period ~~of time~~ to determine the presence or absence of **pests** in an **area,** or the boundaries or characteristics of a **pest** population ~~or to determine which species are present~~ in an **area** [FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996; CPM, 2015]	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(10) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 10:12)** Agree	O	
2.1 "confinement (of a regulated article)" (2016-002)					
65	**confinement** (of a **regulated article**)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(11) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 10:15)** Agree to deletion	O	
65	**confinement** (of a **regulated article**)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(3) PPPO (13 Jul 2017 0:38)** Agree with the proposed deletion	O	
2.2 "growing season" (2016-004)					
77	**growing season**	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(5) PPPO (13 Jul 2017 0:42)** Agree to remove Mark from the glossary.	O	
77	**growing season**	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(4) PPPO (13 Jul 2017 0:39)** Agree to replace growing season with growing period.	O	
2.3 "mark" (2013-007)					
88	**mark**	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(12) Vanuatu (6 Aug 2017 10:21)** Agree to deletion	O	