Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Plant Protection Convention

REPORT

IPPC Regional Workshop for Asia

Busan, Republic of Korea
4-8 September 2017

IPPC Secretariat

APPPC

Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency
Republic of Korea

Contents

Summary

[1] The Asian IPPC regional workshop on the review of draft ISPMs was convened from 4-8 September 2017 in Busan, Republic of Korea in collaboration with the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA), Republic of Korea with the support of the IPPC. Delegates from 21 countries participated in the workshop. The meeting opened with updates on the activities of the IPPC Commission on Phytosanitary Measures and the activities of the APPPC.

[2] The participants then considered the three draft standards out for their first consultation – International movement of flowers, Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure, Amendments to the Glossary (ISPM 5). Participants then considered the four draft ISPMs out for their second consultation: ISPM 6: Surveillance, Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms, revisions to ISPM 15 Annex 1 and 2 for inclusion of the suphuryl fluoride fumigation phytosanitary treatment of wood packaging and the revision of the dielectric heating section of ISPM 15. A number of substantial comments, inputs and suggestions were made to 7 drafts ISPMs.

[3] There followed discussions on the sea container programmes of China and New Zealand with some consideration of future developments. The meeting then noted a review of developments with the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee and were updated on aspects of developments with the administration of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization and the International Year of Plant Health.

[4] Finally, participants discussed some of the emerging plant health issues in their countries.

[5] Participants considered that the workshop is invaluable to improve capacity of NPPOs to actively participate in the development of global and regional phytosanitary standards as well as prepare and consolidate country comments on the draft ISPMs. It also becomes a regional consultation on various important subjects of APPPC and IPPC with regard to the phytosanitary issues. It was suggested to convene the IPPC regional workshop in Asia on the review of draft ISPMs from 10-14 September 2018 in Seoul, Korea.

1. Opening of session

[6] Participants introduced themselves. Most of the participants had been to previous workshops.

Welcoming remarks by organizer and introduction to the workshop

[7] Dr Bong-Kyun Park – Commissioner, Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) and Mr Jooseok Min, Director, Export Management Division, Department of Plant Quarantine, APQA, MAFRA welcomed the participants to the Republic of Korea and to the meeting. The Commissioner congratulated the participants in holding the 18th workshop. He noted the role of the APPPC in phytosanitary projects and the fact that the Republic of Korea hosted the CPM for the first time outside of Rome for 65 years. The Korean government has been seeking to play a role in furthering regional to international cooperation with a number of phytosanitary issues.

[8] Dr Park thanked Dr Piao and the Korean staff for the organization of the workshop and wished participants a successful meeting.

[9] Dr Piao thanked the Korean government and Dr Park for the support and assistance for the APPPC and the development of ISPMs. He noted the holding of the CPM by the Korean government which was most successful. The record number of countries taking part this year in the regional workshop shows the respect in the region for the contribution of the Korean government.

[10] Dr Piao welcomed all the participants – with twenty-one country officials being present. The Korean government has continued to financially support the workshop since 2006 for which Dr Piao expressed grateful thanks. This meeting would consider the draft ISPMs and other important issues – including sea containers, capacity development, a CPM 12 update and emerging plant health issues.

[11] Three draft ISPMs are out for first consultation and four for the second consultation. Dr Piao wished participants a successful meeting.

Host country statement

[12] Dr Yim also welcomed participants to the second largest city in the Republic of Korea and the largest port. She noted that three of the regional IPPC standard committee members were present.

[13] The field trip is to a station that breeds cut flowers. This is followed by a visit to the Upo wetland.

Election of chair

[14] Dr Kyu Ock Yim was elected as chair.

Election of rapporteur

[15] Dr John Hedley was elected as rapporteur with Ms Mei Lai as OCS reporter.

Adoption of agenda

[16] The agenda was adopted.

2. Updates

CPM and recent meetings

[17] The annual IPPC theme for the year is plant health and trade. The keynote speech was provided by WCO Executive Secretary. The new ISPMs that were adopted at CPM 12 were listed. Ten treatments were adopted and 10 Diagnostic protocols were noted.

[18] The concept of a compliance certificate was discussed – but this was considered to possibly cause confusion. The IC (Implementation and Capacity Development Committee) was approved with the

consequent reorganization of the IPPC Secretariat. This replaces the CDC. One hundred and thirty-six (136) countries were represented at CPM 12.

[19] The sustainable funding of the IPPC was discussed at length. Commodity standards have continued to be discussed – though no great progress has been made. The IPP has been rearranged. More language versions of the ISPMs are available.

[20] The Implementation facilitation unit has arranged 5 training workshops and 16 implementation projects. The NRO section has been active with update newsletters and a Pacific workshop. The International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) work continues. Advocacy material has been developed including factsheets and videos.

[21] Regarding the financial situation – a sustainable funding mechanism is required with a work plan and budget. The budget is $6 millions – $3 millions from FAO and $3 mill from voluntary extra-budgetary contributions. The contributions are from the multi-donor trust fund, IPPC projects and in-kind contributions. This means half of the budget is random and non-sustainable involving only 10 countries. The proposed action is that CPM 15 adopts a decision on voluntary supplementary contributions based on an assessment criteria that will be established. This is not mandatory but is a voluntary system to be adopted in 2020. Therefore, CPM 13 will be asked to adopt a transitional 2018 work plan and budget as well as 2019 work plan and budget.

APPPC activities

[22] Dr Piao noted the establishment of the APPPC – as the only FAO Plant Protection Commission. The 1983 amendments provided for mandatory contributions, the contributions started from 2010. The 25 countries of the Commission were shown. Mongolia is outside of the region. Seventeen countries have endorsed the financial provisions.

[23] The bodies of the Commission were listed – 3 Standing Committees and the Standards Committee. It was stressed that the APPPC includes pesticide management and IPM – so includes more activities than the IPPC.

[24] The planning meeting was described with the aim of providing a draft work programme and budget. The key points of the work plan included: the 6 year surveillance plan and ISPM 28 and 32, the review of draft ISPMs, an RSPM on seeds, safe trade through ePhyto, capacity for regulated pests, SALB, emerging pests and integrated pest management, pesticide risk reduction and the phasing out of HHPs and building capacity for pesticide quality detection and residue management, and the maintenance and sharing of information through the APPPC website to facilitate trade.

[25] The analytical results of the feedbacks from countries on emerging Plant Health issues was presented. The incursion of pest was the major area of concern along with endemic pests. Surveillance was the third issue of concern.

Introduction to OCS

[26] Dr Piao provided a short introduction.

3. Review of International movement of flowers

[27] This was introduced by Mr Sai, Japan. Dr Yim noted that there was very little guidance from this draft. It is not opposed but is thought of little use. Nepal had the same view and suggested that this could include vegetables. They would prefer this would really be a fresh produce standard. Myanmar wanted a treatment for cut flowers from China.

[28] Mr Hancocks noted that this area does not have the problems envisaged – there is diversion from intended use - but this does not really translate into requirements. The document is really a guidance document for PRA work. The wood standard is also a guidance document. Mr Sai said that the draft assists with PRA for cut flowers and helps with the harmonization of phytosanitary measures.

[29] Dr Yim mentioned again that the draft does not have specific requirements – but cut flowers have some special aspects e.g. perishability. In most countries there is treatment after importation rather than before export. The second point regarded non-woody foliage. It was noted that ornamental vegetation usually includes woody material. This could not really be captured in the draft standard according to the Standards Committee. There was continuing discussion on what should be included in the draft – cut flowers only or with foliage or with woody foliage. The original title and scope was suggested be retained.

Para 40 – Some wanted to add "fresh" before cut flowers. Japan suggested this was not needed. Each country could add their comments. The group felt that what is included in "cut flowers" need to be sorted out – foliage or not, flower stem and their foliage, propagules and fruit (para 66, 69).

Para 41 Japan commented to elucidate Christmas trees.

Para 51 Singapore suggested deletion of last sentence.

Para 52 – last sentence amended to account for para 51 change.

Para 57 – Japan commented to have entry instead of establishment. Not agreed. Keep original paragraph and for individual country to submit comment. Pest establishment - pest can enter but may not establish due to characteristic of cut flowers.

Para 61 – Japan suggestion felt not necessary.

Para 62 – group did not accept Japan suggestion. Wild flora suggested instead of wild. Kept wild.

Para 64 – establishment retained.

Para 66 – China suggested to remove fruit. Japan added text referring to the probability of diversion from intended use. Add in "probability of diversion from intended use (e.g. cut flowers with stems which are capable of growing) and possible means of hindering such activities.

Para 67 – In this section remove 1.2.1 to 1.2.2 to the appendix. Australia wanted to retain as is to keep the logical flow. But moved.

Para 80 – suggested to delete as is repeat of 1.2.

Table 1 – Australia suggested that this be removed. Not agreed to.

Section 476 – add into this section – Order diptera fruit fly Rhagoletis sp. - important pest of Rosa spp. (CABI 2017).

4. Review of Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure

[30] This was presented by Mr Bruce Hancocks, Australia.

[31] General comment - For the entire draft where requirements have been cited in specific numbers, TPP should provide the appropriate technical justifications for the citation of these figures.

[32] Scope – delete NPPOs, should be regulated pests on regulated articles, and remove last sentence.

[33] Background - first sentence not satisfactory to some countries….not "a sufficient proportion" …. To kill the target pests …To achieve the required level of mortality – but original retained.

Para 47 …add (or destruction (scrubbing)) before - technology

Para 49 – This paragraph should be removed because it has already been described in section outline of requirements.

Para 53 add - warehouses after cargo ship hold.

Para 55 – Suggest to re-order the packing operations accordingly i.e. dispatch or storage is done after packaging for a better reflection of the actual operations.

Para 58 add where packaging is permeable.

Para 60 – noted the danger of fumigation during transit. Phosphine used with grain.

Para 63 – …commodity, nature of the commodity, all of … not agreed.

Para 66 – delete – unnecessary.

Para 67 – change General use to Commonly used.

Para 69 – Combinations with other fumigants might not be possible, if possible, please provide examples of fumigant combinations with appropriate dosage and target pest.

Para 70 – India want to remove the point about unmarketable.

Para72 – add sentence on … However, the number of sequential treatments needs to be kept to a minimum possible treatment types per one consignment. Included for environmental reasons.

Para 74 – doubt over the use of concurrent combination treatments …but understood later.

Para 76 … add to Reducing levels of oxygen through containing non-flammable gasses such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen….

Para 78 … to replace quantity with dosage and correct spelling for applying.

Para 82 – add while protecting the environment from seepage of fumigant …after duration of fumigation.

Para 85 –The title of section 5.1.1 may be removed. The detail under this subheading is more suitable to be placed under section 6.5 Gas tightness test.

Para 88 – change to Dosing equipment .agreed. To be consistent with text below.

Para 91 - change should to may in last sentence to allow for countries that do not require this.

Para 93 – clarification language added – not agreed.

Para 95 – editorial – last sentence change should to may. For countries to check on the last sentence i.e. 3 to 10 times or otherwise to comment accordingly.

Para 101 – Retain this paragraph with deletion of "sufficiently". To include + or - before 0.5% for consistency in draft. Suggested that all “within”s be changed to +_ para 97, para 99 etc.

Para 102 change to - …should have an adequate accuracy (e.g. +_ 5%) measuring the fumigant … It was suggested that all the requirements with specific variations be justified that the variations are technically accurate.

Para 105 …may need to be …changed to should.

Para 109 should change to may ..this amended to add (where required) after circulation equipment.

What is the load factor? – No satisfactory answer – technicians understand.

Para 111 – refer to general comment re justification of figures.

Para 113 – as above.

Para 114 - suggested that examples be provided.

Para 118 – Korea wanted to remove recorded. Philippines wanted to retain.

Para 119 – need to identify the sensors to be used. Also consider – depend on the commodity, packaging, size …..New Zealand only.

Para 122 - Refer to general regional comment on figures cited - technical justifications. To include examples of portable temperature sensors that could be used.

Para 131 – 1) To include "It is not possible to measure gas tightness for fumigation facilities/structures" after the last sentence. (2) To move paragraph 85 to this paragraph to provide details of the gas tightness test.

Para 140 – raised to a minimum of 65°C.

Japan wanted to delete the section – technical comment.

Para 142 – 2nd sentence – Depending on fumigants, the fumigation time usually ….throughout the enclosure such as upper, middle and lower positions. (example is hydrogen cyanide). Difficult to deal with all fumigants. Not agreed.

Para 143 could just add …using sampling lines … for clarity.

Para 144 – could measure by commodity or pest to determine number of sampling lines. Philippines have suggestions.

Para 164 + New … On completion of a fumigation treatment, proper ventilation i.e. natural areation or forced ventilation must be conducted to ensure that a workplace ….. or Korean suggestion as an addition to 6.9 Safety after fumigation …Sufficient ventilation is required after completion of fumigation for safety of fumigation staff and prevention of chemical damage. Ventilation duration should consider sorption capacity of the fumigant and commodity because continuous release of the fumigant may happen even though the concentration was below the TLV immediately after completion of the fumigation.

Para 165 – Change to 7. Adequate systems at fumigation entities.

Para 168 – seemed to keep authorization.

Para 170 – replace treatment with fumigation.

Paras 173 and 175 – remove after fumigation as is in the new title.

Para 177 – removing environment as is not mentioned. Or add environment to the first line plus ….circumstances and proper ventilation of fumigation enclosure to ensure acceptable workplace threshold limit value (TLV) of the fumigant with minimized and mitigated risk to the environment and human health and safety.

Para 190 – changed to - contingency plan and corrective action to be taken in cases of non-compliance.

Para 206 ..add as first on the list – name of fumigant used.

Para 250 – The conversion factors provided in this table are for under 25°C and a temperature change will change the conversion factors. Best to qualify the stated conversion factors as for under 25° C - provide technical justification.

5. Review of Amendments to ISPM 5 (2017): Glossary of phytosanitary terms

[34] This was presented by Dr Hedley. There were only two comments on the draft amendments. One proposed time interval instead of period and the other suggested changing when to while in the same definition. Neither proposals were agreed to.

6. Review of revision of ISPM 6: *Surveillance*

[35] This was presented by Dr Ha.

Para 42 - …phytosanitary measures through the collection of presence and absence pest surveillance records – Australian comment. – through the collection of pest records – agreed amendment.

Para 62 –Japan – General surveillance: This type of surveillance is conducted for NPPOs…

Want to remove unpublished data. Not accepted.

Para 63 – one or more deleted.

Figure 1 – suggested that there be a third arm which includes Information management

Para 67 –….add …(general and specific) supporting infrastructure and information management systems. To include another box in fig 1 - information management systems as part of the national surveillance system which has been mentioned in the draft and to include "information management systems" in the sentence for Fig 1.

Para 91 – insert before 91

systems to prioritize amongst large number of general surveillance reports.

Para 101 – after 101 - new point - providing timely feedback , including the identification of specimens submitted for each report.

Para 121 – These surveys …..commodities and should include the collection of pest presence and absence records. Suggested addition.

Also suggested add - hosts, characteristics of pests, pathways, or commodities – but not agreed as is in 120.

Para 134 – need to add – previously reported absence of a pest as the second bullet.

And add – the undetermined pest status of an area – both as sub-bullets to 134.

Para 159 – Add - The requirements for the collection and reporting of presence and absence pest surveillance records are different. With presence pest records, a specimen or image is taken of the pest which is then verified with the appropriate information to provide confidence that the records is the pest identified. With absence pest records, NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occurred in the area on the host/vector surveyed and that the survey method used is effective for detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site. The following are examples of potential evidence which could be used to provide confidence that the absence data demonstrates pest absence:

- Using an effective lure attractant for the target fruit fly species in a fruit fly trap
- fruit cutting for non-lure attracted fruit fly
- sampling known host plant for pests during periods when the pest should be present
- using appropriate diagnostic techniques for pathogens that are known to be symptomless hosts

[36] Accepted as regional comment…

[37] Rationale - There are different requirements for the collection and reporting of pest presence and absence surveillance records. Absence surveillance records provide confidence for pest free area claims made by exporting NPPO's for consideration by importing NPPOs when developing

[38] Appropriate import conditions for host commodities.

[39] This addition provides a critical requirement that NPPOs should collect and provide evidence that the target pest/s could have occured in the area/on the host surveyed and that the survey method used is effective for detecting the pest. This is dependent on the biology of the pest and the environment of the survey site. Providing this information to NPPOs increases confidence that a pest is absent from an area. The dot points give additional guidance by providing some specific examples of evidence that could be used to provide confidence that the data demonstrates pest absence.

Para 212 –….add prioritizing…. validation, prioritization and reporting of surveillance.

Para 224 – in addition, records of pest absence should include:

- justification that the pest could occur in an area, on the host/vector surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (see section 2.2.7) and
- identification of the unit sampled for absence records (i.e. single fruit for internal borer or single plant for foliar pathogens)

[40] This additional section provides the requirement that absence data reported includes justification that pest could occur in the area/on the host surveyed and that the sampling method used would have detected the pest (as justified in section 2.2.7). This section also provides the requirement that the unit sampled as an absence surveillance record is specified. This provides context for those analysing absence surveillance records.

Para 230 – delete after- and the plant part affected. Section redundant.

7. Review of Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures

[41] This was introduced by Mr Hancocks.

[42] China commented regarding about pre-treatments to adjust the temperature.

[43] It was commented that this draft should include a section on the competency of staff or staff training as in other standards for consistency.

Para 48 –…add… temperature-time combination, and humidity (if necessary) required for the stated efficacy…

Para 54 – Philippines wanted extra guidance …suggested more detail in a table.

Para 75 – add extra examples (e.g. fumigation, pesticide immersion treatment).

Para 77 – China wanted information on clean water to be used.

India wanted to include more uses …) and some seeds for sowing purposes (e.g. Paddy, ornamental palm seeds etc)…

Para 88 – after …and new section suggested - 3.2.5 – Hot water spraying treatment suggested by China – needs more information.

Para 94 – China suggests specifying minimum number of probes – 2. Language needed.

Para 96 – mid para ..In other cases ….needs extra guidance re cold spots.

Para 99 – add - units of the commodity with the exception for dielectric heat treatment where surface temperature is measured.

Para 100 – add.. The longest time to reach required core temperature.

Para 101 – The sensors for core temperature.

Para 102 – add the sensor for core temperature…

It was noted that dielectric heat treatment requires surface temperature measurement not the core. This should be mentioned in the introduction material.

Para 104 …enough of the fruit – what does this mean? A number of fruit?

Para 105 – what is a larger commodity? Need to rephrase the longest time language. E.g. For all commodities, the …..Item, where it may take the longest time to reach the required core temperature.

Para 119 – Suggested …should be completely immersed in the tank (10cm under the surface) ..or in the lower third of the tank …not agreed.

Para 125 –… commodity size and configuration and the type of treatment facility or as required by the importing country – Philippines only.

Para 126 – add extra point on air cooling: gradual cooling of the treated commodities utilizing air inside the facility – Philippines only.

Para 130 – change dwell time to holding time.

Para 131 – …to holding time.

Para 138 – amended – both moisture's changed to humidity.

Para 141 – Japan wanted to delete –not agreed.

Para 152 – add – The key elements for the approval of temperature treatment facilities, may include consideration of heating capacity, humidifying performance, circulating wind speed, sealing performance, cooling and cooling capacity of the cold treatment facilities.

Para 155 add as this is not stressed enough – 3 sub-points:

- packing facility should be placed adjacent to the treatment facility,
- additional preventive measures may be installed in the packing facility (double doors, plastic and air curtains, insect traps),
- Packing the commodities in secure/insect-proof boxes.

Para 163 – add numbering 5.5.

Para 174 – to list add Calibration of equipment.

Also, staff training should be added as per the fumigation standard.

Para 184 – also add – temperature and humidity data for each treatment as a new 193.

Para 197 – … add NPPO may also need to consider if infestation has occurred with regards to treatment failure.

[44] It was suggested that the section be more extensive to describe when a treatment failure may have occurred after inspection… or what it may mean if live target or non-target pests are found or if post-treatment infestation occurs.

Para 226 – Need a rational for the untreated control being no less that on-tenth of the treated population. Should be decided depending on the size of the treated population……

Para 235 – some discussion on - differences in temperature and times of pre-cooling ……impact of these temperatures and times on pest acclimation or total length of temperature exposure. Japan only.

8. Review of 2016 Amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

[45] This was introduced by Dr Hedley.

[46] There were no comments recorded.

9. Review of revisions to ISPM 15 Annex 1 and 2 for inclusion of the suphuryl fluoride fumigation phytosanitary treatment of wood packaging and the revision of the dielectric heating section of ISPM 15

[47] This was presented by Mr Sai.

Para 145 – add In this standard, the requirement about moisture content of eh wood is different with which is 75% in ISPM 28 pt 23. Please explain the reasons and provides the basis for 60%. Would be better to have consistency.

Para 161 – Philippines made a comment re the leakage of fumigant re title of Table 4. Suggested to remove or leakage.

Para 197 – The factors that may be required for SF and MB seem to be similar. These factors should be summarized as a general requirement for fumigation treatment.

10. Review of developments in the sea container cleanliness programme

[48] Dr Hedley presented material prepared by Mr Paul Hallett, MPI, New Zealand on the work conducted by the IPPC noting the sea containers recommendations, the options for moving forward, the sea container complementary programme and the upcoming meeting of the Sea Container Task Force. He then presented Mr Hallett's information on the New Zealand sea container system, the sea container hygiene system and the use of the MPI Quarantine Declaration. Finally, Dr Hedley showed how four components of a future sea container system, the movement of sea containers, the cleaning of sea containers, the noting of information on the cleanliness of sea containers and the operation of a compliance system, might fit together in a cleanliness system.

[49] Ms Gu Guanghao (China) noted that China imported from or exported to more than 150 countries or areas with some 112,463,600 sea containers passing through mainland China ports in 2016.

[50] Ms Gu said that the main type of contamination with loaded containers was plant material and insects. She discussed the inspection of empty containers and the surprising material that can be found in empty sea containers including dead mice, ants, excrement, GAS, tires, machine parts, WPM.

[51] Positive action from China includes: implementation of import and export sea container quarantine in China, progress in promoting the ISPM on sea containers and recommendations for the implementation of the CPM complementary action plan.

[52] Ms Gu stated that the main intercepts included pathogens of human infectious diseases, plant diseases, insects, rodents, mosquitoes, cockroaches, soil, animal carcasses, animal and plant residues. Plant diseases, insects, plant material in 2016 were found in 27% in empty sea containers, and in 53% of loaded sea containers. The pest risk seems to be increasing.

[53] Pests detected (2010-2017) - 1055 spec , 167209 times, Quarantine pests (2010-2017)51 spec 631 times, other non-compliance (2013-2017)17, 481.

[54] Progress in promoting ISPM on sea container by China includes: starting the project establishment and research for national standards; communicating to the industry information about the risk of pest movement with sea containers; supporting the implementation of the relevant parts of the CTU code.

[55] The starting of the project establishment and research for the national standard has involved:

- Rules for PQ for import sea container
- Rules for PQ for export consignment
- Guide for the establishment of a Plant Health system in import and export container depots.

[56] Ms Gu discussed the Global Smart Container Alliance which has been developed to communicate with industry information regarding pest movement risk with sea containers.

[57] To support the implementation of the CTU code – two Shenzhen Municipal Local standards to be established – guide for the construction of container depots, guide for practice for packing of CTUs.

[58] Ms Gu noted the following recommendations for the implementation of the complementary action plan:

- Popularizing good experiences of New Zealand
- Assumption of international cooperation under the framework of the complementary action plan
- Contribution to host a successful SCTF meeting in Shanghai this November

[59] It seems that sea containers are inspected at rate of 10% - with contamination rate 840,000 in 81 mill = 1%.

[60] There will be an import sea container standard developed in China. It is expected to take two years to put in place. China will inform IPPC members. This will describe a clean containers.

11. Review of developments with the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee

[61] The availability of training courses for the PCE was noted. The Phytosanitary Resources page was described as providing useful material for NPPOs. The surveillance programme is proceeding; there is a factsheet on *Xylella fastidiosa.* The CDC has terminated. The new IC meets in December for the first time.

12. Update on the developments with the administration of the PPPO

[62] Mr Hancocks provided an update on the recent PPPO regional workshop. The Secretariat will be reviewed and greater collaboration between capacity assistance programmes.

13. International Year of Plant Health

[63] The programme was briefly described. The main intent is to increase the resources available for NPPOs as a result of increased awareness of plant protection by the public, stakeholders and other government agencies. The year will be 2020. The approval process within the United Nations is proceeding to plan. There is an IYPH steering committee with Dr Yim as the Asia representative. Many proposals for the activities for the year of plant health have been put forward and are now being put into a programme. It was suggested to have a Ministerial meeting, stakeholder activities and especially NPPO activities.

14. Emerging issues in plant health

[64] Some main points are noted:

[65] Australia – discussed plant health and the digital market place.

[66] Bangladesh – tomato leaf miner (*Tutu absoluta*), wheat blast, rice blast outbreak (*Pyricularia oryzae*), *Parthenium hyterophorus*, are major problems arising from international trade and movement of people.

[67] Cambodia – cassava Mosaic disease is the major problem.

[68] India – pest resurgence (sucking pests, whitefly, mealy bug in cotton) pesticide resistance

[69] Papaya mealybug (*Paracoccus marginatus*), Tomato leaf miner, root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne enterolobii*), Rugose whitefly (*Aleurodicus*).

[70] Indonesia – current pests on rice – bacterial panicle blight (*Burkholderia glumae*), white tip disease (*Aphelenchoides besseyi*).

[71] Japan – *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex in SW Japan.

[72] Malaysia – Collaboration with stakeholders, pest reporting and data management, pest occurrence (red palm weevil, *Ceratocystis* wilt on *Acacia mangium*, bacterial leaf blight (*Xanthomonas oryzae* pv *oryzae*).

[73] Laos – yellow spined bamboo locust (*Ceracris keangsu*), *Fusarium*.

[74] Mongolia – rodents (60-70% loss), grasshopper, pests of grain.

[75] Myanmar – non-compliance issues, *Frankliniella* sp.

[76] China – in 2016 intercepted 360 species 118,000 times. Systems under pressure – with increase of occurrence and more difficult to eradicate e.g. RIFA – spread by turf rolls.

[77] Have increased surveillance from 300 to 5,000 and improved the scientific management of pests. China has explored new forms of phytosanitary supervision – smart quarantine, mobile terminals and have built effective cooperation mechanisms with collaboration between provinces.

[78] Nepal – 20-35% losses from pests. Pest database – developing capacity. Survey 6 imported commodities. Risk of entry and establishment of IAS.

[79] Quality assessment of pesticides. Plant pest management – lack of laboratories, equipment and specialists. Market access – poor database information, pesticide residues.

[80] Pests include – *Tuta absoluta* – the worldwide spread and occurrence in Nepal was noted.

[81] Coffee leaf rust outbreak in December 2015.

[82] Pakistan – Wheat blast – *Magnaporthe oryzae* is a great threat to Pakistan. Is in Bangladesh. *Parthenium hysterophorus* – is a major problem – mainly restricted to northern parts of Pakistan. Citrus canker – is expected to increase with global warming.

[83] PCN is in the country. Have surveillance and eradication programmes. Pink bollworm of cotton – is 1.2 Billion dollar loss.

[84] Philippines – cassava witches broom disease major problem. First observed in 2011 –now can cause 100% loss. Have disease under quarantine order. Are distributing disease free material.

[85] Republic of Korea – *Erwinia amylovora* – in 22 pear orchards – destroyed.

[86] *Solenopsis invicta* – enhanced preventive measures. Could be introduced by sea containers or agricultural products.

[87] Singapore – trying to maximize area so are grown in towers – sky greens and also in factories for indoor and vertical farming. Common production pests – *Plutella xylostella*, *Liriomyza*, species *Fusarium* wilt of vegetable – more of a problem in the intense production.

[88] Sri Lanka – taking measures to stop introduction of SALB, Papaya wilt of corn, mango pulp weevil. Noted the lack of taxonomic experts. Sri Lanka is major point of transfer in the Indian Ocean and this movement of product via Sri Lanka will increase.

[89] Thailand – Coconut black headed caterpillar – *Opisina arenosella* – coconut, oil palm etc and banana. Now in 29 provinces. Now has to import coconut. Area wide integrated pest management has reduced the effects substantially. Survey, mechanical control, IPM, and chemical control.

[90] Viet Nam – Cassava pink mealybug *Phenococus manihoti*, weevil on coconut *Diocalandra frumenti*, sugarcane borer.

[91] Timor Leste – working towards producing PCs. There are pest incursions – PRAs not fully instituted. A surveillance detection system is being established. New SPS measures will complicate existing practices and increase smuggling. The country suffers from a lack of resources.

15. Review of regional comment on draft ISPMs discussed

[92] Ms. Mei Singapore described what each country needed to do with the comments on the OCS. It was stressed that the "reply" icon should be applied by countries if they wish to agree regional comments as their country comments. It has to be done comment by comment with this revised OCS version.

16. Tentative date and venue of 2018 consultation

[93] The date of September 10-14, 2018 was proposed. Seoul was proposed as the site.

17. Closure of the workshop

[94] Mr. Suhyon Rho, Director General, Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs delivered the closing address. He was sure that this meeting will have made most useful contributions to the consideration of standards. The government of Korea has supported the IPPC in many areas and is considering a wide range of support activities for developing countries in a closer association with international organizations. Mr Rho thanked all participants for their contributions to the meeting and wished them safe travel to their homes.

Annex 1: Agenda

Agenda

Morning Session: 8:30 – 12:30	
Time	
8:30-9:00	**Registration of the participants**
9:00 -9:40	**Opening of the session** - Welcoming remarks of the organizer and introduction to the workshop - Host country opening statement - Local and logistical information and arrangements - election of chair - election of rapporteur - adoption of the agenda
9:40– 10:10	**Group photo** **Coffee break**
10:10-10:30	Update on CPM12 and recent meetings
10:30-10:40	Update on activities of APPPC
10:40-10:50	Introduction on OCS
Review and discussion on draft ISPMs (for the 1st consultation) *(Reinforce the capacity of contracting parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards)*	
10:50-12:30	- International movement of cut flowers and foliage - Requirements for the use of fumigation treatments as a phytosanitary measure - Amendments to ISPM 5 (2017):*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*
12:30-14:00	**Lunch break**
Afternoon Session: 14:00 – 17:30	
14:00-15:30	Continue
15:30-15:45	**Coffee break**
15:45-17:30	Continue
Tuesday5 Sept. 2017	
Discussion on draft ISPMs (for the 2nd consultation)	
9:00-10:30	- Revision of ISPM 6: *Surveillance*
10:30-10:45	**Coffee break**
10:45-12:00	- Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures
12:00-12:30	- Draft 2016 Amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*
12:30-14:00	**Lunch break**
14:00-15:30	continue
15:30-15:45	Coffee break
15:45-17:00	- Draft revisions to ISPM 15 Annex 1 and 2 for inclusion of the sulphuryl fluoride fumigation phytosanitary treatment of wood packaging and the revision of the dielectric heating section of ISPM 15.
Wednesday 6 Sept. 2017	
Other subjects of IPPC	**Other subjects of IPPC**
9:00-10:30	- Review of developments in sea container cleanliness programme
10:30-10:45	Coffee break
10:45-12:30	continuation
12:30-14:00	**Lunch break**

14:00-15:30	- Review of developments with the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
15:30-15:45	**Coffee break**
15:45-17:30	- Update on developments with the administration of the PPPO - International Year of Plant Health-2020 (IYPH-2020)
Thursday 7 Sept. 2017	
	Field trip - to visit a station that breeds cut flowers, followed by a visit to the Upo wetland
Friday 8 Sept. 2017	
9:00-10:00	• Emerging issues in plant health (country brief report and conclusions for the region)
10:00-10:20	Coffee break
10:20-12:30	Review of regional comments on draft ISPMs discussed
12:30-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-15:00	- Evaluation feedback (IPPC) - Workshop assessment (Korea)
15:00-15:30	- Tentative date and venue of 2018 consultation - Closure of the workshop

Annex 2: List of Participants

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Annex : Photo


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