

REPORT

Rome,
Italy,
21-25 May
1990

Second technical consultation between regional plant protection organizations



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**



Meeting Report
AGP/1990/M/1

REPORT OF THE SECOND
TECHNICAL CONSULTATION BETWEEN REGIONAL PLANT
PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

Held in Rome, Italy from 21 to 25 May 1990

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1990

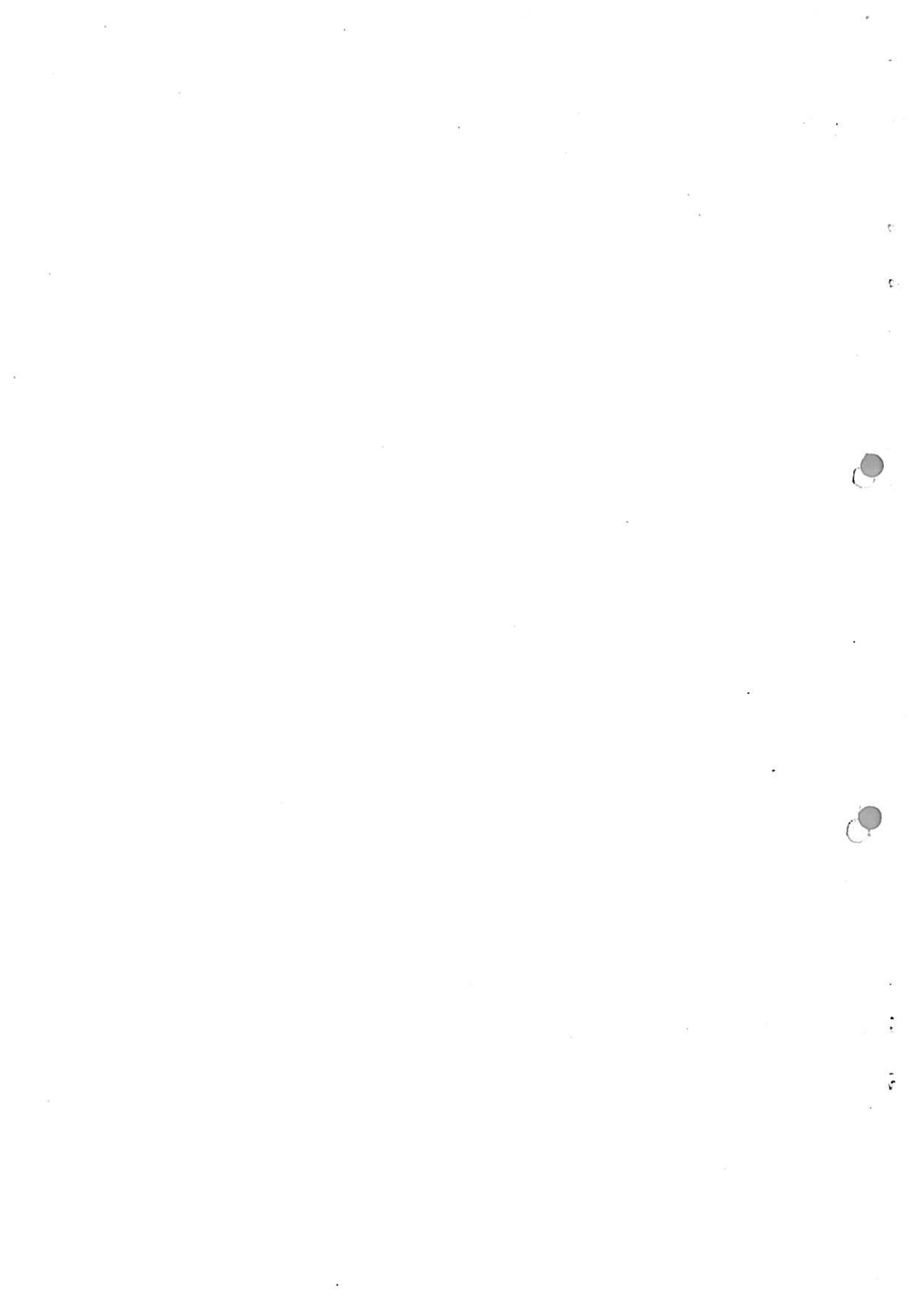
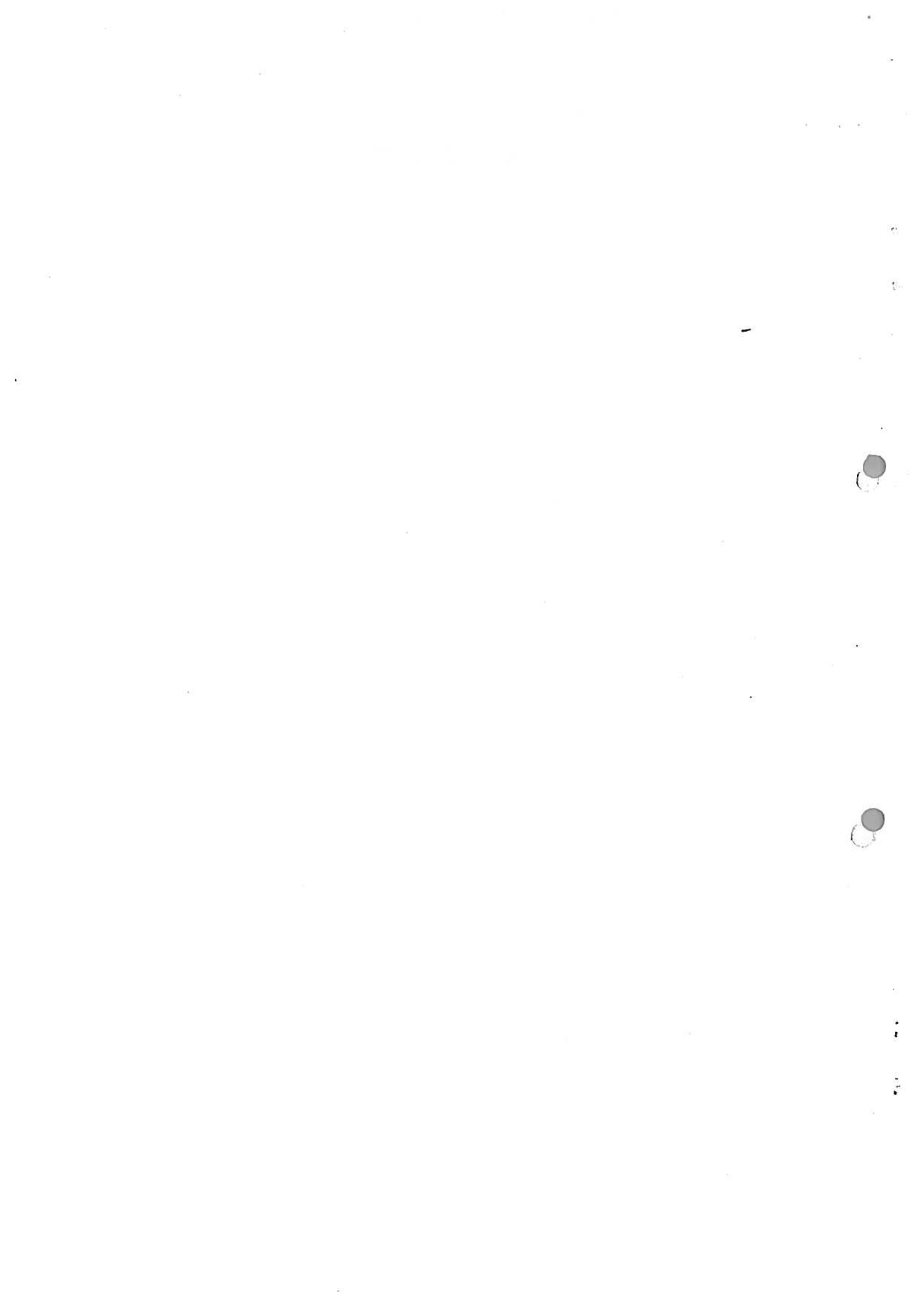


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OPENING SESSION

1. The meeting was opened by Dr. H.A. Jasiorowski, Assistant Director-General a.i., Agriculture Department. He drew the attention of the meeting to the recommendations of the First Technical Consultation held in September 1989 and the resulting conclusions of the FAO Conference in November 1989, in particular the establishment of an IPPC Secretariat within FAO, the increase in parties to the IPPC and technical assistance. He also noted the hesitation of the FAO Conference on the establishment of an official body. He indicated that there would still be difficulties in financing at present a full programme of work of a Secretariat of the IPPC but that FAO would implement a number of activities under the current Programme of Work and would properly budget in 1992/93 for approval by the next FAO Conference. He cautioned against setting requirements which developing countries would have difficulty in meeting. He called for further discussion on the arrangements for cooperation between Regional Plant Protection Organizations and FAO, although he noted that other agencies would be influenced by the outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT.

2. In his introduction, Dr. N.A. Van der Graaff referred to the meetings that most Organizations had held since the previous Technical Consultation and asked for further discussions based on these meetings. He noted that the Secretariat and the Expert Panels and Working Groups would need time and funding to be established and that this has to be done gradually. He noted that certain actions had been budgeted for and would be executed, such as the meeting of an Expert Consultation in early 1991, and the Technical Consultation between Regional Plant Protection Organizations. He also noted the recommencement of certain activities that had been discontinued due to the precarious funding situation of the Organization. He called for a careful definition of harmonization and a detailed programme of work with appropriate priorities and an indication of modalities, including division of work between Regional Plant Protection Organizations and FAO.

3. Mr. Réal Roy was confirmed as Chairman of the Session. A drafting committee composed of representatives of the Regional Plant Protection Organizations was agreed upon. The Agenda as circulated by FAO was adopted without major changes.

REPORTS OF REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

4. The Regional Plant Protection Organizations gave reports on their activities since the last Technical Consultation.

5. The 16th Session of the APPPC and the 27th Executive Committee was held in Suweon, Korea, in November 1989. Major organizational changes were made to improve the efficiency of the Commission and achieve a higher level of involvement and commitment from members. Three Standing Committees - on Plant Quarantine, Integrated Pest Management and Pesticides - were established, together with eight subordinate working groups. Membership of the Commission was increased to 25 countries by amendment of the Agreement to extend the Commission's geographic boundaries to include China.

6. The first meeting of the Standing Committee on Plant Quarantine in Bangkok (27-29 March 1990) focussed on harmonization of phytosanitary principles, procedures, and pest risk assessment, in preparation for participation in the present meeting. These matters will receive further consideration at the Expert Consultation on Plant Quarantine, to be convened by the Commission in July 1990 in Bangkok.

7. The Caribbean Plant Protection Commission reported on its bi-annual meeting which was held in October 1989. The meeting had fully endorsed the recommendations of the first Technical Consultation concerning the strengthening of the IPPC. The meeting had made recommendations on various aspects of plant quarantine, including harmonization and information exchange, and had also made a number of recommendations on other aspects of plant quarantine and plant protection.

8. COSAVE had a meeting in March 1990 and had endorsed the recommendations of the first Technical Consultation concerning the IPPC. They referred to the GATT negotiations as they relate to IPPC and to various recommendations that came out of the meeting, including the aspects of pest-free areas, the concept of minimum against zero pest risk, the establishment of pest risk guidelines and particular working groups on harmonization, fruit flies and phytosanitary issues.

9. In September 1989, the Council of EPPO examined the proposals of the First Technical Consultation and expressed support for them. It noted the interests of the IPPC Contracting Parties that were not members of a Regional Plant Protection Organization. It questioned whether the Regional Plant Protection Organizations had all the resources necessary for the implementation of an accelerated programme on harmonization. EPPO was to review the position papers on aspects of harmonization that were provisionally presented to the First Technical Consultation and intended by September 1991 (the 40th anniversary of the Organization) to have a clearly defined position on these matters. In particular it wished that the Technical Consultation would initiate work on the definition of quarantine pests and pest risk assessment. The EPPO Executive Committee had met in April 1990 and declared its willingness to commit resources for EPPO to play its part in support of the IPPC/GATT initiative. It was noted that EPPO produced standard quarantine procedures, that recently six new ones had been approved and many more were under consideration.

10. The representative of NAPPO reported on the October 1989 restructuring of the Organization. Four panels had been formed, three of which deal with the priority work programmes identified at the First Technical Consultation, i.e. procedures (standards) panel, principles (regulations) panel and pest risk assessment (PRA) panel. An additional panel deals with biological control. NAPPO also expressed interest in having additional contact with other Regional Plant Protection Organizations and reported on its attendance at meetings of the South Pacific Commission in February, the Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission in March and IICA in April.

11. The OIRSA Technical Committee met in April 1990 in Santo Domingo. One of the main issues discussed was technical assistance. The OIRSA representative mentioned a number of pest problems that were important within the region. He also noted that a number of surveys were recommended, including exotic fruit flies, nematodes,

witches' broom of cacao, palm lethal yellowing and citrus tristeza. He indicated the necessity of training for technicians in various aspects of plant protection. The Organization is considering the establishment of a regional post-entry quarantine station and a regional centre for animal and plant protection information.

12. The representatives of other organizations involved in plant protection also presented reports. The representative of IICA referred to the regional and sub-regional interagency cooperation and the information exchange programmes established by IICA. He emphasized the importance of collaboration between IICA and FAO.

13. The South Pacific Commission was in the process of drafting a Plant Protection Agreement for the region. The representative indicated that the Director-General of FAO would be the depositary of the Agreement. The Agreement would be open to all members of the SPC, but would allow non-members of the SPC to accede. The new organization would look for a formal Agreement with the APPPC. A planning conference will be held in the near future to have a draft Agreement in September/October 1990 for discussion by the SPC in May and signature in October 1991.

14. The FAO Regional Plant Protection Officer for the Near East explained the steps being taken to re-establish a regional organization within the Near East. He also described the various other FAO initiatives in the field of plant quarantine and plant protection in the region.

15. The FAO Regional Plant Protection Officer in Africa described the studies undertaken by FAO on plant quarantine in Africa and the different activities planned for improving plant quarantine in the various sub-regions. He further elaborated on other activities by FAO on plant protection in Africa.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS - GATT

16. The representative of GATT, Ms. Stanton, provided background on the current GATT negotiations relating to trade in agricultural commodities, and noted that the rules of GATT in relation to agricultural trade were less strict than in other areas of trade. As GATT wished to clarify these rules to make them more liberal, it wished to ensure that Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures were not used as a trade barrier. There was concern that GATT did not have the technical expertise to make technical decisions and, therefore, it was calling upon the IPPC, OIE and Codex to advise on these matters. The synoptic table of the positions taken by some of the parties to GATT, produced in May 1990, was circulated to the meeting, including GATT secretariat-drafted statements reflecting commonly occurring language. Of particular concern at the technical level, was the need to define more closely either the burden of proof or the burden of justification when quarantine actions are taken. The issues of equivalency and pest-free zones were raised, particularly where on these issues there seemed to be an absence of international standards.

17. GATT would hope IPPC could set standards/guidelines that could possibly be used in a large number of countries and which could serve

as reference points in dispute settlements. It was noted that although there will be a framework of an agreement by July and a final agreement may be reached by the end of November, the only specific input from FAO or from the Regional Organizations required at this point was a indication of relevant activities. In the field of dispute settlement she indicated that GATT may request relevant Organizations for the names of suitable experts.

18. Dr. Van der Graaff indicated the relationship of the GATT negotiations and the programme of work in the regional organizations and FAO. Activities would in particular be needed on harmonization of principles and procedures, risk assessment, definition of pest-free zones, and on information exchange and notification. He called for a clear setting of priorities of activities so that a joint work programme could be defined and be appropriately budgeted by FAO and by the regional organizations.

19. A further discussion ensued on regional versus global guidelines and standards. It was unanimously agreed to strengthen IPPC and recognition of the need to clearly define important terms such as guidelines, standards, harmonization, equivalency and transparency.

FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

Harmonization of principles of plant quarantine

20. The meeting considered quarantine principles the most important issue to be covered. It felt that there was an urgency to do so, especially as a number of issues in the IPPC were poorly defined and needed clarification, amplification and agreed interpretation.

21. The meeting felt that some of the terminology and concepts in the IPPC needed clarification and proposed a study group to review the concerns and make a draft proposal to be reviewed at the next Technical Consultation. There was a general agreement that such a document should have the nature of an agreed interpretation of the IPPC and should not be a revision of the IPPC, as this would take too long to come into force. The meeting noted the document prepared by the APPPC and considered this a major step forward towards the preparation of such a document.

22. It was agreed that FAO would take the lead in the formation of a working group. Regional Organizations would provide expertise to this working group and where possible would meet the costs of this expertise. A possible venue of an informal meeting of this working group would be the FAO/APPCC Expert Consultation to be held in Bangkok in late July 1990. The report of the working group would then be considered further in an Expert Consultation to be held in FAO in January/ February 1991, for submission to the next Technical Consultation, to be held in April/May 1991.

23. The working group and the Expert Consultation should carefully consider position papers prepared by Regional Organizations and FAO for the first Technical Consultation and the document prepared by APPPC referred to above.

Harmonization of procedures and equivalency

24. It was agreed for the purpose of the discussion that the definitions of harmonization and equivalency that had been standardized by the European Community, GATT and the Canadian-United States Trade Agreement should be used, and that this had differed from the use of the terms in some of the documents and previous discussions. Harmonization of procedures concerns the making of treatments or other quarantine procedures identical, whilst equivalency in this context means the acceptance that procedures have the same effect. It was noted that it would be extremely difficult to harmonize certain procedures but that it may be possible to harmonize the principles of such procedures. This would, in particular, hold for inspection methods and for pest-free zones. On the other hand, it may be possible to harmonize fully certain treatments or tests, but it was noted that this would have only limited value within the context of the GATT negotiations.

25. Concerning regional versus global harmonization, the meeting expressed the view that regional harmonization of procedures may be possible in areas with similar agro-ecological conditions but that regional harmonization over very big areas could result in impediments to trade.

26. It was agreed that a number of studies should be made to obtain an impression of what could and what could not be harmonized. Two subjects were selected for such studies: fruit flies and potatoes. These test cases were chosen as they were seen to give rise to quarantine impediments to trade. It was agreed that Regional Organizations would take the leadership in these studies: COSAVE in the case of fruit flies, and EPPO in the case of potatoes. These studies will be made under the umbrella of FAO. Detailed terms of reference, resources required at a regional and organizational level, a time frame for the study and milestones as a measure of the progress of the study were made and are attached as Annexes to this report.

27. Harmonization of treatments will also be approached through the updating of the International Plant Quarantine Treatment Manual that is currently being prepared in FAO. Organizations were asked to submit to FAO recently developed treatments for inclusion in the Manual and with a view to comparative study of these measures.

28. Harmonization of inspection and certification procedures is another objective to be pursued. However, in view of the limited resources, this issue will have to be reviewed again by the next Technical Consultation. The issue may also be added to the agenda of the Expert Consultation.

Harmonization of pest risk assessment

29. FAO presented a position paper which outlined some of the factors that organizations had used in determining pest risks, in particular, how countries assigned specific pests to different categories, particularly that of quarantine pests. Furthermore, the issue of the economic justification for quarantine regulations versus

issues like protection of national resources, aesthetic values or environmental concerns was raised.

30. The meeting discussed at length the various aspects of pest risk assessment. Some of the representatives indicated that they saw a need for a detailed procedure for pest risk assessment, including evaluation of the factors involved in the decision-making process. On the other hand, others felt that these objectives, although valuable, would not be achievable within a reasonable time span. They wished instead to see broad guidelines developed that could be applied on a global basis with which systems developed by individual countries should be consistent.

31. Some of the delegates indicated that the Technical Consultation should deal with existing pest risk assessment procedures, whilst others felt that an effort should also be made at the international level to refine pest risk assessment procedures. It was concluded that the work on pest risk assessment at the international level should be addressed in steps and that the initial requirements would be the establishment of a set of quite simple rules with wide applicability.

32. Specific terms of reference for a working group were drawn up and are attached to this report (Annex IV).

Information exchange

33. The issue of notification was discussed at length. In particular, reference was made to the negotiations in GATT which may require contracting parties to establish a system for the exchange of information on plant quarantine regulations. The IPPC requires countries to communicate such new regulations to other contracting parties and to FAO. In the revised version of the IPPC there is also an obligation of FAO to distribute this information at regular intervals. This may, however, not provide the system required by GATT.

34. Participants outlined the information systems they had in place for collating and summarizing phytosanitary regulations, their operation and the type of use to which they had been adapted.

35. A particular problem for the international development and use of Digests of Regulations was the legality of countries issuing Phytosanitary Certificates based on information contained in Digests. However, the meeting looked forward to the imminent publication of the FAO Digest and felt that it would be a most useful document, in that it highlighted the existence of particular regulations within national legislations; if further clarification was necessary, individual countries could contact their trading partners for more detailed verification.

36. Various technical systems were discussed to facilitate the more rapid exchange and retrieval of information but no conclusion was reached on this issue.

WORK PROGRAMME OF WORKING GROUPS

37. The work programme of the working group on principles was discussed and approved (Annex I).

38. COSAVE will take the responsibility for a study on aspects of harmonization of quarantine procedures for fruit flies (Annex II). EPPO will take the leadership for harmonization of quarantine procedures for potatoes (Annex III).

39. A working group meeting on pest risk assessment will be held in Montevideo in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Inter-American Coordinating Group on Plant Protection. This will prepare a discussion document for the FAO Expert Consultation in February 1991. (Annex IV).

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

40. The question of dispute settlement was examined by reference to the IPPC and a document produced by OIE. Following discussion, it was agreed that the provisions of Article IX of the IPPC (Annex V) could be used as an initial step in the resolution of conflicts between countries. The Consultation proposed that the IPPC Secretariat should provide for relevant technical expertise and for specific studies, if so requested.

MISCELLANEOUS

41. The question of the provision of emergency funds to be used in the event of serious outbreaks of quarantine pests was discussed. The question of a trust fund to be in place to assist countries was considered but it was felt that it was up to governments to take this responsibility and that there were a number of international agencies who would respond quickly to this type of emergency; a number of examples of this were given. One aspect of this discussion was the issue of contingency plans for quarantine pest outbreaks; a number of organizations and countries indicated that they already had in place systems of various levels of sophistication that could be used as models by other nations.

FOLLOWUP TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

42. The establishment of a Technical IPPC Secretariat was discussed. It was noted that FAO had not been able to take action on the establishment of this Secretariat. The meeting recommended that the Secretariat should be established as soon as possible. The meeting also considered the establishment of an official body in support of the IPPC. It noted the reaction of the FAO Conference that experience should first be gained of the functioning of the Technical Consultations and the IPPC Secretariat before this question is considered again.

43. Concerning technical assistance, it was emphasized that the recommendation of the last Technical Consultation remained valid. If

GATT were to come to a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, technical assistance requirements would increase considerably.

44. Concerning the number of parties adhering to the IPPC and the acceptance of the amendments, it was emphasized that Recommendation 3 of the first Technical Consultation remained valid. It was noted that there had been a gradual increase in adherence. A request was made that FAO make a special effort to increase the adherence to the amendments.

45. The meeting reconfirmed the recommendation of the first Technical Consultation for annual Technical Consultations between Regional Plant Protection Organizations and recommended the next meeting be held in May 1991.

RECOMMENDATIONS

46. The Consultation, welcoming the strong support given by the FAO Conference to IPPC participation in the GATT activities in relation to sanitary and phytosanitary barriers to trade, and noting the emphasis placed by GATT on the potential role of the IPPC in providing standards and technical expertise, regretted that FAO had not yet been able to take action on the recommendation of the first Technical Consultation on the creation of a clearly identifiable IPPC Secretariat, and recommended that it should take appropriate action as soon as possible.

47. In order to maintain and supervise the work programme, the Consultation reiterated the recommendation made at the previous Technical Consultation that further Technical Consultations between Regional Plant Protection Organizations should be convened annually on a continuing basis and, in particular, that one should be convened in May 1991.

48. The Consultation, recalling the programme of activity outlined by the first Technical Consultation, recommended and agreed that a work programme should be initiated in the following four subject areas:

- 1) harmonization of plant quarantine principles;
- 2) harmonization of pest risk assessment;
- 3) pilot project on harmonization of plant quarantine procedures for fruit fly host material;
- 4) pilot project on harmonization of plant quarantine procedures for potatoes.

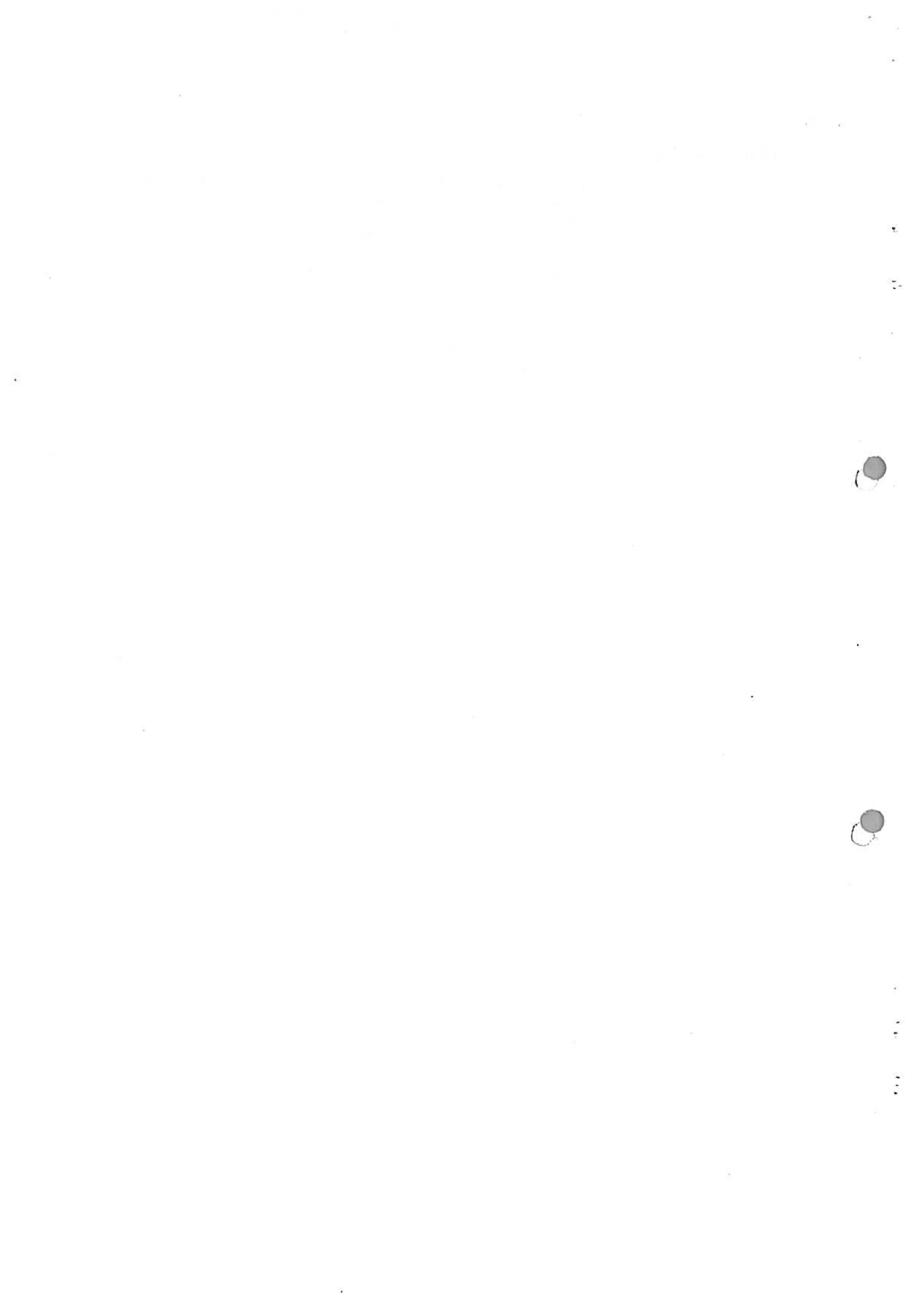
It agreed that the first subject area should have high priority and that a definitive proposal should be presented to the next Technical Consultation.

CLOSING SESSION

49. Dr. Lukas Brader, Director, AGP Division FAO attended the closing session of the meeting at which the follow-up action on the recommendations was discussed. He indicated that the Director-General of FAO had requested him to report immediately on the outcome of the meeting because the issues raised and discussed were of considerable interest to ongoing FAO programmes and of FAO collaboration with GATT.

50. Despite a perception by some organizations that the delays the establishment of the IPPC Secretariat was an indication of lack of interest by the organizations this did not mean that co-operative action with RPPO's could not go ahead under regular programme budgeting. The major problem to FAO was the considerable financial constraints due to non-contribution of mandatory funds by some countries.

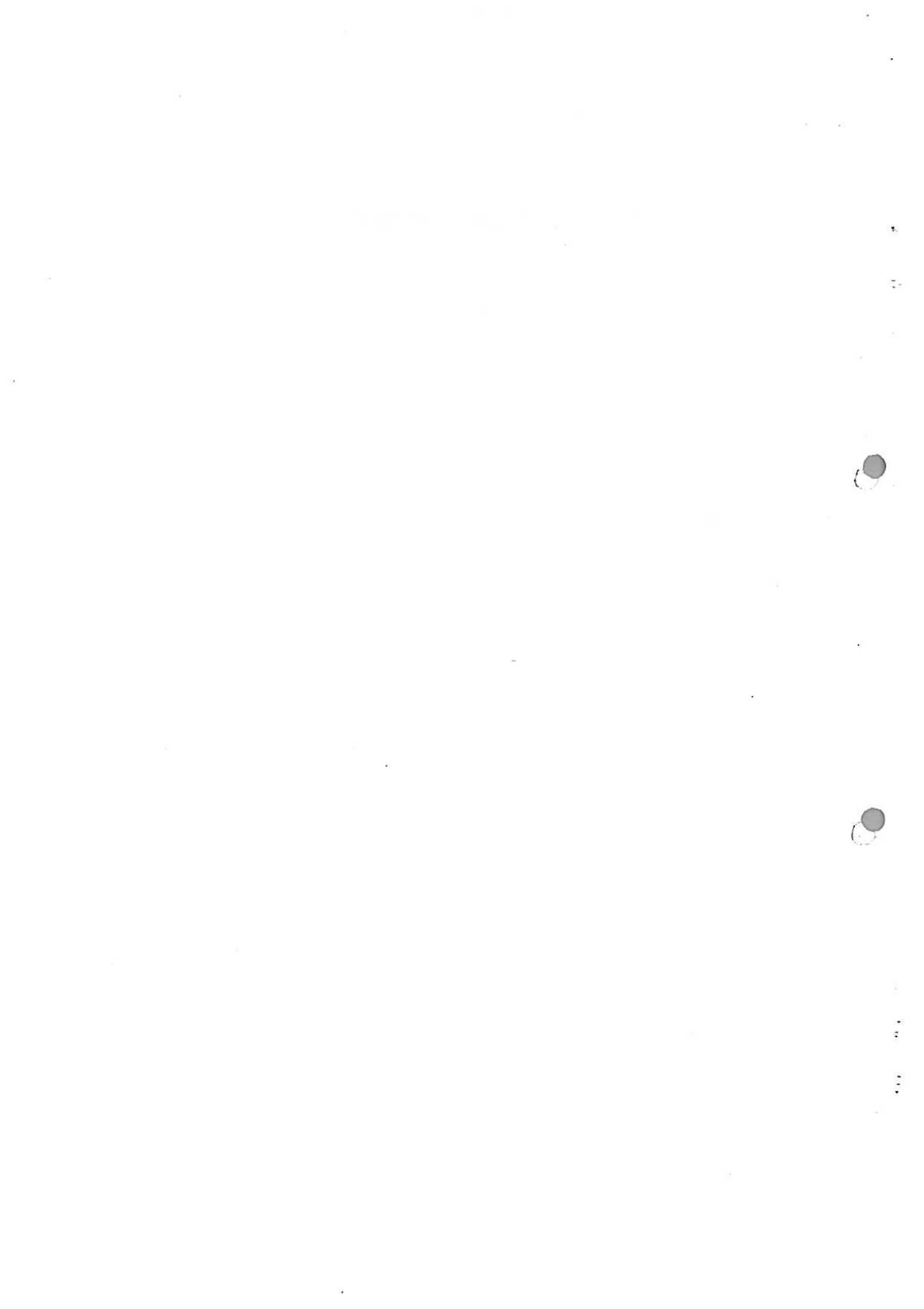
51. The co-operative approach in undertaking the individual tasks through the division of work was supported by all participants, with the perception that the timetable was realistic and achievable.



HARMONIZATION OF PLANT QUARANTINE PRINCIPLES

FAO will convene an Expert Consultation in February 1991, with the major objective of preparing a proposal on harmonization of plant quarantine principles for consideration and approval by the next Technical Consultation.

FAO will convene a small working group in Bangkok in July 1990 to prepare a first draft proposal, based on the proposal made by APPPC to the present Technical Consultation and on position papers presented to the previous Technical Consultation. This draft proposal should be circulated to all Regional Plant Protection Organizations and should be submitted, with any comments from Regional Plant Protection Organizations, to the Expert Consultation. The membership of the small working group should be drawn from APPPC, EPPO and NAPPO, and other Organizations may be involved, if appropriate.



WORKING GROUP FOR THE HARMONIZATION OF PLANT QUARANTINE
PROCEDURES USING FRUIT FLY HOST MATERIAL AS AN EXAMPLE

Objective

To develop methodology for harmonizing plant quarantine procedures, using a range of fruit fly host fruits or vegetables as an example.

Using a small number of examples of commonly traded fruits or vegetables that are natural hosts of fruit flies, the study will:

1. list the species and distribution of the fruit flies that attack the selected host fruit;
2. list currently used plant quarantine procedures for the importation and/or exportation of fruit fly host material by country, species and host, and if available the scientific proof of efficacy;
3. analyse the above data and, for each type of procedure, list the range that is considered to be equivalent;
4. based on the above experience, make recommendations for a system for harmonizing plant quarantine procedures.

Procedures might include:

- requirements for the verification of pest-free areas or countries, or areas of low incidence;
- treatments, e.g. physical, chemical, temperature, irradiation and degree of ripeness of exports;
- export/import inspection;
- pre-clearance programmes;
- restrictions on time, place and quantity.

Additionally, data on prohibitions and requirements for Import Permits and Phytosanitary certificates will be collated.

The fruits studies should be selected from papaya, mango, citrus, apple, grape, pear, avocado, banana and cucurbits.

5. **Membership.** The Working Group should be convened by COSAVE and comprise at least representatives from APPPC, COSAVE, OIRSA and NAPPO, and should involve other organizations, such as IICA, where appropriate.

6. Action Plan

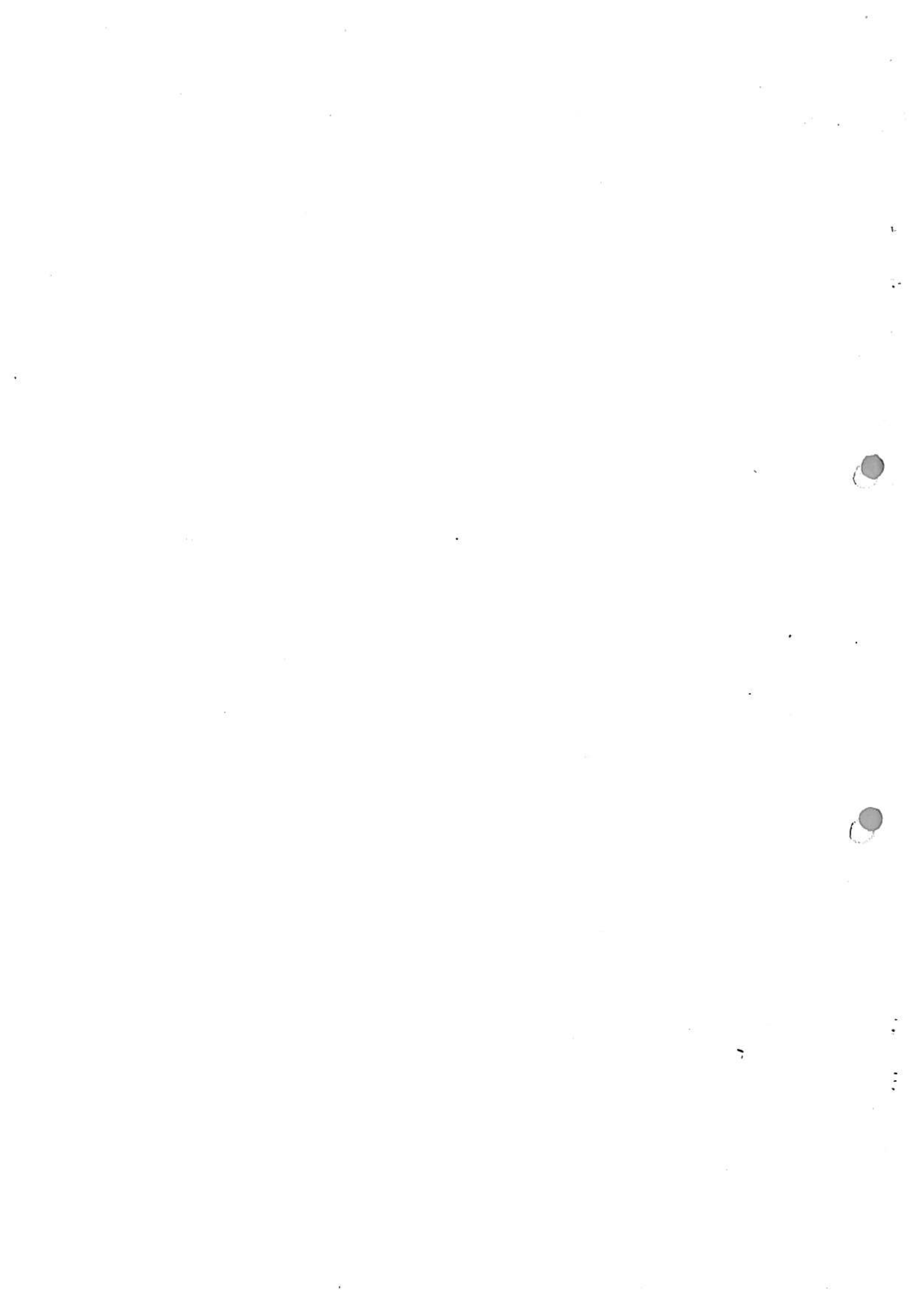
1. August 1990-January 1991: COSAVE will collect and compile information into a data base, after circulation of a questionnaire to RPPOs.
2. March 1991: COSAVE will organize an expert workshop to make a critical analysis of the procedures and equivalence between procedures.
3. An interim report will be submitted to the next Technical Consultation between RPPOs in 1991.
4. The Working Group will review the proposals and make definite recommendations for submission to the 1992 Technical Consultation.

WORKING GROUP ON QUARANTINE PROCEDURES CONCERNING
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN POTATOES

1. The group is concerned with commercial export of seed and ware potatoes and not with the movement of potato germplasm or with post-entry quarantine.
2. The main pests of concern include: Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus (bacterial ring rot), Pseudomonas solanacearum (Brown rot), Synchytrium endobioticum (potato wart), potato spindle tuber viroid, Globodera rostochiensis and G. pallida (potato cyst nematodes), Phthorimaea operculella (potato tuber moth), Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Colorado beetle).
3. The following types of procedure may be considered: pest-free zones (and appropriate survey procedures), crop inspection, soil-testing methods, laboratory tests for bacteria and viruses, crop certification schemes (including tissue culture), minitubers, germination-inhibiting treatment of ware potatoes, washing and removal of soil.
4. The group will not in the first instance consider procedures relating to quality pests of potato (e.g. Erwinia carotovora ssp. atroseptica - blackleg, Streptomyces scabies - scab).
5. The main aim of the group is to consider how far existing procedures are acceptable internationally and can be considered equivalent.

Suggested members would come from NAPPO, COSAVE and EPPO and the EPPO secretariat would coordinate the work.

EPPO proposes to undertake a preparatory study with its own expert panels and present an interim report to the next Technical Consultation. The working group should then meet twice and present proposals to the Technical Consultation in 1992.



WORKING GROUP ON PEST RISK ASSESSMENT (PRA)

Terms of Reference

- I. To identify the elements of and to prepare guidelines for PRA for the purpose of:
 - 1) identifying pests which need to be excluded;
 - 2) determining a regulatory position in respect of articles and commodities moving internationally;
 - 3) providing a harmonized basis for dispute settlement.

- II. Factors to be considered will include:
 - 1) Definitions, including IPPC definitions of:
 - "quarantine pests"
 - "injurious pests"
 - "potential national economic importance"
 - "being actively controlled".
 - 2) Categories of pests, levels of risks and tolerances.
 - 3) Levels of protection to be provided against the establishment and spread of quarantine pests in relation to the results of PRA.

- III. Having regard to the need for global acceptance, the aim should be to prepare guidelines as simple and practical as possible. They should be sufficiently flexible to allow use of both simple and sophisticated information and technologies.

- IV. **Membership.** The Working Group should be convened by NAPPO and comprise at least representatives from APPPC, EPPO and NAPPO, and should involve other organizations, where appropriate.

- V. **Reporting.** The Working Group will prepare an initial discussion paper after a meeting at Montevideo, Uruguay, in October 1990. This paper will be considered by the FAO Expert Consultation to be held in early 1991. It is intended that the Working Group should prepare at least an interim report with draft guidelines by 1 December 1991.



ARTICLE IX OF INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

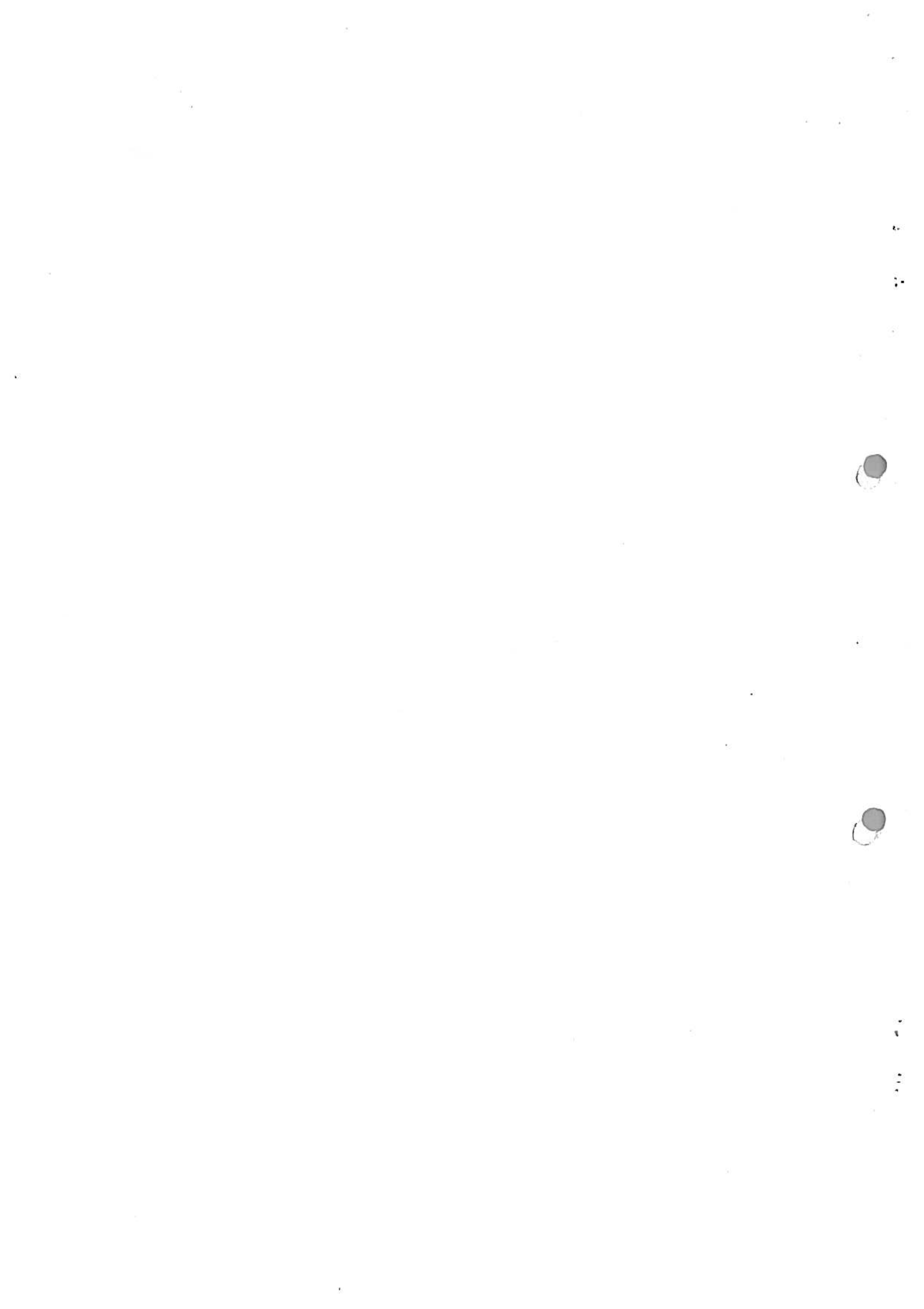
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. If there is any dispute regarding the interpretation or application of this Convention, or if a contracting Government considers that any action by another contracting Government is in conflict with the obligations of the latter under Articles V and VI of this Convention, especially regarding the basis of prohibiting or restricting the imports of plants or plant products coming from its territories, the Government or Governments concerned may request the Director-General of FAO to appoint a committee to consider the question in dispute.

2. The Director-General of FAO shall thereupon, after consultation with the Governments concerned, appoint a committee of experts which shall include representatives of those Governments. This committee shall consider the question in dispute, taking into account all documents and other forms of evidence submitted by the Governments concerned. This committee shall submit a report to the Director-General of FAO who shall transmit it to the Governments concerned, and to other contracting Governments.

3. The contracting Governments agree that the recommendations of such a committee, while not binding in character, will become the basis for renewed consideration by the Governments concerned of the matter out of which the disagreement arose.

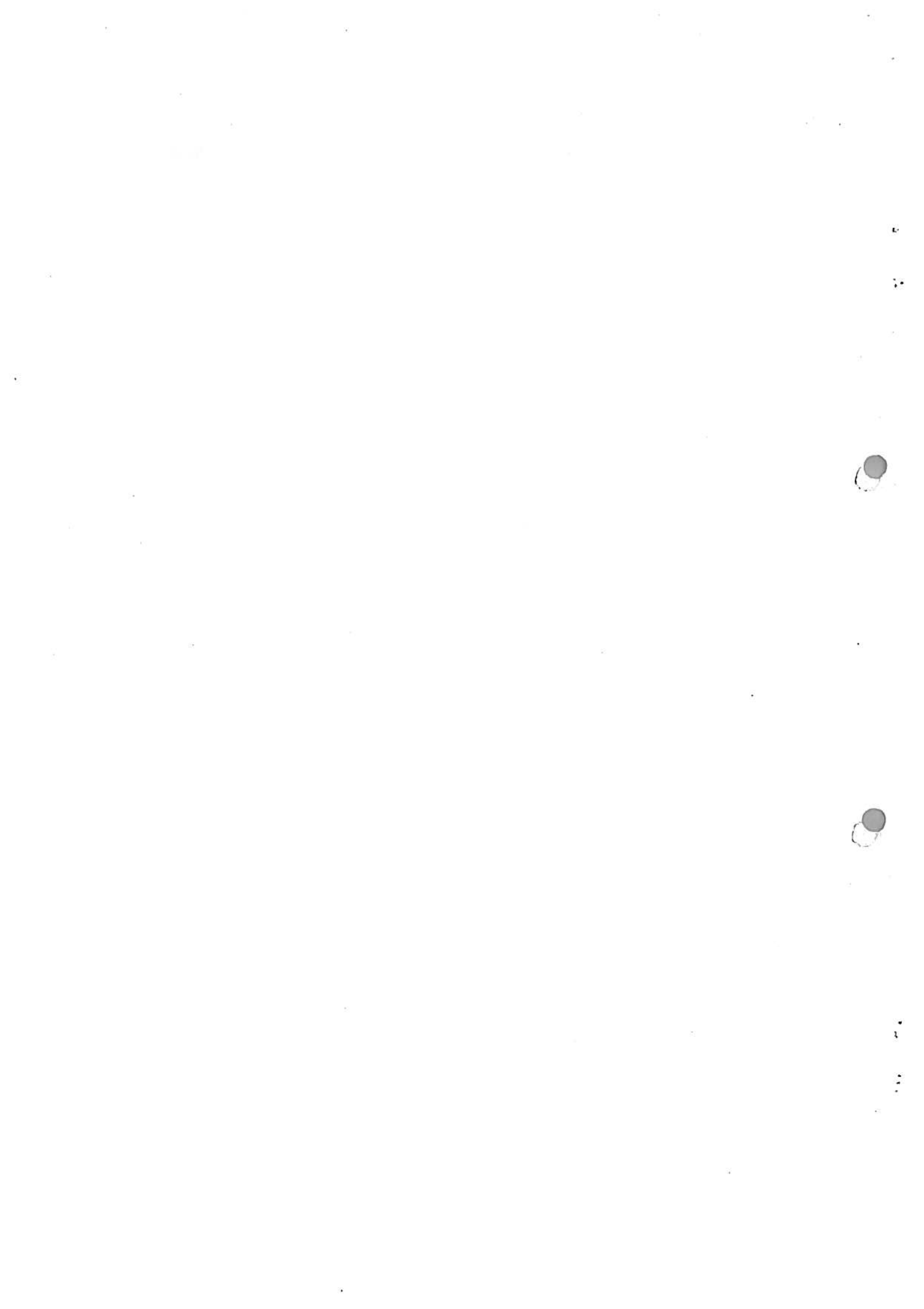
4. The Governments concerned shall share equally the expenses of the experts.



TECHNICAL CONSULTATION BETWEEN REGIONAL PLANT
PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS - ROME 21 TO 25 MAY 1990

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Consultation
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Implementation of the recommendations of the first Technical Consultation
4. Discussion of Work Programme for harmonization of quarantine principles, procedures and pest risk assessment
5. Information exchange on quarantine pests, their distribution and quarantine regulations
6. Notification duties under the International Plant Protection Convention
7. Technical assistance in dispute settlement
8. Discussion of some topics related to earlier consultations
9. Update on other fields related to plant protection (pesticides, integrate pest management)
10. Adoption of the report
11. Date and venue of the next Consultation
12. Closure of meeting



TECHNICAL CONSULTATION BETWEEN REGIONAL PLANT
PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS - ROME 21 TO 25 MAY 1990

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