

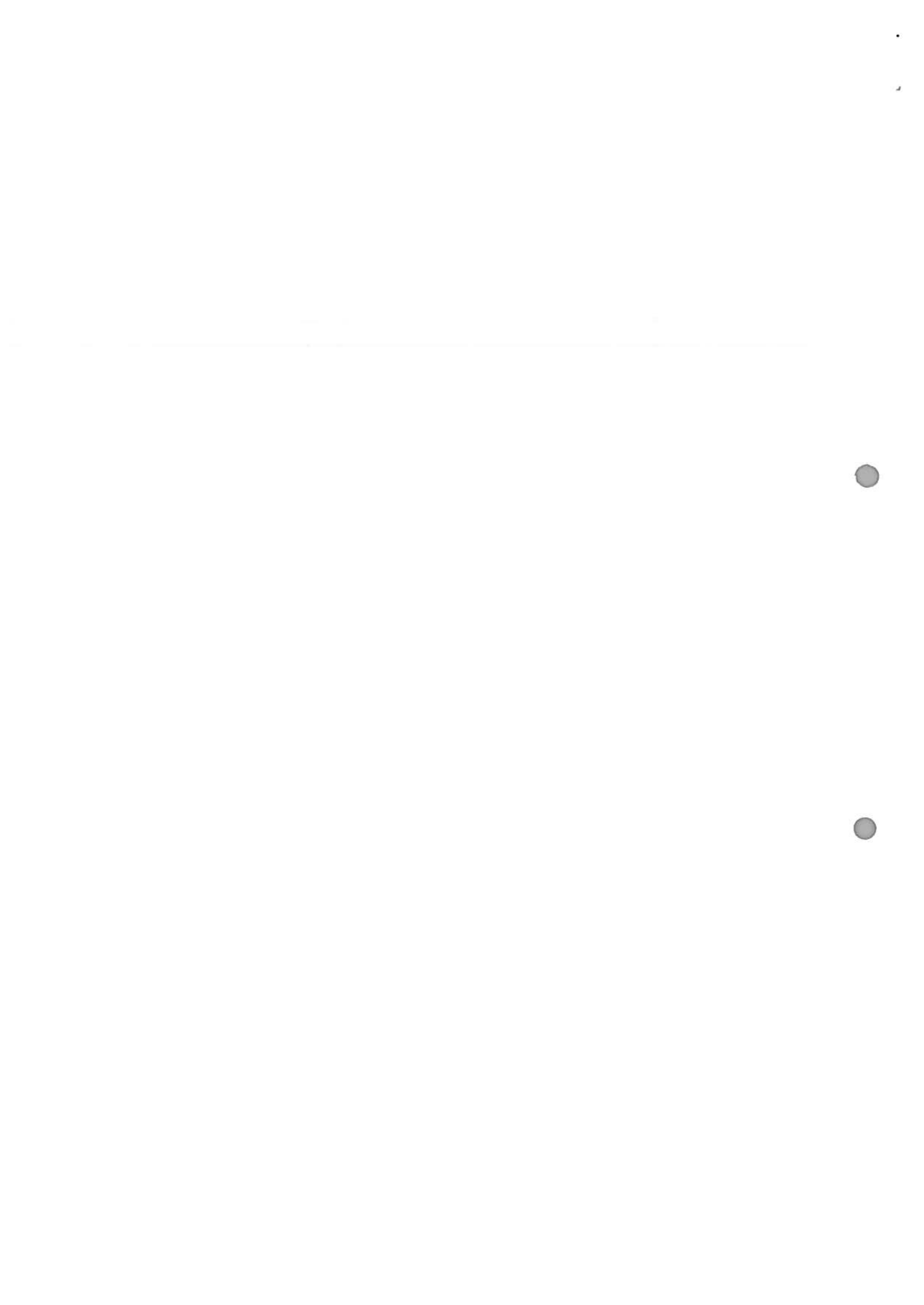
REPORT

Rome,
Italy,
17-21 May
1993

**Fifth technical
consultation among
regional plant
protection
organizations**



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



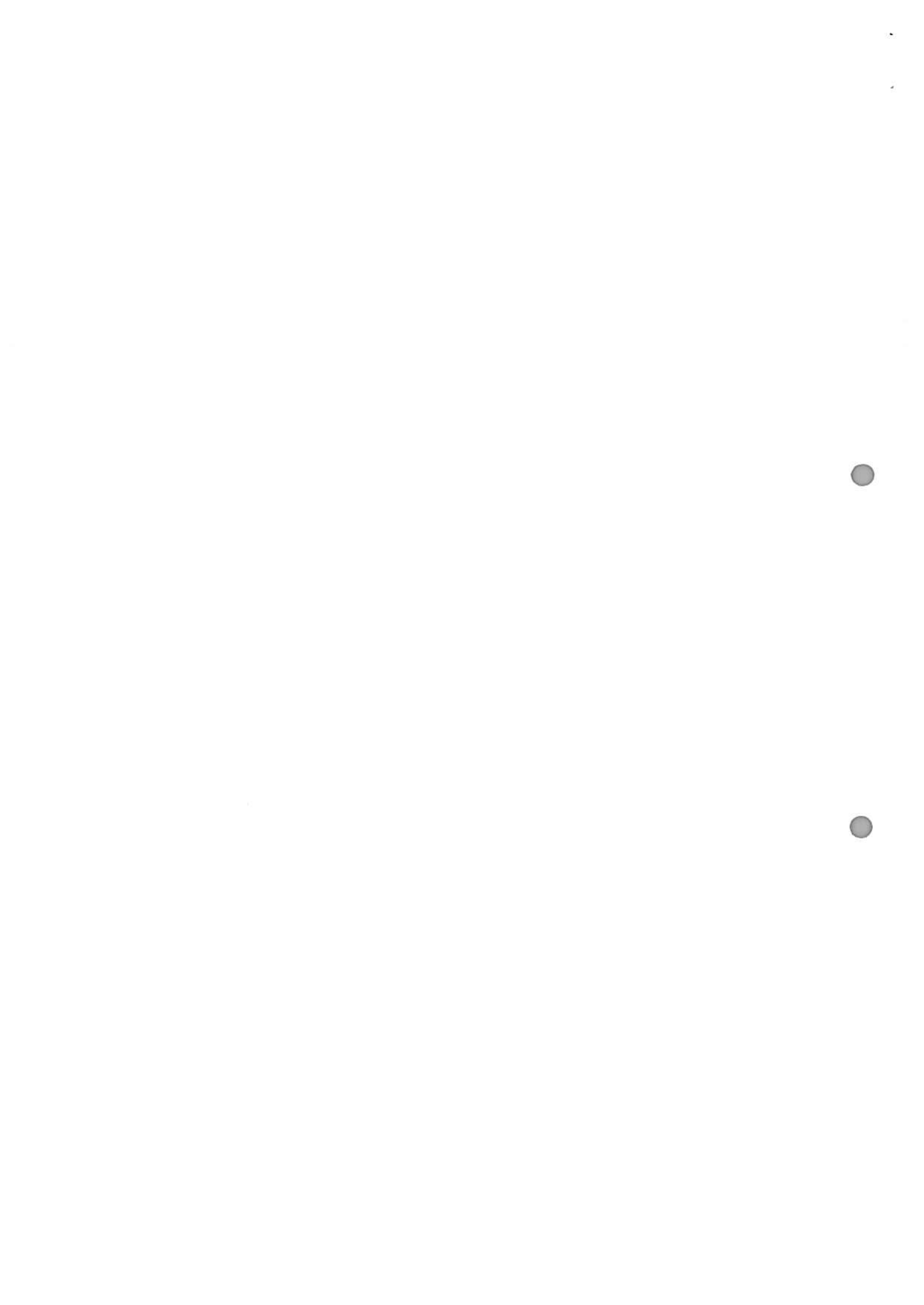
**Meeting Report
AGP/1993/M/1**

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG
REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS**

Rome, Italy : 17-21 May 1993

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

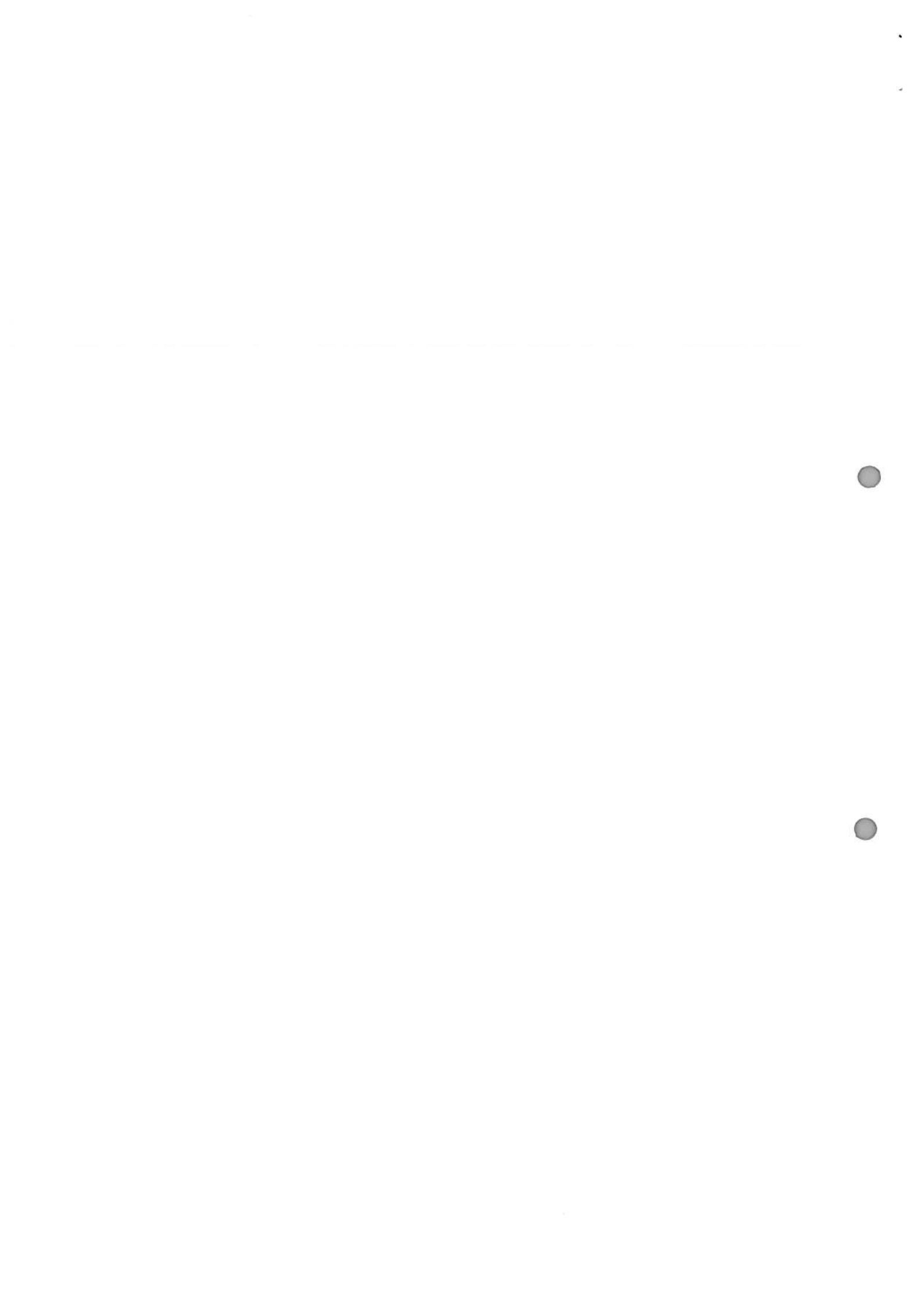
Rome, 1993



(i)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. OPENING OF SESSION	1
2. REPORT of the Committee on Agriculture on the Document "Principles of Plant Quarantine as Related to International Trade" and the Proposed Expert Committee on Phytosanitary Measures (ECPM)	1
a. Document on "Principles of Plant Quarantine as related to International Trade"	1
b. Proposal for the Establishment of the Expert Committee on Phytosanitary Measures (ECPM)	2
3. JOINT WORK PROGRAMME ON HARMONIZATION	3
a. Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis	3
b. FAO Glossary	4
c. Future Work Programme on Harmonization	4
i. Pest Free Area	4
ii. Harmonization of other Plant Quarantine Procedures	5
iii. Other Items	
Reports of the working groups on potatoes (EPPO) and fruit flies (COSAVE)	6
4. FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH TECHNICAL CONSULTATION	6
5. INFORMATION EXCHANGE	7
6. RECOMMENDATIONS	8
1. PRA Document	8
2. Pest Free Areas	8
3. Glossary	8
4. FAO Plant Quarantine Database and other Databases	9
a. FAO Global Plant Quarantine Information System	9
b. Information on plant quarantine import requirements	9



7. SIXTH TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG RPPOs 9

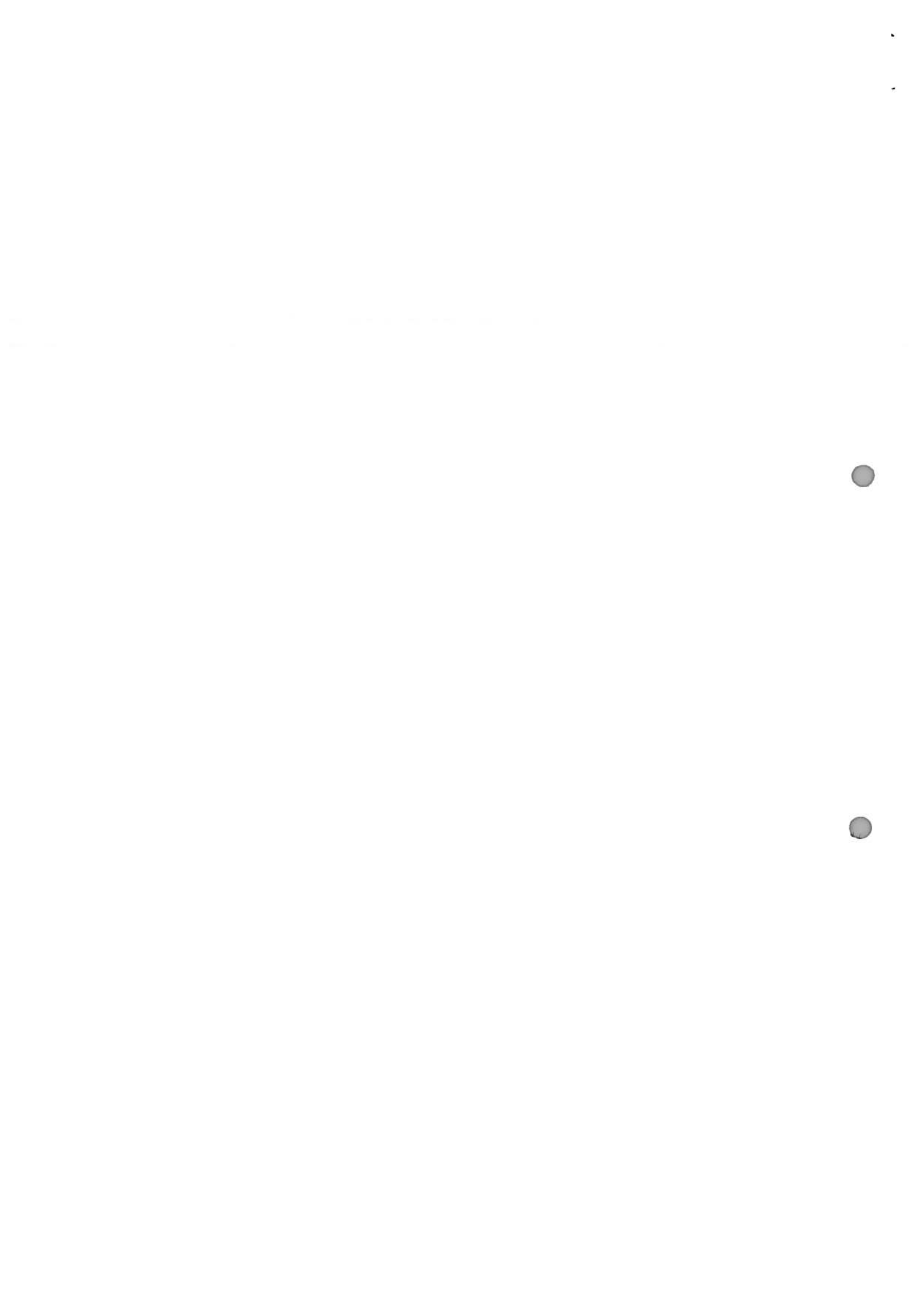
ANNEX I Principles of Plant Quarantine as Related to International Trade

ANNEX II Terms of Reference for the Working Group on Pest Free Areas

ANNEX III Terms of Reference for the Working Group on Import Requirements

APPENDIX I Agenda

APPENDIX II List of Participants



1. OPENING OF SESSION

The meeting was opened by Dr. A. Papasolomontos, Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division. Dr. J. Hedley was appointed as Chairman.

The Agenda was amended and adopted (Appendix I).

2. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON THE DOCUMENT "PRINCIPLES OF PLANT QUARANTINE AS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE" AND THE PROPOSED EXPERT COMMITTEE ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES (ECPM)

a. Document on "Principles of Plant Quarantine as related to International Trade"

This item was introduced by Dr. N.A. Van der Graaff. He referred to the development of the "Principles" document and the recommendation of the Fourth Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations to submit the document to the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG), the FAO Council, and then to the FAO Conference for acceptance. He indicated that it had been well received by COAG, however, some countries had suggested amendments and these proposed amendments were to be referred to the present Consultation. A number of specific issues had been raised by Japan, the EC and Norway.

The suggestions made at COAG on the "Principles" document are indicated in Annex I as bracketed text; the Consultation discussed these suggestions with the following conclusions:

Introduction: The Consultation did not see the necessity for the additional text as requested. It was noted that the GATT Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) text is still a draft and therefore it would be difficult to refer to this document within a text endorsed by FAO.

Sovereignty: The Consultation strongly objected to the replacement of "quarantine pest" by "injurious pest". It indicated that "other injurious pests" also include quality pests which, in many countries, may be regulated by different government authorities other than the plant quarantine service. In relation to the SPS agreement, injurious pests would relate to the existing quality standards within GATT. It was noted that the matter of injurious pests should not be ignored but should be taken up in later meetings. The observer from Japan gave examples of pests for which his country considered quarantine action was warranted, these referred to biotypes of certain pests and vectors of viruses like the green-peach aphid. The Consultation believed that the examples quoted were in line with the



definition of "quarantine pests" in the IPPC and that, if Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) had been undertaken, they would have been identified as such. The replacement of "quarantine pests" by "injurious pests" in other paragraphs met with the same vigorous objections.

Principle N° 3 - minimal impact: It was felt that the amendment would not add to the Principle but could be interpreted as favouring zero risk over minimum risk. It was also felt that this issue had already been addressed in other Principles such as **Necessity** and **Risk management**, and as such could be in conflict with these.

Principle N° 6 - Harmonization: Most delegates felt that the major addition in paragraph 6 would not provide more information. In fact, this issue will be addressed further in "Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis", the document which is presently under development. It was stated that the issue was of importance but was out of place under the Principle of **Harmonization**.

Principle N° 16 - Non-discrimination: The representatives of all the RPPOs present insisted that the text of the Principle should not be changed. One of the major issues in the SPS negotiations in the GATT was the requirement of non-discrimination between products from national and international sources. The proposed changes would make the Principle subject to mis-interpretation. However, the representative of Japan made the following statement:

"For domestic plants and plant products, plant quarantine measures, including emergency measures, can be quickly and adequately applied under the existing legislation and regulations. It is also easier to obtain necessary information on the pest/s concerned for taking adequate quarantine measures.

On the contrary, for some imported consignments of plants and plant products, the necessary information on the concerned pest or pests may not be readily obtained in order to adequately assess risk and to take adequate quarantine measures. This includes any control programmes, monitoring for occurrence or inspection procedures which may be applied at the country of export to prevent infection or infestation of the commodity.

In view of the above, since the proposed Principle may not be applicable for some exceptional cases, it is recommended that consideration be given to removing the second sentence of the Principle."

b. Proposal for the Establishment of the Expert Committee on Phytosanitary Measures (ECPM)

Concerning the work programme on harmonization in plant quarantine, COAG discussed the proposed scheme as presented in Document No.



COAG/93/11. It accepted the proposal for the establishment of the Expert Committee on Phytosanitary Measures and its proposed operation. One specific comment by countries in COAG referred to representation: the level of representation on the Committee should reflect the size of the Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs). There were also general comments on the balance between developed and developing countries and there had been questions on the issue of sovereignty and on how RPPOs could present the views of individual countries. There had been substantial discussion on the number of experts to the Committee nominated by each RPPO. The meeting strongly believed that the Committee should be small enough to be able to operate effectively and efficiently but, on the other hand, there should be a sufficient number of experts to achieve consensus through a wide variety of opinions. The Consultation however had difficulty in making specific recommendations on the number of representatives per RPPO and felt that this should be determined by the FAO Secretariat in a flexible manner.

3. JOINT WORK PROGRAMME ON HARMONIZATION

a. Guidelines for Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) document

The item was introduced by Mr. B. Hopper (NAPPO) who described the course of the development of the document, from an initial draft by NAPPO through comments by Expert Consultations and the re-drafts by a small working group leading to the present draft. He also indicated that there were substantial comments by NAPPO on the present draft. Mr. Hopper compared several schematic diagrams of the Pest Risk Analysis process and it was agreed that the most recent drafts provided by NAPPO represented the process satisfactorily. However, it was noted that a definition of "official control" was required. It was also noted that the document on Pest Risk Analysis would provide a basic framework for the process and that countries would have to describe their PRA procedures based on their technical competence and resources.

The individual items within the schematics were then discussed in detail and amendments suggested which would still retain the overall thrust and structure of the paper....This involved detailed consideration of a set of definitions produced by NAPPO and EPPO which were felt essential for a comprehensive understanding of PRA. There was considerable discussion of the schematics on the pest risk assessment component which had qualitative decision points, while it was recognized that risk assessment is a quantitative process. A working group, consisting of Messrs. Smith and Hopper, undertook to amend the document in the light of the comments made and to re-submit it to the present Consultation. After reconsideration of the document, general agreement was reached on the schematics.

A considerable discussion ensued on definitions, in particular "economic



importance", "protected area" and "area". Dr. F. Canale, (COSAVE) expressed concern over the absence of a clear definition of the terms: "protected areas", "area" and "economic importance". Hence, with the formation and increasing size of trade blocks, the PRA areas considered would become larger with the areas subject to regulatory measures becoming much larger than biological factors warranted. This would result in more restrictive trade conditions at the global level.

In discussion of the last issue, Dr. Canale supported the concept of the development of a paper on pest free areas to clarify this. After considerable discussion it was agreed to omit the definition of "protected area" and "economic importance" with the proviso that a note be added to the document that it was not an operational guideline but a conceptual framework. The comments on the definitions and the schematics were added to the revised text of the PRA document and it was agreed that the document was sufficiently developed to submit to governments for their comments. The provision of an extra explanatory document would be left to the individual RPPOs.

Dr. Smith (EPPO) offered to translate the document into French and Mr. A. Hernandez (CPPC) to make the Spanish translation. EPPO and NAPPO indicated that they would provide comments by January 1994, while APPPC would discuss the document at their 18th Session in August.

b. FAO Glossary

Dr. Smith introduced the issue of the FAO Glossary. He indicated that there were 20 to 30 new suggestions in the pipeline. However, some of these terms would have to be revisited in the light of the Pest Risk Analysis document. He also recalled the recommendation of the Fourth Technical Consultation to establish a working group on the FAO Glossary. The Consultation reiterated the earlier recommendation that a working group should be established and that the responsibility for the working group should now be assigned to the IPPC Secretariat with a view of making proposals to the ECPM.

c. Future Work Programme on Harmonization

i. Pest Free Areas

The Consultation considered the paper submitted by Australia (which had been developed as a result of discussions between Australia, New Zealand, USA and Canada) to determine whether the document could be developed into a guideline or recommendation. Mr. W. Horrigan (APPCC), in introducing the paper, indicated that it had been submitted by Australia and had not been considered outside the quadrilateral meeting. The paper essentially reflected the Australian experience with the development of the fruit fly free area concept.



The document was supported by NAPPO, which was in agreement with the three basic criteria, with the proviso that a definition of pest free area had to be determined before further substantive progress could be made. A similar document, which to some extent complements the one submitted by Australia, had been developed by NAPPO and was provided to the Consultation.

The representative of CPPC was supportive of the development of a paper on area freedom. He indicated, however, that in many cases it may be financially impossible for small nations, such as those in the Caribbean, to conduct extensive surveys in support of their claims to be free of specific pests. It did not seem relevant to conduct surveys for pests which could not possibly occur in some countries and where considerable information on this issue was already available.

Dr. S.S. M'Boob noted that the concept of area freedom was being explored at a sub-regional level in Africa with respect to the larger grain borer and that surveys were being conducted to establish areas free of the pest. However, developing countries such as those in Africa would have some considerable difficulty in meeting technical requirements, so the issue of sub-regional cooperation would be necessary for it to be effective.

The meeting recommended the establishment of a working group on pest free areas. Terms of Reference are attached (Annex II).

ii. Harmonization of other Plant Quarantine Procedures

The APPPC introduced a document entitled "APPPC Manual of Plant Quarantine Treatment Schedules". This compilation included inspection and treatment procedures which provided guidelines for member countries. The document had been discussed at an APPPC Workshop where it was agreed that it contained a lot of valuable information which would be useful to some member countries. There were, however, inaccuracies in the quarantine pest lists which would be modified with the help of the FAO Global Information System and the CABI regional office. A revised document will be presented at the 18th Session of the APPPC in August 1993 for further consideration as well as the draft guidelines of Plant Quarantine Procedures for consideration for the purpose of harmonizing plant quarantine in the region.

In connection with the work programme on Plant Quarantine Procedures, it was suggested that a uniform format be prepared. In this respect the Consultation identified the need for a coordinating function for the IPPC Secretariat.



iii. Other Items

Reports of the working groups on potatoes (EPPO) and fruit flies (COSAVE)

It was decided to suspend the activities of the working groups. Dr. Smith (EPPO) reviewed the experience with the working group on quarantine procedures for potato. He saw no fundamental problems in ultimately reaching agreement on harmonized procedures in most cases, if necessary by detailed discussion at a succession of meetings. The main problem was in holding meetings and finding persons to attend. Travel costs, and the demands on the time of experts (at the meeting and in travel), were a serious problem, especially for a working group dealing with a narrow specialized agenda. It was difficult to ensure reasonable representation from different parts of the world. Finally, in the case of this particular crop, the issues have to be considered from a neutral scientific standpoint, which could be difficult in practice when they may have considerable political or economic implications.

The paper prepared by Australia on "A Phytosanitary Export Certification Management System" was presented for information and discussion, with the primary intention that RPPOs consider this as a resource for further consideration. Comments on the structure and content of the proposal would be gratefully received. The document will be considered by APPPC at the 18th Session of the Commission.

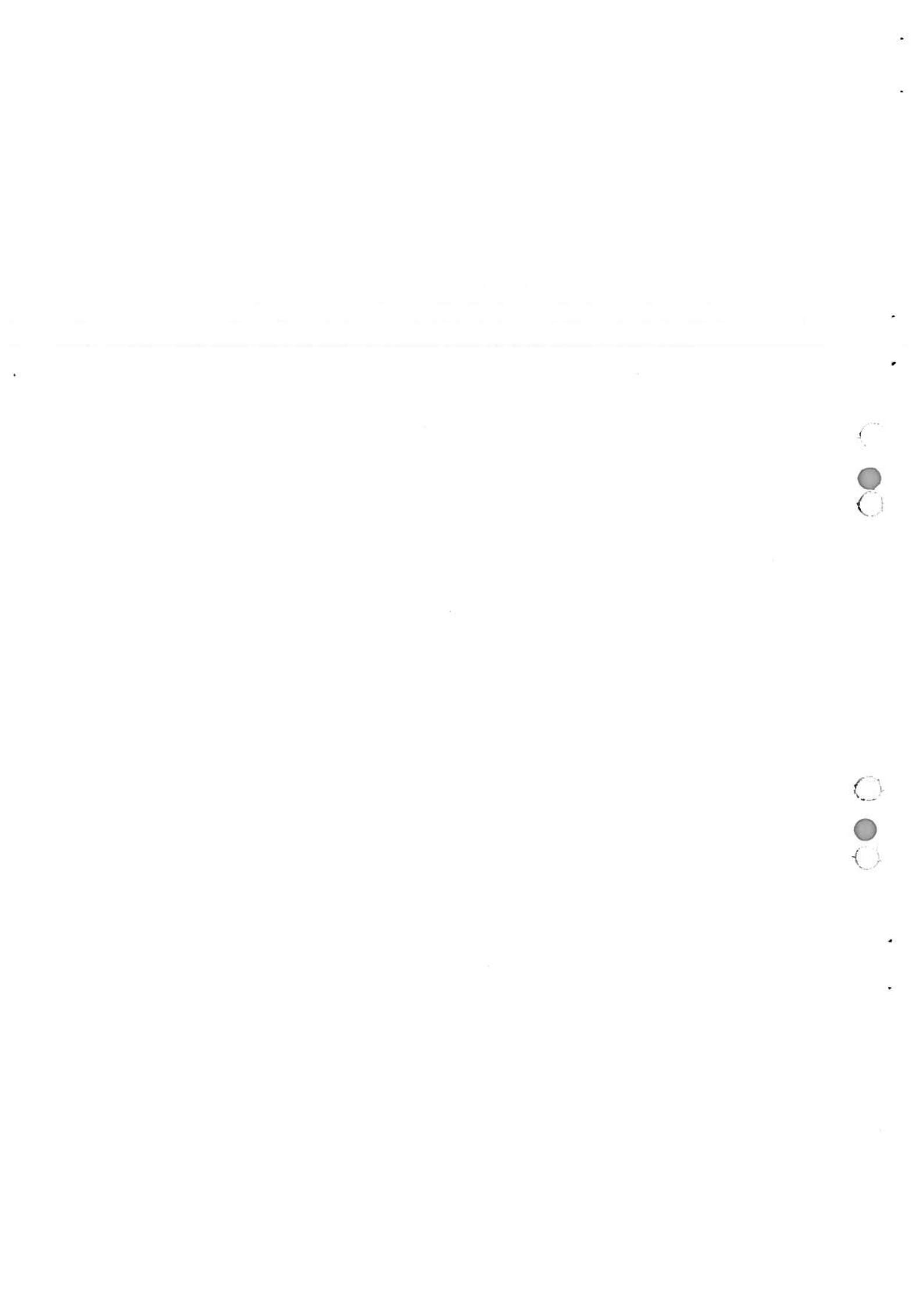
4. FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

The item was introduced by Dr. Van der Graaff, who reviewed the various recommendations and their followup.

The discussion centred on the need for a future Government Consultation, to review the approval mechanism and amendments in the IPPC and the future of the RPPO meetings in relation to the establishment of the ECPM. It was agreed that it would be premature to have a government consultation on the IPPC until some experience is gained with the proposed approval procedure and the operation of the ECPM.

All RPPOs agreed that the Technical Consultations among RPPOs had been extremely useful in developing joint programmes and had encouraged the establishment of new RPPOs and the strengthening of existing ones.

Several suggestions were made for the date and duration of future RPPO meetings.



Some RPPOs suggested that plant protection issues, other than plant quarantine, be addressed at future RPPO meetings, in particular those relating to IPM and pesticide management.

5. INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Dr. Peter Scott of CAB International joined the discussion at this point. He presented the demonstration version of the proposed CABI Pest Compendium and also the CABI pest CD Rom. It was noted that the proposed CABI Pest Compendium could contain many of the elements that were included in the FAO Global Plant Quarantine Information system and that there was some overlap between the two systems.

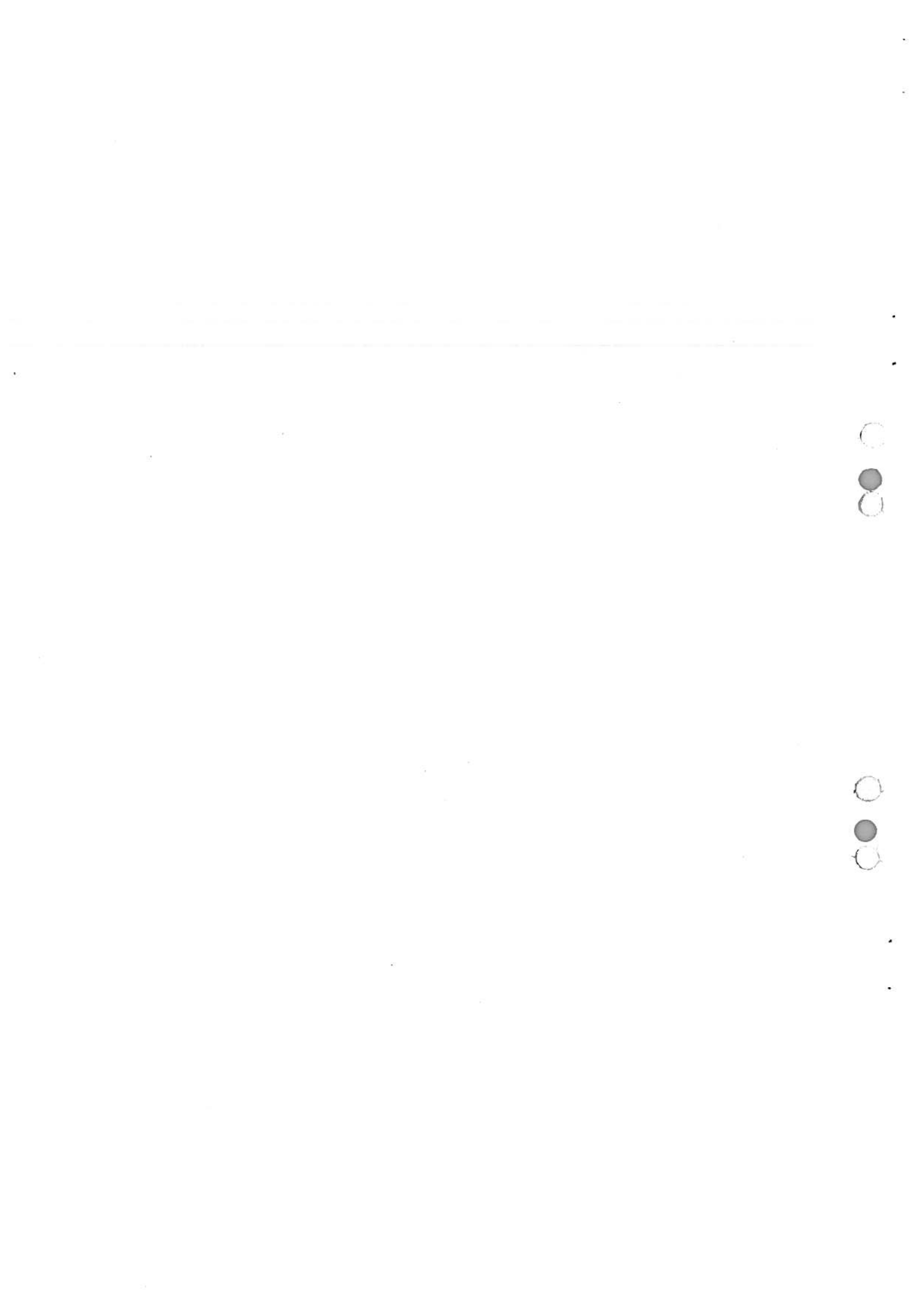
Dr. R. Ikin introduced the issue of information exchange and FAO activities in the development of the Plant Quarantine Database, the Digest of Plant Quarantine Regulations, Data Sheets and the Glossary. Concerning the FAO Database, it was noted that the major concern was the accuracy of the pest records and their verification. Although the database had been started seven years ago, it had not been distributed yet due to the difficulties in verification. It was recalled that the data base was intended to be verified by RPPOs but, this had proved to be only partially effective. He noted that standards for verification needed to be established and efforts were being made to evaluate the technical inputs needed to complete an exercise on a number of key quarantine pests.

Several Regional Organizations reported on their individual databases. EPPO had undertaken the verification of its database within its region and had now started verification elsewhere. It was noted that these efforts should be carefully coordinated to avoid duplication of efforts at all levels. The main efforts should be towards the verification of the records within the FAO database at a global level. Verification was a major problem for all databases and a common approach should be pursued to make the verification process more user-friendly.

The discussion on the plant quarantine regulations indicated that the FAO Digest of Plant Quarantine Regulations was useful as an additional source of information but that it was of limited value with respect to commodity information required by plant quarantine inspectors.

It was also noted that many countries spend substantial resources on compiling and updating information on other countries' legislative requirements and that this, in many cases, was a considerable duplication of effort.

There was wide support for the establishment of a global network on import requirements. Some of the participants indicated that it should be available on-line and that countries would be responsible for their own inputs. Others felt that a more proactive system should be developed.



The Consultation strongly recommended that a working group be established to study the requirements and budgetary implications for a global system to address the problem of import requirements with the attached Terms of Reference (Annex III).

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. PRA Document

The Consultation, after reviewing and amending the draft PRA document, recommended that it be submitted to governments for comments and that replies could be direct to FAO or through RPPOs. It also recommended that all comments should be compiled by the IPPC Secretariat for consideration by the first meeting of the Expert Committee on Phytosanitary Measures in 1994.

2. Pest Free Areas

The Consultation, considering the necessity and possibilities for the development of a standard relating to the concept of pest free areas, recommended the development of such a standard. To accomplish this, the Consultation recommended to the IPPC Secretariat the establishment of a Working Group with the attached Terms of Reference (Annex II), to prepare a draft discussion paper for consideration by the IPPC Secretariat and submission to the ECPM in 1994.

3. Glossary

The Consultation, considering the achievements and wide recognition of the FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, commended the work already undertaken by Messrs. Hopper and Smith in developing definitions for the Glossary.

In view of the need for revised and new terms in relation to the development of new guidelines and standards, the meeting recommended that the IPPC Secretariat establish a formal working group to give high priority to the further development of the Glossary with a view to making recommendations to the ECPM.

4. FAO Plant Quarantine Database and other Databases

a. FAO Global Plant Quarantine Information System

The Consultation, in reviewing the progress made in the development of the FAO Global Plant Quarantine Information System and noting the difficulties in the verification of the data and the presence of similar



databases produced by other Organizations which also need verification, recommended that:

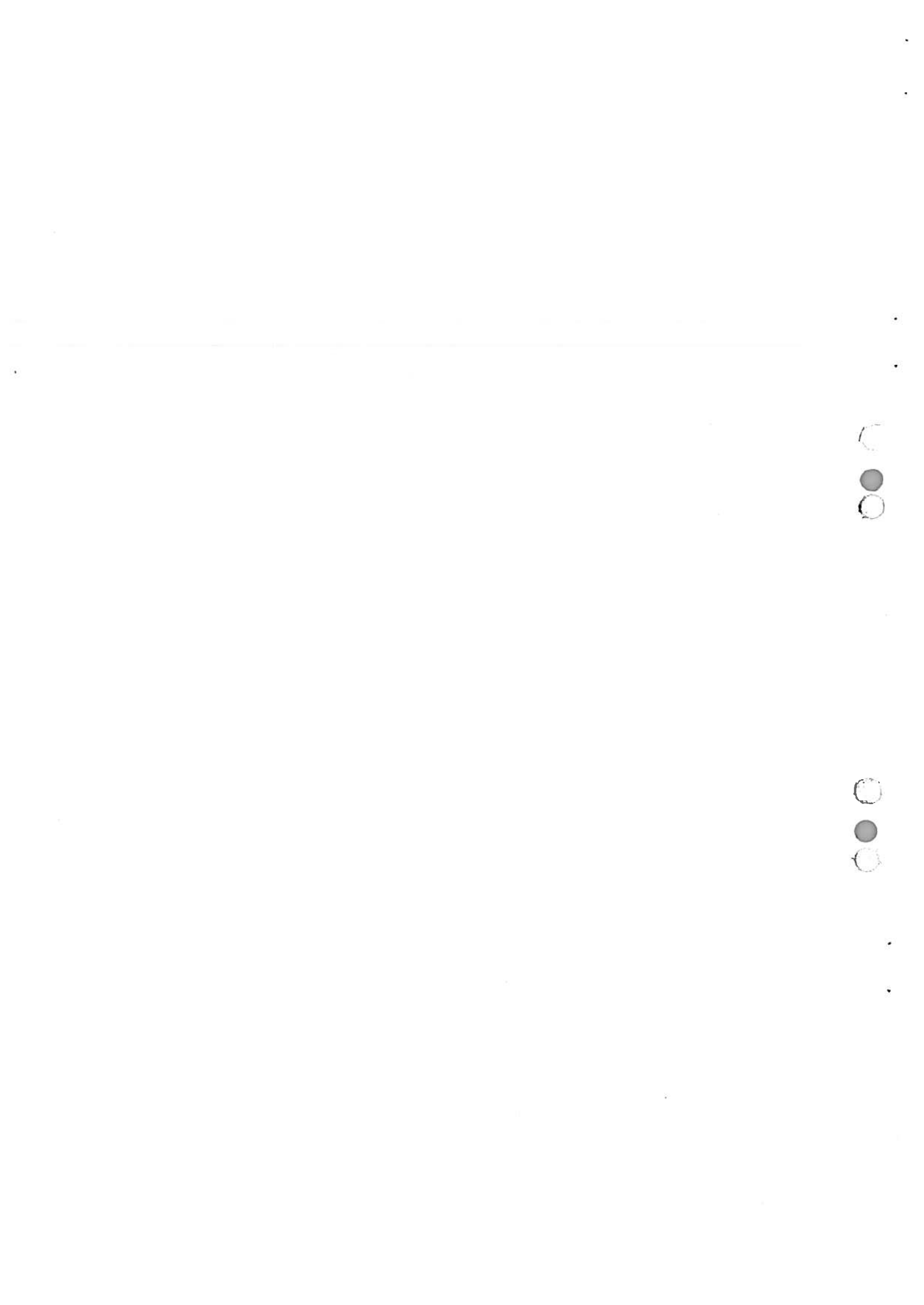
- i. the FAO Global Plant Quarantine Information System be recognized as the central information system and that efforts be made, in the first place, to verify this data;
- ii. that it be released immediately;
- iii. a method be developed for the systematic verification of geographical distribution data which includes standards for data acceptance.

b. Information on plant quarantine import requirements

The Consultation, recognizing the substantial resources allocated by countries and international organizations in the collection and compilation of information on plant quarantine import requirements of individual countries, recommended that, in order to reduce duplication of efforts and make the best use of available resources, a study be made to determine the feasibility and requirements for a global system. It recommended the establishment of a Working Group with the attached Terms of Reference (Annex III)

7. SIXTH TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG RPPOS

The meeting recommended that the Sixth Technical Consultation among RPPOs should take the form of a short meeting associated with the first meeting of the ECPM.



PLANT QUARANTINE PRINCIPLES AS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Amendments proposed at COAG

INTRODUCTION:

The primary aim in formulating the following principles is to facilitate the process of developing international standards for plant quarantine. It is envisaged that implementation of these principles by the relevant phytosanitary authorities, will result in the reduction or elimination of the use of unjustifiable phytosanitary measures as barriers to trade.

Furthermore, in addition to general principles, there are others specific to particular areas of quarantine activity. The general principles indicate the process of development of phytosanitary measures as applicable to in international commerce. These general principles should be read as a single entity and not interpreted individually. The specific principles either directly support the IPPC or are related to particular procedures within the plant quarantine system. This relationship is indicated in the tabulation.

It is expected that the principles will be subject to continuing review and should reflect changing quarantine concepts and technologies.

[The interpretation and implementation of these principles should be coherent with the provisions of the GATT Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]



PRINCIPLES OF PLANT QUARANTINE AS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GENERAL PRINCIPLES	RELEVANT IPPC ARTICLE(S) and SECTION(S)
<p>1. Sovereignty</p> <p>With the aim of preventing the introduction of <u>quarantine pests</u> [injurious pests] into their territories, it is recognized that countries may exercise the sovereign right to utilize phytosanitary measures to regulate the entry of plants and plant products and other materials capable of harbouring plant pests.</p>	<p>Article VI 1(a)-(e) Article II (for definitions)</p>
<p>2. Necessity</p> <p>Countries shall institute restrictive measures only where such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations, to prevent the introduction of <u>quarantine pests</u> [Injurious pests].</p>	<p>Article VI 1(a)-(d) Article VI 2(a)</p>
<p>3. Minimal impact</p> <p>Phytosanitary measures shall be consistent with the pest risk involved, and shall represent the least restrictive [still fully effective] measures available which result in the minimum impediment to the international movement of people, commodities and conveyances.</p>	<p>Article VI 2, particularly (f)</p>



<p>4. Modification</p> <p>As conditions change, and as new facts become available, phytosanitary measures shall be modified promptly, either by inclusion of prohibitions, restrictions or requirements necessary for their success, or by removal of those found to be unnecessary.</p>	<p>Article VI 1 and 2</p>
<p>5. Transparency</p> <p>Countries shall publish and disseminate phytosanitary prohibitions restrictions and requirements and, on request, make available the rationale for such measures.</p>	<p>Article VI 1, 2 and 4</p>
<p>6. Harmonization</p> <p>Phytosanitary measures shall be based, whenever possible, on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, developed within the framework of the IPPC.</p> <p>[It shall be recognized that phytosanitary measures among countries may differ in accordance with differences in climatic and geographic conditions, species of pests to be prevented, their introduction and spread, flora and technical background (technical infrastructure, system and/or organizations for law enforcement, etc.)]</p>	<p>Article I</p>
<p>7. Equivalence</p> <p>Countries shall recognize as being equivalent those phytosanitary measures that are not identical but which have the same effect.</p>	<p>Not specifically covered in the IPPC</p>



8. Dispute settlement

It is preferable that any dispute between two countries regarding phytosanitary measures be resolved at a technical bilateral level. If such a solution cannot be achieved within a reasonable period of time, further action may be undertaken by means of a multilateral settlement system.

Article IX



SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES	RELEVANT IPPC ARTICLE(S) AND SECTIONS(S)
<p>9. Cooperation</p> <p>Countries shall cooperate to prevent the spread and introduction of <u>quarantine pests</u> [injurious pests], and to promote measures for their official control.</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>Article I</p> <p>Article IV (b)</p> <p>Articles VI to VIII</p>
<p>10. Technical authority</p> <p>Countries shall provide an official Plant Protection Organization.</p>	<p>Article IV</p> <p>Article V 1 (a)</p>
<p>11. Risk analysis</p> <p>To determine which pests are quarantine pests and the strength of the measures to be taken against them, countries shall use pest risk analysis methods based on biological and economic evidence and, wherever possible, follow procedures developed within the framework of the IPPC.</p>	<p>Not specifically covered by the IPPC, but the activity of producing lists of quarantine pests covered in Article VI 2 and VI 1e involves this activity.</p>
<p>12. Managed risk</p> <p>Because some risk of the introduction of a quarantine pest always exists, countries shall agree to a policy of risk management when formulating phytosanitary measures.</p>	<p>Not specifically covered in the IPPC</p>



<p>13. Pest-free areas</p> <p>Countries shall recognize the status of areas in which a specific pest does not occur. On request, the countries in whose territories the pest-free areas lie shall demonstrate this status based, where available, on procedures developed within the framework of the IPPC.</p>	<p>Article IV 1a (i) Article IV 1b</p>
<p>14. Emergency action</p> <p>Countries may, in the face of a new and/or unexpected phytosanitary situation, take immediate emergency measures on the basis of a preliminary pest risk analysis. Such emergency measures shall be temporary in their application, and their validity will be subjected to a detailed pest risk analysis as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Article VI 1 (a)-(e)</p>
<p>15. Notification of non-compliance</p> <p>Importing countries shall promptly inform exporting countries of any non-compliance with phytosanitary prohibitions, restrictions or requirements.</p>	<p>Article VI 2 (e)</p>
<p>16. Non-discrimination</p> <p>Phytosanitary measures shall be applied without discrimination between countries of the same phytosanitary status, if such countries can demonstrate that they apply identical or equivalent phytosanitary measures in pest management. <u>In the case of a quarantine pest within a country, measures shall be applied without discrimination between domestic and imported consignments.</u></p>	<p>Not specifically covered in the IPPC</p>



TERMS OF REFERENCE**Working Group on Pest Free Areas**

I. To identify and define as appropriate the essential elements which comprise the concept of pest free areas. The elements shall include:

- 1) the purpose of pest free areas
- 2) the extent of an area to which pest free status may be accorded
- 3) categories of pest free freedom and criteria and validation procedures for changing categories
- 4) the varying levels of phytosanitary security provided
- 5) the validity or otherwise of having different procedural guidelines to meet different levels of pest risk
- 6) whether international and regional organizations have a role in the validation or administration of pest free area schemes (systems)
- 7) in conjunction with the working group on the FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, definitions such as
 - pest free area
 - area
 - ecologically unsuitable
 - historically free
 - partially free
 - made free

II. To document these elements in a simple and concise form as an explanatory text to guidelines that are to be developed for specific pests (see IV below).

III. To annex to the document in II above, a prioritized list of specific guidelines Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) wish to be developed.

IV. To take two or more pests which are prioritized under III. above, and to assemble or develop proposed international guidelines - one with a well established information base and operational guidelines, such as a species



of fruit fly; and one less so, and possibly requiring a different conceptual and operational approach, such as a disease like citrus canker.

In developing these guidelines, account shall be taken of, and reference made in, the drafts to:

- 1) Mexico's proposed NAPPO document, R-3-923.059, 14 May 1993, as a possible suitable format
- 2) the need for the guidelines to be simple and flexible to meet the needs of countries and regions of differing technical and administrative sophistication
- 3) relevant existing published or unpublished information on aspects such as detection and monitoring of the pests chosen
- 4) the degree of phytosanitary security provided by the proposed guidelines as compared to chemical or physical commodity treatment risk management options available to facilitate trade.

V. Membership of the working group to be determined by the IPPC Secretariat after consultation with RPPOs. Other organizations to be involved, as appropriate.

VI. Reporting by the working group to be in the form of:

- 1) a preliminary discussion paper as a basis for the document referred to in II. above to be referred to the first meeting of the Expert Committee on Phytosanitary Measures in 1994.
- 2) on receipt and consideration of comments referred to under VI. 1), to prepare guidelines referred to under IV. for discussion by the expert Committee on Phytosanitary Measures (if established in 1994), but not later than end 1995.

The activities of the working group to be time to permit proposed international guidelines to be presented to FAO for submission to its Committee on Agriculture, Council and Conference in 1997.



TERMS OF REFERENCE

Working Group on Import Requirements

To recommend to the IPPC Secretariat the means for improving the exchange of import requirements among countries (taking into account the varying capabilities of countries).

CONSIDERATIONS -- CHECKLIST

1. Identify national contact person
2. Scan existing means to access each other's import regulations (mail, telephone, electronic etc. from simple to sophisticated)
3. Access options
 - country to country
 - central repository
 - combination of above
4. Investigate possible linkage to existing FAO Global Plant Quarantine Information System.
5. Language in which requirements are written and possible needs for translation.
6. Procedures for compiling and updating import requirements.
7. Recommend roles and responsibilities of
 - countries
 - regions
 - IPPC Secretariat
8. Recommendations on
 - technical
 - human
 - financial



**FIFTH TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG REGIONAL
PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS**

Rome, 17-21 May 1993

A G E N D A

1. Opening of the Consultation *FAO*
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Update on the International Committee on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) and the IPPC Secretariat - Report on COAG *FAO*
4. Joint Work Programme on Harmonization
 - a. Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) document *NAPPO*
 - b. FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms *NAPPO, EPPO*
 - c. Future Work Programme on harmonization (pest-free) areas and plant quarantine procedures) *FAO*
 - c. (i) Pest free areas
 - c. (ii) Quarantine procedures
 - c. (iii) Others
5. Information Exchange *FAO*
 - a. FAO PQDBase and other databases
 - b. FAO Pest Data Sheets and others
 - c. FAO Digests and other summaries
 - d. FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms
6. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Fourth Technical Consultation *FAO*
7. Pre-clearance: Short-, medium- and long-term programmes *FAO*
8. Other business
9. Venue and date of Sixth Technical Consultation
10. Closure



**Fifth Technical Consultation among Regional Plant
Protection Organizations : Rome, 17-21 May 1993**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ASIA AND PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION COMMISSION (APPPC)

Yuan-bo DI

Technical Secretary
Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 10200 Thailand
Telephone: 662 281 7844
Fax: 662 280 0445

Dato' Abdul Mutalib AHMAD

Assistant Director-General
Department of Agriculture
Crop Protection Division
Jalan Gallagher
50632 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
Telephone: 03 298 3077
Fax: 03 298 3646

W. HERRIGAN

Head, Policy and Protocols Section
Plant Quarantine and Inspection Branch
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
G.P.O. Box 858
Canberra A.C.T. 2601 Australia
Telephone: 06 272 3933
Fax: 06 272 3399



APPPC (cont.)

Il Ho Cho

Assistant Director
International Quarantine Information Division
National Plant Quarantine Service
433-1, Anyang 6-Dong Anyang-Si
Kyunggi-Do Korea
Telephone:
Fax: 82 343 48 6429

R. IVESS

Chief Plant Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Wellington New Zealand
Telephone: 64 4 472 0367
Fax: 64 4 474 4240

CARIBBEAN PLANT PROTECTION COMMISSION (CPPC)

Alexis HERNANDEZ

Chairman, Executive Committee
Caribbean Plant Protection Commission
C/o FAO Representation
P.O. Box 16004
La Habana 4 Cuba
Telephone: 0053 7 336411 - 336413
Fax: 0053 7 336409

COMITE REGIONAL DE SANIDAD VEGETAL PARA EL CONO SUR (COSAVE)

Felipe CANALE

Presidente
Comite Directivo COSAVE
Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca
Servicio de Protección Agrícola
Avenida Millán 4703
Montevideo Uruguay
Telephone: 5982 398 720 - 396 508
Fax: 5982 396 508



EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION (EPPO)

I.M. SMITH

Director General

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization

1, rue Le Nôtre

75016 Paris

France

Telephone: 33 1 45 20 77 94

Fax: 33 1 42 24 89 43

Alan PEMBERTON

MAFF Central Science Laboratory

Hatching Green

Harpenden Herts AL5 2BD United Kingdom

Telephone: 0582 715.241

Fax: 0582 762.178

INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE COOPERACION PARA LA AGRICULTURA (IICA)

Theresa BERNARDO

Information Specialist for

Agricultural Health

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation

on Agriculture

Apartado Postal 55

2200 Coronado

San José

Costa Rica

Telephone: 506 29 0222

Fax: 506 29 47 41

E-Mail: TBERNARD@UCRVM2.BITNET

INTER AFRICAN PHYTOSANITARY COUNCIL (IAPSC)

Nazaire NKOUKA

Scientific Secretary

Inter African Phytosanitary Council

P.O. Box 4170

Nlongkak

Yaoundé

Cameroon

Telephone: 237 22 25 28

Fax: 237 22 54 56



NORTH AMERICAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION (NAPPO)

Bruce HOPPER

Executive Secretary
North American Plant Protection Organization
Plant Protection Division
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C6 Canada
Telephone: 613 995.7900
Fax: 613 995 6833

Ian McDONELL

Associate Director
Plant Protection
Agriculture Canada
960 Carling Avenue
Ottawa Ontario K1A 0C6 Canada
Telephone: 613 995.7900
Fax: 613 943 2482

B. Glen LEE

Deputy Administrator
United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine
14th and Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington D.C. 20090 United States of America
Telephone:
Fax: 202 690 0472

Javier TRUJILLO

Director de Servicios Fitosanitarios
Secretaria de Agricultura y Recursos Hidraulicos
Guillermo Perez Valenzulla #127
04100 Cayoacan Mexico D.F.
Telephone:
Fax: 525 554.64.67



JAPAN

Toshiyuki KATO
Head of Research Section
Research Division
Yokomaha Plant Protection Station
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-16-10 Shin-Yamashita
Naka-ku, Yokohama 231 Japan
Telephone:
Fax:

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

IPPC SECRETARIAT

N.A. Van der Graaff
Chief
Plant Protection Service
FAO Headquarters
Rome

John HEDLEY
Co-ordinator
Plant Protection Service
FAO Headquarters
Rome

R. Ikin
Senior Officer
Plant Pathology and Quarantine Group
Plant Protection Service
FAO Headquarters
Rome

E. Feliu
Plant Quarantine Officer
Plant Protection Service
FAO Headquarters
Rome

S.S. M'Boob
Regional Plant Protection Officer
Regional Office for Africa
P.O. Box 1628
Accra Ghana

