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Plant Protection
Convention

REPORT

2020 IPPC VIRTUAL REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR CARIBBEAN

1-3 SEPTEMBER 2020
VIDEO CONFERENCE

IPPC Secretariat

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Contents

2020 IPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR CARIBBEAN	5
1. Opening of the meeting	5
1. 1. Welcome remarks.....	5
1.1.1 Sub Regional Office SLC	5
1.1.2 Regional Plant Protection Organisation (CAHFSA)	5
1.1.3 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	5
1.1.4 IPPC Secretariat (video presentation).....	5
2. Meeting arrangements	5
2.1 Election of Chair and Rapporteur.....	5
2.2 Adoption of the agenda	5
3. Administrative Matters.....	5
3.1 Participant List	6
4. Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues.....	6
4.1 Governance and Strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)	6
4.2 Update on SC	6
4.3 Update on IC	7
4.4 Update on Sea Container Task Force (SCTF).....	7
5. Section 1: Discussion of Substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations	8
5.1 Audits in the Phytosanitary Context (2015-014).....	8
5.2 Focused Revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011).....	9
5.3 Draft 2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms) (1994-001).....	10
5.4 Commodity Based standards for Phytosanitary measures (2019-008).....	10
5.5 Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe Provision of Food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency	11
6. Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs	11
6.1 Regional FAO Phytosanitary Capacity Development Activities	11
6.2 RPPO Activities	12
6.3 Topics of interest for the region	13
7. Section 3: Moving Together from ideas to action (Facilitated Session)	13
7.1 International Year of Plant Health Legacy	13
7.2 IPPC PFA guide: how to support the implementation on the convention and ISPMs	14
7.3 Preparation for 2021 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation.....	15
7.4 ePhyto updates	15
7.4.1 IPPC update	15
7.4.2 RPPO/CPHD Update	16
8. Conclusion of the Workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting.....	17

9. Online survey of the workshop	17
10. Adoption of the Report (Procedure to be decided).....	17
11. Close of meeting.....	17
Annex 1: Provisional Agenda	18
Annex 2: Participant List	20
Annex 3: Comments received by CAHFSA member states	xxviii
Annex Reconciliation report for 1994-001_Draft_2019-2020_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2020-06-08_Clean.docx (1994-001_Draft_2019-2020_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2020-06-08_Clean.docx)	xlvi
Reconciliation report for 2019-008_DraftISPM_CommodityStandard_En_2020-02-08.docx (2019-008_DraftISPM_CommodityStandard_En_2020-02-08.docx).....	li
Reconciliation report for 2018-026_Draft_CPM_Rec_Safe_Provision_Of_Food_Other_Aid_2020-06-26.docx (2018-026_Draft_CPM_Rec_Safe_Provision_Of_Food_Other_Aid_2020-06-26.docx).....	lv

2020 IPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR CARIBBEAN

1 – 3 September 2020

1. Opening of the meeting

- [1] The meeting was opened by Ms Juliet Goldsmith, Plant Health Specialist of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA), who thanked all the parties involved in the funding and preparation of this workshop.

1.1. Welcome remarks

1.1.1 Sub Regional Office SLC

- [2] Dr Vyjayanthi LOPEZ, Plant Production and Protection Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) brought greeting on behalf of the FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean. She remarked on how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world and noted the impact of the epidemic on celebrations of the International Year of Plant Health. However, she assured the participants that despite the new challenges, the job would be done.

1.1.2 Regional Plant Protection Organisation (CAHFSA)

- [3] Mr Simeon Collins, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of CAHFSA, welcomed the participants and gave a brief history of CAHFSA, its establishment, mandate and some of its notable achievements in plant protection in the Caribbean. He noted that while COVID-19 has prevented face to face meetings, it has provided an opportunity for more persons to participate in the workshops through the use of the virtual platform. He said that CAHFSA is very happy to participate in this forum, which is an opportunity to discuss international standards, collaborate and coordinate activities.

1.1.3 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

- [4] Dr Janet Lawrence, IICA Representative, thanked the organisers of the workshop and praised the achievements made through improved efficiency and effectiveness of plant health.

1.1.4 IPPC Secretariat (video presentation)

- [5] A recorded video from Mr Jingyuan Xia, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretary, was shared with the participants to thank them for their active participation and promotion in the International Year of Plant Health.

2. Meeting arrangements

2.1 Election of Chair and Rapporteur

- [6] Ms Sadhana Jankie, Suriname's representative, was elected as Chair; Ms Adele Pierre, the representative from Guyana, was elected Rapporteur.

2.2 Adoption of the agenda

- [7] The participants adopted the agenda, as presented in [Annex 1](#).

3. Administrative Matters

- [8] Ms Juliet Goldsmith encouraged participants to peruse the participant lists for accuracy of the information and to resubmit completed registration forms, in the event of omissions.
- [9] The French and English interpreters were introduced to the meeting.

3.1 Participant List

[10] Please refer to Annex 2.

4. Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues

4.1 Governance and Strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)

[11] The Commission and Phytosanitary Measure Bureau representative, Mr Javier Trujillo Arriaga, gave an overview of the governance structure of IPPC and the CPM 15, including the impact of the COVID-19. He informed that January 2020 saw the completion of the preparations for CPM 15 and annual review of the IPPC Secretariat 2019 activities.

[12] Mr Arriaga also highlighted some major decisions by the CPM Bureau:

- The continuation of the current membership of the Bureau, which expired on April 2020, and the convening of virtual monthly meetings;
- Agreement to postpone CPM 15 and to cancel the 2020 meeting of the Strategic Planning Group;
- Discussed the scope and decision-making authority and agreed to consult with Contracting Parties by the Chair sending a letter seeking feedback;
- Analysis of decision points in CPM-15 agenda for Bureau consideration and approved some decision points for action;
- Asked the IPPC Secretariat to hold informal virtual briefings with contact points on community activities during COVID-19; and
- Production of statements from the IPPC as it related to COVID-19.

International Year of Plant Health decisions:

- Agreed to hold major events such as CPM 15 Ministerial Segment, International Plant Health Conference and closing ceremony (which were scheduled to be held in Helsinki), into first semester 2021; and
- Identified May 12 as the official day for the International Plant Health Day.

[13] Discussion on Governance

[14] Discussions ensued on the current governance structure of the IPPC. Dominica representative sought information on the change of the current Secretary and its impact. Mr. Arriaga responded that the structure is not dependent on individuals.

4.2 Update on SC

[15] Mr. Hernando Morera Gonzalez, SC Chair, provided the following updates:

- As a result of the CPM 15 cancellation, three (3) ISPMs recommended for adoptions were delayed (Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms, Draft Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area, and Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatment as phytosanitary measures);
- The SC has incorporated the use of electronic platforms to execute standard-setting activities, including e-decisions, virtual meetings, and working through the Online Commenting System to review and approve three (3) draft standards for first consultation;
- The CPM Bureau agreed to continue developing commodity standards under the regular standard-setting process and decided to send for consultation the draft standard on commodities and the Specification to establish a Technical Panel on Commodity Standards;

- The future plans of the SC include the need for the reorganizing of standards related to Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and draw options to deliver the task, asking for the guidance and endorsement by the CPM; additional plans included:
- Organized webinar to discuss the concept of authorization and implementation challenges of the proposed draft ISPM: Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions, since consensus was not attained for its recommendation;
- Standard-setting meetings (two (2) Expert Working Groups and three (3) Technical Panels; and
- Other Priority issues such as collaboration between SC and IC, regional workshops, support for raising awareness of the IYPH and the implementation of IPPC standards.

[16] Discussion on SC update

[17] There was no discussion after this presentation

4.3 Update on IC

[18] Mr. Francisco Guterrez presented an update on the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee. The following updates were highlighted:

- Composition of the current and future IC membership, including the application and selection process;
- The impact of the COVID-19 contagion on the meeting modalities, such as the use of electronic platforms and the challenges experienced in convening these virtual meetings which included the differences in time zones (global composition);
- IC has categorized its topics into two areas: those submitted through the 2018 Call for Topics (comprised of 17 topics) and the Legacy Topics (due to their importance, comprised of 15 topics);
- Update on Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS);
- Update on Sea Container Task Force (SCTF);
- Request made for the extension of the mandate for one year due to COVID-19;
- Additional information included in agenda item [4.4];
- Update on National Reporting Obligation (NRO);
- Update on the Phytosanitary Evaluation (PCE) tool;
- Several CPs have utilized this tool to date;
- Currently, a group at the IPPC look is looking at this tool from a global perspective;
- Identification of the Priority 1 topics, this will be discussed further in agenda item [6.3]; and
- Introduced workshop to the new version of the Implementation and Capacity Development website, which groups all relevant materials to assist CPs and other stakeholders in implementing ISPMs.

[19] Discussion on IC update

[20] There was no discussion after this presentation.

4.4 Update on Sea Container Task Force (SCTF)

[21] This was a video presentation with the objective of updating on the activities of the SCTF and outlining future steps for RPPOs/NPPOs. Salient points from the presentation were:

- The risks associated with the movement of sea containers and their cargoes are high, complex and involve many actors; and as such container cleanliness need to be agreed between all actors;
- The CPM Bureau has extended the mandate of the SCTF until the end of 2021, as mentioned in agenda [4.2]; and the outcomes of this task force will be presented to CPM-16 in 2022.

- The tasks of the SCTF include:
 - Measuring the impact of the International Maritime Organization/International Labour Organization) /

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (IMO/ILO/UNECE) Code of Practice for packing cargo (CTU code) through actions such as joint monitoring, sea container questionnaire and national surveys. It was noted that the sea container questionnaire did not progress well due to poor responses by CPs (only 66 of 183 CPs responded). Therefore, the report may not be a true reflection of the situation.

Issues identified by the national survey were Legislation challenges, understanding the risks, scarcity of resources and clarity of the role of different authorities. RPPOs were therefore encouraged to support their NPPOs in conducting national surveys.

Noted also were the current collaboration between the IPPC and World Custom Association (WCO) on exploring the feasibility of the WCO Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) and Data Model for Sea Container Cleanliness, taking into consideration that these are not a phytosanitary issue. Also included in the discussion is for the inclusion of cleanliness in IMO inspections and industry surveys.

- Increasing awareness of the pest risks associated with sea containers through the revision of the CTU code, evaluating the IPPC sea container supply chain in relation to cleanliness, and the convening of an international workshop on sea containers (scheduled in 2022). The objective of the workshop is to identify ways of mitigating risks through practical, feasible and workable solutions.
- Moving forward, NPPOs and RPPOs were invited: to establish sea containers surveys, liaise with respective WCO contact points, and to raise awareness in this regard

5. Section 1: Discussion of Substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations

[22] The discussion on draft ISPMs focused on the five standards listed below. For each standard, the SC representative provided an overview, and thereafter there was a review and discussion on the comments entered onto the Online Comment System by Contracting Parties (refer to [Annex 3](#)).

- Audits in the Phytosanitary Context (2015-014);
- Focused Revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011);
- Draft 2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms) (1994-001);
- Commodity Based standards for Phytosanitary measures (2019-008); and
- Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe Provision of Food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency

5.1 Audits in the Phytosanitary Context (2015-014)

[23] Mr. Morera, SC representative, noted the following:

- As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic travel restrictions and the FAO policy, the first consultation meeting of the SC (scheduled May 2020) was cancelled. However, core work continued virtually as mentioned in agenda item [4.2];
- SC approved the draft ISPM for first consultation, July 1 – September 30, 2020.
- General considerations:
 - The standard describes the purpose and procedures for audit activities in the phytosanitary context, considering all the elements indicated in Specification No.66;

- Includes the circumstances that may trigger an audit and the criteria, and procedures for planning, preparing for and performing audits;
 - Provides guidance on selecting auditors: describing the criteria, procedures and requirements for approving and selecting auditors that would enable NPPOs (or entities authorized by them) to conduct audits;
 - Establishing audit frequencies, settling disputes over audit findings, and agreeing on financial arrangements between parties involved.
- Possible implementation considerations:
- CPs, RPPOs and other relevant organisations are invited to comment and present possible implementation challenges.

[24] Discussions

[25] The CPs took note of the updates of the draft ISPM and agreed that its scope is relevant and important. However, given its novelty in the phytosanitary context, some potential implementation challenges were underscored:

- For effective implementation, there is the need for **capacity development** for NPPOs in implementing phytosanitary audits;
- The necessity for **Legal and Regulatory frameworks** to guide the process, including the preparation of Guidance tools, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)s, Checklists, among other things;
- Concerns were raised as it related to the **financing of the audits**. Some CPs sought information on who will stand the costs for conducting audits. The SC representative stated that this was never discussed at the SC level; however, he suggested that it be addressed during bilateral negotiations during which an agreement can be made between the parties;
- The issue of **confidentiality and proprietary** was also expressed. It was agreed that in addition to confidentiality, ownership of the information must be explicitly identified. Reference was then made to ISPM 15, whereby ownership of the symbol/trademark between the NPPO and 3rd party remains a contention;
- Clarification on **some areas** was requested. These will be provided in the appended tabulation from the 2020 Caribbean Regional Workshop comments; and
- A suggestion was made for Piloting the use of this standard before its adoption

5.2 Focused Revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011)

[26] The presentation was made by SC representative, Mr. Morera, on the draft revision of ISPM 12. He stated that the new revision is intended to provide a clearer and more comprehensive description of re-export issues while using the correct terminology and retaining the intended meaning of the ISPM 12.

- Changes proposed to ISPM 12:
 - Section 6, the content was organised to follow the logic of the newly created sections and subsections.
 - Section 6 – Re-export exclusively
 - Subsection 6.1 – The Issuance of PCs for re-export, this has three separate subsections
 - 6.1.1: Examination of the phytosanitary import requirements of the destination country
 - 6.1.2: Repacking, storing, splitting or combining consignments
 - 6.1.3: General considerations
 - Subsection 6.2 (new) – The issuance for export in certain re-export cases.
 - Section 7 (new) – Transit

[27] Discussions

[28] Lengthy discussions ensued among the CPs as it related to the following:

- The validity of expired Phytosanitary certificates;
- For consignments in transit, the non-issuance of Phytosanitary certificates by exporting countries where one is required by the destination country; and
- Suggestions were made for dialogue between the trading partners to address same.

5.3 Draft 2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms) (1994-001)

[29] The IC Representative encouraged the meeting always to use the most recent version of ISPM 5. He identified the key areas for consideration. The list of new amendments to the standard were:

- Additions
 - None
- Deletion
 - “Incidence”
The term corresponds to the epidemiological definition of “prevalence” as used in animal and public health, which is consistent with a conventional dictionary definition.
- Revisions
 - “Emergency action”
 - “Clearance (of a consignment)”
 - “Detection survey”

[30] Discussion

[31] Most of the CPs agreed with the proposed changes to the standards. However, during the deliberations, a key concern was raised regarding ramifications of the change of “phytosanitary action” to “official operation” in the emergency action revision.

[32] Noted was its implication for global trade since countries may implement emergency actions for non-regulated pests in a discriminatory manner, which is not congruent with the WTO Agreement on SPS measures.

[33] The meeting agreed that an explanatory document to identify the scope would be useful.

5.4 Commodity Based standards for Phytosanitary measures (2019-008)

[34] The presentation was made by Mr Moreno, IC representative, on the development history, background, scope and principles of this draft standard. He noted that the standard has six principles and seven requirements and provides guidance on the purpose, use, content and publication of commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures. The scope of the standard and its annexes (commodity standards) do not include consideration of contaminating pests or diversion from intended use. Its purpose is to support the development of phytosanitary import requirements that facilitate safe trade.

[35] Indicated also, were key points for consideration:

- Purpose and use of commodity standards
- Content of the commodity standards
- Verification of Compliance
- Criteria for inclusion of Measures in Commodity Standards
- Confidence in Measures
- Publication of Annexes

[36] Discussion

[37] The draft ISPM on commodity-based standard was accepted as presented, by all CPs.

5.5 Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe Provision of Food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency

[38] The meeting took note of the presentation made by the IC representative on this draft CPM recommendation.

6. Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs

6.1 Regional FAO Phytosanitary Capacity Development Activities

[39] Dr. V. Lopez, FAO, presented the activities of FAO in the Caribbean region. She highlighted the organisation's mandate and goals; as well as its five strategic objectives.

[40] The following were duly noted from the presentation:

[41] Roots and Tubers, including Cassava (GCP/SLC/010/CDB)

- The organization has completed its training of trainers (ToT) for Extension and Technical personnel in Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica and Suriname. Two farmer field schools were completed in Trinidad and Tobago during 2018 / 2019;
- A second ToT for extension officers in the use of participatory methods in setting up FFSs was completed in Suriname. The second FFS is ongoing in Suriname, while two field schools are being conducted simultaneously in two cassava producing areas of Dominica. All FFSs in 2020 are following COVID-19 protocols;
- Under a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with Clayuca (Colombia, an Expert Consultant conducted a study on suspected frogskin disease (FSD) in Suriname as well as a training for technical personnel. A webinar has also been conducted early this year to present the results from the samples that the Consultant collected during the field visit. Recommendations on next steps for FSD management will be shared in a brochure;
- Clayuca (under the LOA) carried out training in micro-propagation for all three countries. Weaned and hardened tissue cultured materials are now being established in evaluation plots in 1-2 agroecological zones in the three countries;
- Manuals and fact sheets on cassava production will be prepared for all the countries;
- The project provided mechanization equipment (planter and harvester) for Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and mechanical tillers for Dominica; and
- Dr V. Lopez presented photos of communities and farmers participating in the training activities carried out in Dominica and Suriname. It is worth noting that in Chaguaramas in Trinidad and Tobago, a plot is producing cassava materials for their distribution to farmers. As a result of the training he received, a farmer has expanded his field of cassava in South Trinidad. A farmer who was part of the unemployment relief program in Tobago, participated in the FFS: he set up his own field based on the training received in the field school. This was considered as an achievement for the project.

[42] Regional Emergency Project (Foc TR4)

- In December 2019, FAO started a 1-year emergency project to strengthen regional capacities for monitoring, prevention, and management against the eventual spread of FocTR4. As part of this project, an inception workshop was held in Panama in February 2020 and a work plan elaborated. Unfortunately, COVID-19 has affected its implementation. All the activities are now being done virtually;

- Between July and August 2020, four regional workshops were organized in to facilitate information sharing. A survey is conducted on current national capacity in responding to TR4 in the Caribbean. Under the project, the validation of the regional strategic action plan is ongoing;
- A workshop will be done virtually at the end of September or early October 2020 to validate the regional strategy and action plan. National Action Plans will be prepared for the five project countries, which are Jamaica, Suriname, Saint Lucia, Dominica and Trinidad & Tobago. A sub-regional simulation exercise is planned for Jamaica. The project ends officially in December 2020 since its expected duration is one year. However, it will have be extended for a period which will be communicated later;
- Support to the Development of Soursop Value Chain in Grenada; and
- In 2019, FAO conducted training in surveillance, in improved production practices as well as in best practices for soursop production in Grenada.

[43] The organization is currently collaborating with UWI (Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica), and CAHFSA under a GEF-funded project on Pesticides Management in 11 countries, and with CAHFSA and the IPPC Secretariat on the conduct of Phytosanitary capacity evaluations (PCEs) in four countries.

6.2 RPO Activities

[44] Mrs Juliet Goldsmith, CAHFSA, presented an abridged update on CAHFSA's activities from September 2019 to September 2020. The following were noted:

- CAHFSA operates in three areas which are Food Safety, Animal Health and Plant Health. The current presentation will focus on four areas of the RPO programme:
 - Collaboration and partnerships;
 - Capacity building;
 - COVID 19 Response; and
 - Pesticide management.

[45] This work programme is consistent with the institution's objectives, namely:

- Facilitation of the flow of intraregional and international agricultural trade;
 - Strengthening and development of health and food safety systems with respect to institutional, infrastructural, legislative and coordination programmes and projects at the national and regional levels; and
 - Safeguard against the threat of and manage the incidence of plant, animal and human health risks inherent in the conduct of trade.
- CAHFSA's collaboration and strategic partnerships:
 - International and regional collaborations with CPHD, IICA, F.A.O. and Inter-American Group on Plant Health (GICSV) to work on plant health related projects;
 - Strategic partnerships with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI), Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA), and Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP);
 - CAHFSA signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with CABI and is perusing one with the COLEACP.
 - CABI for Technical Cooperation Project

- COLEACP for Support to laboratory testing, capacity building, risk assessment, PCE, support related to BREXIT and UK import requirements
- Letter of Agreement to be signed with OIRSA for capacity building, technical cooperation programme and frameworks for specific plans;
- CAHFSA has been Reincorporated into GICSV replacing the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC) which was abolished in 2016; and
- CAHFSA has named representative to five of the six GICSV Technical Working Group. The Locust working group needs a representative who is fluent in Spanish to be nominated.

[46] Mrs Goldsmith also mentioned that capacity-building projects with FAO, IAEA and STDF are progressing well despite interruptions from the COVID 19 pandemic

- As it related to the FAO-PCE project, she then affirmed that activities would continue virtually so that they can be completed by the end of this year;
- She explained that the new approach to the STDF P-IMA project is to organise a virtual workshop for stakeholder engagement and, to develop a four-week online training course. A consultant has been hired to develop a P-IMA Facilitators' Guide for CAHFSA to train select CAHFSA members facilitators who will apply the tool nationally or in other countries;
- Additionally, CAHFSA has been mandated by the CARICOM Secretariat to assume the lead responsibility for addressing SPS related constraints in the region to lessen the impact of the pandemic with particular emphasis on food and nutrition;
- A Pesticide Management Secretariat – CGPC has been set up at CAHFSA and is in full operation.

6.3 Topics of interest for the region

[47] Participants partook in an online survey to identify their perceived top 5 priority issues for the Caribbean, from a list of 10 topics provided by the CPs. Results of regional priorities were:

- 1st place: Potential Pest threat to the region
- 2nd place: Need for commodity-based standards or guides for trade
- 3rd place: Standard for e-commerce
- 4th place: Risk-based sampling
- 5th place: Standard for handling and disposal of international garbage

7. Section 3: Moving Together from ideas to action (Facilitated Session)

7.1 International Year of Plant Health Legacy

[48] Mrs Juliet Goldsmith, CAHFSA, gave an overview of the IYPH Legacy. The following salient points were deduced from her presentation:

- The key objectives of IYPH:
 - Raising awareness of the public and political decision-makers of the importance of plant health to achieve UN 2030 Agenda;
 - Ensure that people are aware of the risks that each person's behaviour poses to plant health;
 - Increase resources dedicated to plant health;
 - Promote good practices, knowledge, research, and partnerships;

- IYPH National and Regional initiatives, e.g. creation of commemorative coins and stamps;
- Several activities which will ensure the sustainability of the IYPH beyond 2020;
- Establishment of International Day of Plant Health; and
- Conference, campaigns, competitions, etc.

[49] Subsequently, representatives from Jamaica and Bahamas shared their national experiences as it related to raising awareness and ensuring the sustainability of the IYPH Legacy.

- Initiatives undertaken by Jamaica:

- IYPH Launch ceremony and tree planting exercise
- Plant Health video competition
- Collaboration with Agricultural Youth Organizations (4H Clubs), Colleges, Primary and High Schools
- Collaboration with Public Gardens and Forestry Department
- Hosting of seminars, symposia, and horticultural shows
- Creation of song (jingle), publications and memorabilia to commemorate the occasion, etc
- Initiatives undertaken by the Bahamas:
- Formed alliances with Forestry and Environment departments to promote IYPH at other international events (including Earth Day and World Food Day)
- Essay competitions, the publication of digital books, quizzes, etc
- Appearances and delivering speeches to the public:
 - Social media, “The Sustainable Lifestyle” Facebook page
 - Presented at Food Safety Day on “Plant Health as it relates to Food Safety.”
 - BAHFSA webinar on “Integrated Crop Management and pesticide risk reduction.”
- Sustainability efforts include:
 - Dedicated budget
 - Celebration of International Day of Plant Health
 - Recruitment and training of dedicated IYPH staff

[50] Discussion

[51] The meeting took note of the presentations and congratulated the speakers on their achievements. The IPPC Secretariat representative then encouraged the countries to prepare summaries of each activity (including venue, link, and short description) and submit to the IPPC, for publishing in the IYPH Newsletter.

7.2 IPPC PFA guide: how to support the implementation on the convention and ISPMs

[52] Ms. Alies Muller, provided a detailed overview of the IPPC Guide on the establishment of pest-free areas, with the objective of supporting NPPOs to establish and maintain Pest Free Areas (PFAs); including places and or sites of production and or areas of low pest prevalence (PFPP/PFPS/ALPP). The following pertinent points were deduced from the presentation:

- Importance and impact
- International frameworks
 - Congruent with article 6 of the WTO SPS Agreement, and article IV 2 of the IPPC Framework

- Implementation Frameworks
- Current actions to advance PFAs
 - Technology transfer
 - Harmonization

[53] Upon conclusion of the PowerPoint, the meeting thanked Ms Muller for her comprehensive presentation.

7.3 Preparation for 2021 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation

[54] The purpose of a call for topics is to:

- Identify sanitary problems of global relevance;
- Address gaps in phytosanitary systems with the development of international standards or implementation resources;
- To align the standards and implementation work of CPM with the strategic objectives outlined in the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

[55] Calls for topics are conducted biennially. The next call will be in 2021. CPs and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals to IPPC Secretariat where they will be reviewed by a Task Force on Topics (TFT), SC and IC. The task force then prepares the final recommendations for adoption by CPM. However, there is a continuous call for proposals for phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests.

[56] Mr Morera further posited that for a proposal to be successful, it must adequately address the criteria for justification and prioritization of proposed topics, contain a draft specification and have sufficient background information. He then shared a link where more information can be obtained on the process, available on the following link: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85794/>

7.4 ePhyto updates

7.4.1 IPPC update

[57] Mr. Qingpo Yang, IPPC Secretariat shared a video on Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate (ePhyto); he subsequently noted the following updates:

[58] The ePhyto solution promotes countries safe, fast trade between countries. It transforms data on the paper phytosanitary certificate into digital form. The ePhyto solution were opened for full operation with over 80 countries getting on-board, among which 41 countries are actively exchanging ePhytos. These countries include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, European Union although its countries are only receiving ePhyto certificates except for Netherlands which receives and sends them, Fiji, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, the United States. It has three components:

- HUB is the central system which facilitates the exchange of ePhytos between NPPOs. Fourteen countries are currently testing this system and they are: Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Hong Kong, Kenya, Indonesia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, and United Kingdom. Twenty other countries have expressed interest in joining the HUB;
- The Generic ePhyto National System – GeNS – is a centralized web-based system. It facilitates the creation of ePhytos. The 20 countries that are currently testing this system are: Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Grenada, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Mali, Marshall Islands, Dominican Republic, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Gambia, Uganda; and

- Harmonized message is also a part of the ePhyto solution, which used the uniform format, structure and accompanying codes and lists where applicable.

[59] He further noted that in the future, ePhyto will be incorporated into other government systems and will be translated into several languages. Other plans include possible collaboration with OIE and CODEX, CITES, and Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation.

7.4.2 RPPO/CPHD Update

[60] Mr. Brian Crichlow, CPHD Chair, gave an update of ePhyto at the regional level and the following noted:

- The Caribbean Plant Health Directors Forum has been promoting and educating members about the use of ePhyto and GeNS for a long time in the region since the meeting of CPHD 9 in 2016. The focus in the region has been on the use of the GeNS. EPhyto and GeNS were presented to COTED and recommendations were made to the council in 2016, 2017 and 2018 to encourage the region to move towards the use of the tool. However, in 2016 there were some limitations such as the lack of available equipment, challenges with internet speed and linkages and capacity building;
- In 2019 IICA in collaboration with USDA and GCSI Funding conducted a successful training of plant health officers in OECS countries on the use of ePhytos and GeNS. However, in 2020, with the advent of COVID-19, the region is pushing the importance of virtual platform to advance work and to move towards the use of ePhytos to minimize the direct contact involved in the use of paper phytosanitary certificates;
- CARICOM has mandated CAHFSA, The Caribbean Plant Health Directors Forum, a technical committee for the RPPO, and IICA to provide leadership, guidance, and training to facilitate the use of the GeNS by as many countries as possible by the end of 2020;
- Based on the discussion between the CPHD executives, RPPOs and IICA a strategy has been developed to move activities forward;
- Since the countries are at different levels of development, an online survey has been conducted and a questionnaire was sent to them to collect data and to determine their level of preparedness and readiness. Some countries responded to this survey, but several did not;
- Based on the results of the survey, 2 clusters of countries were formed. Cluster 1, the advanced cluster, includes countries which have completed training and testing in the use of ePhytos. Cluster 2 includes countries which have not received any training or completed the on-boarding process;
- The countries belonging to Cluster 1 will then be invited to participate in an online experiential learning process facilitated by Jamaica and Dominica with the support of USDA through webinars to get them ready for the use of ePhyto platform by October 2020;
- The contact points of the countries belonging to Cluster 2 have been asked to start their on-boarding process. All the countries are encouraged to take advantage of the online training which is available. Once these are completed, a notification should be sent to the secretariat which will arrange for them to participate in a second training intervention to be conducted by Jamaica and Dominica with the support of USDA; and
- The survey has been recirculated to allow countries which had not responded to do so by the end of September 2020. The results will allow the forum to have a better idea of the countries' preparedness and a new classification per cluster will be carried out for training to start. Mr. Brian Crichlow noted that the goal of using ePhyto by the end of 2020 is attainable.

[61] Discussion

[62] Ms. J. Kelly, Saint Kitts and Nevis enquired if the ePhyto can be integrated with a single-window system so that it can be issued from that system. Mr. Yang, IPPC Secretariat, responded that this is part of the future improvement plan of the system.

8. Conclusion of the Workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

[63] Ms. Sadhana Jankie, Chair, reviewed the agenda of the workshop to determine if all the items have been dealt with. Mrs. Goldsmith took the opportunity to thank Nathalie and Karen as well the other participants for their support and work towards the workshop.

[64] Ms. Sadhana Jankie, Chair, then thanked all the participants and the interpreters. She also noted that there is increased participation in this virtual workshop when compared to face-to-face meetings.

9. Online survey of the workshop

[65] Mrs. Juliet Goldsmith, CAHFSA, was tasked to send the online survey of the workshop by email to all the participants.

10. Adoption of the Report (Procedure to be decided)

[66] It was decided, because of time constraints that the draft will be sent by email for comments and approval

11. Close of meeting

[67] Ms. Sadhana Jankie, Chair, formally ended the meeting.

Annex 1: Provisional Agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

(Updated 2020-08-24)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://fao.zoom.us/j/96602900446>

Meeting ID: 966 0290 0446

Passcode: 829080

Join by Skype for Business

<https://fao.zoom.us/skype/96602900446>

Time	Agenda Item	Presenter / facilitator
1 September:		
1.	9:30-9:50	Opening of the Meeting
1.1		Welcome remarks:
		- Sub Regional Office SLC
		- Regional Plant Protection Organization (CAHFSA)
		- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
		- IPPC Secretariat (Video presentation)
		Vyjayanthi LOPEZ /Renata CLARKE
		Simeon COLLINS
		Janet LAWRENCE
		Jingyuan XIA
2.	9:50-9:55	Meeting Arrangements
2.1		Election of the Chair and Rapporteur
		Juliet GOLDSMITH
2.2		Adoption of the Agenda
		Chairperson
3.	9:55-10:00	Administrative Matters
3.1		Participants list
		Organizers
4.		Updates on governance and strategic issues
4.1	10:00-10:20	Governance and Strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)
		Discussion on Governance
		Javier TRUJILLO ARRIAGA
		Participants
4.2	10:20-10:50	Update from SC
		Discussion on SC update
		Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ
		Participants
4.3	10:50-11:20	Update from IC
		Discussion on IC update
		Francisco GUTIERREZ
		Participants
4.4	11:20-11:30	Update on the Sea Containers Task Force
		Video record
5.		Section 1: Discuss the substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations
		<i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>
5.1	11:30-12:00	Audits in the phytosanitary context (2015-014)
		Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ
2 September:		
5.2	9:30-10:00	Focused Revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011)
		Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ

	Time	Agenda Item	Presenter / facilitator
5.3	10:00-10:20	Draft 2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary on phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)	Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ
5.4	10:20-10:50	Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008)	Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ
5.5	10:50-11:10	Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)	Javier TRUJILLO ARRIAGA
6.		Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>	
6.1	11:10-11:30	Regional FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities	Vyjayanthi LOPEZ
6.2	11:30-11:50	RPPO activities	Juliet GOLDSMITH
6.3	11:50-12:00	Topics of interest for the region	RPPO
3 September:			
7.		Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated session) <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>	
7.1	9:30-9:50	International Year of Plant Health Legacy	Juliet GOLDSMITH (RPPO) Sanniel Wilson-GRAHAM (NPPO Jamaica) Yasmin JOHNSON (NPPO Bahamas)
7.2	9:50-10:30	IPPC PFA guide: how to support the implementation of the Convention and ISPMs	Alies MULLER
7.3	10:30-11:00	Preparation for 2021 Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation	Hernando Morera GONZÁLEZ
7.4	11:00-11:30	e-Phyto updates	Qingpo YANG (IPPC Secretariat) Brian CRICHLOW (RPPO/CPHD)
8	11:30-11:35	Conclusion of the workshop / Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	Chair
9.	11:35-11:40	Online survey of the workshop	All participants
10	11:40-11:50	Adoption of the Report (Procedure to be decide)	All participants
11.	11:50-12:00	Close of the Meeting	Chair

Annex 2: Participant List

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Annex 3: Comments received by CAHFSA member states

Reconciliation report for 2015-014_Draft_ISPM_Audit_2020-06-20.docx (2015-014_Draft_ISPM_Audit_2020-06-20.docx)

Summary

Title	2020 First Consultation: Draft ISPM Audit in the phytosanitary context (2015-014) [Sub-review] (Id 835)
Description	
End Date	3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM; Started: 16 Jul 2020 8:21 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Antigua and Barbuda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahamas BAHFSA	In Progress	Reviewer		1	29 Aug 2020 7:48 AM
Barbados	Completed	Reviewer		2	1 Sep 2020 6:37 PM
Belize	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency	Review Owner	Owner		13	16 Jul 2020 8:15 PM
Cayman Islands	Completed	Reviewer		1	31 Aug 2020 7:10 PM
Dominica	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Grenada	In Progress	Reviewer		3	30 Aug 2020 6:14 PM
Guyana	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Haiti	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Jamaica	In Progress	Reviewer		9	1 Sep 2020 9:32 PM
Jeanelle Kelly	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Roneta Huntley	In Progress	Reviewer		0	1 Sep 2020 1:32 AM
Saint Kitts And Nevis	Completed	Reviewer		4	31 Aug 2020 9:38 PM
Saint Lucia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Suriname	In Progress	Reviewer		1	30 Aug 2020 1:55 AM
Trinidad and Tobago	In Progress	Reviewer	Listed are possible implementation issues	5	1 Sep 2020 3:53 AM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (15) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 11:33 PM) 1. Audit guidance tools, standard operating	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:04 PM)

			procedures must be clearly articulated. Check lists must also be developed. 2. Auditor training will be required. Transparency and accountability for decisions taken 3. Legal or regulatory framework necessary to support authorization of entities other than the NPPO to perform audits, etc.		Accepted: To be included as implementation guides
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Suriname (30 Aug 2020 1:55 AM) Suriname accepts the draft standard.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:41 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (5) Bahamas BAHFSA (29 Aug 2020 8:03 AM) Audits are necessary in the phytosanitary context. However, for NPPOs conducting an audit in an export country, issues such as the provision of information, records, facilities, personnel etc may arise. The country of export may be financially constrained to meet financial obligations of the audit or is this cost to be borne by the NPPO in importing country?	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:41 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (10) Grenada (30 Aug 2020 6:13 PM) NPPO Grenada supports the adoption of this draft ISPM, as it clearly sets out the framework for undertaking review of its plant health systems	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:40 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (4) Barbados (26 Aug 2020 6:15 PM) This is an important reference document and is generally well written. However training will be needed to provide the NPPOs of small countries (SIDS) with the ability to perform this function.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:39 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (12) Cayman Islands (31 Aug 2020 7:10 PM) Upon review the Cayman Islands is in agreement with the content of the proposed Draft ISPM on Audits.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:39 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (20) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 5:36 PM) Jamaica supports the timely drafting of this	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:39

			standard, however, a checklist as a guidance document could be added to assist countries in the implementation of the standard. We also recognize that developing countries will need support as it relates to training.		PM) Accepted
Outline of Requirements					
35	The standard describes the purpose and procedures for audit activities in the phytosanitary context. This includes the circumstances that may trigger an audit and the criteria and procedures for planning, preparing for and performing audits. The elements to be considered depend on the type of audit and its purpose, scope and objectives.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (17) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 11:36 PM) This must be clearly defined	O	
1. Purpose of Audit					
49	verify the systems and procedures of authorized entities. <u>- to verify the systems and procedures of the NPPO of the exporting country</u>	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (41) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:15 PM) Also a reason for the NPPO might conduct an audit	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:19 PM) Accepted
50	In addition, the NPPO of an importing country may conduct an audit to verify the systems and procedures of the NPPO of an exporting country.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (21) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 5:44 PM) Suggest including this sentence as a third bullet as this is also a reason the NPPO might conduct an audit	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:19 PM) Accepted
50	In addition, the NPPO of an importing country may conduct an audit to verify the systems and procedures of the NPPO of an exporting country.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (38) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:06 PM) Suggest including this sentence as a third bullet representing another reason to conduct an audit	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:19 PM) Accepted
50	In addition, the NPPO of an importing country may conduct an audit to verify the systems and procedures of the NPPO of an exporting country.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (37) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 9:27 PM) This is another reason to conduct audits.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:04 PM) Accepted
50	In addition, the NPPO of an importing country may conduct an audit to verify the systems and procedures of the NPPO of an exporting country.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (25) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 7:17 PM) Jamaica is recommending that this becomes another bullet under point 47 and should read- to verify the systems and procedures of the NPPO of an exporting country.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:41 PM) Accepted
3. Triggers					

58	3. <u>Triggers</u> <u>Reasons to initiate an audit</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (39) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:08 PM)	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:18 PM) Accepted
58	3. Triggers	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (26) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 7:21 PM) Jamaica is proposing that Triggers be changed to Reasons to initiate an audit.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:08 PM) Accepted
58	3. Triggers	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (22) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 5:45 PM) The word Triggers is ambiguous . Suggest re-naming the title to say "Reasons to Initiate an Audit	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:08 PM) Accepted
58	3. Triggers	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (19) Trinidad and Tobago (1 Sep 2020 3:52 AM) Events that will disrupt establish trading procedures eg Pandemic	O	
59	The following are examples of circumstances that may trigger an audit:	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (27) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 7:25 PM) Proposal to replace the word trigger with initiate.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:45 PM) Accepted
60	scheduling of routine audits to verify ongoing conformity with system requirements	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (28) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 7:27 PM) Propose rewording- to verify or verification of ongoing conformity with system requirements in routine scheduling of audits.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:18 PM) Accepted
60	-Verification of scheduling of routine audits to verify ongoing conformity with system <u>requirements</u> <u>requirements in routine scheduling of audits</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (30) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:47 PM)	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:10 PM) Accepted
68	<u>new requests for participation in the phytosanitary system</u>	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (7) Grenada (30 Aug 2020 5:38 PM) Seems abit unclear. Are the request from potential 'Authorized entities'?	O	
4.2 Responsibilities of the NPPO					
83	reach an agreement, with the NPPO of the exporting country, to conduct the audit, this agreement <u>including should include</u> the financial arrangements for the audit	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (31) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:53	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:18

			PM) For clarity		PM) Accepted
83	reach an agreement, with the NPPO of the exporting country, to conduct the audit, this agreement including the financial arrangements for the audit	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (29) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 7:39 PM) replace including with should include.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:17 PM) Accepted
84	when nonconformities are identified, agree with the NPPO of the exporting country what corrective measures are required <u>required within an agreed timeframe</u>	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (23) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:01 PM) Should be timebound	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:19 PM) Accepted
84	when nonconformities are identified, agree with the NPPO of the exporting country what corrective measures are required <u>required within an agreed timeframe</u>	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (40) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:12 PM)	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:19 PM) Rejected
84	when nonconformities are identified, agree with the NPPO of the exporting country what corrective measures are required.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (18) Trinidad and Tobago (1 Sep 2020 3:50 AM) The time frame for these measures must be identified	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:17 PM) Accepted
4.3 Responsibilities of the auditor					
86	The following are general responsibilities of the auditor that should apply, regardless of whether the auditor is an NPPO or an authorized entity. <u>The auditor should:</u>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (13) Saint Kitts And Nevis (31 Aug 2020 9:07 PM) Should the auditor (when not the NPPO) also ensure that financial arrangements are in place to meet the cost of the audit?	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:17 PM) Accepted: An important point of discussion
91	prepare and finalize audit reports and provide these <u>in a timely manner</u> to the auditee or both the auditee and NPPO (when an auditor is an authorized entity).	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (34) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:58 PM)	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:17 PM) Accepted
91	prepare and finalize audit reports and provide these to the auditee or (in the case of an auditor who is an authorized entity) both the auditee and, where appropriate, the NPPO	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (9) Grenada (30 Aug 2020 6:08 PM) in a timely manner	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:17 PM) Accepted
91	<u>prepare and finalize audit reports and provide these to the auditee or (in the case of an auditor who is an authorized entity) both the auditee and, where appropriate, the NPPO</u>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (14) Saint Kitts And Nevis (31 Aug 2020 9:12 PM) prepare and finalize audit reports and provide these to the auditee or both the auditee and NPPO (when an auditor is an authorized	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:57 PM) Accepted

			entity) Suggested rewording for better clarity		
91	prepare and finalize audit reports and provide these to the auditee or (in both the ease of auditee and NPPO (when an auditor who is an authorized entity) both the auditee and, where appropriate, the NPPO entity).	P	Category : EDITORIAL (32) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:55 PM) Suggested re-wording for better clarity	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:55 PM) Accepted
8. Confidentiality					
119	8. Confidentiality	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (35) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 8:53 PM) Proposal to add Proprietary	O	
120	The parties concerned should consider and manage confidentiality in order to maintain the integrity of the audit system and private and commercially sensitive information. They should develop guidance on this matter, as appropriate.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (36) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 9:17 PM) Add another paragraph Additionally, the parties should consider and establish proprietary guidelines for information, documents and reports when NPPO's engage authorized entities to conduct audits. This is to ensure that information obtained from the audit is the ownership of the NPPO and auditee. Add proprietary so that ownership is addressed.	O	
121	Before the commencement of an audit, parties should be made aware of intended and possible disclosure of information gathered during the audit, including the report. <u>Additionally, the parties should consider and establish proprietary guidelines for information, documents and reports when NPPO's engage authorized entities to conduct audits. T.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (42) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:23 PM) Suggest that an additional paragraph be included on proprietary guidelines to ensure that information obtained from the audit is the ownership of the NPPO and auditee. Add proprietary so that ownership is addressed	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:23 PM) Accepted
121	Before the commencement of an audit, parties should be made aware of intended and possible disclosure of information gathered during the audit, including the report.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (24) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 6:22 PM)	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:58 PM) Accepted
121	Before the commencement of audit, parties should be made aware of intended and possible disclosure of information gathered during the audit, including the report.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (3) Saint Kitts And Nevis (25 Aug 2020 5:18 PM) Greater clarity is needed on the meaning of this .	O	
121	Before the commencement of audit, parties should be made aware of intended and possible disclosure of information gathered during the audit, including the report.	C	Category : EDITORIAL (2) Saint Kitts And Nevis (25 Aug 2020 5:18 PM) Before the commencement of an audit.....	O	

12. Reporting			
171	The audit report should include the scope, purpose, objectives and findings (observations, nonconformities) of the audit. The report should also draw conclusions based on analysis of the findings. If nonconformities are identified, these conclusions should include the need for <u>and identification of</u> corrective actions and the timelines for implementation of these corrective actions. In addition, the audit report may provide useful feedback on phytosanitary regulations or requirements.	P	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 9:08 PM) The report must should not only state that corrective actions are necessary without identifying possible solutions.</p>
		A	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:59 PM) : Accepted</p>
14. Follow-Up			
183	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details of potential implementation issues and proposals on how to address them.	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (16) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 11:34 PM)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial constraints in conducting the audit - Source assistance and secure funding 2. Accessing reliable information where the audits are conducted in the exporting country- reporting protocols available and records/data 3. Auditing authorized entities eg fumigation companies/ ISPM 15 operators - issues in terms of the recording system adopted by these entities and the reliability of the information - check lists developed and Strict penalties if the criteria is not met. 4. There must be a pool of dedicated and well trained staff to choose from within the NPPO - resources (human/financial), capacity building
		A	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (1 Sep 2020 7:59 PM) : Accepted</p>

Reconciliation report for 2015-011_Rev1_Draft_ISPM_12_PC_s_reexport_02-06-2020.docx (2015-011_Rev1_Draft_ISPM_12_PC_s_reexport_02-06-2020.docx)**Summary**

Title	2020 First Consultation: DRAFT ISPM: Focused revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export (2015-011) [Sub-review] (Id 837)
Description	
End Date	3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM; Started: 16 Jul 2020 8:36 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Antigua and Barbuda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahamas BAHFSA	In Progress	Reviewer		0	29 Aug 2020 8:17 AM
Barbados	Completed	Reviewer		3	30 Aug 2020 10:42 PM
Belize	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency	Review Owner	Owner		1	16 Jul 2020 8:33 PM
Cayman Islands	Completed	Reviewer		0	31 Aug 2020 7:11 PM
Dominica	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Grenada	In Progress	Reviewer		0	30 Aug 2020 7:26 PM
Guyana	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Haiti	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Jamaica	In Progress	Reviewer		9	1 Sep 2020 11:45 PM
Jeanelle Kelly	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Roneta Huntley	In Progress	Reviewer		0	1 Sep 2020 1:42 AM
Saint Kitts And Nevis	Completed	Reviewer		2	31 Aug 2020 9:41 PM
Saint Lucia	In Progress	Reviewer		14	1 Sep 2020 6:27 AM
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	In Progress	Reviewer	The proposed changes bring better clarity to the standard	1	1 Sep 2020 7:34 AM
Suriname	In Progress	Reviewer		3	30 Aug 2020 1:43 AM
Trinidad and Tobago	In Progress	Reviewer	T&T is in agreement with the revision of the ISPM 12.	10	2 Sep 2020 1:46 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed, Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (11) Saint Kitts And Nevis (28 Aug 2020 7:13 PM)	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:46 PM)

			We generally agree with the revisions to the ISPM		PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (18) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 4:35 AM) T&T is in agreement with the focused revision of ISPM 12	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:46 PM) Accepted
Outline of requirements					
37	A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or regulated articles were grown or processed. A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the NPPO of the country of re-export (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (10) Saint Kitts And Nevis (28 Aug 2020 6:15 PM) We agree with the additions which are more consistent with the entire ISPM.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (2 Sep 2020 4:03 PM) Accepted
37	A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or regulated articles were grown or processed. A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the NPPO of the country of re-export (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is available.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (19) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 5:01 AM) Clarification: there are some items for which an import permit is not required nor is a phytosanitary certificate issued (in accordance with ISPM 32). How to treat with cases where there is no available phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin/country of export and the item is being re-exported? The destination country requires a phytosanitary certificate.	O	
37	A phytosanitary certificate for export is usually issued by the NPPO of the country where the plants, plant products or regulated articles were grown or processed. A phytosanitary certificate for re-export is issued by the NPPO of the country of re-export (a country where the commodity has not been grown or processed to change its nature) when the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or contamination and complies with the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, and the original phytosanitary certificate or a certified copy is availablepresented .	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (50) Trinidad and Tobago (2 Sep 2020 9:14 AM) Available should be replaced by presented	O	
43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (35) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 5:08 AM)	O	

	when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin re-export .			
43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and or when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (34) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 5:07 AM)	O
43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (13) Suriname (30 Aug 2020 1:19 AM) Question how can the country of destination require measures to be implemented if the consignment is already in another country from where it will be re-exported.	O
43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (12) Suriname (30 Aug 2020 1:15 AM) Should the wording not be "did not require a phytosanitary certificate" instead of does not require	O
43	Special consideration is given to situations of re-export, particularly when the country of re-export does not require the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for importing the commodity export is not required by the country of re-export and when the country of destination requires specific phytosanitary measures need to be conducted implemented in the country of origin.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:00 AM) Jamaica is proposing that this is moved to section 126 Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates.	O
1.2 Types and forms of phytosanitary certificates				
60	A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the provides a link to a to the phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (36) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 5:11 AM)	A Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:47 PM) Accepted
60	A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (53) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (2 Sep 2020 4:22 PM)	O

	certificate for re-export provides a link to the phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in pest risk- of the consignment phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.				
60	A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (2) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:02 AM) Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (2 Sep 2020 4:20 PM) : Accepted
60	A phytosanitary certificate for re-export may be issued by the NPPO of the re-exporting country in the case where the commodity in the consignment was not grown or processed to change its nature in that country and only where an original phytosanitary certificate for export or a certified copy is available. The phytosanitary certificate for re-export provides the link to a phytosanitary certificate issued in a country of export and takes into account any changes in pest risk phytosanitary status that may have occurred in the country of re-export.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (14) Suriname (30 Aug 2020 1:27 AM) Add the words " of the consignment" after pest risk. Gives a better clarification.	O	
1.6 Duration of validity					
81	The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export may still be used after this period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that all the requirements set out in section 6.1 are met. the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (29) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 11:04 PM) Clarification:Is it that the NPPO (exporting and re-exporting country) sets the validity date for the phytosanitary certificate for export (issued by the exporting country) Should all phytos have a validity period?	O	
81	The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (3) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:12 AM) Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (2 Sep 2020 4:23 PM) : Accepted

	may still be used after this period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, provided that all the requirements set out in section 6.1 are met . the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.			
81	The NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country may assess the situation and define an appropriate period of validity before export occurs, taking into account the likelihood of the consignment becoming infested or contaminated prior to export or re-export. Such likelihood may be affected by packaging (sealed carton or loose packing) and storage environment (open air or enclosed), type of commodity and conveyance, time of year and type of pests. A phytosanitary certificate for export may still be used after this after the period for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export re-export has expired , provided that all the requirements set out in section 6.1 are met . the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation and that the commodity still achieves the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (37) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 5:19 AM)	O
3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates				
120	3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (38) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 5:20 AM)	C Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:48 PM) : Rejected
120	3.2 Phytosanitary import requirements for the preparation and issuance of phytosanitary certificates	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (4) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:17 AM) Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendments.	A Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (2 Sep 2020 4:37 PM) : Accepted
121	Importing countries frequently specify phytosanitary import requirements that should be observed with respect to the preparation and the issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Examples of what an importing country may require include:	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (39) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 5:21 AM)	C Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:49 PM) : Rejected
4. Specific Considerations for the Preparation and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates				
128	Phytosanitary certificates should only be issued if issued when the NPPO confirms it is confirmed that the phytosanitary import requirements are met.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (40) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 5:24 AM)	O
136	In both cases above, the country of re-export should appropriately address the considerations for re-export situations set out in section 6 . ensure that the identity of the consignment is maintained and that it has not been subjected to the risk of infestation.	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (5) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:18 AM) Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment.	A Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (2 Sep 2020 4:43 PM) : Accepted

5. Guidelines and Requirements for Completing Sections of a Phytosanitary Certificate for Export					
150	The name of the importing country should be listed here. Where a transit country and the importing country have specific phytosanitary requirements that include the need for a phytosanitary certificate for export, the names of both countries should be listed and the transit country should be indicated. Care should be taken to ensure that the phytosanitary import or transit requirements of each country are met and appropriately indicated. In those cases where the consignment is imported and then re-exported to another country, the names of both countries (i.e. the country of re-export and the country of destination) may be inserted, provided the phytosanitary import requirements of both countries have been met.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:26 AM) Although the ghosted section is not a part of the review, Jamaica has a concern that this section makes the infestation clause redundant. The country of export could write a Phytosanitary Certificate on behalf of the exporting country directly to the country of destination and not the transit country.	O	
163	If a commodity is repacked, stored or moved, its phytosanitary status may change over a period of time as a result of its new location through the possible was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was repacked or stored, and thereby where it was possibly exposed to infestation or contamination by regulated pests, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin” . Phytosanitary status may also be changed by Similarly, if a commodity was moved from the place of origin to a new location where it was processing, disinfecting or treating thereby a commodity that results in removing possible infestation or contamination, this other place should also be declared under the section “place of origin” . Thus a commodity may gain its phytosanitary status from more than one place . In such cases, each country and place, where necessary, should be declared with the initial place of origin in brackets, for example e.g. declared as “country X of export (country Y of origin)”.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (7) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:37 AM) While Jamaica understands this section is trying to ensure traceability in the event of contamination from the country of origin, we are concerned and seek clarification in this section as it is redundant to have multiple countries of origin on the PC.	O	
164	If plants were imported to or moved within a country and have subsequently been grown for a specific period of time (depending on the commodity concerned, but usually one growing season or more), these plants may be considered to have changed their country or place of origin, provided that the phytosanitary status pest risk is determined only by that country or place of further growth.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (8) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:45 AM) Jamaica is seeking clarification as well as proposing rewording of this paragraph to avoid ambiguity. If plants were imported within a country and have subsequently been grown for a specific period of time (usually one growing season or more), then these plants shall be considered to have changed their country or place of origin and thus the pest risk is determined only by that country or place of further growth.	O	
189	Additional declarations provide specific additional information on a consignment in relation to regulated pests and regulated articles . Additional declarations should be kept to a minimum and be concise. NPPOs of the importing countries should keep	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (9) Jamaica (28 Aug 2020 12:46 AM)	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (2 Sep 2020 4:52)

	under review the need for additional declarations and they should not require additional declarations with the required wording similar to that already included in the certifying statement on the phytosanitary certificate for export. The text of additional declarations may be specified in phytosanitary regulations, import permits or bilateral agreements. Treatments should not be indicated in this section but in section III of the phytosanitary certificate for export.		Jamaica agrees with the proposed amendment.		PM) Accepted
193	Where a phytosanitary certificate for export is issued after the consignment's dispatch, and if required by the importing country, the date of inspection (<u>conducted prior to dispatch</u>) should be added to this section of the phytosanitary certificate for export (see also applicable conditions in section 4).	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (52) Trinidad and Tobago (2 Sep 2020 1:39 PM) Insert "conducted prior to dispatch"	O	
6.1 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export					
228	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All the plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export are covered and accompanied by an original phytosanitary certificate (or phytosanitary certificates) for export or a certified copy (or certified copies).</u> 	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (24) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 5:17 AM) Not all commodities may have an original phytosanitary certificate a(ISPM 32). The destination country however may require (due to legislative reasons) a phytosanitary certificate. (Re-export0	O	
229	<u>The plants or plants, plant products or other regulated articles of the consignment for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their nature, in the country of re-export.</u>	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (49) Saint Vincent and The Grenadines (1 Sep 2020 7:16 AM) For consistency	O	
229	<u>The plants or plant products of the consignment products for re-export have not been grown, or processed to change their nature, in the country of re-export.</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (42) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 6:01 AM)	O	
6.1.1 Examination of the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination					
233	Before issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export, the NPPO should first examine the <u>phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country of destination</u> . original phytosanitary certificate or certified copy that accompanied the consignment upon import and determine whether the requirements of the subsequent country of destination are more stringent, the same or less stringent than those certified by the phytosanitary certificate or its certified copies.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (43) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 6:09 AM)	O	
237	The <u>country of destination importing country</u> may have phytosanitary import requirements (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be <u>met fulfilled</u> by the country of re-export. In such cases, the country of re-export may still be able to issue a phytosanitary certificate for export or phytosanitary certificate for re-export if:	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (44) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 6:11 AM)	O	

239	or an alternative phytosanitary measure action can be performed by the country of re-export applied (such as additional inspection , laboratory tests on samples or treatments) that is considered equivalent and in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination of import .	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (45) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 6:14 AM)	O	
6.1.2 Repacking, storing, splitting or combining consignments					
242	If the consignment is split up and the resulting consignments are re-exported separately, then phytosanitary certificates for re-export and certified copies of the original phytosanitary certificate from the country of for export will be required to should accompany all such consignments.	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (25) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 5:43 AM) certified copies (NPPO)	O	
6.1.3 General considerations					
248	The original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. <u>In the case of consignments re-exported multiple times, all phytosanitary certificates for re-export or their certified copies should also accompany the consignment. The phytosanitary certificate number indicated in the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be the number of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the most recent country of re-export.</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (46) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 6:17 AM)	O	
248	The original phytosanitary certificate for export or its certified copy should accompany the consignment together with the phytosanitary certificate for re-export. <u>In the case of consignments re-exported multiple times, all phytosanitary certificates for re-export or their certified copies should also accompany the consignment. The phytosanitary certificate number indicated in the certifying statement of the phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be the number of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the most recent country of re-export.</u>	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (17) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 10:42 PM) As a comment, the move towards E-phyto demands that mention be made of this transmission mode.	O	
6.2 Considerations for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for export in certain re-export cases					
250	<u>In those cases where one or more of the requirements set out in section 6.1 for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export cannot be met, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export should not be issued.</u> If the identity of plants, plant products or other regulated articles in the consignment has not been maintained or the consignment has been subjected to the risk of infestation, or the commodity has been processed to change its nature, no phytosanitary certificate for re-export should be issued.	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (27) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 5:49 AM) In the absence of a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin and the item has to be re-exported? The country of destination is requiring a phytosanitary certificate. How to treat with this situation?	O	

253	<u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be attached to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u>	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (30) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 11:08 PM) Should certifications, for example, treatments that have not been witnessed by the re-exporting country be transferred ?	O	
253	<u>Additional declarations from the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may be transferred to the phytosanitary certificate for export to attest compliance with phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) that cannot be met by the country of re-export. Documents such as the original phytosanitary certificate or its certified copy may should be attached-attached/transmitted (E-Phyto) to the phytosanitary certificate for export if they contain information from the country of origin that was used to complete the phytosanitary certificate for export.</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (15) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 10:36 PM) The wording was changed to allow for the use of the Ephyto.	O	
6.3 General considerations for re-export situations					
255	When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying these <u>the phytosanitary import requirements of both the re-exporting country and the country of destination</u> may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin of and re-export. This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary <u>actions performed</u> measures applied at <u>in the country of</u> origin (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) which provides the assurance required for the country of re-export to certify the consignment as required by <u>in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of</u> the country of destination.	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (48) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 6:22 AM)	O	
255	When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying these <u>the phytosanitary import requirements of both the re-exporting country and the country of destination</u> may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin and re-export. This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary <u>actions performed</u> measures applied at <u>in the country of</u> origin (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) which provides the assurance required for the country of re-export to certify the	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (47) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 6:20 AM)	O	

	consignment as required by <u>in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of</u> the country of destination.			
255	When re-exports routinely occur, or are started, suitable procedures for satisfying these <u>the phytosanitary import requirements of both the re-exporting country and the country of destination</u> may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin-origin, re-export and re-export destination. This may include an exchange of written correspondence between the respective NPPOs on phytosanitary <u>actions performed</u> measures applied at <u>in the country of</u> origin (e.g. growing season inspection, soil testing) which provides the assurance required for the country of re-export to certify the consignment as required by <u>in accordance with the phytosanitary import requirements of</u> the country of destination.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (16) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 10:39 PM) The country of destination must be included in the development of the procedures.	O
6.2.7. Considerations for Transit				
262	<u>This section is not part of the standard. To allow the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft, please provide details of potential implementation issues and proposals on how to address them.</u>	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (31) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 11:11 PM) 1. In cases where there are alterations or issuance of replacement phytosanitary certificates the requirements stated above (2(91) and 2.3 (93) are not always followed. In these cases the NPPO of the country of export is contacted to verify these changes, it should be noted that where these items are perishables timely response are crucial. 2. In cases where there is request for phytosanitary certificates for processed items that do not pose a plant health risk, this is addressed via discussions with NPPOS. However it appears once a decision is agreed upon, it does not reach the exporters/customs/brokers in the country of origin. This results in consignments landing and not being able to be cleared. 3. Item #135, where a country does not require a phytosanitary certificate to import the item but a re-export phyto is required, to export it - a company may import several containers of a commodity eg corn meal but not all is re-exported, how does one determine which containers a phyto will be requested for re-export purposes. Also a situation where a company may not	O

		<p>import the item (but will purchase it from a company that imports) and then re-export it, in situations where a phyto is not initially required to import the item how is this handled in a timely manner.</p> <p>4. Situations where exporting countries will administer treatments that are not stipulated in the import permit of the importing country. This can be address through discussions with the NPPO.</p>	
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Annex Reconciliation report for 1994-001_Draft_2019-2020_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2020-06-08_Clean.docx (1994-001_Draft_2019-2020_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2020-06-08_Clean.docx)

Summary

Title	2020 First Consultation: Draft 2019 and 2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) [Sub-review] (Id 900)
Description	
End Date	3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM; Started: 17 Aug 2020 7:02 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Antigua and Barbuda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahamas BAHFSA	In Progress	Reviewer		4	29 Aug 2020 7:09 AM
Barbados	Completed	Reviewer		5	30 Aug 2020 8:56 PM
Belize	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Cayman Islands	Completed	Reviewer		1	28 Aug 2020 11:43 PM
Dominica	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Grenada	In Progress	Reviewer		1	30 Aug 2020 5:26 PM
Guyana	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Haiti	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Jamaica	In Progress	Reviewer		4	1 Sep 2020 11:44 PM
Roneta Huntley	In Progress	Reviewer		0	31 Aug 2020 10:13 PM
Saint Kitts And Nevis	Completed	Reviewer		5	31 Aug 2020 9:39 PM
Saint Lucia	In Progress	Reviewer		2	1 Sep 2020 4:59 AM
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	In Progress	Reviewer		1	1 Sep 2020 7:00 AM
Suriname	In Progress	Reviewer		4	29 Aug 2020 9:14 PM
Trinidad and Tobago	In Progress	Reviewer	T&T is in agreement with the revision of the ISPM 5	5	31 Aug 2020 4:14 AM

T (Type) - **B** = Bullet, **C** = Comment, **P** = Proposed Change, **R** = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (26) Saint Kitts And Nevis (31 Aug 2020 5:33 PM) Overall, we agree with the proposed changes to the terms under review.

G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (20) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 4:01 AM) T&T is in agreement with the proposed changes to the Glossary of Phytosanitary terms.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (8) Bahamas BAHFSA (29 Aug 2020 7:45 AM) No objection to the proposed revision for clearance of a consignment.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (7) Bahamas BAHFSA (29 Aug 2020 7:45 AM) The Bahamas offers no objections to the proposed revision of emergency action.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (5) Cayman Islands (28 Aug 2020 11:35 PM) Having reviewed the document the Cayman Islands is in agreement with the proposed Deletions and proposed Revisions to be made to ISPM5 Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms as outlined in the Draft 2019 and 2020 Amendments to ISPM5
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (29) Saint Vincent and The Grenadines (1 Sep 2020 6:46 AM) Agree with the proposed deletions and revisions
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (9) Bahamas BAHFSA (29 Aug 2020 7:47 AM) The proposed revision of a detection survey does not seem to be necessary as if a survey is conducted to confirm the presence of pests in an area, that denotes that pests are also absent.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (14) Grenada (30 Aug 2020 4:52 PM) NPPO Grenada is in general agreement with proposed changes in definition of terms
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Bahamas BAHFSA (29 Aug 2020 7:43 AM) Kindly provide more feedback to the proposed deletion of incidence (of a pest).

			There are no objections to using both incidence and prevalence in their general sense. However, with the proposed deletion, should consideration also be given for prevalence (of a pest) or not because mainly areas of low pest prevalence are referred to?
24	The Standards Committee (SC) at its November 2018 meeting discussed the recommendation of the Task Force on Topics (TFT) and noted that the terms “incidence” and “prevalence” had been discussed in depth previously. Only “incidence” is defined in the Glossary and instead of revising that definition and defining “prevalence”, the SC proposed to delete “incidence” from the Glossary and to use the terms “incidence” and “prevalence” in their common dictionary sense in ISPMs. The SC therefore added the term “incidence” to the <i>List of topics for IPPC standards</i> and requested the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG) consider deleting it from the Glossary.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (27) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 3:50 AM) Saint Lucia supports the decision to delete the term "incidence" from the Glossary.
34	<i>Proposed deletion</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (30) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:30 PM) Jamaica supports the deletion of the term incidence.
34	<i>Proposed deletion</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (19) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 8:55 PM) Agree with deletion provided that some 'pointers' are in place for the use of the words prevalence and incidence .
34	<i>Proposed deletion</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (10) Suriname (29 Aug 2020 8:46 PM) Do not agree with the proposed deletion. Because the general meaning does not mention for me that it is about the presence of a pest or disease in a defined population.
35	incidence (of a pest)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (22) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 4:04 AM) T&T is in agreement with this proposed deletion
36	Proportion or number of units in which a pest is present in a sample, consignment, field or other defined population [CPM, 2009]	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (1) Saint Kitts And Nevis (25 Aug 2020 3:43 PM) Agree with deletion of the term
53	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (31) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:31 PM) Jamaica supports the proposed revision of the term emergency action.

53	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (23) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 4:05 AM) T&T is in agreement with the proposed revision for emergency action
53	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (18) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 8:54 PM) Agree with revision.
53	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (13) Suriname (29 Aug 2020 8:54 PM) Agree on this proposed revision
55	A prompt phytosanitary official action operation undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (2) Saint Kitts And Nevis (25 Aug 2020 3:59 PM) Agree with the proposed change as it now covers non-regulated pests.
69	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (32) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:32 PM) Jamaica supports the revision of the term Clearance (of a consignment).
69	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (17) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 8:53 PM) Agree with revision.
69	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Suriname (29 Aug 2020 8:50 PM) Agree on the proposed revision.
70	Clearance (of a consignment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (24) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 4:06 AM) T&T is in agreement with the proposed revision.
71	Verification Official process of <u>verifying</u> compliance with phytosanitary regulations	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (3) Saint Kitts And Nevis (25 Aug 2020 4:10 PM) Agree with the revision of the definition as it clarifies the process of a particular type of inspection.
83	- <i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (33) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:43 PM) Jamaica supports the proposed revision of the term detection survey but is seeking clarification as whether greenhouses, nurseries, holding areas, endangered sites, packaging houses and cold storage are included in the term place of production or production site. If not then we

			are suggesting to include the above mentioned.
83	- <i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (16) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 8:52 PM) Agree with revision once addition of 'the' in the sentence before presence.
83	- <i>Proposed revision</i>	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (12) Suriname (29 Aug 2020 8:53 PM) Agree on this proposed revision. Both results of this type of survey are now in the definition.
84	Detection survey	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (25) Trinidad and Tobago (31 Aug 2020 4:07 AM) T&T is in agreement with the proposed revision of the definition for detection survey.
85	Survey conducted to determine <u>determine</u> the presence or absence of pests in an area, place of production or production site [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (15) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 8:51 PM) Reads better grammatically
85	Survey conducted to determine presence <u>or absence</u> of pests in an area, place of production or production site [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (4) Saint Kitts And Nevis (25 Aug 2020 4:18 PM) Agree with the proposed revision as it adds more clarity to the definition
86	<u>-Saint Lucia endorses the proposed revision for the definition of the term "Detection Survey"</u>	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (28) Saint Lucia (1 Sep 2020 4:59 AM)

Reconciliation report for 2019-008_DraftISPM_CommodityStandard_En_2020-02-08.docx (2019-008_DraftISPM_CommodityStandard_En_2020-02-08.docx)

Summary

Title	2020 First Consultation: Draft ISPM: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) [Sub-review] (Id 836)
Description	
End Date	3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM; Started: 16 Jul 2020 8:32 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Antigua and Barbuda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahamas	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahamas BAHFSA	In Progress	Reviewer		0	29 Aug 2020 8:03 AM
Barbados	Completed	Reviewer		1	30 Aug 2020 10:59 PM
Belize	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency	Review Owner	Owner		1	16 Jul 2020 8:29 PM
Cayman Islands	Completed	Reviewer		1	31 Aug 2020 7:26 PM
Dominica	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Grenada	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Guyana	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Haiti	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Jamaica	In Progress	Reviewer		2	1 Sep 2020 11:44 PM
Jeanelle Kelly	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saint Kitts And Nevis	Completed	Reviewer		2	31 Aug 2020 6:09 PM
Saint Lucia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	Completed	Reviewer	Commodity standards do impose additional obligations on SIDS that are exporting. Cost of implementation is usually high.	0	1 Sep 2020 7:44 AM
Suriname	In Progress	Reviewer	Reviewing commodity standard	2	29 Aug 2020 9:12 PM
Trinidad and Tobago	In Progress	Reviewer		2	1 Sep 2020 5:24 AM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
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G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (7) Cayman Islands (31 Aug 2020 7:26 PM) The proposed Draft ISPM for Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures is a very positive step that would facilitate trade and assist small countries and territories with limited technical and human resources. Having a Commodity Standard would provide such countries/territories with a sound starting point in terms of identifying pest of potential quarantine importance and possible phytosanitary measures / treatments which could be applied to mitigate these threats thereby assisting in the development of import conditions appropriate to their circumstances which would facilitate trade while safeguarding their country's plant health. This is very much in line with the current CARICOM/CAHFS Project to develop guidance documents for phytosanitary measures for key commodities produced and traded within the region.</p>	A	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:41 PM) : Accepted</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (3) Saint Kitts And Nevis (28 Aug 2020 4:50 PM) We generally support this standard to facilitate the safe trade of commodities</p>	A	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:28 PM) : Accepted</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 9:33 PM) Barbados is in general agreement with the standard as outlined but there may be a need for a name change considering that CODEX and national Standards bodies also issue Commodity Standards.</p>	A	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:28 PM) : Accepted</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (10) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:15 PM) Jamaica thinks that this standard is timely and very instructive but is concerned that sections of the document is repetitive.</p>	A	<p>Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:28 PM) : Accepted</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (4) Suriname (29 Aug 2020 7:59 PM) There is a concern regarding the lists of pests that the commodity standards will contain,</p>	O	

			Since quarantine pests for a commodity or group of commodities are different with countries.		
PRINCIPLES					
54	Commodity standards provide contracting parties with options for phytosanitary measures to prevent the entry and establishment of regulated pests. These options are not intended to be exhaustive; other measures may be implemented by contracting parties, if technically justified, and may be proposed for inclusion in commodity standards.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (1) Saint Kitts And Nevis (28 Aug 2020 4:30 PM) Replace the highlighted words with the term "introduction", This term is consistent with ISPM 5.	O	
1. Purpose and Use of Commodity Standards					
58	Measures contained within commodity standards should be considered when developing phytosanitary import requirements. These standards may serve to facilitate the evaluation of such measures in PRA (or other comparable examination and evaluation). These standards may also be useful during market access discussions.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (8) Trinidad and Tobago (1 Sep 2020 5:07 AM) and preparation of Market access documents.	O	
62	facilitating market-access discussions	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (9) Trinidad and Tobago (1 Sep 2020 5:08 AM) and preparation of market access documents	O	
2.2 Description of the commodity and its intended use					
81	This section clearly describes the commodity and its intended use. The description is intended to provide sufficient information to allow the identification of a focused list of pests and associated options for phytosanitary measures. The intended use of the commodity is given because of the influence it has on the pest risk posed by the commodity, as described in ISPM 32 (<i>Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk</i>).	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (5) Suriname (29 Aug 2020 8:14 PM) When drafting commodity standards when describing the commodity it is necessary to take into account the production process that surely affects the pest risks.	O	
3. Verification of Compliance					
95	Several ISPMs provide information on verification of compliance. Examples include ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>), ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>), ISPM 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>), ISPM 18 (<i>Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</i>) and ISPM 20.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:17 PM) Jamaica is proposing to include the title of ISPM 20 for consistency. Guidelines for a phytosanitary regulatory system.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:41 PM) : Accepted

95	Several ISPMs provide information on verification of compliance. Examples include ISPM 7 (<i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>), ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>), ISPM 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>), ISPM 18 (<i>Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure</i>) and ISPM 2020 (Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system).	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (12) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:31 PM) For consistency	O	
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Reconciliation report for 2018-026_Draft_CPM_Rec_Safe_Provision_Of_Food_Other_Aid_2020-06-26.docx (2018-026_Draft_CPM_Rec_Safe_Provision_Of_Food_Other_Aid_2020-06-26.docx)

Summary

Title	2020 Second Consultation: CPM Recommendation on Safe provision of food and other aid (2018-026) [Sub-review] (Id 838)
Description	
End Date	3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 3 Sep 2020 11:45 PM; Started: 16 Jul 2020 8:41 PM)

Participants

Name	Status	Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
Antigua and Barbuda	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Bahamas BAHFSA	In Progress	Reviewer		1	29 Aug 2020 8:18 AM
Barbados	Completed	Reviewer		1	30 Aug 2020 10:51 PM
Belize	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Cayman Islands	Completed	Reviewer		1	31 Aug 2020 7:52 PM
Dominica	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Grenada	In Progress	Reviewer		0	31 Aug 2020 4:22 PM
Guyana	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Haiti	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Jamaica	In Progress	Reviewer		4	1 Sep 2020 11:45 PM
Jeanelle Kelly	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Roneta Huntley	In Progress	Reviewer		0	1 Sep 2020 1:51 AM
Saint Kitts And Nevis	Completed	Reviewer		1	31 Aug 2020 5:36 PM
Saint Lucia	Not Started	Reviewer		0	
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	Completed	Reviewer	This is extremely important as the political directorate often overlook the phytosanitary risk associated with the aid.	0	1 Sep 2020 8:26 AM
Suriname	In Progress	Reviewer		1	30 Aug 2020 1:51 AM
Trinidad and Tobago	In Progress	Reviewer		3	31 Aug 2020 5:55 AM

T (Type) - **B** = Bullet, **C** = Comment, **P** = Proposed Change, **R** = Rating
S (Status) - **A** = Accepted, **C** = Closed, **O** = Open, **W** = Withdrawn, **M** = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (3) Bahamas BAHFSA (29 Aug 2020 8:30 AM)	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 6:00 AM)

			The country's emergency response plan should include the phytosanitary risk(s) posed by receiving food and other aid following a national disaster. The immediate response of a government is usually just to provide relief supplies such food, water, shelter etc. for its citizens without ensuring phytosanitary controls are in place. The Bahamas for example is logistically challenged with the number of inhabited islands. Aid can come in from anyone and anywhere without the proper regulations/documentation. The Ministry of Agriculture/NPPO is not consulted or included in drafting of policies/regulations that speak to this issue. There needs to be more of an awareness through such means as stakeholder engagement.		PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (4) Suriname (30 Aug 2020 1:50 AM) Suriname states that it agrees on this CPM recommendation on the Safe provision of food and other aid.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 6:00 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (9) Barbados (30 Aug 2020 10:45 PM) This ISPM is of great importance particularly to countries within the CARICOM region and is a useful guide to help protect these countries from pest incursions.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 6:00 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (2) Saint Kitts And Nevis (28 Aug 2020 4:19 PM) We generally agree with the CPM Recommendation as there is need for guidance on this topic for Contracting Parties.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:59 PM) Accepted
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 10:33 PM) This is a good guidance document for our region especially in light of how prone we are to disasters.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 5:59 PM) Accepted
APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with regulated pests					
122	Soil, sand, gravel, clay and boulders	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Trinidad and Tobago (30 Aug 2020 3:28 AM)	O	

			Is importation of soil necessary as a material provided as food or aid to a country in crisis?		
125	Sourced from pest free areas; fumigation; heat or steam treatment	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (5) Trinidad and Tobago (30 Aug 2020 3:26 AM) Soil Sterilization to be included.	O	
130	Methods in ISPM 41; pre-dispatch cleaning and inspection	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (8) Trinidad and Tobago (30 Aug 2020 3:32 AM) Proper cleaning and sanitization of equipment	O	
154	Pests associated with propagating materials	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (12) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:07 PM) Jamaica is proposing an addition - Pest associated with propagating material and contamination material and noxious weed seeds.	A	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (14 Sep 2020 6:00 PM) : Accepted
154	Pests associated with propagating materials	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (10) Cayman Islands (31 Aug 2020 7:52 PM) Seeds as Pest	O	
169	Subject to the laws of the receiving country	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (13) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:09 PM) Jamaica is proposing that sea ccontainers to be sanitized and/or cleaned is added	O	
179	Subject to the laws of the receiving country	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (14) Jamaica (1 Sep 2020 11:11 PM) Jamaica is proposing that sea ccontainers to be sanitized and/or cleaned is added	O	