



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

### Fourth Session

Rome, 11-15 March 2002

### Amendments to the Strategic Plan

### Agenda Item 6.3 of the Provisional Agenda

1. The Third Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) considered the Strategic Plan developed during 2000. The development of this had begun with a questionnaire soliciting Members' inputs, followed by an analysis of the responses and ultimately resulting in the formulation of the 5-year strategic plan.
2. Members will recall that the Secretariat convened a Technical Consultation on Strategic Planning in conjunction with an ICPM meeting on technical assistance 6-10 March 2000 in Bangkok, Thailand. This meeting began the strategic planning process by developing the questionnaire to be sent to Members. Thirty-nine Members provided responses to the Secretariat. Responses were summarized by the Secretariat were considered by a second meeting of the Technical Consultation on Strategic Planning held 2-6 October, in reformulating the draft plan for submission to the ICPM for adoption.
3. The Strategic Plan contained the following elements:
 

Position statement: This statement provides summary information on the current status of the ICPM and the external environment. The statement is a summary of the information used as the basis for the development of the strategic plan.

Mission statement: This statement describes succinctly what the ICPM aims to achieve.

Strategic directions: These describe basic themes for activities of the ICPM. All the activities and outputs planned by the ICPM should be found within one or more of the strategic directions.

Goals: These are the achievements desired within each strategic direction for the particular time period covered by the plan.

Goals are considered for their priority, timing, and the means for their accomplishment, including consideration of the time, human and financial resources available. This is then used as the basis for proposing a work programme that is scheduled into a provisional calendar of activities.
4. The Third Session of the ICPM endorsed the position statement, adopted the mission statement, strategic directions, goals and corresponding work programme and calendar. The

For reasons of economy, this document is produced in a limited number of copies. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from asking for additional copies, unless strictly indispensable.

ICPM agreed to review the mission statement, strategic directions, goals and corresponding work programme and calendar on an annual basis or as necessary.

5. The Third meeting of the ICPM Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance was convened by the Secretariat in Bangkok on 4-6 December 2001. The meeting was chaired by the ICPM Chairperson, discussions facilitated by the Vice-Chairperson from New Zealand and the report prepared by the Secretariat.

6. The recommendations of the Informal Working Group on the Strategic Plan included the following points plus the changes indicated in the text of the Strategic Plan (Annex I) and corresponding tables (Appendix I):

- no changes be made in the Mission statement or the titles of the strategic directions
- the strategic directions be reviewed by a small group for clarity, editing, and detail to improve understanding. The review should rephrase the actions as outputs rather than actions and provide some performance measurements
- the Secretariat should prepare a financial analysis as regards resources devoted to strategic directions for purposes of preparing and updating a business plan and to facilitate future discussions on strategic planning (c.f. Goal 5.6)
- high priority be given to the development of standards on “efficacy of measures” and “equivalency” to facilitate the development of associated specific standards.

7. The ICPM should note that several documents are provided concerning strategic planning. The present document covers the Position statement, Mission statement, Strategic directions and Goals (Annex I). Associated documents include the following:

ICPM02/12 (Appendix I) – Timing, priority, and means

ICPM02/13 – Capacity and resources

ICPM02/14 - Trust fund options

ICPM02/15 – Sponsorship of Standards

ICPM02/17 – Programme of work

ICPM02/18 - Provisional Calendar 2002

ICPM02/19 - Establishment of procedures for identifying topics and priorities for standards

8. The ICPM is invited to:

1. *Endorse* the recommendations of the Informal Working Group that:
  - no changes be made in the Mission statement or the titles of the strategic directions
  - the strategic directions be reviewed by a small group for clarity, editing, and detail to improve understanding. The review should rephrase the actions as outputs rather than actions and provide some performance measurements.
  - the Secretariat should prepare a financial analysis as regards resources devoted to strategic directions for purposes of preparing and updating a business plan and to facilitate future discussions on strategic planning (c.f. Goal 5.6)
  - high priority be given to the development of standards on “efficacy of measures” and “equivalency” to facilitate the development of associated specific standards.
2. *Adopt* the changes to the goals.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN

**A. POSITION STATEMENT<sup>1</sup>**

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international treaty ratified in 1952, first amended in 1979, and then again in 1997. The purpose of the Convention is to secure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products.

The IPPC as amended in 1997 provides for the establishment of a Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. However, the amendments do not come into force until two-thirds of the contracting parties have accepted the amendments. Governments have initiated the acceptance process. Nineteen (19) of the needed seventy-two governments have deposited instruments of acceptance with FAO. It is anticipated that several years will be required for the amendments to come into force. As an interim measure, FAO Conference, in 1997, established the ICPM. The ICPM will continue to exist until the amendments come into force and it will then be superseded by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. While the ICPM operates as an interim body, its membership is open to FAO Members and contracting parties to the IPPC. The functions of the ICPM are the same as those listed for the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in Art XI.2.

The ICPM has a unique formal role in the area of plant protection as the global forum for the discussion of areas of common action under the IPPC. These include in particular the establishment of international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) that provide norms for safe and fair international trade that are recognized by the WTO. Although the ICPM is a relatively new body, the IPPC has a wide membership and nearly fifty years history of implementation resulting in the development of significant expertise, experience, and goodwill among Members. The ICPM provides a means for liaison with other organizations and opportunities for interaction including possibilities for sharing resources.

Basic funding for the ICPM is through FAO, which is the depository for the IPPC and provides the Secretariat with its infrastructure – including legal support. Lack of adequate resources are a limiting factor to the implementation of the work programme of the ICPM and additional resources need to be sought, particularly to establish a greater number of standards as soon as possible. The consequences of these limited resources are significant when considering the requirements of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) for the availability of ISPMs to promote harmonization.

Further limiting factors to the implementation of the work programme include differences in development status and technological capacity of members, differing levels of participation and expectations of countries. Despite the increased importance of the IPPC due to linkage with the WTO SPS Agreement, the IPPC is not widely known or understood. Further contributing to this are the newness of the ICPM procedures and its interim status following the recent amendment of the Convention.

The ICPM has adopted its own rules and procedures. It has set up an Interim Committee on Standards, the membership of which is still under discussion. The ICPM has adopted two ISPMs at each of its two meetings, bringing to ten the total number of ISPMs adopted to date (previous ISPMs were adopted by FAO Conference prior to the formation of the ICPM). Procedures to assist with dispute settlement are being developed so the ICPM may offer a complementary role to other international dispute settlement systems. Members of the ICPM are investigating the role it could have in technical assistance to raise the phytosanitary capacity of developing countries. The ICPM does not have any clear role yet in the sharing of regulatory and scientific information, and has weak links with the research community.

---

<sup>1</sup> [The position statement reflects the position of the IPPC and ICPM at the time of the Third Session of the ICPM. It is not amended here to reflect changes since 2000.](#)

Although the ICPM has prepared priority lists for the development of standards, it has not prepared a strategic plan to make clear its strategic directions and goals or drawn up a long term plan of its intended activities, e.g. preparing a comprehensive body of ISPMs. At the second meeting of the ICPM a timetable of meetings for 2000 was endorsed by members.

There are nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) that have coordinating functions in their respective regions. One of their roles is to help to achieve the objectives of the IPPC. The organizations are disparate in that they have widely differing numbers of members, authority, constitutions and capabilities. Their relationship with the IPPC Secretariat and the ICPM, and the opportunities for increased interaction, remain to be clarified.

The primary use of phytosanitary measures in most countries has been in the protection of agriculture, horticulture and forestry from the ingress of exotic pests and/or their spread within countries. Whilst recognizing the imperative of protecting natural ecosystems and that IPPC principles applied to cultivated systems are equally valid for wild flora and biodiversity, the ICPM has not developed explicit systems to deal with environmental issues. The increasing importance of environmental issues, such as alien invasive species, is of immediate concern to ICPM Members. The issue of alien invasive species is also addressed by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The increasing volume and speed of the movement of goods and people is placing pressure on phytosanitary systems and creating greater demand for standards, while at the same time many governments are finding it difficult to meet the increasing demands for resources. There is an increased reliance on national and regional phytosanitary standards due to the lack of ISPMs in many areas of need. There is also an increasing demand to restrict the spread of organisms that threaten biological diversity. The use of computers and the Internet has meant that greater complexity in import requirements can be managed by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), which means in turn that greater demands are placed on exporting countries. The means of dealing with these pressures has not been examined by the ICPM on either the political front or with effected private sector groups or environmental organizations. The process of undertaking the construction of import regulations is a matter of increasing detail, complexity and contention. In this situation, an increasing divergence between developed and developing countries will be difficult to avoid if steps are not taken urgently. Likewise, the Commission needs to ensure that all Members are fully able to implement the Convention.

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

*To secure common action in protecting the world's cultivated and natural plant resources from the spread and introduction of plant pests while minimizing interference with the international movement of goods and people. This is accomplished by providing a global forum for promoting the full implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention through the:*

- 1. development, adoption and monitoring of the implementation of international standards for phytosanitary measures;*
- 2. exchange of information;*
- 3. provision of dispute settlement mechanisms;*
- 4. development of phytosanitary capacity of Members by promoting the provision of technical assistance;*
- 5. maintenance of an effective and efficient administrative framework;*
- 6. promotion of IPPC and cooperation with other relevant international organizations.*

## **STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND GOALS**

### **Strategic Direction No. 1: The development, adoption and monitoring of the implementation of international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs)**

Setting international phytosanitary standards is a basic and unique role identified in the IPPC, particularly given the status accorded IPPC standards as a result of the WTO SPS Agreement.

Internationally accepted phytosanitary standards form the basis for the harmonization of phytosanitary measures that protect natural and cultivated plant resources while ensuring fair and safe trade.

### **Goals for Strategic Direction No. 1**

- 1.1 Increasing the number of standards to five standards per year by improving the standard-setting mechanism
  - 1.1.1 Promote the development of specific standards where relevant concept standards are in place and give priority to the development of concept standards where necessary for the preparation of specific standards in priority areas
  - 1.1.2 Encourage RPPO cooperation in the development of ISPMs
    - ~~1.1.1—Development of mechanisms that ensure that ISPMs take into account the protection of the environment~~
    - 1.2 Improvement of the standard-setting mechanism
      - ~~1.1.2.1~~1.2.2.1 Establishment of a procedure to identify and prioritize the development and review (including submissions procedures) of concept and specific standards
      - ~~1.1.3.2.2~~1.2.3.2.2 Development of procedures to provide for sponsorship of specific standards
      - ~~1.1.4—Development of standards on fundamental concepts~~
  - 1.3 Development of mechanisms that ensure that ISPMs take account of the protection of the environment
    - 1.24 Greater transparency in the standard setting process
      - ~~1.24.1~~1.24.1 Enhancing the participation by developing countries in IPPC activities, in particular standard setting
    - ~~1.35~~1.35 Monitoring-Facilitating the implementation of standards
      - ~~1.5.1~~1.5.1 Development of procedures for monitoring
        - ~~1.3.15.2~~1.3.15.2 Elaboration of explanatory documents corresponding to ISPMs
        - ~~1.3.2—Encourage RPPO cooperation in the development of ISPMs~~
        - ~~1.3.35.3~~1.3.35.3 Encourage RPPOs to assist their members in the implementation of ISPMs

### **Strategic direction No. 2: Information exchange**

This strategic direction covers members and the IPPC Secretariat's obligations to provide information as specified in the IPPC and information exchange that may be specified by the ICPM or in ISPMs, including such information as pest lists, pest reports, and phytosanitary measures. Information exchange activities ensure that members communicate officially on phytosanitary regulations and other issues of phytosanitary significance, and determine the means by which the IPPC Secretariat makes them available to other members.

### **Goals for Strategic Direction No. 2**

- 2.1 Promotion of increased access and use of electronic communication/Internet, including establishment of Internet linkages where appropriate
- 2.2 Development of ~~a central linkage mechanism~~the IPP for provision of official information by countries, e.g. phytosanitary regulations, pest lists, pest distribution, PRA, etc.
- 2.3 Development of systems to identify sources of information on pests
- 2.4 Establishment of procedures for pest reporting and information exchange, including cooperation with RPPOs
  - 2.4.1 Adoption of the standard on Pest reporting by ICPM 4

### **Strategic Direction No. 3: The provision of dispute settlement mechanisms**

This relates to the non-binding dispute settlement provisions contained in Article XIII of the New Revised Text of the IPPC. The ICPM is charged to develop rules and procedures for dispute settlement under the IPPC. The Convention explicitly recognizes the complimentary role of the IPPC in this area given the formal binding dispute settlement process that exists under the WTO.

### **Goals for Strategic Direction No. 3**

- 3.1 Promotion of dispute avoidance (e.g. a regular ICPM agenda item)

- 3.1.1 Development of information material concerning the requirements for effective preparation of a dispute settlement
- 3.2 Providing supporting information on IPPC and other dispute settlement systems
  - 3.2.1 Establishment of an inventory of other dispute settlement systems
  - 3.2.2 Providing rulings/precedents from dispute settlements (e.g. WTO)

**Strategic Direction No. 4: The development of the phytosanitary capacity of Members by promoting the provision of technical assistance**

Article XX in the [New Revised Text of the IPPC \(1997\)](#) requires members to promote the provision of technical assistance [especially](#) to developing contracting parties, either bilaterally or through appropriate international organizations with the purpose of facilitating implementation of the IPPC. Adequate capacity and infrastructure for all Members are critical to accomplish the IPPC's goals.

**Goals for Strategic Direction No. 4**

- 4.1 ~~Development of a method~~ [Develop and maintain methods and tools](#) for individual countries to evaluate their phytosanitary capacity as well as their needs and demands for technical assistance
  - 4.1.1 Update and enhance Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)
- 4.2 Promotion of capacity building with regard to the understanding and application of international standards (e.g. through regional workshops) including before these standards are implemented
- 4.3 Promotion of and assistance with the establishment, revision and updating of national legislation
  - 4.3.1 [Preparation of a checklist on phytosanitary legal and associated institutional issues](#)
- 4.4 Establishment of systems that attract [from donors for](#) technical assistance ~~programmes from donors~~
- 4.5 Promotion of the improvement and development of RPPOs
  - 4.5.1 Assistance to RPPOs to establish information systems
- 4.6 Establishment of a process within the ICPM to identify and rank priorities for the ICPM's activities in technical assistance

**Strategic direction No. 5: The maintenance of an effective and efficient administrative framework**

To function effectively, the ICPM must establish organizational structures and procedures, identify funding mechanisms, and address various support and administrative functions, including internal review and evaluation mechanisms. This strategic direction is to make provision for the ICPM to address its administrative issues and strategies, making continual improvement to ensure its business practices are effective and efficient.

**Goals for Strategic Direction No. 5**

- 5.1 Encouragement of Members to deposit their instrument of acceptance for the new revised text
- 5.2 Encouragement of non-contracting parties to adopt the IPPC
- 5.3 Ensuring budget transparency
- 5.4 Identification of means for increasing resources, e.g. trust fund; trust fund with special conditions (under control of ICPM); other voluntary contributions; FAO regular programme increase; in-kind contributions
- 5.5 Secretariat capacity increased through the use of FAO resources
- 5.6 Establishment of a business plan for resource requirements
- 5.7 Establishment of internal planning, review and evaluation mechanisms
  - 5.7.1 Report on activities of the Secretariat, [including reporting by Secretariat on the implementation of the strategic plan](#)
  - 5.7.2 Regular updating of strategic plan and operational programme
- 5.8 Identification of other issues where common action of the ICPM required

**Strategic Direction No. 6: Promotion of IPPC and cooperation with relevant international organizations**

This strategy direction recognizes the need to communicate IPPC issues, obligations, processes and interests to all concerned, including other bodies with similar or overlapping interests, and to encourage RPPOs to promote regionally the implementation of the IPPC.

***Goals for Strategic Direction No. 6***

6.1 Promotion of the IPPC

~~6.1.1 International (50th Anniversary) Congress in 2002~~

6.2 Establish relations, identify areas of common interest, and where appropriate, develop coordinated activities and joint programmes with other relevant organizations including the CBD, OIE, Codex and WTO

6.3 Communication of IPPC issues, obligations, processes and interests to all concerned, including other bodies with similar or overlapping interests

6.4 Encourage RPPOs to promote regionally the implementation of the IPPC (e.g. through regional workshops)

6.5 Strengthen cooperation and coordination with relevant organizations on technical assistance

**APPENDIX 1**

Tables indicating the timing, priorities and means for achieving goals recommended by the ICPM Technical Consultation on Strategic Planning.

Table 1. Strategic Direction No. 1: The development, adoption and monitoring of the implementation of international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs)

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
1.1 Increasing the number of standards <u>to five standards per year</u> by improving the standard-setting mechanism	Ongoing	High	
<u>1.1.1 Promote the development of specific standards where relevant concept standards are in place and give priority to the development of concept standards where necessary for the preparation of specific standards in priority areas</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>ICPM</u>
<u>1.1.2 Encourage RPPO cooperation in the development of ISPMs</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>SPWG</u>
<u>1.1.1—Development of mechanisms that ensure that ISPMs take into account the protection of the environment</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>ICPM, Bureau and Secretariat</u>
<u>1.2 Improvement of the standard-setting mechanism</u>			
<u>1.4.2.1</u> Establishment of a procedure to identify and prioritize the development and review (including submissions procedures) of <u>concept and specific standards</u>	<u>2001-2002</u>	Medium	<u>For adoption by ICPM 34</u>
<u>1.4.3.2.2</u> Development of procedures to provide for sponsorship of specific standards	2001	Medium	<u>For adoption by ICPM 4ICPM</u>
<u>1.1.4—Development of standards on fundamental concepts</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>ICPM</u>
<u>1.2 Development of mechanisms that ensure that ISPMs take account of the protection of the environment</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>ICPM, Bureau and Secretariat</u>
<u>1.24</u> Greater transparency in the standard setting process	Ongoing	High	ICPM
<u>1.24.1</u> Enhancing the participation by developing countries in IPPC activities, in particular standard setting	Ongoing	High	<u>Exploratory discussion at the ICPM WG</u>
<u>1.35 Monitoring-Facilitating</u> the implementation of standards	<u>Later 2002</u>	<u>Low-High</u>	<u>SPWGICPM</u>
<u>1.5.1 Development of procedures for monitoring</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>ICPM</u>
<u>1.3.15.2</u> Elaboration of explanatory documents corresponding to ISPMs	2001	Medium	ISC
<u>1.3.2—Encourage RPPO cooperation in the development of ISPMs</u>	<u>Ongoing</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>SPWG</u>
<u>1.35.3</u> Encourage RPPOs to assist their members in the implementation of ISPMs	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM

**Table 2. Strategic Direction No. 2: Information exchange**

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
2.1 Promotion of increased access and the use of electronic communication/Internet, including establishment of Internet linkages where appropriate	Ongoing	Medium	Secretariat
2.2 Development of <del>a central linkage</del> <u>the IPP</u> mechanism for provision of official information by countries, e.g. phytosanitary regulations, pest lists, pest distribution, PRA, etc.	<del>2001</del> <u>2002</u>	High	Secretariat
2.3 Development of systems to identify sources of information on pests	<del>2002</del> <u>2003</u>	High	Working group
2.4 Establishment of procedures for pest reporting and information exchange, including cooperation with RPPOs	In process	High	ISC
<u>2.4.1 Adoption of draft standard on pest reporting</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>For adoption by ICPM 4</u>

**Table 3. Strategic Direction No. 3: Dispute settlement**

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
3.1 Promotion of dispute avoidance (e.g. a regular ICPM agenda item)	Ongoing	Medium	Report to ICPM
3.1.1 Development of information material concerning the requirements for effective preparation of a dispute settlement	<del>2002</del> <u>and beyond 2003</u>	Medium	Subsidiary body
3.2 Providing supporting information on IPPC and other dispute settlement systems	<del>2002</del> <u>and beyond 2003</u>	Medium	Subsidiary body
3.2.1 Establishment of an inventory of other dispute settlement systems	<del>2002</del> <u>and beyond 2003</u>	Medium	Subsidiary body
3.2.2 Providing rulings/precedents from dispute settlements (e.g. WTO)	<del>2002</del> <u>and beyond 2003</u>	Medium	Subsidiary body

**Table 4. Strategic Direction No. 4: The development of phytosanitary capacity of Members by promoting the provision of technical assistance**

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
4.1 <a href="#">Develop and maintain methods and tools</a> <del>Development of a method</del> for individual countries to evaluate their phytosanitary capacity as well as their needs and demands for technical assistance	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM
4.1.1 Update and Enhance Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)	<del>In</del> <a href="#">process</a> Ongoing	Medium	Secretariat and Members
4.2 Promotion of capacity building with regard to the understanding and application of international standards (e.g. through regional workshops)	Ongoing	High	Regional workshops
4.3- Promotion of and assistance with the establishment, revision and updating of national legislation	<del>Later</del> <a href="#">On going</a>	High	Secretariat
<a href="#">4.3.1 Preparation of a checklist on phytosanitary legal and associated institutional issues</a>	<a href="#">2002</a>	<a href="#">High</a>	<a href="#">Secretariat</a>
4.4 Establishment of systems that attract <a href="#">from donors for</a> technical assistance <del>from donors</del> <a href="#">programmes</a>	2002	High	Bureau <a href="#">and Secretariat</a>
4.5 Promotion of the improvement and development of RPPOs	Ongoing	Medium	Members and the Secretariat
4.5.1 Assistance to RPPOs to establish information systems	<a href="#">Ongoing</a> <a href="#">2003</a>	Medium	Members and the Secretariat
4.6 Establishment of a process within the ICPM to identify and rank priorities for the ICPM's activities in technical assistance	<del>2001</del> <a href="#">2002</a> <a href="#">2</a>	High	Working group

**Table 5. Strategic Direction No. 5: The maintenance of an effective and efficient administrative framework**

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
5.1 Encouragement of <del>to</del> Members <u>to</u> deposit their instrument of acceptance for the new revised text	Ongoing and 2001	High	Secretariat, <del>and</del> FAO Legal Office, <a href="#">FAO Reps and Regional plant protection officers</a>
5.2 Encouragement of non-contracting parties to adopt the IPPC	Ongoing	High	
5.3 Ensuring budget transparency	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
5.4 Identification of means for increasing resources, e.g. trust fund; trust fund with special conditions (under control of ICPM); other voluntary contributions; FAO regular programme increase; in-kind contributions	<del>2001</del> <a href="#">2002</a> <del>and or</del> later	High	Bureau and Secretariat with Working group
5.5 Secretariat capacity increased through the use of FAO resources	<del>2001</del> <a href="#">2002</a> <del>or</del> later	High	Bureau and Members
5.6 Establishment of a business plan for resource requirements	<del>2001</del> <a href="#">2002</a> <del>and</del> <a href="#">ongoing</a>	High	Bureau and Secretariat with Working group
5.7 Establishment of internal planning, review and evaluation mechanisms	2002	High	Working Group
5.7.1 Report on activities of the Secretariat, <a href="#">including reporting by Secretariat on the implementation of the strategic plan</a>	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
5.7.2 Regular updating of strategic plan and operational programme	Ongoing	High	Working group
5.8 Identification of other issues where common action of the ICPM required	Ongoing	Low	ICPM

**Table 6. Strategic Direction No. 6: Promotion of IPPC and cooperation with other international bodies**

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
6.1 Promotion of the IPPC	Ongoing	High	Members and Secretariat
<del>6.1.1 International (50th Anniversary) Congress in 2002</del>	<del>Urgent</del>	<del>High</del>	<del>Secretariat and Bureau</del>
6.2 Establish relations, identify areas of common interest, and where appropriate, develop coordinated activities and joint programmes with other relevant organizations including the CBD, OIE, Codex, WTO	Ongoing	High	Secretariat and Bureau
6.3 Communication of IPPC issues, obligations, processes and interests to all concerned, including other bodies with similar or overlapping interests	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
6.4 Encourage RPPOs to promote regionally the implementation of the IPPC (e.g. through regional workshops)	Ongoing	High	ICPM
6.5 Strengthen cooperation and coordination with relevant organizations on technical assistance	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM/Secretariat