



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
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Food
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Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

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Strategic Plan and Business Plan

Agenda Item 8.6 of the Provisional Agenda

1. ICPM-6 decided that a Focus Group undertake a review of the ICPM activities and update the Strategic and Business Plans for consideration by the SPTA in 2004 and the ICPM in 2005.
2. The Focus Group meeting was held in July 2004. The SPTA considered the report of the Focus Group report at its meeting in October 2004. The reports of the Focus Group and the SPTA are on the IPP. The revised Business Plan containing the revised Strategic Plan is attached as Annex 1 to this document.
3. ICPM is invited to:

Endorse the revised Business Plan and Strategic Plan at Annex 1 taking *note* of the recommendations given in Section 5 of the revised business plan.

Business Plan for the International Plant Protection Convention

Executive Summary

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international treaty of critical importance to the protection of the world's plant resources from the introduction and spread of pests of plants. In 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) recognized the IPPC as responsible for the development and adoption of international standards for phytosanitary measures - - thus conferring upon the IPPC a fundamental role in relation to international trade of plants and plant products. The IPPC is a sister organization to the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) (responsible for food safety and animal health, respectively).

The development of international standards for phytosanitary measures is the spearhead for the negotiation of market access for plants and plant products worldwide. These standards greatly facilitate market access by establishing an internationally-accepted basis for phytosanitary measures. This trade access is important for all countries but for the majority of developing countries, where the main exports are plants and plant products, market access is critical for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

International standards for phytosanitary measures also provide an essential technical basis for countries to protect both cultivated plants and wild flora from pests. This is of significant value as introduced pests greatly harm agriculture, threaten food security and damage wild flora and ecosystems. The continued development of concept phytosanitary standards and the initiation of specific pest related standards are essential for providing support and assistance to developing countries in these areas.

The availability of the IPPC Business Plan in the governing bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2002-2003 assisted in gaining strong support for the IPPC programme. This resulted in funding of \$3,497,744 from FAO's regular programme funding plus \$2,094,000 from FAO's arrears funds, totalling \$5,591,744 for the biennium 2004-2005. Real growth (beyond inflation correction) increases were realized despite an overall decline of the FAO budget.

The increased core funding for the IPPC in 2004-2005 and the establishment of a special trust fund and extra budgetary funds have permitted marked increases in the standards development activities and technical assistance programmes, such as regional workshops on draft standards for developing countries in all FAO regions. In 2004, seven regional workshops for discussing draft international standards were arranged and the first meetings of four Technical Panels to develop specific standards were planned. However, these increased funds are not yet sufficient to meet the requirements for the establishment and operation of Technical Panels, and are insufficient to address the requirements of developing countries concerning assistance with the implementation of standards and assistance to capacity building in general.

In 2006-2007, additional funding resulting from payment of FAO arrears will not be available. To maintain the same level of activities, funding would have to be identified to replace arrears funds. Furthermore, additional funding would be required to support the implementation of standards by countries, to build national capacity and to accelerate the development of specific standards identified as priorities by contracting parties. This funding would both support participation of developing countries and provide sufficient staff to implement these activities. Finally, it will also be necessary to respond to a range of issues arising from the entry into force of the 1997 New Revised Text of the Convention, anticipated to occur in the near future.

The proposed biennium expenditures of the IPPC are the following:

2004-2005:	US\$6,485,624 per biennium
2006-2007:	US\$7,344,332 per biennium
2008-2009:	US\$7,564,662 per biennium

Business Plan for the International Plant Protection Convention

1. Importance and Need

The protection of plants from pests is fundamental for food security, trade access and protection of the environment:

- Successful phytosanitary measures are required to protect global food production systems from the attack of pests, diseases and weeds.
- The establishment of trade in plant products between countries depends on market access. International standards for phytosanitary measures provide a fundamental basis for the negotiation of market access for plant products. Access leads to trade, to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation.
- International standards for phytosanitary measures are required to address the need to prevent the spread of pests affecting biological diversity.
- The food security of developing nations can be put at risk by many factors, not the least of which is attack by pests, diseases and weeds.

The IPPC plays an integral role as the international forum and reference point for plant protection concepts, cooperation and action. The standards that currently exist are largely conceptual in nature and provide the basis for future detailed standards dealing with specific pests of specific crops. As an example, standards referring to specific pests are required to complement the conceptual standard which provides guidance for pest free areas. Specific standards are especially important in helping developing countries trade by guiding the establishment of appropriate phytosanitary systems and as a basis for negotiating new market access.

Developing country members of the ICPM have continually stressed the need for assistance in the implementation of standards. To meet this demand for technical assistance, the IPPC has developed and applied an internationally renowned evaluation system for developing countries, known as the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE). As a second step, and based on the results of the PCE results, it is now proposed to develop a programme to assist the ICPM in standards implementation. This program will involve the continued application of projects funded through the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), the development of assistance associated with each standard, the improvement of information systems and assistance with the development of legal frameworks.

Although phytosanitary measures have historically been used to protect agriculture, horticulture and forestry from the introduction of exotic pests and/or their spread within countries, there is an increasing concern by governments for controlling the spread of organisms that threaten biological diversity and the environment. The IPPC work programme has addressed specific environmental concerns and living modified organisms through newly adopted IPPC standards on risk analysis. The IPPC must make further efforts in this area and actively pursue linkages and cooperative efforts with other conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

2. The IPPC and Its Current Situation

The IPPC has been in force since 1952. The IPPC has the unique role of being the premier international instrument for plant protection, and its governing body is responsible for the development of an international system of phytosanitary standards. Every country has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) with regulatory and operational responsibilities based on the IPPC, focused primarily on preventing the introduction of plant pests, certifying exports and protecting the environment.

The IPPC's strategic planning process culminates in a work programme agreed to by all governments. There are six strategic directions for the IPPC that are included in its Mission statement and a series of goals under each of these strategic directions (see Appendix I for the proposed revised strategic plan and goals).

The work programme of 1998 through 2001 had only very limited resources for developing standards, programmes for technical assistance and information exchange. These have been increased to the levels described in the 2002-2003 Business Plan. These levels of standard-setting activity are considered a minimum to provide necessary concept standards. The request to develop standards for particular trade concerns of developing countries has been frequently made in the IPPC and other international organizations, such as the WTO. The availability of extra-budgetary resources from the FAO arrears fund has enabled the ICPM to initiate a moderate work-programme for the development of such standards.

In April 2004 the ICPM approved the establishment of Technical Panels to develop specific technical standards. These panels are the most important development within the ICPM since its establishment. The Technical Panels will manage the development of specific technical standards referring to specific pests and commodities over a period of years. Also, there will need to be a significant increase in the number of standards developed in order to meet priorities identified by contracting parties.

The strong support for the IPPC programme from the governing bodies of FAO resulted in an increase of the FAO's regular programme funding to the IPPC (beyond inflation correction) despite a decline in FAO's overall real budget. This resulted in funding of \$3,497,744 from FAO's regular programme funding plus \$2,094,000 from FAO's arrears funds, totalling \$5,591,744 for the biennium 2004-2005.

This increase in funding has led to a significant increase in output. In 2004, five ISPMs, as well as amendments to the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, were submitted for country consultation. It is likely that in 2005 this figure will be well exceeded. The number of regional workshops on draft ISPMs has increased to seven. The number of experts from developing countries attending meetings has again increased markedly.

As part of its financial programme, the ICPM has set up the IPPC Special Trust Fund for the provision of assistance to developing countries to enable them to take part in the various activities of the ICPM. The activities funded by the Trust Fund include:

- the funding of delegates to attend the ICPM annual meeting
- the supporting of a global workshop to help build capacity for the implementation of ISPM No. 15 (wood packaging material)
- the supporting of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation and information exchange
- the supporting of regional workshops on draft ISPMs for developing countries.

It is important to recognize that this is a crucial period in the development of the ICPM's standard setting programme as the ICPM moves to its major task of creating pest specific standards for phytosanitary measures. With the recent development of Technical Panels, strong sustainable funding is essential. Major thrusts needed in the IPPC work programme are:

- standards development, particularly specific standards
- guidance in standards implementation as part of the programme of technical assistance
- the extension of information exchange through the International Phytosanitary Portal.

3. Work Programme: current situation

The current situation (section 3.1 - 3-6) and needs for the next biennium and beyond (section 4) are described below in greater detail. The associated financial implications are summarized in Appendix II.

The work programme activities are categorized according to the six strategic directions drawn from the mission statement.

3.1 Standard setting

Standard setting is of a high priority for the IPPC. Four types of critical standard setting activities occur simultaneously on an ongoing basis:

- the formulation of concept and reference standards;
- the development of Technical Panels and the subsequent formulation of specific pest, treatment and commodity standards;
- the review and updating of existing standards; and
- response to urgent issues, needs raised by developing countries, or requests by other organizations.

The IPPC facilitates the participation of developing countries in the development of standards and in all its meetings, including the annual ICPM meeting (which is attended by government representatives). Phytosanitary officials from developing countries are strongly represented and actively involved in the IPPC standard setting process. Appendix III provides a summary. This accounts for the largest portion of costs associated with standard setting in the IPPC. It can be noted that substantial additional participation by developing countries in meetings of the IPPC has been made possible through use of extra-budgetary funds.

Further efforts are being made by the IPPC to assist developing countries to participate actively in standard setting. These include organizing regional workshops for national officials to attend and have the opportunity to participate fully in the consultation process for the review of draft ISPMs. Seven regional workshops took place in 2004. The ICPM considers these meetings to be important for developing countries and has given a high priority to making them a permanent fixture in the future work programme for standard setting.

Increases in the capacity of the Secretariat personnel and in operating funds (largely to support developing country attendance at working group meetings as noted above) have been achieved with the increased funds for this biennium. Approximately US\$1M per biennium will be directed to this activity, which will effectively double the estimated funding previously spent on this activity and will be sufficient to meet the basic work programme targets.

3.2 Information exchange

Effective exchange of information between members (by governments contributing official information) and between members and the Secretariat is mandated by the Convention.

The ICPM has identified the development of an Internet-based system, the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP), as the most efficient mechanism for information exchange. The Secretariat has initiated the development of the IPP and substantial revision is under way. However, its rapid development depends on the availability of funds and on Secretariat support and specialised competencies.

Training and support for use of the IPP by national and regional plant protection organizations for information exchange will be delivered, and facilitated through the development of instructional materials and workshops.

3.3 Dispute settlement

The working group on Dispute Settlement has completed its work on developing detailed procedures for the IPPC dispute settlement mechanism. These will be supplemented by the preparation of an operational manual and the development of a roster of experts in the near future. An advocacy document is also being developed.

3.4 Development of phytosanitary capacity by promoting technical assistance

The ICPM recognizes the vital role of technical assistance for the implementation of the IPPC and has made substantial efforts to develop its role in this area. The ICPM's programme for regional workshops on draft ISPMs is an example of these efforts which help to ensure the involvement of developing countries in the consultation phase of the standard setting process. Another important contribution is the development of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) as a tool to assist governments in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of their phytosanitary systems and to formulate national strategies for capacity building. The ICPM has, within the limits of its mandate, identified an important and unique role in technical assistance by undertaking the development of tools such as the PCE that benefit both recipients and donors of technical assistance.

This work is complemented by the work of the Secretariat in assisting with workshops, seminars and other training. One of the professional officers is devoted nearly full-time to phytosanitary capacity building aspects of FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

The ICPM is fully aware of global discussions on the level of participation by developing countries in standard setting. This is why resources for the participation of experts from developing countries are currently provided by the IPPC from its regular programme funding as mentioned above. This policy extends to ICPM business meetings such as those for strategic planning.

3.5 Maintaining an effective administrative framework

Despite its small size, the Secretariat has established a credible profile for the IPPC as an international standard-setting organization. This role is increasingly important and the IPPC Secretariat will need to have greater ability to respond to the requests of governments and organizations (including FAO and WTO) with:

- information (e.g. standards, explanatory documents, position and reference papers);
- representation (e.g. meetings, seminars, conferences);
- services (e.g. workshops, technical reviews, briefings); and
- liaison (e.g. joint work programmes, funding grants, cooperative agreements).

Currently, there are only six professional staff members in the Secretariat who are devoted nearly full-time to IPPC business. These include a Coordinator, a Standards officer, two Information officers, a Technical Assistance officer and an Editor. Website work in particular has become increasingly more demanding and sophisticated as more information exchange is done via Internet and governments are becoming accustomed to finding up-to-date information on the website.

In recent years, significant contributions to the Secretariat have been made by Associate Professional Officers and visiting scientists. But, while these ad-hoc staffing arrangements are very useful they cannot be relied upon to run the long term work programme of the IPPC. The IPPC needs to develop its own core competencies, with additional staff for standards setting, information management, technical assistance and servicing, in order to operate in a sustainable manner.

3.6 International cooperation

As international recognition of the IPPC has gained momentum, this area of activity has increased. However, no specific additional funding beyond the increase of human resources proposed for the Secretariat is required. Some modest operating fund increases have been forecast to cover travel and associated expenses for future cooperative efforts with other international organizations.

4. Work programme: the future

4.1 Introduction

The IPPC Business Plan for 2006-2007 proposes an increase in the funding and staffing of the IPPC Secretariat. This increase supports three major thrusts in the development of the IPPC. These are:

- the development of Technical Panels
- the development of a standards implementation programme directed to developing countries and
- the strengthening of the information services of the IPPC Secretariat to ensure full participation of developing countries.

In addition, it will be necessary to respond to the entry into force of the 1997 New Revised Text of the Convention, anticipated to occur in the near future. Entry into force will give full legal effect to the New Revised Text, including its new standard setting procedures. At that time, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) will begin its operations, in place of the ICPM. Appropriate subsidiary bodies and related rules of procedure also will need to be established, and the new dispute settlement system of the Convention will be fully in effect and need to be put into operation. These changes will require significant investments of time and resources, both upon entry into force and in their implementation.

The proposed operational programme involves changes in the management and staffing of the IPPC Secretariat in particular in the areas of standard setting and technical assistance. Three operational areas are proposed:

- administrative
- standard setting and technical assistance
- information exchange.

The integration of standard setting and technical assistance is to facilitate the development of standard implementation programmes particularly for developing countries. A strengthening of the administration of the Secretariat is also included.

4.2 Implications of the Technical Panels

ICPM-6 adopted procedures to establish and operate Technical Panels to develop specific technical standards. This is the most significant addition to the ICPM's procedures since the ICPM was established, and it will enhance the development and adoption of specific standards. These standards will refer to measures concerning specific pests or specific commodities. It is hoped that they will facilitate trade directly, in particular for developing countries. An example of a specific standard would be a standard to describe the establishment and monitoring of pest free areas for a particular pest.

Four Technical Panels should be operating by early 2005 and will undertake programmes for the development of specific standards involving the use or modification of presently available material or the use of experts to prepare material.

It is estimated that this work will need a special Technical Panels officer. This officer would assist in the planning of work programmes, meetings, communication between panel members and arranging travel to meetings, the acquisition of material for standards, the setting up of sub-groups to undertake considerations for the panel, the contacting of specific experts and the preparation of draft documents and reports. The scale of this new component of the standard setting programme will mean that two standards officers will be needed to run this programme. One of these two standards officers would be a new position.

4.3 Implementation of standards

The implementation of standards has long been a critical concern of ICPM members. Despite the development of standards and their substantial benefits for safe trade, their broad international implementation has not yet been realized. Therefore the ICPM is making a major thrust to develop activities that are directed at the implementation of standards. Efforts will be aimed primarily at assisting developing countries.

A major component of this new activity will be the development of implementation programmes specifically associated with each standard, by the Secretariat in association

with the Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance. The assistance envisaged would depend on the standard concerned but may take the form of:

- explanatory documents
- the development of manuals or other supporting written material
- the use of the IPP for special communication programmes for example question and answer or coaching sessions
- the running of in-country or regional training seminars or workshops
- the setting up of funded training study awards in Universities or training institutes.

Such programmes would be associated with, and dependent on, specific requests for donor funding. This activity thrust would be supported by the appointment of a Standards Implementation Officer. It is envisaged that this position be filled by a senior officer with the role of overseeing the integration of the standard setting and technical assistance programmes with the basic aim of facilitating the implementation of standards. The programme of work for standards implementation would receive guidance each year from a meeting of a Working Group on Technical Assistance (the first of these is to take place in March 2005), with input from officers in the standard setting and technical assistance areas.

This programme would operate in close association with the FAO technical assistance programme for national plant protection organisations of FAO members. The Secretariat is responsible for this programme which involves the planning, organising and undertaking of projects funded by the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) of FAO. At the moment, where possible these programmes are integrated with training activities to further the understanding and implementation of ISPMs. With the appointment of the Standards Implementation Officer and the initiation of the standards implementation programme, this particular input into TCPs would be considerably increased. Two additional Technical Assistance Officer positions would add strong impetus to this programme.

4.4 The information services of the IPPC Secretariat

The information services of the Secretariat consist of a document editorial section and the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP). The IPP was set up to assist members fulfil their reporting obligations under the Convention and as such provides an information exchange system for official information. It supports transparency in the relations of the Secretariat with members and between members.

The editorial and technical services of the Secretariat will provide an increasingly large amount of documentation for new and existing standards. The number of reports and documents has increased substantially and this work, along with the servicing of the IPP, requires a second editor. The development and maintenance of the IPP now requires a database manager as a permanent staff member.

The information service expects to support the technical assistance programme by assisting developing countries with information exchange and the development of their information systems. Also, the information service would be strongly associated with liaison activities with other organizations.

Thus, the information service as a whole will require strengthening. It is proposed that in the future there should be an information officer, a database manager and two editors.

4.5 Efficient administration

It is proposed that an international standards body such as the IPPC needs a full-time Secretary to the Convention, rather than the 20-30% time made available by the Chief of the Plant Protection Service.

Supporting the Secretariat over the past year there has been a temporary legal adviser on immediate call. This experience has led to the proposal for a permanent position to allow the legal analysis of standards, associated documents and correspondence, to support the employment of the dispute settlement mechanism, and to support technical assistance on legal matters in relation with the implementation of the IPPC. Such an additional service to the IPPC will give the whole IPPC standard setting mechanism a sounder legal basis in the future.

With the increasing number of meetings there is a greatly increased demand for associated administration services (for the arrangement of travel and per diem assistance, meeting venues etc). The increased contact with members and production of documents makes greater demands on document preparation and distribution services. Two permanent administrative assistants are proposed with temporary assistance provided through the year in “high work load ” periods – such as the ICPM session.

5. Conclusions

It is noted that:

- the IPPC is an essential part of each country's plant protection programme, and facilitates each country's ability to trade plants and plant products while protecting both cultivated plants and wild flora
- a substantial increase in the number of standards developed and regional workshops held have been achieved with the increase in revenues of 2004-2005
- the majority of the IPPC funds go to increase the participation of developing countries in expert working groups and regional workshops on draft ISPMs

It is recommended that IPPC funding be sufficiently increased to maintain the current work activities and in order to enable:

- development and adoption of standards for specific pests and commodities
- development of assistance for standards implementation
- extension of the information exchange system
- increase the Secretariat's administrative capacity to manage and implement these expanded work activities.

6. Summary of Resource Needs

6.1 Development and adoption of standards for specific pests and commodities

To fund preparation of specific standards on:

- diagnostics
- pest free areas and systems approaches for fruit flies
- phytosanitary treatments
- forestry quarantine.

Existing staff:

1 Standards Officer

Proposed new staff:

- + 1 New Technical Panels Officer
- + 1 Additional Standards Officer

6.2 Development of assistance for standards implementation

To fund preparation of:

- material and systems to facilitate implementation of standards

Existing staff:

1 Technical Assistance Officer

Proposed new staff:

- + 1 New Standards Implementation Officer
- + 2 Additional Technical Assistance Officers (these positions will be self funded)

6.3 Extension of the information exchange system

To fund:

- Expansion of IPP

Existing staff:

2 Information Officers

1 Editor

Proposed new staff:

- + 1 Additional Editor
- + 1 New Database Manager (converting an information officer position)

6.4 Increase of the Secretariat's administrative capacity

Existing staff:

1 Part time Secretary to Convention (20-30%)

1 Coordinator

1 Administrative Assistant

Proposed new staff:

- + 1 New Full-time Secretary to Convention (increase to 100% and replacing the Coordinator)
- + 1 New Legal Adviser
- + 1 Additional Administrative Assistant

6.5 Financial implications

The financial implications of the needs of the IPPC are detailed in Appendix II. A summary is as follows:

2006-2007: An additional increase to the biennium revenues to **US\$7,344,332**.

2008-2009 Maintain at 2006/2007 levels with the same level of activity with a 3% increase to **US\$ 7,564,662**.

Appendix I

Revised Strategic Plan

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND GOALS

Strategic Direction No. 1: The development and adoption of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and the monitoring of their implementation

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 that measures are technically justified and cause the minimum disruption to trade. An increased number of international standards is necessary to facilitate international trade as envisaged by the WTO SPS Agreement.

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
1.1 Maintain an effective standard development, adoption and revision system using the ICPM and SC			
1.1.1 Increase efficiency of standard development and adoption	Ongoing	High	ICPM, SC, Secretariat
1.1.2 Develop concept and reference standards	Ongoing	High	ICPM, SC, EWG
1.1.3 Develop specific standards where relevant concept standards are in place	Ongoing	High	ICPM, SC, TP, EWG
1.1.4 Involve RPPO cooperation in the development of ISPMs	Ongoing	Low	ICPM, Secretariat, RPPOs
1.1.5 Update existing standards as appropriate	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM, SG, EWGs
1.2 Ensure that ISPMs take into account protection of the environment			
1.2.1 Establish and implement a process to ensure standards take into account the protection of the environment	2005	High	ICPM, Bureau, SC, Secretariat
1.2.2 Monitor the process	Ongoing	High	ICPM, SC, Secretariat
1.3 Ensure transparency in the standard-setting process			
1.3.1 Monitor information sharing systems concerning standard-setting activities and procedures	Ongoing	High	ICPM, Secretariat
1.4 Facilitate the implementation of standards			
1.4.1 Establish explanatory documents corresponding to ISPMs if needed	Ongoing	High	Secretariat, SC
1.4.2 Establish programmes to support the implementation of standards	Ongoing	High	ICPM, SC, EWGs, RPPOs, SPTA Secretariat
1.4.3 Encourage RPPOs to assist their members in the implementation of ISPMs, and report on implementation	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM, Secretariat

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. It also includes information exchange that may be specified by the ICPM or in ISPMs, including information such 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	Timing	Priority	Means
2.1 Establish procedures for information exchange			
2.1.1 Promote increased access and use of electronic communication/internet	Ongoing	Medium	Secretariat, IPP SG
2.1.2 Develop the IPP for provision of official information by countries	2005	High	Secretariat
2.1.3 Members to fulfil their reporting obligations under the IPPC by entering up-to-date and accurate information into the IPP	Ongoing	High	ICPM, Secretariat, members
2.1.4 Monitor the NPPO data on the IPP	Ongoing	High	IPP SG, Secretariat

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 IPPC (1997). The ICPM is charged with the task of developing rules and procedures for dispute settlement under the IPPC. The Convention explicitly recognizes the role of the IPPC in complementing the formal binding dispute settlement process that exists under the WTO.

Goals	Timing	Priority	Means
3.1 Increase awareness of dispute settlement mechanism			
3.1.1 Develop information material concerning the IPPC dispute settlement procedure	Ongoing	Medium	Subsidiary body
3.2 Provide supporting information on IPPC and other dispute settlement systems			
3.2.1 Establish an inventory of other dispute settlement systems	2006	Medium	Subsidiary body
3.2.2 Provide rulings/precedents from dispute settlements systems with phytosanitary relevance (e.g. WTO)	Ongoing	Medium	Subsidiary body

Strategic Direction No. 4: The development of the phytosanitary capacity of Members to implement the IPPC, by promoting the provision of technical assistance

Article XX in 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	Timing	Priority	Means
4.1 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 Maintain and update Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)	Ongoing	High	SPTA, Secretariat
4.1.2 Promote use of the PCE	Ongoing	Medium	Secretariat, Bureau
4.1.3 Identify and develop additional technical assistance tools	Ongoing	High	SPTA, Secretariat
4.2 Promote technical cooperation to support the working programme of the ICPM			
4.2.1 Organize regional workshops on draft ISPMs	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
4.2.2 Organize workshops to improve the understanding and implementation of existing standards	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
4.2.3 Increase assistance for the establishment, revision and updating of national legislation	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
4.2.4 Provide legal advice on phytosanitary legal and associated institutional issues to the ICPM	In process	High	Secretariat
4.2.5 Establish a process to identify and rank priorities for the ICPM's activities in technical assistance	2006	High	Secretariat, ICPM, EWG on TA
4.3 Assist members to obtain technical assistance from donors.			
4.3.1 Provide information to help Members obtain technical assistance from donors	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
4.4 Promote the improvement and development of RPPOs			
4.4.1 Develop a policy on the roles and functions of the RPPOs in relation to the IPPC	2006	High	ICPM
4.4.2 Assist RPPOs in the establishment of information systems	Ongoing	Medium	Members, Secretariat, RPPOs
4.5 Increase the participation by developing countries in IPPC activities			
4.5.1 Work to ensure that funds are contributed to the Special Trust Fund to support developing country involvement	Ongoing	High	Secretariat, ICPM, Bureau

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	Timing	Priority	Means
5.1 Provision of an adequate budget for the IPPC			
5.1.1 Establish strategies for increasing resources available to the IPPC	2005	High	ICPM, Bureau, Secretariat
5.1.2 Provide a transparent budget according to the strategic directions	Ongoing	High	Secretariat, Bureau
5.1.3 Identify and analyze the relationship of the IPPC Secretariat in the context of FAO	2007	Low	Bureau, Secretariat
5.1.4 Increase Secretariat capacity through the use of FAO resources	Ongoing	High	ICPM, Members
5.2 Implement planning, reporting and review mechanisms			
5.2.1 Review business plan annually	Ongoing	High	Bureau, Secretariat
5.2.2 Review strategic plan and update work programme annually	Ongoing	High	SPTA, ICPM
5.2.3 Report on activities of the Secretariat, including reporting by Secretariat on the implementation of the strategic plan	Ongoing	High	Secretariat

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

This strategic 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	Timing	Priority	Means
6.1 Promote the IPPC			
6.1.1 Encourage Members to deposit their instruments of acceptance to the New Revised Text of the IPPC	Ongoing	High	Members, Secretariat, Bureau, FAO regional and national officers
6.1.2 Encourage non-contracting parties to adopt the IPPC	Ongoing	High	Members, Secretariat, Bureau, FAO regional and national officers
6.1.3 Communicate IPPC issues, obligations, processes and interests to all concerned, including other bodies with similar or overlapping interests	Ongoing	High	Secretariat
6.1.4 Encourage RPPOs to promote regionally the implementation of the IPPC	Ongoing	High	ICPM
6.2 Strengthen cooperation with other international organizations			
6.2.1 Establish relations, identify areas of common interest and, where appropriate, develop coordinated activities and joint programmes with other relevant organizations	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM, Secretariat, Bureau
6.2.2 Strengthen cooperation and coordination with relevant organizations on technical assistance	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM, Secretariat, Bureau
6.2.3 Develop a policy for linkages with research and education institutions (preliminary)	2005	Medium	ICPM
6.2.4 Promote the need for sufficient research and development to sustain the work	Ongoing	Medium	ICPM

Appendix II

**4 year projection - Projected expenditures excluding direct
technical assistance to countries**

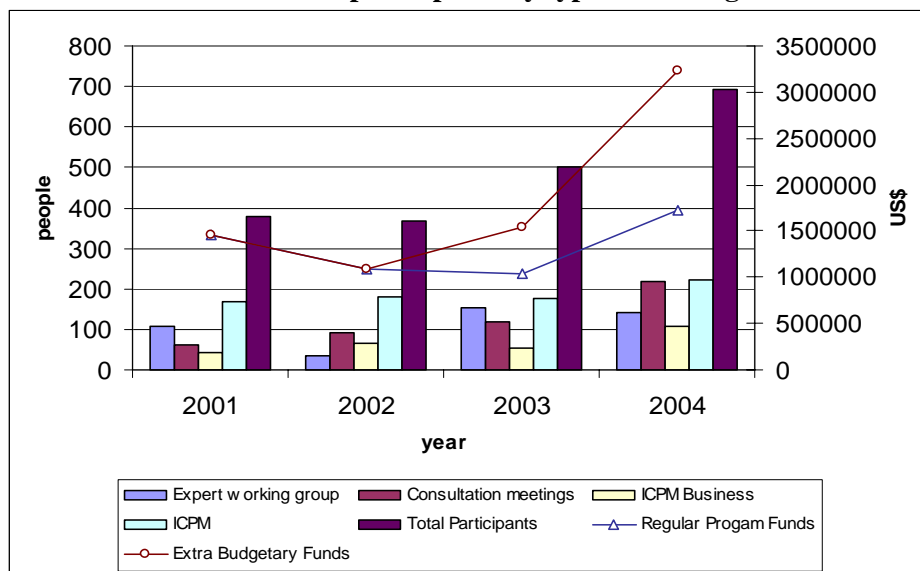
	2006-2007		2008-2009*	
Standard setting				
Staff	613,822.32	613,822.32	632,236.99	632,236.99
Non-staff	1,265,000.00	1,265,000.00	1,302,950.00	1,302,950.00
Sub-total	1,878,822.32	1,878,822.32	1,935,186.99	1,935,186.99
Info exchange				
Staff	331,129.80	331,129.80	341,063.69	341,063.69
Non-staff	200,000.00	200,000.00	206,000.00	206,000.00
Sub-total	531,129.80	531,129.80	547,063.69	547,063.69
DS				
Staff	33,841.20	33,841.20	34,856.44	34,856.44
Non-staff	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,900.00	30,900.00
Sub-total	63,841.20	63,841.20	65,756.44	65,756.44
TA				
Staff	369,930.00	369,930.00	381,027.90	381,027.90
Non-staff	100,000.00	100,000.00	103,000.00	103,000.00
Sub-total	469,930.00	469,930.00	484,027.90	484,027.90
Administration				
Staff	211,882.80	211,882.80	218,239.28	218,239.28
Non-staff	250,000.00	250,000.00	257,500.00	257,500.00
Sub-total	461,882.80	461,882.80	475,739.28	475,739.28
Liaison				
Staff	206,560.20	206,560.20	212,757.01	212,757.01
Non-staff	60,000.00	60,000.00	61,800.00	61,800.00
Sub-total	266,560.20	266,560.20	274,557.01	274,557.01
Total Staff	1,767,166.32	1,767,166.32	1,820,181.31	1,820,181.31
Total Non-staff	1,905,000.00	1,905,000.00	1,962,150.00	1,962,150.00
Total	3,672,166.32	3,672,166.32	3,782,331.31	3,782,331.31
Biennium total	7,344,332.64		7,564,662.62	

* Staff and non-staff costs for 2008-9 increased by 3% from previous biennium

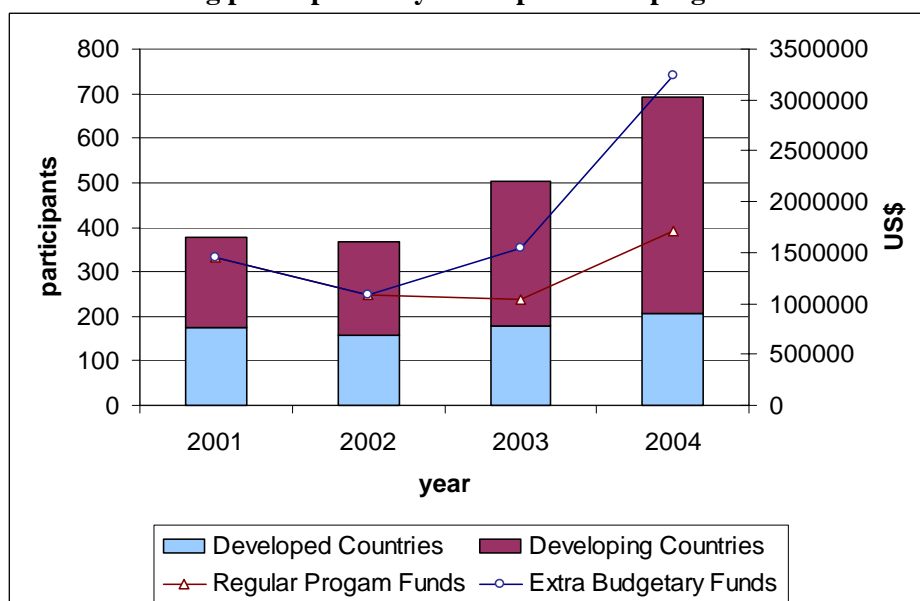
Participants in IPPC meetings

The three figures in this Appendix provide information on participation in meetings of the IPPC between the years 2001 and 2004. It can be noted that substantial additional participation by developing countries has been made possible through the use of extra-budgetary funds.

Number of participants by type of meeting



Meeting participation by developed/developing countries



Distribution of developing country and countries in transition by region

Region	2001	2002	2003	2004
South America	31	45	70	75
Africa	45	40	91	127
Central America and the Caribbean	24	47	31	54
Asia and the Pacific	58	48	69	152
Eastern Europe	9	14	21	27
Near East	37	16	42	52
Total	204	210	324	487