



Government of Malaysia



Food and Agriculture Organization
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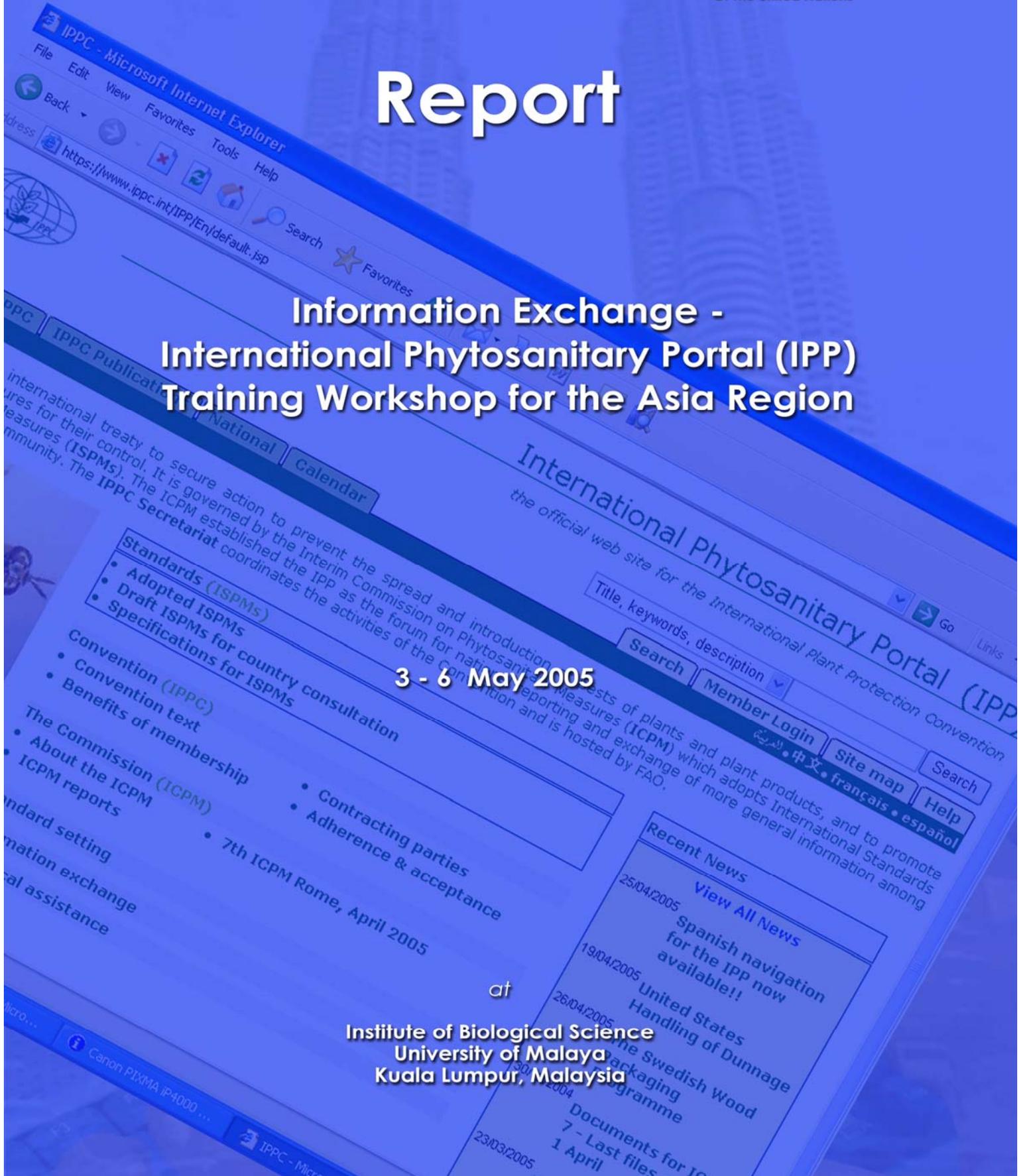
Report

Information Exchange - International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) Training Workshop for the Asia Region

3 - 6 May 2005

at

Institute of Biological Science
University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



WORKSHOP REPORT

Information Exchange – International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) Training Workshop for the Asia Region, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 3 – 6 May 2005

Venue:

BioInformatics Division
Institute of Biological Science
University of Malaya
Jalan Pantai Baru
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Malaysia

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

An Information Exchange – International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) Training Workshop for the Asia Region, was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 3 – 6 May, 2005. This workshop was jointly organized by the Department of Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industries Malaysia in collaboration with the Secretariats of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC). The workshop covered primarily APPPC member countries in the Asia Region and was funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

This workshop was intended for participants responsible for information exchange in their respective National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) and more specifically those tasked with entering the relevant information in the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP). This portal is an internet-based information system designed to hold phytosanitary information published in accordance with the Convention, and decisions by the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. The system has recently been upgraded following the recommendations of the IPP support group, with improved features, speed and reliability to allow IPPC contracting parties to use the system to meet their national information exchange obligations under the IPPC. In addition to the ability to add news, calendar, publications, websites, projects, contacts and discussion groups, the IPP can now specifically accommodate:

- Pest reports [Articles IV 2(b) & VIII 1(a) of the IPPC New Revised Text];
- Description of the NPPOs [Article IV 4];
- Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions [Article VII 2(b)];
- Points of entry with specific restrictions [Article VII 2(d)];
- Lists of regulated pests [Article VII 2(i)];
- Emergency actions [Article VII 6];
- Official contact point details [Article VIII 2];

The primary objective of the IPP is to provide contracting parties with a single, freely accessible portal to meet their obligations to publish official phytosanitary information. In cases where a country already publishes information relevant to a particular reporting obligation, the IPP can incorporate links to the relevant authoritative official website. However, should a country not have their own website, they are able to upload the information into the IPP, i.e., it will behave as their own website.

Data can be entered into the IPP by the Official Contact Point, or by an information officer officially nominated by the IPP Contact Point. IPP Official Contact Points can liaise with the IPP manager regarding the password-protected user accounts required in order to meet their data entry needs.

To support contracting parties, the IPPC Secretariat is arranging a series of regional and sub-regional workshops during 2005. The purpose of this training will be to explain national phytosanitary information exchange obligations, and to provide basic training to Official Contact Points (and/or nominated information officers) on how to use the IPP to meet these obligations.

1.2 Objectives for the Regional Workshop.

1.2.1 The overall objective of this workshop is to increase national capacity through training for nominated “information” officers and/or official contact points in the use of the IPP in the exchange of official information, and on how to access official information for use in the phytosanitary decision making process.

1.2.2 Ensure that every ICPM Member has equal access to essential official phytosanitary information, the capability to exchange official information electronically (if allowed by the government), and to meet their obligations under the IPPC and to facilitate phytosanitary decision-making by:

- Providing and facilitating access to up-to-date phytosanitary information on:
 - NPPOs
 - National requirements
 - ICPM
 - IPPC
 - Other RPPOs, and
 - Pests of potential phytosanitary importance, via internet and/or CD-ROM
- Training in the exchange of official phytosanitary information, and information management for phytosanitary decision-making;
- Providing access to basic technical phytosanitary information in support of the above processes; and
- Providing information on the access to the FAO Biosecurity Portal (IPFSAPH)

1.3 Participation

Participants consisted of senior plant protection officers responsible for information exchange in the respective NPPO who already have a background in the management of phytosanitary information. 14 participants from 11 countries attended this workshop, namely Cambodia, China, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Laos, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Japan, Singapore and Malaysia (refer to Appendix 1). Also in attendance were FAO Facilitators, Mr. David C. Nowell, and Mr. Yongfan Piao. Ms Asna Booty Othman, as Project Coordinator led the workshop from Malaysia, supported by 10 officers from the Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Division, Department of Agriculture as members of the workshop secretariat.

1.4 Workshop Program – as in Appendix 2.

2. OPENING SESSION

2.1 Opening Remarks

The opening remarks were delivered by Ms. Asna Booty Othman, Director of the Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Division, Department of Agriculture Malaysia. She took this opportunity to welcome the distinguished speakers, participants and guests to the workshop and expressed thanks to the Deputy Director General of Agriculture I for officiating the workshop. She furthermore clarified that this workshop was the continuation of the pilot workshop hosted by Malaysia in January 2005. This workshop is attended by 14 participants, consisting of senior plant protection officers who are involved directly in phytosanitary information exchange from 11 countries of the Asia Region and is part of the overall program of FAO to promote capacity building in national phytosanitary information exchange obligation, and to provide basic training to officially nominated “information officers” on how to use the IPP to meet reporting obligations under the IPPC.

The Secretariat of the IPPC has established a web-based information system known as the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP). This Portal which is designed to hold phytosanitary information in accordance with the IPPC allows contracting parties to use the system to meet their national information exchange obligations as well as for their phytosanitary decision making.

To achieve the above objective, the 4-day workshop program focused on the following topics:

- Information exchange under IPPC
- National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) information exchange obligations
- SPS notification system
- Preparation of information for entry into the IPP
- Skills or hands on training on data entry and
- Navigation of the IPP
- Evaluation of the IPP system

As chairman of the organizing committee and project coordinator for this workshop, Ms. Asna extended her appreciation to the speaker Mr. David C. Nowell of FAO, who has traveled all the way from Rome to share his expertise and knowledge. The sharing of his vast experience in the various fields on phytosanitary information exchange, reporting obligations under the IPPC, SPS notification system and information entry and retrieval system will no doubt assist and bring much enlightenment to the participants of this workshop.

In closing, on behalf of the organizing committee, she thanked the Honourable Y. Bhg. Dato’ Sofian Mohd Salleh, Director Deputy General of Agriculture I for his presence to officiate this workshop, to FAO Rome and officials at its regional office in Bangkok for the support and encouragement to host this workshop, and to the Organizing Committee members and Secretariat who have put so much effort in making this meeting a success.

2.2 Welcoming Address

Mr. David C. Nowell from the IPPC secretariat welcomed participants and announced that this workshop was part of a series of worldwide IPP workshops. It was noted that participants would be provided with background on the IPP, a detailed discussion on national reporting delegations under the IPPC, and an explanation of navigation and data entry. Participants were encouraged to participate fully as the outcome of this pilot workshop would largely determine the content and structure of future IPP workshops. As needs of different countries would vary, he encouraged free discussion and also hoped to improve the actual IPP website, through feedback from participants, during the entire process. Mr. Nowell thanked Malaysia for their excellent organization of the workshop and the hard work of the organizing committee.

2.3 Opening of Workshop

The workshop was opened by Y. Bhg. Dato' Sofian Mohd. Salleh, Deputy Director General of Agriculture, Malaysia. In his inaugural speech, he thanked the organizing committee for the invitation to officiate this workshop, and on behalf of the Government of Malaysia, he extended his warmest welcome to the distinguished speakers, guests and participants. He noted that Malaysia was given the honour to conduct the Pilot Workshop earlier from 17 to 20 January 2005, which was the first ever organized by the FAO for information exchange – IPP. The success of that Pilot Workshop had spawned recommendations used for the improvement of future regional workshop all over the world, notably the one conducted in Central Europe in March 2005.

Dato' Sofian then mentioned that it was a great honour to host this important training workshop, which is one of a series of regional and sub-regional workshops arranged by the IPPC Secretariat, with the main purpose to clarify national phytosanitary information exchange obligations and to provide basic training to official contact points. In this era of information technology, it must be recognized that the role of information exchange and the mode of information movement are of paramount importance for decision making and capacity building in the various areas of concern. In addition, electronic information exchange also provides for transparency, clarity and timeliness on the availability of the information.

He lauded the initiative of IPPC/FAO to establish the portal. The establishment and availability of the IPP facility will facilitate, enhance and strengthen the capacity of contracting parties to communicate efficiently, effectively and timely with the IPPC Secretariat, and more importantly between and among IPPC members, especially between trade partners. The IPP should be linked, where relevant, with other existing official international information exchange system such as the clearinghouse mechanism for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the WTO. Under the WTO/Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement, it is now incumbent on WTO member countries to have the capacity to produce plant health information and import risk analysis that are science-based, objective and transparent to support the imposition of SPS measures. While notifications on SPS by a trading nation need to be relayed to the WTO, under this proposed linkage, the notification would also be sent to other member countries and the IPPC Secretariat through the IPP. Hence, to facilitate the dual function of the NPPO, it is imperative that developing countries in this region including Malaysia need to proactively prepare herself in strengthening the information area to be ready and capable of fulfilling the obligations under the IPPC as well as the demands of SPS/WTO requirements.

It was of his opinion that this training workshop is most appropriate and timely, whereby more information will be required and made available due the immense increase in

global trade. With this workshop he hoped that the national capacity of the contracting parties of this region will be increased. The training on the use of the IPP and how to access official information for use in the phytosanitary decision making process should enhance participants' competency in their endeavour to adhere and fulfill the obligations required.

In addition, he was pleased to note the presence of heads of senior plant protection and plant quarantine organizations from eleven different countries attending this workshop, reflecting the full commitment of member countries in their endeavor to cooperate in capacity building and increase capabilities to enhance and strengthen their plant health and quarantine information exchange. He hoped that this training workshop will assist in providing positive direction towards enhanced information sharing by being able to enter relevant information correctly and timely into the IPP and the results of this training workshop being translated into more interaction especially among countries in this region through effective information exchange.

At this juncture, he congratulated the IPPC Secretariat of the FAO, Rome, the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Regional Office, Bangkok and the Department of Agriculture Malaysia for organizing this important workshop, and thanked FAO for the financial support and the organizing committee for the hard work they have put in to ensure the success of this workshop. Lastly, he wished the participants for a successful workshop and hoped that the foreign participants took this opportunity to visit our beautiful country.

On that note, he declared open the Training Workshop on Information Exchange – International Phytosanitary Portal for the Asia Region.

3. WORKSHOP PRESENTATION.

Several papers were presented during the workshop:

- Presentation of the workshop program
- Workshop objectives and expected outputs
- Introduction to information exchange under the IPPC
- Country Presentations on National Information Exchanges Processes
- Role of IPPC official contact points & NPPO information exchange obligations
- Official versus scientific information
- How does the SPS-notification system fit into this?
- Introduction to the IPP

Details of the papers are found in Appendix 3.

A handout on IPP Reporting Obligations is found in Appendix 5.

4. IPP HANDS-ON (from day 2)

A demonstration on the use of the IPP was conducted by the facilitators, and the portal was extensively tested by the participants.

4.1 Objective

The purpose of the hands-on session was to train participants in the use of the IPP. The first part was to train the participants on the basic functions and navigation of the IPP, and the second part was data entry.

4.2 Navigation/browsing

Exercises:

Participants were required to browse the IPP based on the following guide:

Regional IPP Workshop
Agenda - Session VI: Practical Sessions (I)

Practical Navigation Exercises

1. Who is the **official contact point** for New Zealand and how can I contact this person?
2. Find the details of **THIS regional workshop** in the IPP! -> including all **handouts...**
3. Find the French-language '**Nomination**' **form** requesting for a responsible officer to edit information on behalf of the respective NPPO.
4. **IPP introduction letter** sent to all NPPO contact points about '**Information Exchange activities in 2005**' (in all languages).
5. In preparation for the 7th Session of the Interim Commission for Phytosanitary Measures (**ICPM**) in Rome, your official IPPC contact point asked you to prepare a full set of meeting documents...
6. A request regarding **ISPM #15** received:
...our pallets are classified as Dunnage...

...What is the official definition of 'dunnage', and do we need to treat it according to ISPM #15?

*...When does this standard become compulsory and what are the implementation dates for **Malaysia / Slovenia**?*
7.want to read all 'Convention-Articles' relevant for instance for the 'Reporting Obligations' under the IPPC...Electronic copy of the "Guide" to the IPPC
8. Electronic copy of the "**Guide**" to the IPPC
9. How to prepare '**lists of regulated pests**'?
10. What is the official **website** of Australia's Quarantine service?
11. How is **Greece's NPPO** organized / structured?
12. Need to contact Plant Quarantine Office of the port of "Mohács", **Hungary**... (where in Hungary is this place?)
Need to contact Plant Quarantine Office of "Langkawi International Airport", **Malaysia**...
13. What are Serbia and Montenegro's listed '**Quarantine Pests**'?
.....and is the 'Oriental Thrips' (*Thrips palmi*) among those?
14. Which **Pest status** categories shall be considered when reporting under the IPPC?
15. You want to publish incidents of '**non-compliance**' relevant to your NPPO. Which documents should you refer to, and where in the IPP can you find them?

4.3 Data entry

Participants were required to enter data into the IPP using information available. On the final day of the workshop, the facilitator examined the webpages put up by the participants and generally commented on their content.

5. WORKSHOP DISCUSSION

5.1 Availability of Technical Assistance

The facilitator explained that although there was commitment from the FAO to provide technical assistance, there was no fixed program as yet. Ideally, the package would probably be sponsorship of workshops on an annual basis, preferably involving the same participants so that evaluation of progress and accountability be easily monitored. However, this is not practical due to the lack of funds at this stage.

Should countries require national or sub-regional assistance, they should apply to FAO or the IPPC Secretariat if not a FAO member but an IPPC contracting party, for such assistance through the normal FAO channels.

5.2 Member Countries Not Meeting Their National Obligations

There is no penalty for member countries for not meeting their obligations under the IPPC, but the facilitator explained that not making this information available to trading partners would probably have a negative impact on trade. By providing this information, it would be interpreted as a declaration of transparency, which would be highly favoured by trading partners. Information put on the website will be useful to facilitate trade. For example, where there is failure to report a pest occurrence, the repercussions from other countries (trading partners) may be serious if discovered later.

5.3 National surveillance system

Some countries suggested that FAO provide technical assistance to develop their national surveillance system to allow the provision of the appropriate information through the IPP, thus allowing countries to meet their obligations.

5.4 Discussion on Country Reports

Summary of the Country Reports in Appendix 3.

India clarified that only official information will be put into the IPP, and there was no intention to put in any other information.

Singapore requested for clarification on the requirement for the reporting of endemic pests. The facilitator explained that there was an obligation to report any pest that is a threat to trading partners, and there was no limit to the amount of pest reporting. In addition a country may also report pest status, for example, the progress report on an eradication program. Before posting on the web, the information is approved by the IPPC contact point.

Cambodia reported that their National Phytosanitary Database (NPD) servers were now currently operating on Phase I, and an expansion program to upgrade the network was planned for Phase II. Funding is a problem for the expansion.

There were no discussions for the other Country Reports

5.5 Status of LMO

The facilitator explained that LMOs were only included under the IPPC if they were classified as pests. If an LMO has a potential to become a pest, then it would be included, after an execution of a PRA.

5.6 Dispute Settlement

The facilitator explained that the IPPC should compliment and not have any conflict with the WTO. There exists a Susidary Body for Dispute Settlement (SBDS), and options for countries have been compiled in the Dispute Settlement Manual (to be published in the next 4 months). These options, could be considered first to solve the disputes before an issue is brought to the WTO. All discussions under this process are based on technical issues. While outcomes of IPPC decisions were not legally binding, findings of the IPPC can give a reasonable indication of the expectations of WTO decisions, which are legally binding, based on technical issues. Trading partners should first agree on the type of system they should use to settle the disputes under the IPPC. The availability of early information through the IPP should be useful to reduce disputes.

5.7 Commitment from Member Countries

Member countries were requested to give feedback to the Secretariat in order to improve the IPP system. Editors on return to their countries should train other editors registered in the IPP and promote the use of the IPP by senior management

5.8 Information from Scientific Organizations

The facilitator explained that information from Scientific Organizations, such as CABI, was not considered as official information, because they were not from a designated contact point. However, such information would be classified as scientific information, which could be applied at the user's own risk, after sufficient verification from several sources. Care should also be taken before commitments are made based on other sources, such as Consultants' Reports.

5.9 Entry into Force of the IPPC 1997

It was noted the IPPC may come into force before the end of 2005 and countries were encouraged to accept or adhere to the IPPC if they have not already done so. Failure to do so and on entry into force of the IPPC 1997 will result in non-contracting parties being excluded from most IPPC processes and the work program. This would likely reduce access to technical assistance.

6. FURTHER GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS (FROM GROUP DISCUSSION):

6.1 Function of the IPP Test Site

Some participants suggested that a CD-ROM be made available for practice of the IPP. The facilitator explained that without the database/server, this exercise would not be practical. The test site (<http://193.43.36.96>) would be available for practice over the next 3 weeks (until the end of May 2005) for the benefit of the participants. The facilitator encouraged the entry of data into the production site (<https://www.ippc.int>) when the participants feel confident enough after sufficient practice on the test site. At the end of May, all data on the test site will be deleted, but data on the production site will be retained. Any other data put into the test site would not be transferred to the actual site after 1 week. In addition, participants found the test site practical useful, and requested a guide in the handouts.

6.2 Workshop Practical

Some participants found the pace of the workshop too fast, and suggested a longer period for the practical sessions.

6.3 Editorial Guidelines

Some participants requested clarification on the type of documents suitable for the IPP. The facilitator should suggest topics or editorial guidelines. The facilitator clarified that these would be provided for future exercises.

6.4 Workforce for Data Entry

The facilitator does not recommend more than 2 editors for the purpose of data entry, although some countries have as many as 5 editors.

6.5 Editor Authority Over Webpages

The facilitator explained that editors will not be given the option to delete articles already put up, to avoid the possibility of manipulation of information. All deletions have to be done through the IPP Webmaster (ipp@ippc.int).

6.6 Difficulty to Upload Large Files

The facilitator explained that presently, the limit to a single file size was set to 5 Mb. Editors would need to resize their files to meet this requirement.

7. CONCLUSION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Generally, the workshop was carried out in accordance to the scheduled program, and the overall objectives were met. Participants generally benefitted from the training, and were ready to contribute to the IPP upon return to the home countries.

The workshop also noted the above strengths, weaknesses and recommendations put forward by the participants. These will be discussed with the authorities at the Headquarters where decisions will be made for future improvement.

The facilitator thanked participants for their enthusiasm and persistence, and also thanked the hosts for the excellent hospitality and resources made available for the running of the workshop.

The workshop report was adopted after receiving consensus of all the participants at 4.00 pm May 6, 2005.

Appendix 1: List of FAO staff, project coordinator, participants and secretariat.

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Appendix 2 – Workshop Program

Information Exchange – International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) Training Workshop for the Asia Region, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 3 – 6 May 2005

3 May 2005 (Tuesday)

Session I: Opening

Chair: Host institution - Crop Protection and Plant Quarantine Division, Department of Agriculture Ms. Asna Booty Othman (AB)

08:30-09:00 Registration all participants

09:00-10:00 Opening Ceremony

10:30-10:45 Organizational announcements

Session II: Introduction to Workshop Programme on Information Exchange Capacity Building

Chair: Host institution

10:45-11:15 Introduction of Participants

11:15-11:30 Presentation of the workshop programme (IPPC) – Adoption of Agenda

11:30-11:45 Workshop Objectives and expected Outputs (IPPC)

11:45-12:30 Introduction to information exchange under the IPPC

Lunch

Session III: Country Reports on National Information Exchange processes within the IPPC Framework

Chair: IPPC Secretariat

14:00-17:00 Country Presentations on National Information Exchange Processes including pros and cons about using the IPP in each workshop participating country

4 May 2005 (Wednesday)

Session IV: Reporting obligations under the IPPC

Chair: IPPC Secretariat

09:00-10:00 Role of IPPC official contact points

10:00-10:30 Official versus Scientific information

10:45-11:15 How does the SPS-notification system fit into this?

11:20-12:00 Introduction to- and Demonstration of the IPP

Lunch

Session V: Introduction to the IPP

Chair: IPPC Secretariat

13:45-14:15 Purpose of the IPP

Layout of the IPP

Retrieving information

Data entry

Session VI: Practical Sessions (I)

Chair: IPPC Secretariat

14:15-17:00 IPP Navigation & Practical exercises

i. NPPO contact points CD-ROMs

ii. NPPO information NPPO lists

- iii. Standards ISPMs
- iv. News online, IPP User Manual
- v. Events online, IPP User Manual
- vi. RPPO information RPPO lists
- vii. Meeting papers/reports online, IPP User Manual
- viii. Search online, IPP User Manual
- ix. Advanced search

Demonstration of how to find answers to given Navigation exercises

Conclusion: reflection on key learning points from Day 2

5 May 2005 (Thursday)

Session VII: Practical Sessions (II)

Chair: IPPC Secretariat

09:00-09:30 Summary on retrieving information -
Questions-answers

10:00-12:30 Data entry – Preparation of information for entry into the IPP using templates

Lunch

14:00-17:00 Data entry

Reporting Obligations (for NPPOs):

1. Pest reports (Articles IV 2(b) & VIII 1(a));
2. Description of the NPPOs (Article IV 4);
3. Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions (Article VII 2(b));
4. Points of entry with specific restrictions (Article VII 2(d));
5. List of regulated pest (Article VII 2(i));
6. Emergency actions (Article VII 6);
7. Official contact points (Article VIII 2)

Conclusion: reflection on key learning points from Day 3

6 May 2005 (Friday)

Session VIII: Practical Sessions continued (III)

Chair: IPPC Secretariat

09:00-12:30 Data entry and navigation

Summary on data entry - Questions-answers – discussion & presentations of data added by
each country to their NPPO site in the IPP

Open discussion: Questions-answers etc. & Workshop Evaluation Form

Lunch

Session IX: Closing

Chair: Host institution

14:00-14:45 Workshop evaluation

15:00-17.00 Adoption of the report

Closing remarks

Appendix 3 – Workshop Presentations

3.1 Presentation of the workshop program

The facilitator presented to the participants a general overview of the workshop program, detailing the role and responsibilities of the participants throughout the four-day program. The workshop proceeded upon consensus of the participants.

3.2 IPP Workshop Objectives and Expected Outputs

A summary of the presentation as follows:

Awareness

- Make countries aware of their national IPPC information exchange *obligations*
- Provide background on the exchange of information within the IPPC framework
- Explain the ICPM work program on information exchange (IPPC SD #2)
- Role and functions of an IPPC contact point
- Role and function of the IPPC Secretariat

Use of the IPP

- Purpose
- Layout / structure
- Data retrieval
- Data entry

Expected Outputs

- Understand:
 - information exchange under the IPPC
 - national IPPC information exchange obligations
 - role of IPPC contact point
 - the IPP
 - role of the IPP editor
- Ability of participants to:
 - retrieve data from the IPP
 - enter data into the IPP
- Identification of:
 - improvements in the workshop
 - structure
 - content
 - changes necessary to the IPPC information exchange work program
 - suggested changes to the IPP
 - general capacity building needs
 - national
 - sub-regional

Format of Workshop

- Structured but informal
 - information session
 - “hands on” learning
 - data entry

- Questions and discussion
- Evaluation

3.3 Introduction to Information Exchange under the IPPC

History of IPPC

- 1952 IPPC
- 1979 IPPC (Revised Text of the IPPC)
- Countries provided information to FAO
 - e.g. pest reports, legislation, regulations
- FAO disseminated
 - published
 - PPB
 - PQ DB
 - Dissemination

Challenges

- Countries
 - Lack of commitment
 - Consistency
 - Accuracy
 - Source
- FAO resources
- *Essentially a failure*

Revision of the IPPC

- Modernize IPPC
 - trade
- Needed consistency with WTO-SPS Agreement
 - standard setting
- Institutionalization
 - FAO = IPPC Secretariat
 - national
- FAO Conference
 - adopted in 1997
 - into force after acceptance by 2/3 contracting parties

NRT of the IPPC (1997)

- No significant changes in obligations
- Changes in emphasis / responsibilities
- More specific
- Primarily an NPPO responsibility
- Secretariat responsibilities
- RPPO responsibilities

Communication

- The exchange of information is central
- 3 primary work areas in ICPM work program
- Standard setting
- Technical assistance

- Information exchange
- Now information exchange emphasis

Role of the IPPC Secretariat

- Facilitate
- Participate through implementation of the ICPM work programme
- Meet obligations under IPPC
- Technical assistance
 - all levels

NPPO Obligations

- Official contact point - *Article VIII 2*
- Description of NPPO and changes - *Article IV 4*
- Non-compliance - *Article VII 2(f)*
- List of regulated pests - *Article VII 2(i)*
- Pest reporting - *Article IV 2(b)*
- Exchange of information on plant pests, particularly the reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread - *Article VIII 1(c)*
- Technical and biological information necessary for PRA - *Article VIII 1(a)*
- Specified points of entry - *Article VII 2(d)*
- Organizational arrangements for plant protection - *Article IV 4*
- Emergency action - *Article VII 6*
- Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions - *Article VII 2(b)*
- Adequate information on pest status - *Article VII 2(j)*
- Rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions - *Article VII 2(c)*

Facilitation

- Informal ICPM Ad Hoc Working Group
 - September 2000
 - initial exploration of obligations under the IPPC
- ICPM working Group
 - January 2001
 - identified obligations and reporting mechanisms
 - identified the need for a global phytosanitary IE system
 - identified basic needs
 - to be undertaken by the Secretariat
- ICPM approval
 - March 2001
 - International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)
 - electronic system
 - internet-based system
 - IPP Support Group established
- Development of a prototype
 - March 2001
 - Continued development

Basic Requirements

- Internet based
 - cannot ignore than needs of those without Internet access
 - highly cost effective

- Reliable
- Secure
- Remote access
 - NPPOs & RPPOs maintain their own information
 - immediate / live response time
- No duplication of data entry
- Freely available
 - CD-ROM version
- Proven FAO information system as the core
- Basic navigation in all FAO languages
 - develop in English
 - extend to French and Spanish
 - then include Arabic and Chinese

Status

- Maintaining IPPC / developing IPP in parallel
- Limited capacity
 - synchronisation problems
- Live 1 August 2002 (<http://www.ippc.int>)
 - navigation issues
 - upgrade
 - double page layout
 - reduced no. of directories
 - reduced bugs
 - abbreviated URLs
 - Spanish and French

Partnerships

- Introduction of the SG
- Ontology
- NPPOs to test / develop
- RPPOs to test / develop
- Refine
 - functions
 - layout
 - navigation
 - data entry forms

Technical Assistance

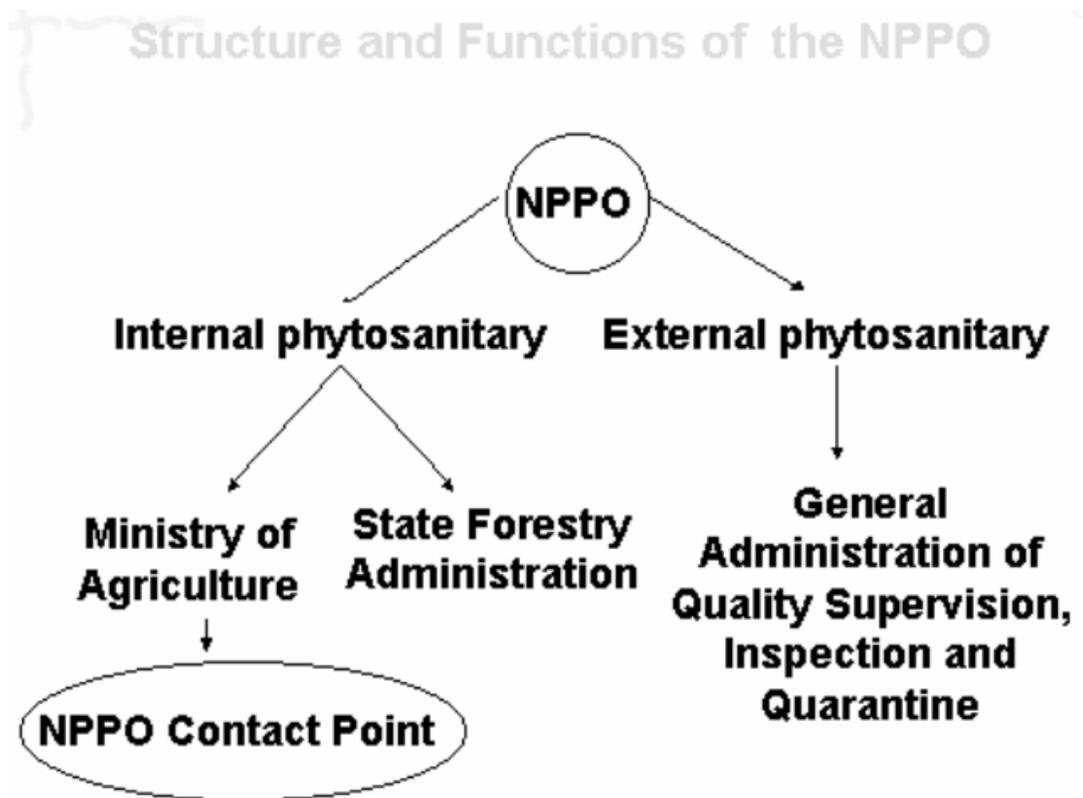
- Development costs
 - extra-FAO budgetary funding
- Large TA programme needed
 - initiated 2005
- All levels
 - training (regional/sub-regional)
 - awareness
 - data entry
 - capacity/equipment (national/sub-regional)
 - data entry

3.4 Country Presentations

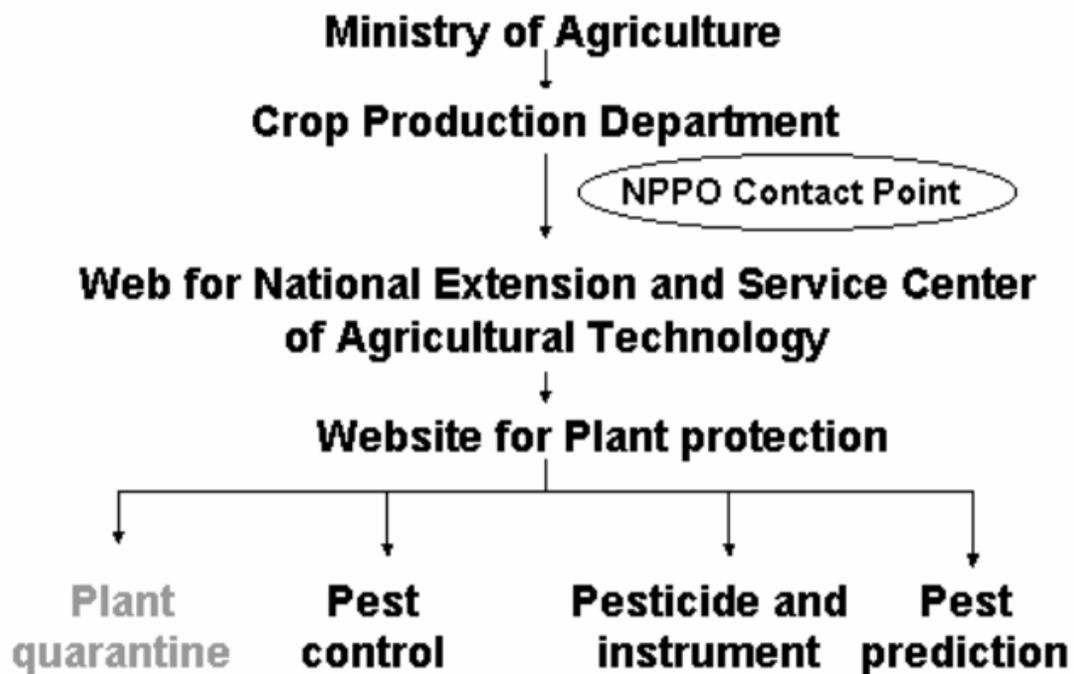
3.4.1 Country IPP Report: China

Description of NPPO:

- Ministry of Agriculture of P. R. China
- General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of P. R. China
- State Forestry Administration of P. R. China



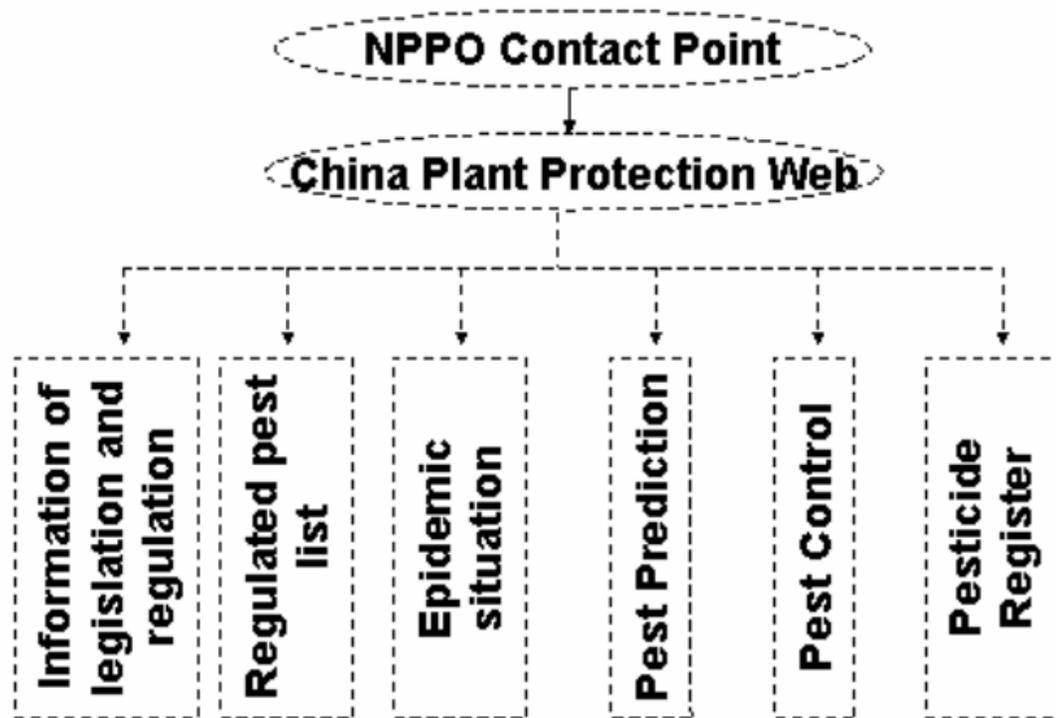
Structure and Functions of the NPPO



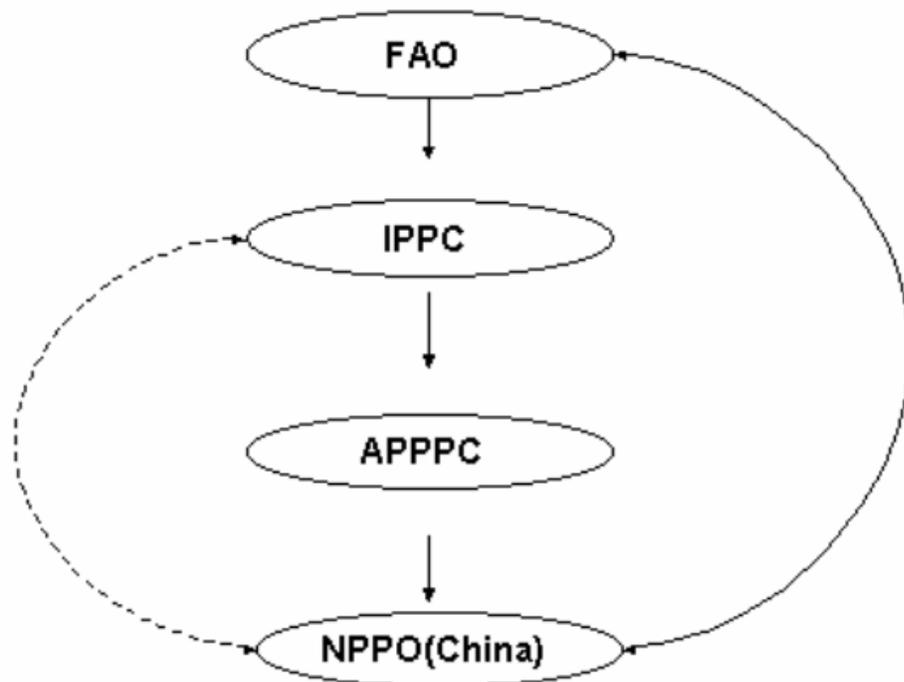
Functions of the NPPO Contact Point



Functions of the NPPO Contact Point



Relationship between FAO, IPPC and NPPO



Experience with using the IPP (China)



Capacity building needs:

- Regional and sub-regional workshops under the IPPC (including presentations, user manuals, data entry templates and other training material)
- It should be a uniform standard on IPP which facilitate information exchange between nations

3.4.2 Country IPP Report: Japan

Introduction

Main use in Japan

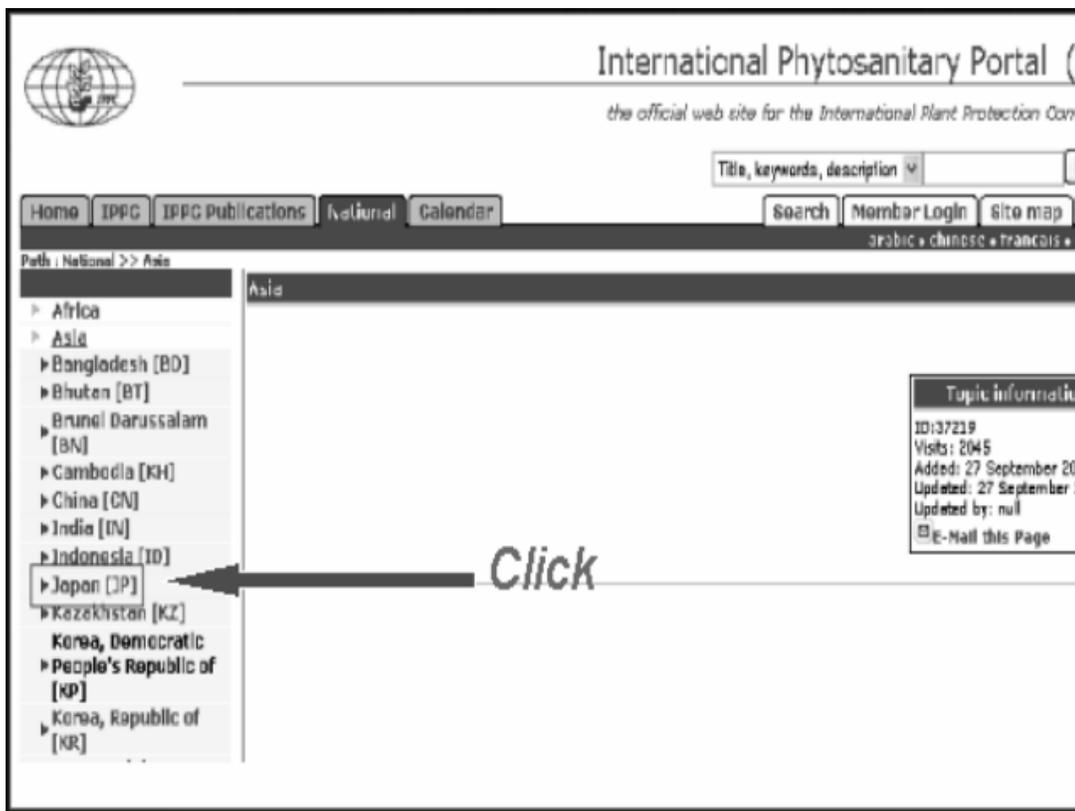
- to confirm Events/Recent News in the IPPC, etc.
- to consider agenda items for discussion of the ICPM.
- to consider draft ISPMs for submitting comments.

Merits by using the IPP

- [Calendar]
easy access (e.g. events and news)
- [ICPM, etc]
early availability
easy download (paperless!!)

Request to the IPP

Only one click on the link of “Country (e.g. Japan) ”.



If links to go to each site were displayed in the empty space.

[cations](#)

[National](#)

[Calendar](#)

[JP]

[Japan](#)

Membership of International Organizations [FAO; Ca](#)

[Pest Reports](#)

[Phytosanitary Regulations](#)

[Lists of Regulated Pests](#)

[Points of Entry](#)

← *Click*

[Emergency Actions](#)

[Description of NPPO](#)

Contacts (3)

[Other Reporting
Obligations \(16\)](#)

[News \(1\)](#)

(DESIGNATION OF PLACES FOR IMPORT)⁴⁾

Ports⁴⁾

[Monbetsu](#), [Abashiri](#), [Nemuro](#), [Hanasaki](#), [Kushiro](#), [Tokachi](#), [Tomakomai](#), [Muroran](#),
[Hakodate](#), [Otaru](#), [Ishikariwan](#), [Rumoi](#), [Wakkanai](#), [Aomori](#), [Hachinohe](#), [Miyako](#),
[Kamaishi](#), [Ofunato](#), [Ishinomaki](#), [Sendai-Shiogama](#), [Akita-Funakawa](#), [Noshiro](#), [Sakata](#),
[Souma](#), [Onahama](#), [Hitachi](#), [Hitachi-Naka](#), [Kashima](#), [Kisarazu](#), [Chiba](#), [Keihin](#), [Yokosuka](#),
[Naoetsu](#), [Kashiwazaki](#), [Niigata](#), [Fushiki](#), [Nanao](#), [Kanazawa](#), [Uchiura](#), [Tsuruga](#),
[Tagonoura](#), [Shimizu](#), [Omaezaki](#), [Mikawa](#), [Tanuura](#), [Nagoya](#), [Yokkaichi](#), [Maizuru](#),
[Hannan](#), [Osaka](#), [Kobe](#), [Himeji](#), [Shingu](#), [Wakayama](#), [Shimonoseki](#), [Sakai](#), [Hamada](#), [Uno](#),
[Mizushima](#), [Fukuyama](#), [Onomichi](#), [Matsuyama](#), [Itoya](#), [Firoshima](#), [Iwakuni](#), [Hirao](#),
[Mitaiiri-Nakanoseki](#), [Yamaguchi](#), [Ube](#), [Kanmon](#), [Tokushima-Komatujima](#), [Takuma](#),
[Marugame](#), [Sakaide](#), [Takamatsu](#), [Uwajima](#), [Matsuyama](#), [Imabari](#), [Mishima-Kawanoe](#),
[Kochi](#), [Suzaki](#), [Hakata](#), [Kanda](#), [Miike](#), [Karatsu](#), [Imari](#), [Nagasaki](#), [Sasebo](#), [Hitakatsu](#),
[Izuhara](#), [Minamata](#), [Yatsushiro](#), [Misumi](#), [Kumamoto](#), [Oita](#), [Saeki](#), [Hosojima](#), [Aburatsu](#),
[Shibushi](#), [Kagoshima](#), [Sendai](#), [Komenotsu](#), [Kinbu-Nkagusuku](#), [Naha](#), [Hirara](#) and
[Ishigaki](#)⁴⁾

3.4.3 Country IPP Report: Malaysia

The Malaysian IPPC contact point:
asna@pqdoa.moa.my <<mailto:asna@pqdoa.moa.my>>

Information Exchange IPP nominated officer:
Nuraizah Hashim
Faridah Md.Nor

NPPO Website Information

Plant Quarantine Link : <<http://agrolink.moa.my/pqnet>>

Background of System

Facilities - every entry point has a connection to the internet
Infrastructure of Connection Line - Using various type of line (PSTN/Dial Up, ISDN, Broadband, lease line)
Infrastructure of Network - Local Area Network
Database Link to Data Server

OBJECTIVE /PURPOSE

- For the locals & International public to know the Plant Protection & Plant Quarantine issues and latest news in Malaysia
- To provide information on the legislation and quarantine requirement to the public
- As an information exchange within the staff of DoA
- intranet, Mail & Enfosys -(As an online program for the entry point to key in information on commodities and pest interception.)
- Providing information to local public on pest information & management

Content of NPPO Website

Connection - HQ, state and Entry point
Services - Downloadable form, Quarantine Requirement, Import condition, Legislation, diagnostic service & training
information - Pest info & management, IPM, Beneficial organism
highlights - latest news (Wood Packaging Material, Cocoa Pod Borer, MPCA Scheme)

Experience with using IPP Portal

Previous :
Slow
Not much information
Without workshop - don't know how to access

Current :
Fast
More information
Know how to access information through IPP Portal

CURRENTLY INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT IPP PORTAL

Reporting Obligation
Optional Report
Publication
News
Website

PHYTOSANITARY DATABASE

Import Condition
Entry Point
Phytosanitary Requirement
Malaysian Compliance on ISPM 15

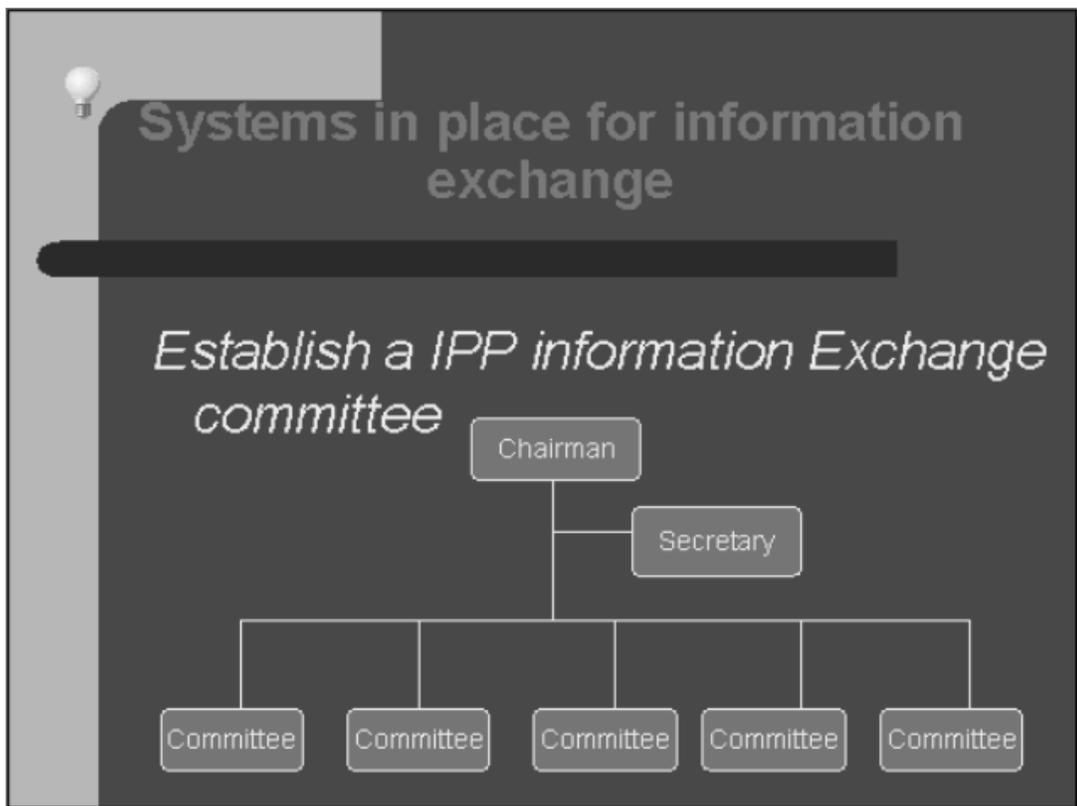
Using IPP Portal

Advantage

Able disseminate phytosanitary information
Able to get access to information from other countries
Able to access information that can help us in phytosanitary decision making
Able to categorize the information to be disseminated

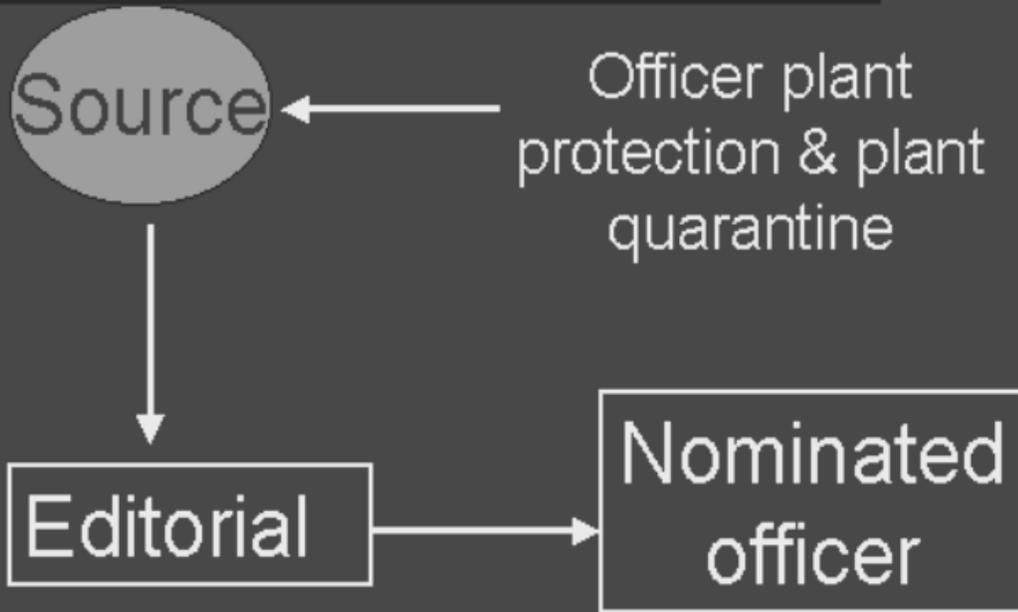
Disadvantage

Other country do not provide information in IPP portal





Flow Chart of Information



3.4.4 Country IPP Report: Myanmar

Country Profile

Latitude: 9°32' - 28°31'
Longitude: 92°10' - 101°11'

Land frontier:

with Thailand 2 099 km
with Laos 235 km
with China 2 227 km
with Bangladesh 272 km
with India 1 453 km

Sea frontier:

Rakhine coastline 713 km
Delta coastline 438 km
Tanintharyi coastline 1 078 km



Area of Myanmar : 676,593 km²

Introduction

- Myanmar is one of the ASEAN member countries.
- Its economy mainly relies on agriculture sector.
- Agriculture sector constitutes 45.1 percent of the GDP, 18 percent of total export value.
- The country's population in 2004-05 is estimated to be 53 million with the annual growth rate of 2.02 percent.
- 72 percent of people live in rural area and their livelihood mainly rely on agriculture and livestock farming.
- The country's total area accounts for 67.66 million hectares.

- The country's net sown area increased from 7.98 million hectares in 1988-89 to 11.03 million hectares in 2003-04.
- The irrigated area increases from 0.87 million hectares in 1991-92 to 2.1 million hectares in 2003-04.

Area contribution of crop groups are :

Cereal crops	45%
Oilseed crops	17%
Peas and beans	20%
Industrial crops	4%
Culinary crops	4%
Plantation crops	4%
Miscellaneous crops	6%

Agriculture Sector as a Vital Role:

- During the past decades, Myanmar took measures to broaden its industrial and service bases.
- But its economy have not yet diversify enough.
- Therefore, agriculture sector still remains as a vital role in the national economy of Myanmar.
- Development of agriculture has been considered as a base and all round development of other sectors of the economy.
- Appropriate agriculture policy, strategic measures and objectives are formulated to improve the agriculture sector.

Rice

- To supply the rising demand of domestic utilization and surplus of rice, dry-season rice (summer rice) was introduced in 1992-93.
- The country total paddy sown area showed increasing trend due to area expansion of summer rice.
- In 2003-2004, the area planted to paddy amounts to 6.54 million hectares and total paddy production is estimated to be 23.11 million metric tons.

The increasing trend of country's paddy sown area, yield and production

Year	Sown Area (000 ha)			Yield (Mt/ha)	Production (000 Mt)
	Monsoon	Summer	Total		
1991-92	4828	-	4828	2.73	13200
1992-93	4799	332	5131	2.89	14830
1993-94	4803	870	5673	2.95	16760
1994-95	4848	1076	5924	3.07	18190
2000-2001	5256	1101	6357	3.35	21320
2001-2002	5289	1161	6450	3.39	21910
2002-2003	5414	1073	6487	3.36	21800
2003-2004	5435	1108	6543	3.53	23110

Pulses

- In 1988-89, the government adopted market oriented economic policy and liberalized pulses production and marketing.
- Due to price incentive and farmers' profitability, pulses production increased dramatically after the adoption of market liberalization.
- There are 18 different types of pulses, which are sown in the rainy season and cool season.
- Before 1988-89, the country's pulses sown area and total production account for 0.82 million hectares and 597 thousand metric tons respectively.
- Due to the strong demand of export market, pulses sown area increased from 0.82 million hectares in 1987-88 to 3.39 million hectares in 2003-2004.
- Total pulses production reached 3.1 million metric tons in 2003-2004.
- As for export, the country is lead country among the ASEAN member countries and its export volume account for over 1 million metric tons.

In the year 2007-2008, the area planted to pulses is estimated to be 4.04 million hectares.

The increasing trend of pulses production and export

Year	Sown Area (000 ha)	Yield (Mt/ha)	Production (000 Mt)	Export Volume (000 Mt)
1987-88	818	0.73	597	75
1991-92	1265	0.65	755	204
1992-93	1497	0.62	923	526
1993-94	1518	0.67	902	514
1994-95	1745	0.68	1137	425
2000-2001	2934	0.78	2262	831
2001-2002	3196	0.83	2655	1035
2002-2003	3271	0.84	2758	1100 *
2003-2004	3392	0.91	3096	1000 *

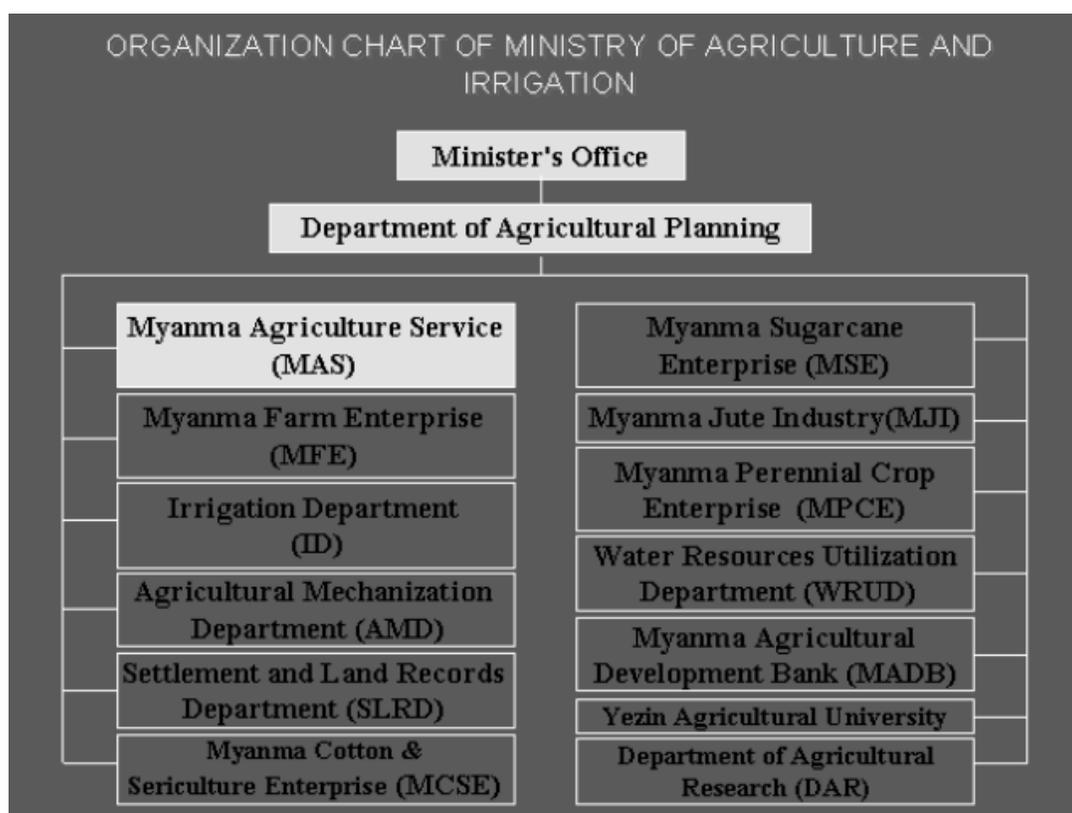
Oilseeds Crop

- To supply the edible oil, groundnut, sesame, sunflower, mustard, niger and oil palm are grown in various part of the country.
- However, the country edible oil production cannot fulfill the increasing demand of the domestic utilization.
- To bridge the gap between supply and demand, palm oil is imported from the neighboring countries, mainly from Malaysia.
- The area planted to oilseeds crop increased from 2.04 million hectares in 1991-92 to 2.80 million hectares in 2003-2004.
- The country's total edible oil production accounts for 0.495 million metric tons and 0.1 million metric tons of palm oil is imported.
- Sesame is largest sown area of the country, which accounts for 1.46 million hectares.

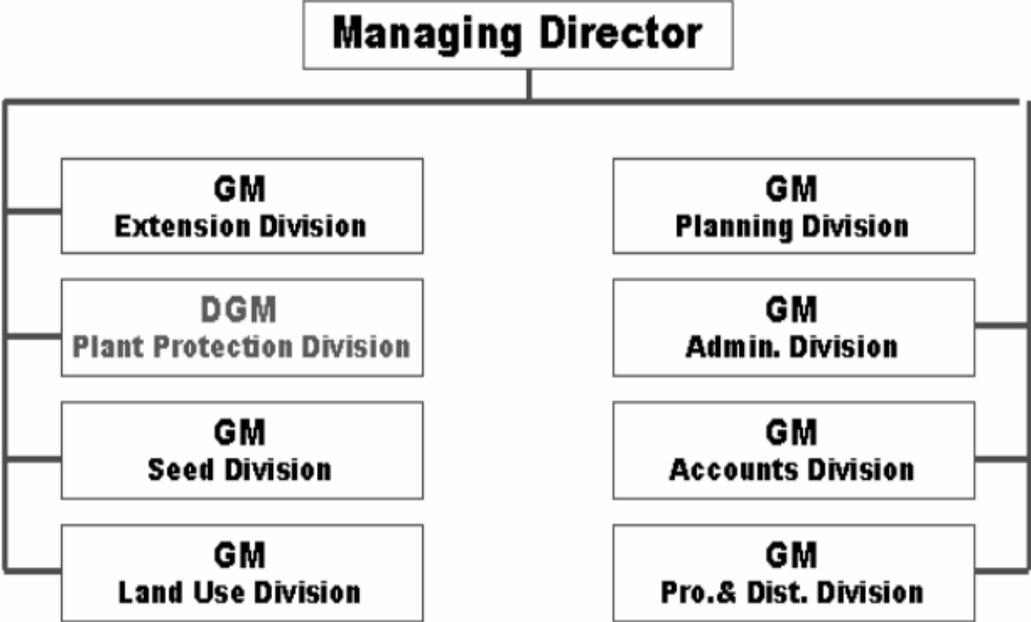
The trend of oilseeds crop sown area and edible oil production

Year	Total Oilseed crop Sown area (000 ha)	Edible oil production (000 metric ton)
1991-92	2041	199
1992-93	2067	202
1993-94	1965	192
1994-95	2097	250
2000-2001	2675	404
2001-2002	2595	398
2002-2003	2612	433
2003-2004	2800	495

Note: Oil palm area sown is not included in total oilseed crops



**ORGANIZATION CHART OF MYANMA
AGRICULTURE SERVICE**



Plant Protection Division (MAS)

- Plant Protection Division of Myanmar Agriculture Service has set up National Phytosanitary Database by the technical assistance of New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) under the name of ASEAN-CEP project on August 2002.

Plant Protection Division (MAS)

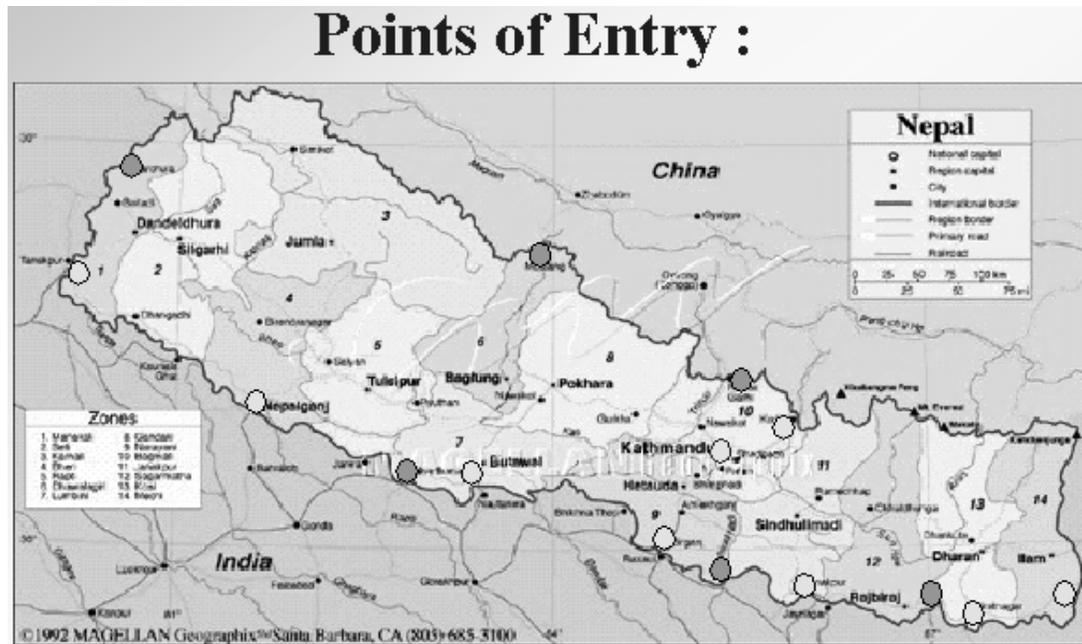
- Plant Protection Division, Myanmar Agriculture Service of Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation is legally responsible to issue Phytosanitary Certificate and Import Certificate according to the Plant Pest Quarantine Law enacted. The certificates for Import and Export are issued in the Head Quarters (Yangon) and also at the 7 border entry points & 2 inspection stations listed below.
- Muse Northern Shan State China in the NE
- Tachilate Eastern Shan State Thailand in the E
- Lwegve Kachin State China in the NE
- Myawaddy Kayin State Thailand in the SE
- Kawthaung Tanintharyi Division Thailand in the S
- Tamu Sagaing Division India in the NW
- Maungdaw Rakhine State Bangladesh in the W
- Yangon Yangon Division International Airport
- Mandalay Mandalay Division International Airport

Plant Protection Division is also conducting pest surveillance on rice, blackgram, greengram and pigeon pea crop.

3.4.5 Country IPP Report: Nepal

1. List of Point of Entry with Restrictions:

- Altogether 9 points of entry are functioning.
- Out of them 7 land border checkpoints are in the southern side bordering India and 1 check point in northern side bordering China (Tibet)
- 1 is at Trivuvan International Airport, Kathmandu.
- 2 additional points of entry are being opened in the Chinese border & 4 points of entry in Indian border.
- Phytosanitary certificates & import permit are issued through these entry points.
- Plant Quarantine Officer is designated to every entry point.



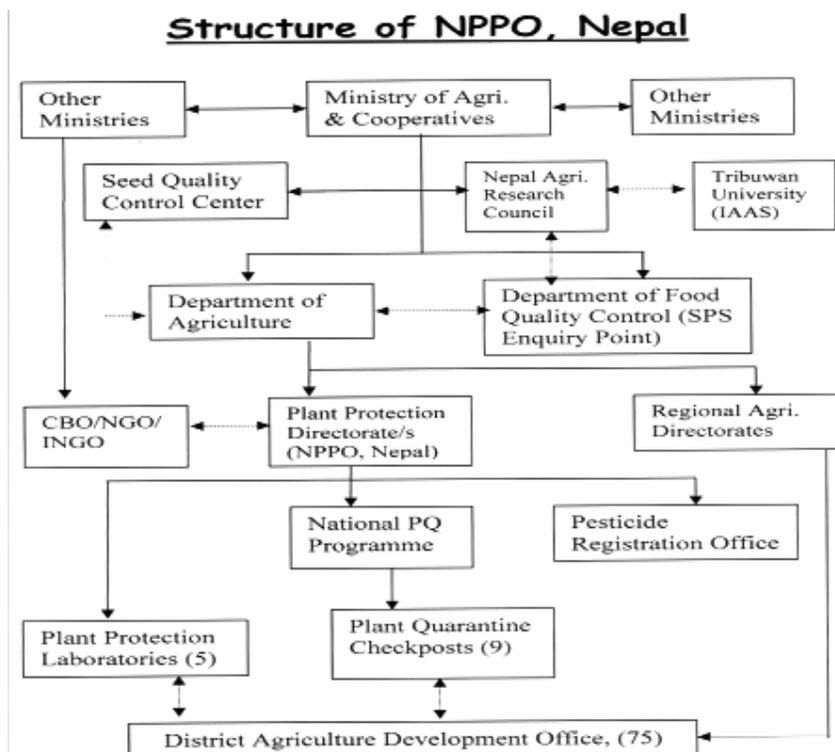
2. Information on NPPO :

- The Plant Protection Directorate under Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Department of Agriculture has been recognized as the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) for official contact point in Nepal.

NPPO : Functions :

- International Coordination
- Phytosanitary Certification for exporting plants & plant products.
- Surveillance of standing crops, forest plants and plant products in storage & in transit for pest attack, infestation & control of pest.
- Inspection of plants & plant products in transit to stop the entry & spread of pests & treatment for infected lot, like fumigation (Phytosanitary action).
- Protect endangered area & Identify PFA & area of low pest prevalence.
- Regulate export, import and distribution of BCA.
- Flow information on regulated pests & their control measures.
- Implement Internal Quarantine Program in the country.
- Notify other countries about the enforcement of phytosanitary measures in the country according to WTO's SPS measures & other international commitments.
- Provide the regulated pest lists to other country's NPPO, International & Regional Organizations where Nepal is a signatory country.

- Representation in the bilateral, Regional & International Organization & workshops, Seminar, Training & Conventions, related to Plant Protection.



Regulated Pest List :

- This has been prepared under FAO's TCP project started from September, 2003. Under this project, carried out the following :
- Phytosanitary capacity evaluation of the country
- Main Server with necessary networking established.
- Training to the concerned technical personnel.
- National Pest Status Record version 1 prepared and installed.
- Pest list prepared for 20 major crops.

Lentil	Potato	Wheat	Tea	Linseed
Ginger	Onion	Citrus	Coffee	Paddy
Mustard	Radish	Mango	Cardamom	Maize
Coriander	Pea	Tomato	Cabbage	Banana

Plant Protection Legislation :

- Plant Protection Act, 1972
- Plant Protection Regulation, 1974
- Plant Protection Act, 1972 in the process of Amendment.

- Plant Protection Bill, 2005
- Plant Protection Regulations (new) will be formulated once the Plant Protection Bill passed as act.

NPPO in Nepal :

NPPO : Plant Protection Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture Cooperatives/Department of Agriculture
Chief : Mr. Ganesh Kumar K.C., Program Director
Address : Harihar Bhawan, Lalitpur, Nepal
Telephone : 977-1-5521597
Fax : 977-1-5539376
Email : ppd@ipmnet.wlink.com.np <<mailto:ppd@ipmnet.wlink.com.np>>
gkcee5@hotmail.com <<mailto:gkcee5@hotmail.com>>
kcgsh@yahoo.com

3.4.6 Country IPP Report: Singapore

Information Exchange IPP Training Workshop for the Asia Region

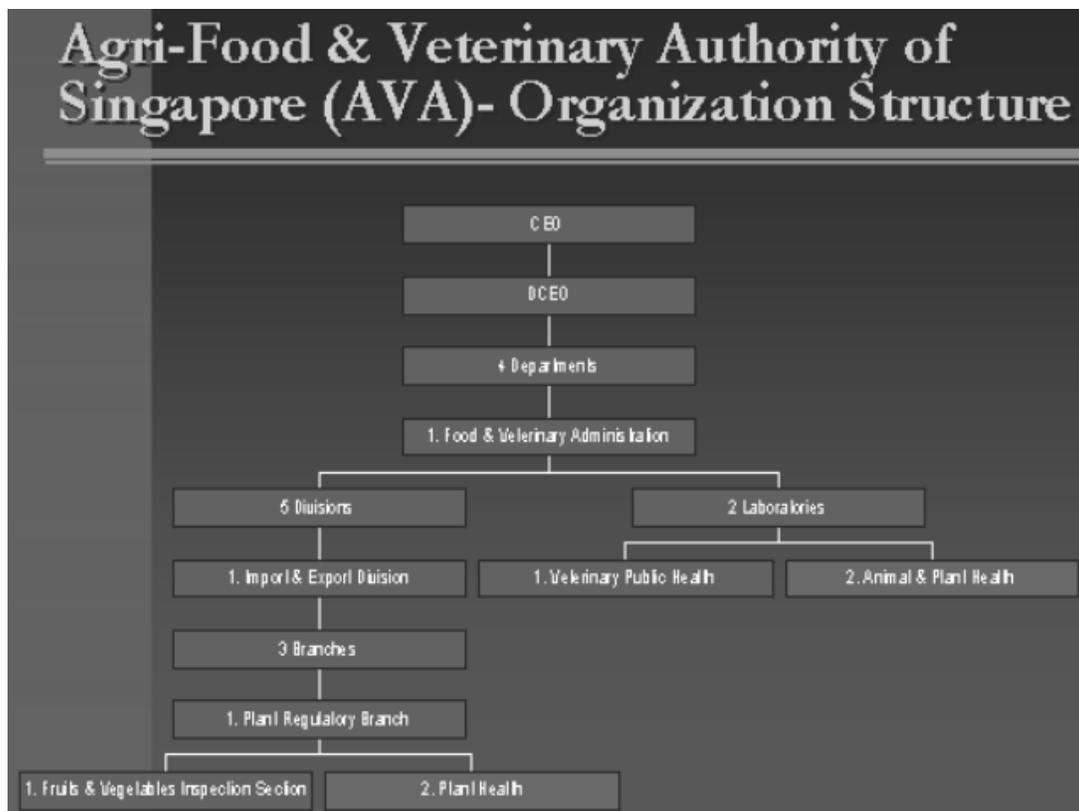
- AVA
- Our Function
- Our Mission
- Organization Structure
- Legislations
- Points of Entry with Restrictions
- Summary of Country's Internal & External Phytosanitary Database
- Pros about using IPP
- Capacity Building Needs
- NPPO Official Contact Point

Our Function:

- Facilitate the supply of stable, safe and wholesome meat and meat products, fish and fish products, fresh fruits and vegetables;
- Safeguard the health of animals, fish and plants;
- Provide agrotechnology services;
- Facilitate trade in primary produce.

Our Mission :

"To ensure a resilient supply of safe food, safeguard the health of animals and plants and facilitate agri-trade for Singapore."



Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA)- Legislations

- Control of Plants Act
- Subsidiary Legislations:
- Control of Plants (Import and Transshipment of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables) Rules
- Control of Plants (Plant Importation) Rules
- Control of Plants (Phytosanitary Certification) Rules
- ENDANGERED SPECIES (IMPORT AND EXPORT) ACT (CHAPTER 92A)

Points of Entry with Restrictions

- AIR: ALL Airports, e.g. Changi & Seletar
- RAIL: Tanjong Pagar Railway Station
- ROAD: Woodlands & Tuas Checkpoints
- SEA (Ferry Terminals): ALL Seaports, e.g. Changi Point, Clifford Pier, Jurong Pier, Pasir Panjang, Tanah Merah, West Coast, etc.

All information pertaining to plant health matters, can be found at our website at:

<http://www.ava.gov.sg/javascript/module3/web-prb-2003.htm>

Summary of Country's Internal Phytosanitary Records:

- PQ Pest Surveillance data:
- 3 main categories comprising of 4 quarantine pest: Khapra Beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*), Mediterranean (*Ceratitis capitata*) & Queensland (*Bactrocera tryoni*) Fruitflies & South American Leaf Blight (*Microcyclus ulei*).
- No records of detection of the above mentioned quarantine pests.
- Records are updated upon receipt of laboratory results from Plant Health Laboratory (PHL).
- E.g. WTO-SPS notifications.
- Documents pertaining to plant health, including the import requirements of overseas countries are filed.
- Documents are filed based on country.
- Information from these documents are updated in our monthly management report, after which our plant traders are informed.

Pros about using IPP:

- Central linkage mechanism for provision of official information.
- Provision of phytosanitary issues.
- Good Infrastructure in place.
- Activities ensure that members communicate officially.
- Provision of technical assistance.

Capacity Building Needs - In Summary

- We seek information:
- Technical standards and plant import requirements imposed by the regional countries
- Outbreaks of pests and diseases in the region
- Development of disinfection and disinfestation measures
- Latest updates on pest surveillance programs, etc.

NPPO Official Contact Point

Mr. Ong Keng Ho

Asst. Director (Plant Health)
Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority
5, Maxwell Road, #18-00
Tower Block, MND Building
068190 Singapore
Tel: (+65) 63257866
Fax: (+65) 63257641
E-Mail: ong_keng_ho@ava.gov.sg <mailto:ong_keng_ho@ava.gov.sg>

3.4.7 Country IPP Report: Sri Lanka

1. Planning, implementing, and monitoring of National level work programme to maintain the quality of seed, planting materials and plant products of govt. Farms, Farmers and private sector organizations.
2. Management of environmentally suitable and economically viable pest control programme utilizing Integrated Pest Management programmes.
3. Fulfilled the quarantine and Phytosanitary requirements of imported and exported plants, Planting materials, Plant products to comply with international trade.



National Plant Quarantine Service	National Inquiry point	Katunayake
Colombo Harbor (Sea Port)	Entry Point	Colombo
Colombo Airport	Entry Point	Katunayake
Internal Plant Protection Unit		Gannoruwa
Pest Control Unit		Gannoruwa

Entry Points

Activities, Facilities & Staff

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombo • Seaport • Entry point • 20 Plant Quarantine Officers • 100-120 Phytosanitary issued/day • Under computerized system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombo • Airport • Entry point • 18 Plant Quarantine Officers • 20 –30 Phytosanitary issued/day • Under Manual system |
|--|---|

Local Information Exchange Procedure

- Import Permit Requirements

- Inspection Procedures (For different commodities)
- Sample drawing and testing
- Interception Records
- Intercepted pest Identification data
- Treatment Information
- Post entry Quarantine Data

Above Information are available at official contact point (SCPP Centre), NPQS, Sea Port , Airport.

Any new condition or information requested by other units will be delivered promptly from official contact point SCPP center.

All the information received from FAO, IPPC, APPPC and from other NPPO's are also delivered respectively to the above units.

Restrictions at entry points

- Requirement of permits
- Limitations for specified commodities
 - fresh fruits (enroute cooling)
 - seed potato (controlled conditions)
- Importers must notify in advance the arrival of specific consignments

Prohibitions

- Prohibitions of import is being applied for few specified economically important commodities under draft regulations.
- Prohibition previously enforced on importation of Horticultural planting materials few other commodities had been relaxed under draft regulations
- Pest risk analysis programmes has been proposed for implementation to provided Technical Justification for high risk commodities.

Other Measures applied on non compliance

- Treatment
- Sorting
- Disinfections of premises
- Processing reshipment / Destructions

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION ORDINANCE 35 OF 1999

1. Short Title

Part 1 (Administration of the Act)

2. Appointment of Director General of Agriculture
3. Authorized officers. (To operate PQ activities within Sri Lanka

Part 11 (Procedure)

4. 1-3 Entry on land for inspection is lawful order to carry out prevention of pest.
5. Entry is not trespassing
- 6.1-5 Powers to DGA authorized officers to execute work and recover the expense.

Part 111 (Quarantine pests)

7.1-7 Declaration of quarantine pests which shall not import.

Actions to be taken to control if any such quarantine pest is present.

Provisions for importation of such pests for Research purpose to relevant institutes.

Part 1V

8. Constitution of appeal panel and appointments.

9. Appeal

Part V

10. Offences

11. Penalties

Part V1 (General)

12.1-6 Provisions to make regulations

13. Repeal of chapter 447

14. Sinhala text to prevail

Part V11

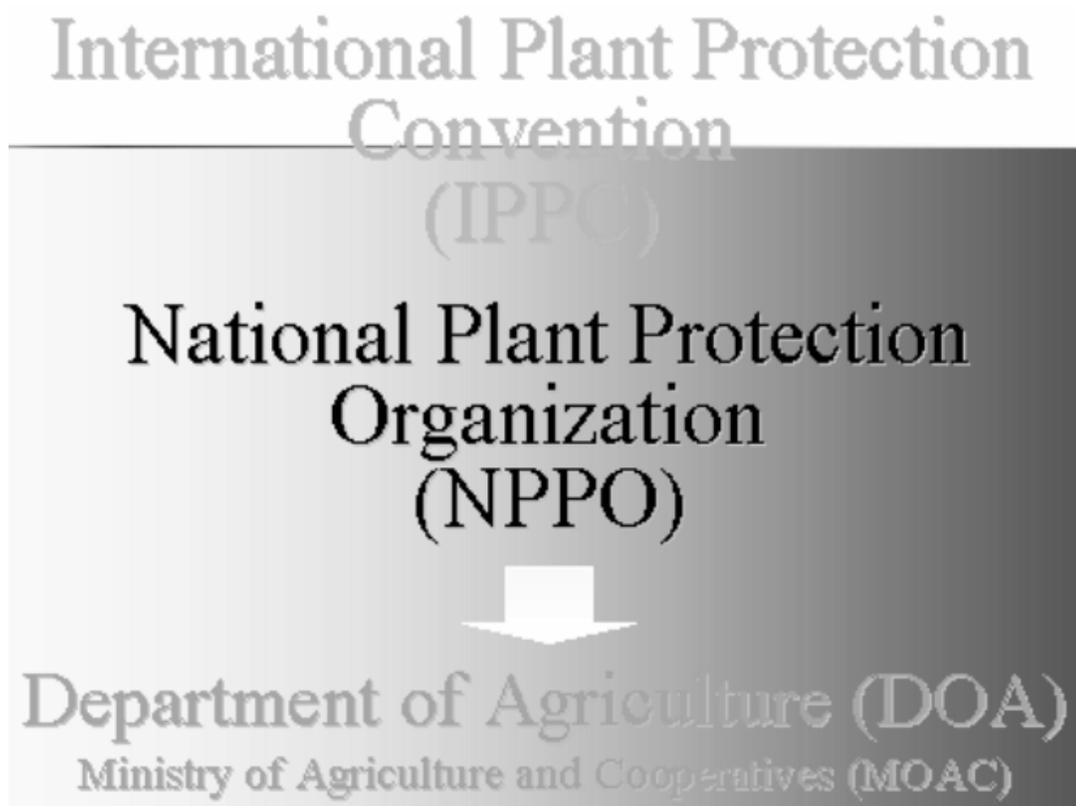
15. Interpretation of the items

Plant Quarantine Regulations

Plant Quarantine regulations are still under draft form.

We still operate on previous plant quarantine regulations gazetted on 02.11.1981 under No: 165/2 section 9 of the Plant Protection Ordinance (Chapter 447)

3.4.8 Country IPP Report: Thailand



Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)

IPPC National Contact Point

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

National Bureau of Agricultural

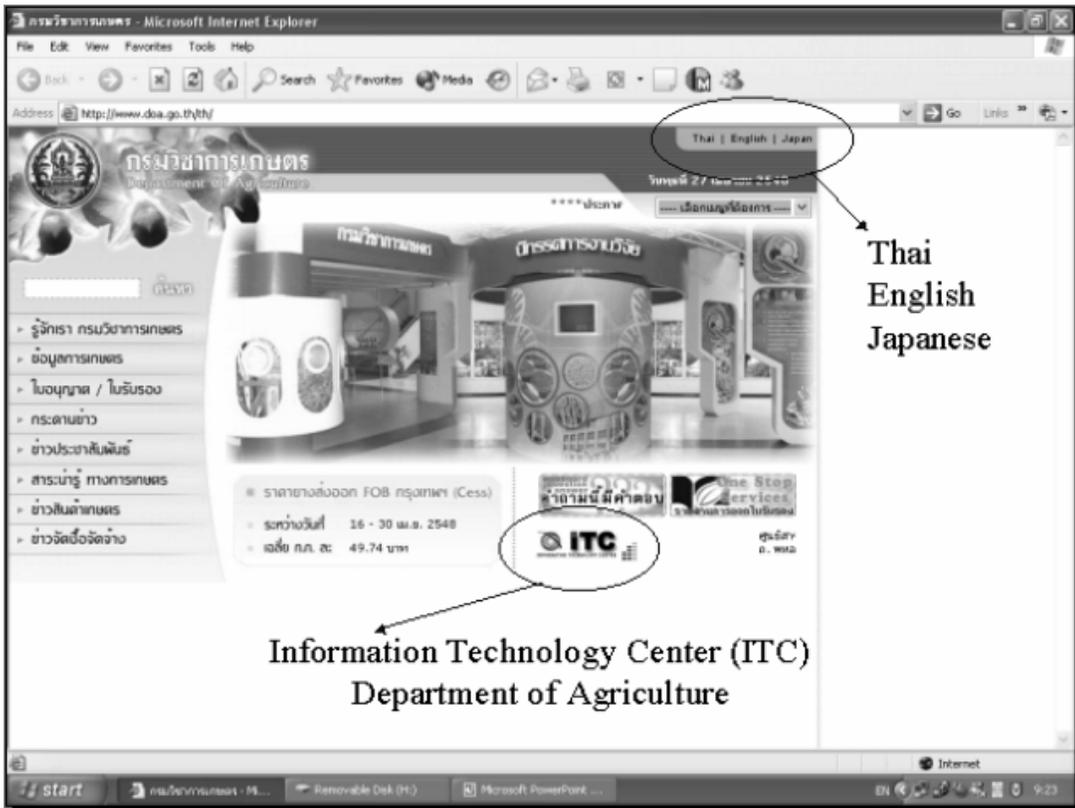
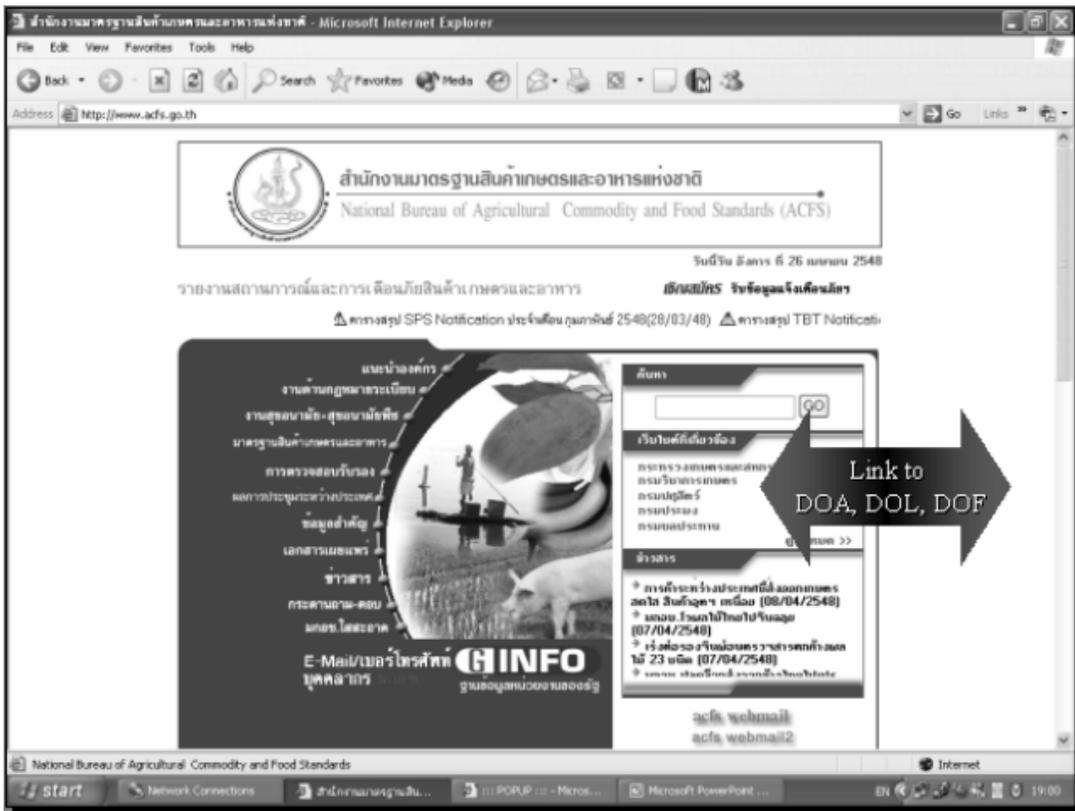
Commodity and Food Standard (ACFS)

(Ministerial Regulation of MOAC dated 9 October 2002)

- WTO/SPS and WTO/TBT
- The Joint FAO/WHO Food Standard Program (Codex)
- The Office International des Epizooties (OIE)
- The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

IPP Official Contact Point

1. National Bureau of Agricultural
Commodity and Food Standard (ACFS)
Ms. Tassanee Pratyabumrung
2. Department of Agriculture (DOA)
Mr. Udorn Unahawutti



- National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standard (ACFS)
<http://www.acfs.go.th>

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

<http://www.doa.go.th>

Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE)

<http://www.doae.go.th>

Phytosanitary Information Exchange Obligations

- Official contact point
- Description of NPPO and changes
Non-compliance
- List of regulated pests
Pest reporting

The reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread

Technical and biological information necessary for PRA

Specified points of entry

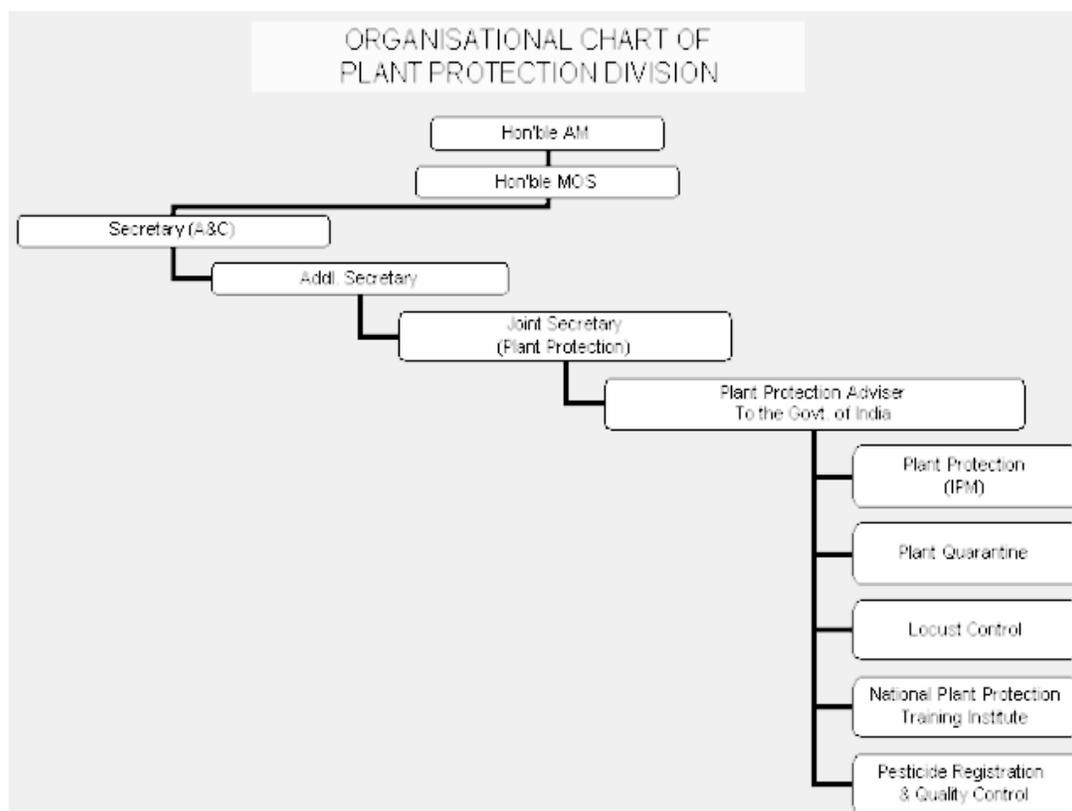
Organizational arrangements for plant protection Emergency action

Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions

Adequate information on pest status

Rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions

3.4.9 Country IPP Report: India



FUNCTIONS:

- Advise and assist the Union Govt. on all matters including International obligations relating to the Plant Protection.
- Supplement State efforts in Plant Protection.
- Popularize adoption of Integrated Pest Management.
- Keep watch and control Locust in Scheduled Desert Area.
- Implement DIP Act, 1914 through Plant Quarantine Service.
- Ensure Availability of Safe and quality pesticides through regulatory measures under Insecticides Act, 1968.

Plant Quarantine Legislation and Regulation in India

- The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914
- New Seed Policy, 1988
- PFS Order, 1989
- The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003
- Website:<http://www.plantquarantineindia.org>

PLANT QUARANTINE STATIONS

- NATIONAL PLANT QUARANTINE STATION - 1
- REGIONAL PLANT QUARANTINE STATIONS - 4

PLANT QUARANTINE STATIONS - 29

Activities of Plant Quarantine

- To issue import permits to facilitate import of agricultural commodities
 - To undertake import inspection of plants and plant material to ensure free from exotic pests
 - To supervise fumigation/disinfestation/ disinfection treatment of commodities.
 - To undertake post-entry quarantine inspection of plants & plant material
 - To undertake export inspection & phytosanitary certification of agricultural commodities
 - To undertake plant pest surveillance
 - To compile information on endemic pests of crops for undertaking pest risk analysis
- Notification of PQ Order
- Ministry of Agriculture (Department of agriculture & Cooperation) of Government of India issued a Gazette Notification No: S.O. 1322(E) dated 18th November 2003 titled 'The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003' under Sub-section (1), Section 3 of 'The Destructive Insects & Pests Act, 1914'
 - This Order has come into force on the 1st day of January 2004 except the sub-clause (22) of clause 3 has come into force on the 1st day of November 2004.

The Objectives of PQ Order

Based on scientific pest risk analysis:

- To prohibit/regulate/restrict the import of plants/plant material both for consumption & propagation;
- To prohibit/regulate the import of germplasm/GMOs/transgenic plant material for research purpose;
- To prohibit the import of deleterious weed species;
- To regulate the import of live insects/fungi & other microbial cultures/bio-control agents.
- To regulate import of timber & bulk shipment of food grains;
- To regulate packaging material of plant origin in imports.
- To regulate import of soil/peat or sphagnum-moss etc.
- To regulate the import of transit consignments.

Salient Features of PQ Order

- Additional definitions incorporated to widen the scope of the order and notified points of entry.
- Provision for Pest Risk Analysis for import of agriculture commodities.
- Provisions for regulating the import of grain contaminated with weed seeds.
- Provisions for regulating the import of soil, peat & sphagnum moss etc.
- Provisions for restricting the import of packaging material of plant origin unless treated.
- Provisions for regulating the import of germplasm/GMOs/transgenics plant material for research purpose.
- Provisions for regulating the import of live insects/microbial cultures including bio-control agents.
- Provisions for regulating bulk import of food grains including ship inspection.
- Provisions for regulating the import of timber & wooden logs.
- Provisions of cotton import regulations are incorporated.
- All Fumigation of agriculture commodities including cotton bales to be undertaken by approved private pest control operators under the supervision of an officer duly authorized by PPA.

- Special schedules for specific purposes:
- Schedule-I: Points of entry (Airports(12) /sea ports (34)/ land border stations (13)): Total 59
- Planned 130 for future
- Schedule-II : Inland Container Depots & Container freight stations (60)
- Schedule-III: Foreign post offices (11)
- Schedule-IV : Prohibited plant species (14)
- Schedule V : Restricted plant species permitted through authorized institutions. (17)
- Schedule VI : Regulated plant species permitted generally with additional declarations (395 entries) (as amended)
- Schedule-VII: Plants and plant material permitted with normal PSC (297 entries) (as amended)
- Schedule-VIII: Quarantine weed species (32)
- Schedule-IX: Inspection/treatment and other charges
- Schedule-X: Permit Issuing Authorities (21)
- Schedule-XI: Inspection Authorities for Post-entry Quarantine (41)
- Schedule-XII: Seed quantities permitted for trial purposes

Procedures for issue of Permit

- Permits to be issued for commodities contained in Schedule VI, within a maximum period of 3 working days, provided application is complete.
- PRA compulsory for commodities not covered under PQ Order.
- Permits issued are valid for six months and further extendable by another six months.
- Permits are not transferable and no permits issued for landed consignments.

Harmony with the IPPC

- The proposed phytosanitary measures are designed to prevent global spread of noxious pests and are based on justified scientific principles with PRA as the cornerstone.
- Provisions made applicable to packages and transportation.
- The inspection and certification system is as per IPPC Article IV.
- The Phytosanitary Certificates to be in the IPPC article-V format and to be as per P.Q. requirements of importing country, and to be issued after careful inspection and the required treatment.
- Emphasis placed on capacity enhancement and development/training of staff.
- The order is on our website and accessible to one and all and is transparent and applies uniformly to all exporting countries/parties.

Work Done on India's International Phytosanitary Obligations

- All PQ notifications notified to WTO as per SPS transparency norms.
- Format for phytosanitary certificate(PSC), being issued by 120 notified authorities standardized and guidelines issued to the concerned authorities and State Governments.
- States sensitized to our international obligations and our quarantine concerns.

Initiatives for Upgradation/Strengthening PQ facilities

- 35 new PQ Stations to be opened across the country by year 2007 at all major and minor ports

Development of:

- Integrated Information Management System
- Integrated Pest Risk analysis System and establishment of National PRA unit for

conducting Integrated Pest Surveillance.

- Integrated Phytosanitary Border Control System
- National Phytosanitary Database
- National Management Centre for Phytosanitary Certification to continuously review the national standards for export Phytosanitary certification

Initiatives for Upgradation/Strengthening PQ facilities

- Establishment of advanced Molecular Diagnostic facilities at Major P.Q. Stations for rapid pathogen detection.
- Computerization and Networking of all the P.Q. Stations.
- Obtaining ISO Quality certification for major PQ Stations
- Development of National Standards
- Guidelines and manuals for PQ activities.

3.4.10 Country IPP Report: Laos

INTRODUCTION

The Lao PDR is located in southeast Asia. bordered by the People Republic of China to the north (416 km), the Union of Myanmar to the North-west (230 km), the Kingdom of Thailand to the west (1730km), the south with the Kingdom of the Cambodia (492km), the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the East(1957km).

- Lao PRD has a total land areas of 236.800 Km²
- population more than 5,5 million people (2003)
- average density of 19.4 persons per square kilometer
- 47 ethnic groups plus other in Lao PDR.
- the population is growing at about 2.6% per year.
- The entire country is divided in 16 provinces. one special Zone and one Municipality

Agriculture is the main economic sector in Lao PDR accounting for 52% of the total GDP and employing 86% of the labour force (state planning committee).

Present situation of PQ/Plant Protection System.

- The Plant Protection Center is formed under the Department of Agriculture where its Regulation Division operates macro management and coordinates regulatory terms.
- At present it is counted in total 65 Plant Protection personal staffing in the Country by this there 50 Plant Protection Officers and 15 Plant Quarantine offices.
- Currently there are six check point of quarantine border post with 13 staffs nation wide for inspection of export and import items.

The System of Phytosanitary certificate issuance in Lao P.D.R

- The Department of Agriculture responsible on Phytosanitary Certificate and PAFO are report information such as certification from Province Plant Quarantine.
- Phytosanitary certificate issuance now in Laos is done by electronic format (e-certification) but there are four main points for Phytosanitary certificate issuance in the country as follow.
 1. Northern Province (Luangnamtha)
 2. Vientiane Capital (friendship bridge)
 3. Southern Province (Champasack)
 4. Head Quater (DOA)

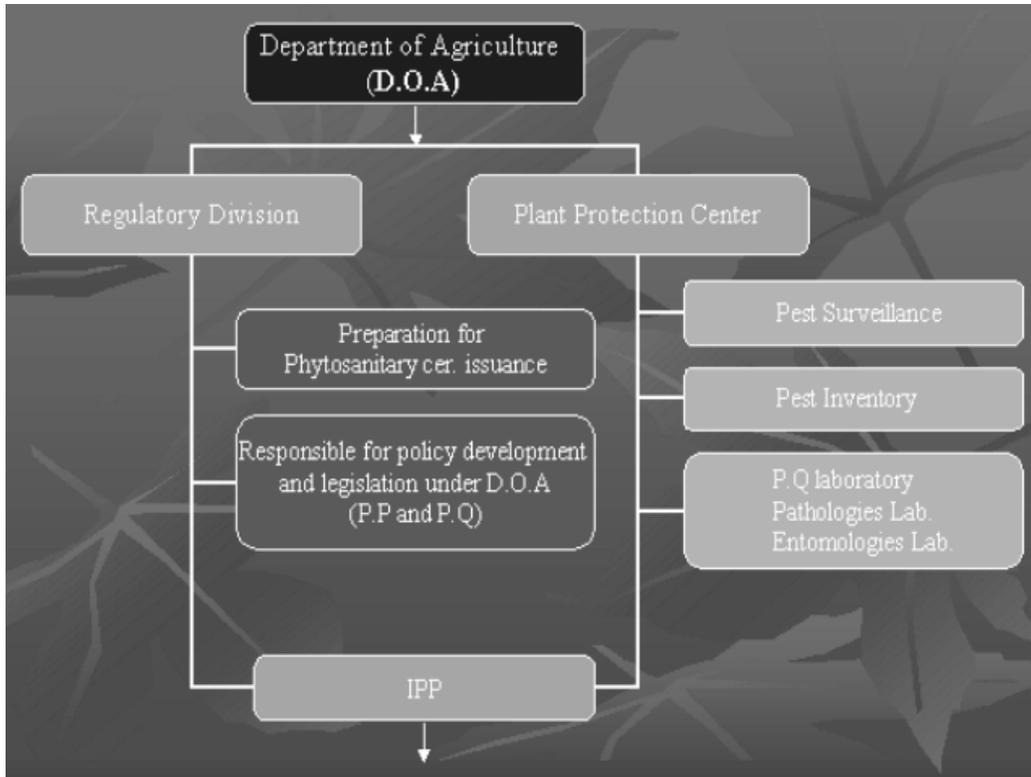
The Pest information/data in Lao P.D.R

Recently we have net work with ASEAN-net and Pest-net but not yet to strong to linking with ASEAN we only using information from CD-Rom on CPC (Crop Protection Compendium)

The IPP In Lao P.D.R

For IPP activities is new activities for Laos that information are importance for Laos due to Lao P.D.R period to WTO.

Structure of IPP, Laos in the future



National IPP contact Point in Lao P.D.R

The Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Lane Xang Avenue, Patuxay Square
P.O.Box 811, Vientiane, Laos
Fax: + 856 21 412349
e-mail: doag@laotel.com

3.4.11 Country IPP Report: Cambodia

1. Responsibilities of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO)

Responsibilities of the National Plant Protection Organization Under the WTO/SPS Agreement

Under the WTO/SPS Agreement, the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) has been designated as the international technical agency for coordinating and developing international standards for phytosanitary measures. The scope and responsibilities of the NPPO are extensive and cover a range of activities. The main responsibilities of the NPPO as specified in the IPPC, 1997, and the SPS Agreement are as follows:

- Take effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products and promote appropriate measures for their control (IPPC, Article I, point 1)
- Issuance of phytosanitary certificates (Article IV, point 2a); surveillance of growing plants (IPPC, Article IV, point 2b);
- The inspection of consignments (IPPC, Article IV, point 2b);
- Disinfestations and disinfection of consignments moving in international traffic (IPPC, Article IV, point 2c);
- The protection of (pest) endangered areas (IPPC, Article IV, point 2e)
- Conduct of pest risk analysis (to justify phytosanitary measures) (IPPC, Article IV, point 2f)
- Ensure phytosanitary security of consignments (IPPC, Article IV, point 2g)
- Training and development of staff (IPPC, Article IV, point 2h);
- Distribution of information within the country regarding regulated pests (IPPC, Article IV, point 3a); research and investigation in plant protection (IPPC, Article IV, point 3 b)
- Issuance of phytosanitary regulations (Article IV; point 3c)
- Publish and transmit phytosanitary requirements to trading partners [IPPC, Article VII, point 3 b]
- Provide rationale for phytosanitary measures to trading partners, if requested to do so [IPPC, Article VII, point 3 c]
- Report significant issues of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification to trading partners [IPPC, Article VII, point 3f]
- Establish and publish updated lists of regulated pests [IPPC, Article VII 3i];
- Conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status in order to support categorization of pests and development of appropriate phytosanitary measures [IPPC, Article VII, point 3 j]
- Take emergency action on the detection of a pest (of quarantine significance) [IPPC, Article VII, point 6]
- Provide technical information for pest risk analysis to trading partners [IPPC, Article VIII point 1c]
- Exchange information on plant pests, particularly the reporting of occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests [IPPC, Article VIII, point 1 a]

- Have a contact point for information exchange [IPPC, Article VIII, point 2]
- Take into account , as appropriate, international standards when undertaking phytosanitary activities [IPPC, Article X, point 4]
- Base phytosanitary measures on an assessment of risk (supported by scientific evidence) taking into account risk assessment techniques developed by the relevant international organizations (IPPC) [SPS Agreement, Article 2, point 2; Article 5, points 1, 2 &3]
- In determining the appropriate level of risk take into account the objective of minimizing negative trade effects [SPS Agreement, Article 5, point 4]
- Provide information on phytosanitary measures, including notification of changes [SPS Agreement, Article 7 on Transparency].

The mandate of the Cambodian National Plant Protection Organization, which is the Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office has not yet been officially formulated to include all the functions listed above.

2. National Structure for the Exchange of Information within the IPPC Framework

a. Responsibilities of the National Plant Protection Organization

- Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement (DAALI)/ MAFF

Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement (DAALI) is the technical Department to MAFF. The responsibilities of the DAALI, related to the implementation of measure to protect plant health and human health as part of SPS Agreement of WTO are given as follows:

- ☞ to protect human health and environment from risk arising from contaminant, toxins (pesticide residue in crop production activities) in food originally from plant products;
- ☞ to protect plant life or health and to prevent or limit other damage from risks arising from the entry establishment or spread of plant ;
- ☞ Formulate the policies, planning, programs, projects and measures to develop the agricultural (plant) production.
- ☞ Prepare law and legislation on quality of agricultural products, safety use of inputs and sanitary & phytosanitary and also prepare documents related to crop production and monitor the implementation;
- ☞ Inspect the quality inputs used in agricultural production and formulate measures and instruction for use;

Technically in accordance with the general responsibilities given above, DAALI is responsible for carrying out phytosanitary activities, although in practice a Division of DAALI called the Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office is directly responsible to the Director of DAALI for carrying out all phytosanitary activities.

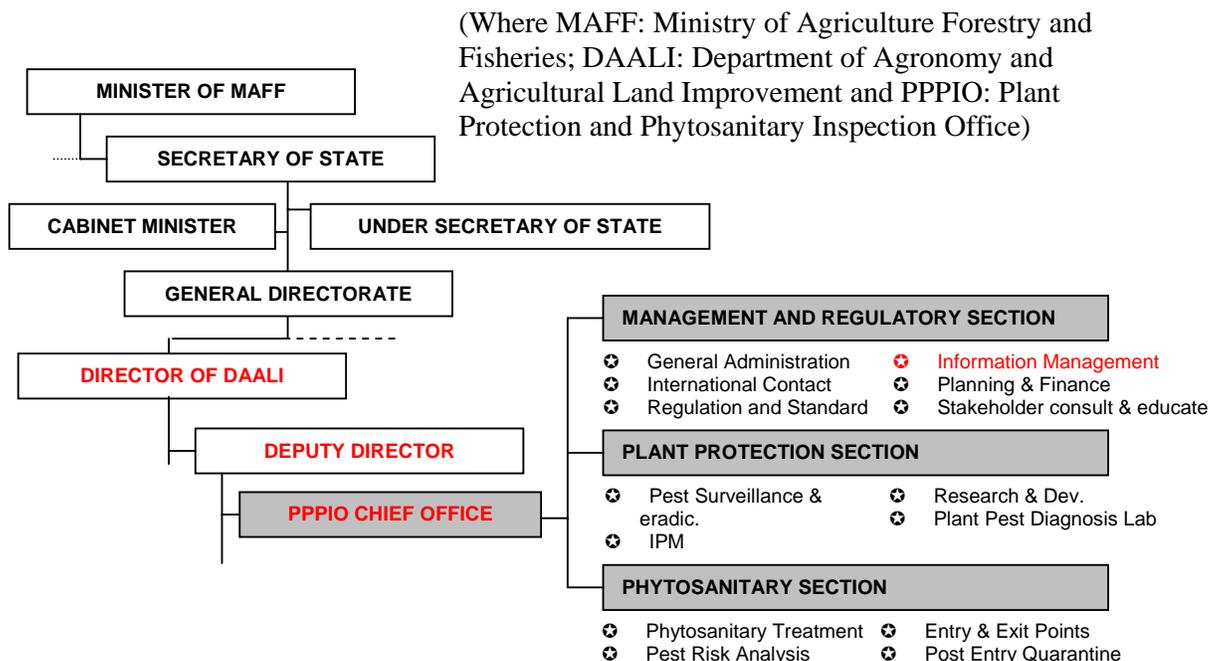
- Responsibilities of the Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office (as NPPO/ IPPC)

Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office of DAALI/ MAFF is the technical division with directly responsible for carrying out phytosanitary activities, pesticide evaluating before allow to register or import and running the extension on safe production

by the safe and responsible use of pesticide and integrated pest management (IPM) in plant protection.

The Detail of office's Mandate are nationally formulated by Prakas (Ministerial Regulation) No 522 on the creation and role of the office and organization under DAALI (Dated 30 September 2003/ Article 4, point 5) and by Sub-Decree (Government Regulation) No 15 on the Phytosanitary Inspection (Dated 13 March 2003/ Article 3 and Termination), which appointed as Cambodian Plant Quarantine Authority (PQA).

b. Organizational Chart of the National Structure



c. The National Pathway of Information Exchange

Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement (DAALI), which have the technical Division of Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection office (PPPIO), have the right to play a role as the National Pathway of Information Exchange within the IPPC Framework.

3. National Information Exchange System

a. Direct contact and Mailing

Direct contact include call and Fax with the DAALI/PPPIO have been use to apply information related to the plant protection and Phytosanitary maters. This contact tool are mainly internal used by

- the Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF), for pest reporting;
- Universities, Research Institutes, for exchanging relevant information;
- local stakeholder for Phytosanitary application and certification;

The general contact address is

Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement (DAALI)
/MAFF/ No.200, Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Tel. (855) 12 835151; (855)12 818216; (855)12898049
Fax. (855)12849179

b. E-mail and Mailing

E-mail is the contact tool, which usually use by external stakeholders, NPPO of other countries and International Organization to contact with the Cambodia NPPO contact point for exchanging relevant information within the IPPC framework.

The Cambodia NPPO contact point is

Dr. Hean Vanhan
Deputy Director (responsible for Plant Protection)
of Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement (DAALI)
/MAFF/ No.200, Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Tel. (855) 12 818216
Fax. (855)12849179
E-mail. vanhan@mobitel.com.kh

c. Electronic Database

This organization has been equipped by the electronic tool of the NPD (National Phytosanitary Database). This NPD is the grain of the New Zealand Government through the NZAID project on the Phytosanitary Capacity Building for CLMV countries. However due to lack of Network connection, the NPD can be used only internal in Cambodian NPPO headquarter in Phnom Penh.

This existing system can be used as internationally wide in the Phytosanitary management tool from the NPPO headquarter to the Plant Quarantine check points, situated around the country's border and in internationally information exchange within the IPPC framework when we have opportunity to connect them to the internet.

4. Cambodian National Phytosanitary Database (NPD)

a. General Principle

Under the NZODA/NZAID-CLMV project integrated information management system named the National Phytosanitary Database (NPD) developed by GBS & Associates Ltd of New Zealand over a period of a few years prior to the CLMV project was recommended as suitable software for CLMV. There was no specific charge for the software, but because the software had to be customized and installed on servers and computers in the CLMV countries and training provided for users and administrators.

A concept diagram of the NPD system is given in Figure 2 below:

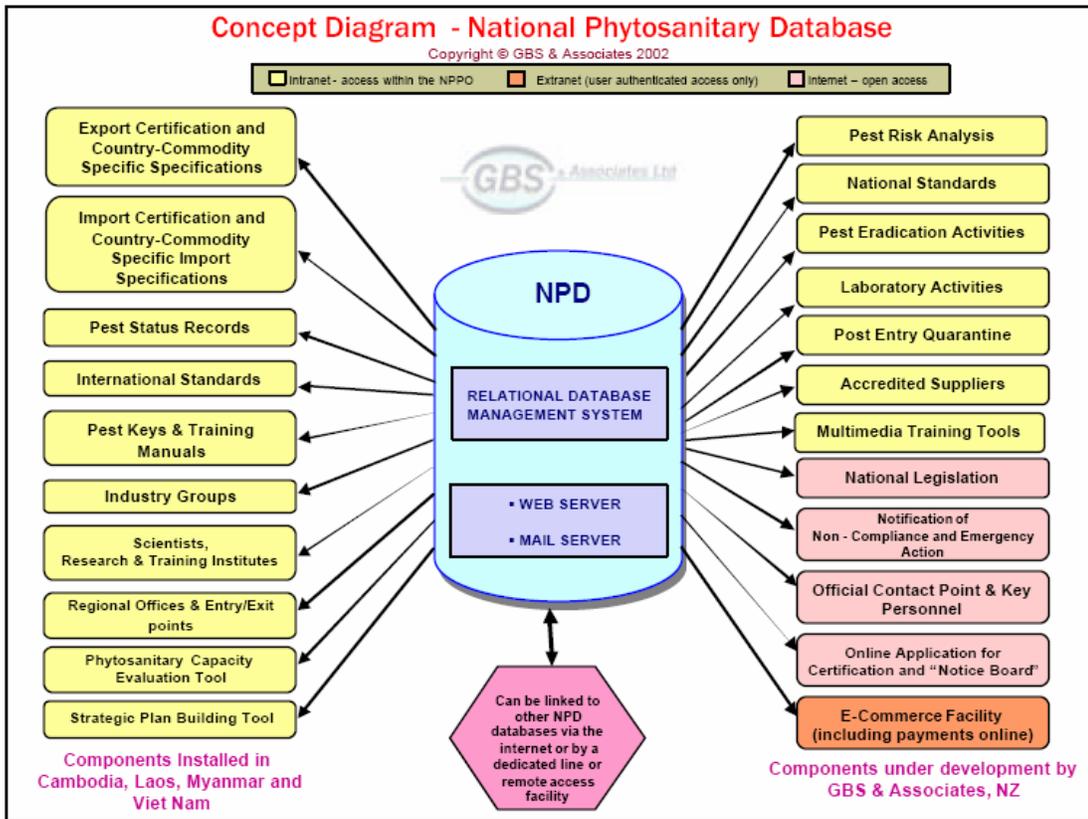


Figure 2: Concept diagram of the NPD System based on a Enterprise Data Centre architecture

The NPD is a server based system with a complex architecture that has been developed using a highly robust and reliable database engine (Microsoft Server 2000) which can provide scalability (potentially enable hundreds of PCs to connect to it at the same time) and manageability (highly reliable, relatively easy to manage with low maintenance costs) – an ideal tool for developing countries with limited capacity at present but likely to rapidly develop capabilities in the near future. Microsoft Server as a database engine is a competitively priced compared to other products such as Oracle. Under the CLMV project, in Cambodia the servers and client PCs have been installed and enabled at the NPPO Head Offices in Phnom Penh.

Details of connectivity provided to-date are given as figure below

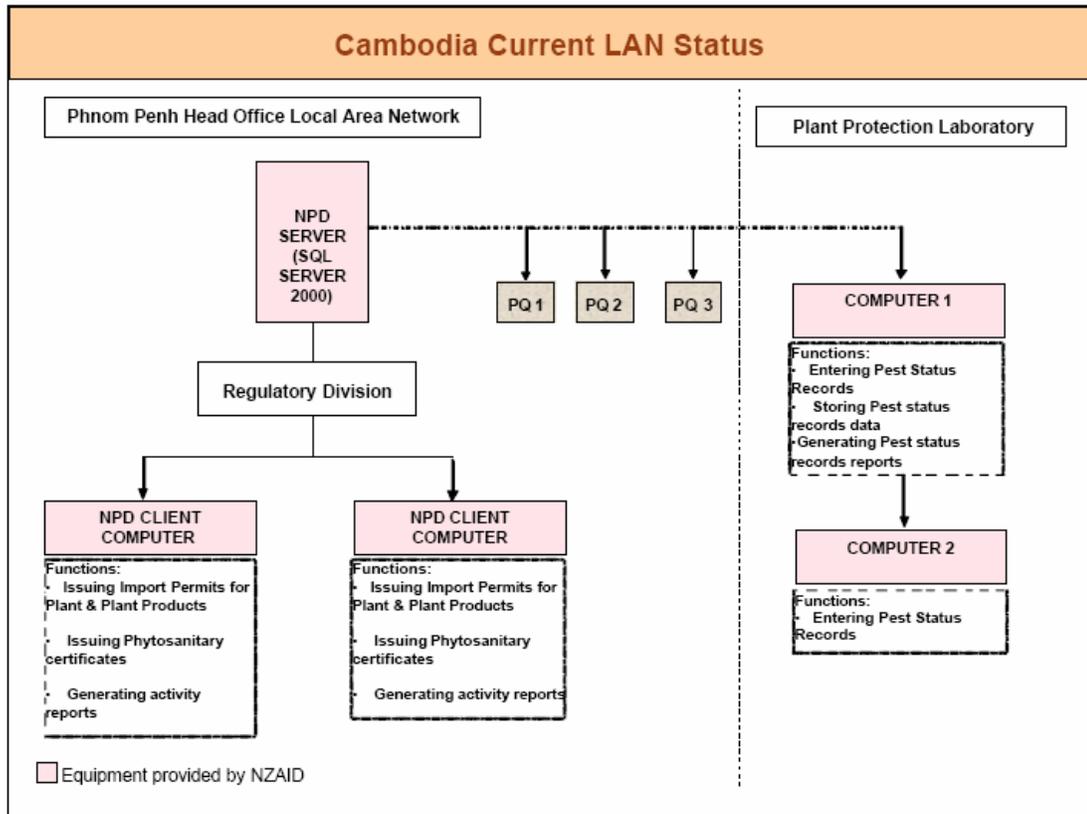


Figure 3: Cambodia current LAN status

The diagrams illustrate that the Cambodian NPPO now has its own basic IT infrastructure at the Head Office level with the potential to connect with NPPO regional offices, non-NPPO technical support agencies (e.g. Universities, Research Institutes, Provincial Departments of Agriculture) and exchange relevant information provided the communication infrastructure exists using dial-up, broadband or wireless technologies. This is a substantial step forward in capacity development for Cambodia undertaken almost simultaneously. Further, the NPD system has been enabled for a number of operational level processes such as certification (including inspection) activities, collation of pest status information, stakeholders information etc.

b. Available Data in the NPD

The NPD at the Cambodian NPPO contain of data and tools, which developed follow by the guideline of ISPM. Those data and tools are setting on the menu of the NPD main screen as shown on figure 4, which contain of:

- Export Certification tool
- Import Certification tool
- Pest Status Record tool
- The record of relevant Industry groups
- The record of relevant scientists
- The record of relevant Research Institutes

- The record of Agricultural Universities
- The International Standards
- The Pest Keys and Training Materials
- The Other Relevant Document
- The Strategic Plan Builder tool
- Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Tool

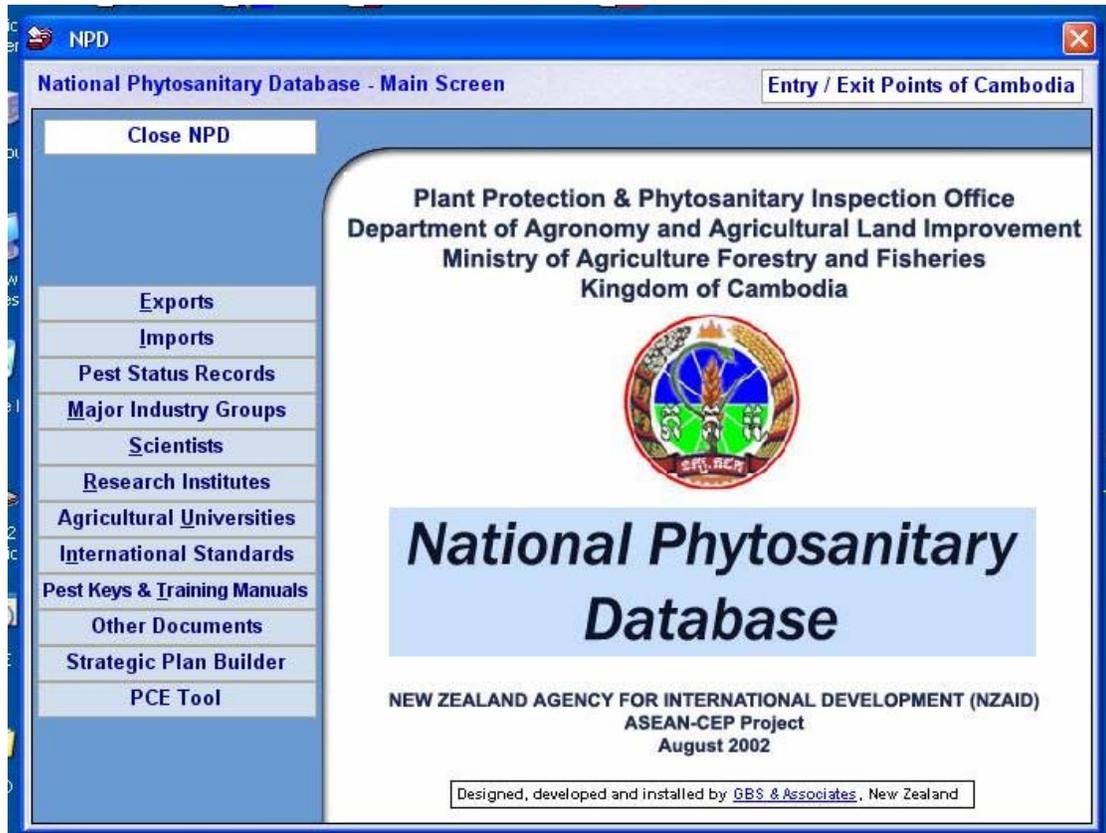


Figure4. The Main Screen of Cambodian National Phytosanitary Database

By using the electronic tools in the NPD the Cambodian NPPO could implemented its duties in the easily and proper way of the IPPC framework. With those tools we could issue the electronic format of export-import certification with quick and transparency report of import-export activities by consignment, by destination or source; recording the pest status from pest surveillance result (Figure 5) and searching back the pest status by particular crop type or part.

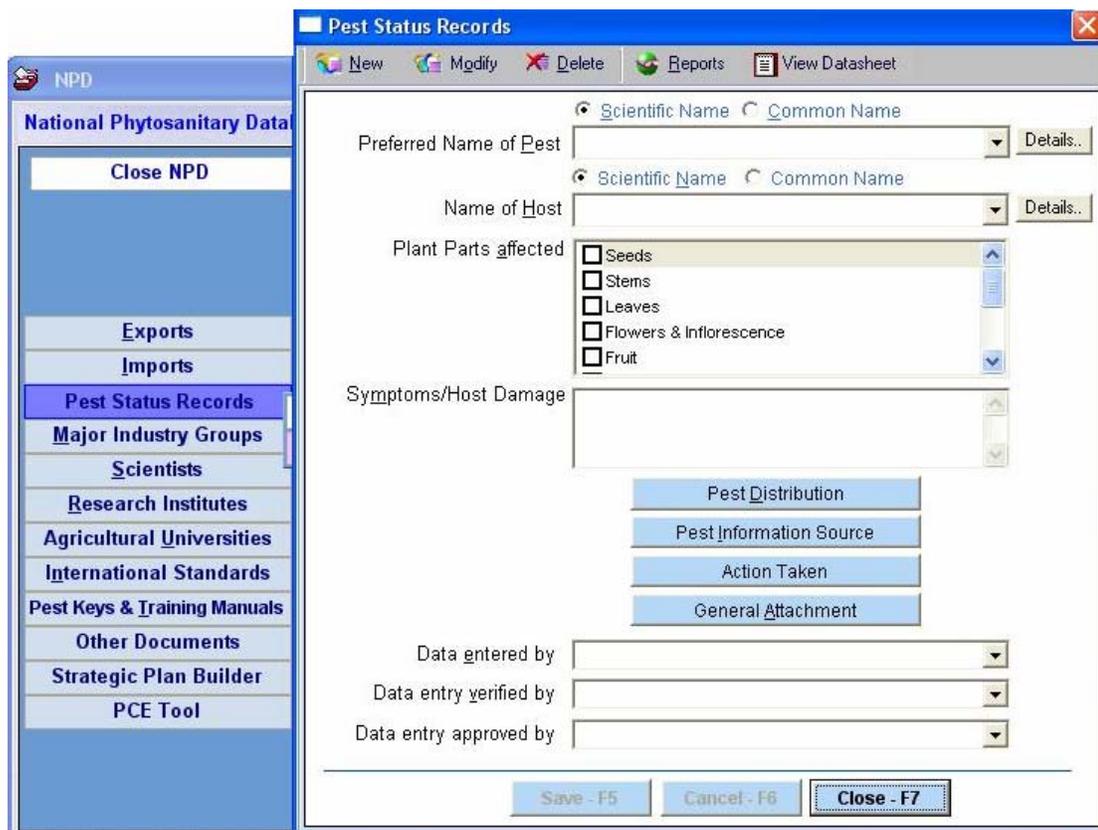


Figure 5. Pest Status Record Tool

On the priority crop, there are specific pest surveillance system in place, which conducted by every season by every PDAFF and this basic result will reconfirm and update the NPD in every 3 years by plant protection office of DAALI (Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement).

5. Capacity Building Needed for Cambodian National Plant Protection Organization

To become a highly effective, efficient and professional National Plant Protection Organization with the capacities and competencies to protect the nation's plant health status and biodiversity and promote market access for plants and plant products in compliance with international agreements and standards, so we need:

a. Review of Mandate

The mandate of the Cambodian National Plant Protection Organization, which is the Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office, should be officially formulated to include all the functions as specified in the IPPC, 1997, and the SPS Agreement

b. Capacity Building

- Network and Web Management
- Extend use of the National Phytosanitary Database
- Improve Pest Diagnostic Capabilities

- Improve Pest Risk Analysis Capabilities
- Improve Pest Surveillance Systems
- Develop pest eradication strategies/ standards - national and regional
- Improve Inspection Systems at main entry/exit points
- Improve Export Certification Systems
- Improve Management and Leadership Skills
- Development of national standards and documented systems for major phytosanitary activities.
- Develop risk communication systems - educational material etc
- Post Entry Quarantine

3.5 IPPC Contact Points and the Exchange of Official Information

Nomination

- Article VIII: International Cooperation
 - *Each contracting parties shall designate a contact point for the exchange of information connected with the implementation of this Convention*

Role

- Exchange of official information
- Coordination
 - internal
 - trading partners etc.
- Appropriate response
- Official information
 - verification of unofficial data
- Bilaterals

Functions

- NPPO spokesperson / enquiry point
 - Relevant authority
 - Official information
- Distribution point / “post box”
 - Incoming
 - Outgoing
- Meet information exchange obligations under IPPC
 - Central to the functioning of the IPPC

Benefits

- Single contact person on all IPPC issues
- Official status
- Improved reliability
- Improved transparency
- Builds trust
- Improved response time

Secretariat

- copies with formal correspondence
- direct communication
 - only point of contact with government
- notifications
- response to queries

A Number of Challenges

- Nomination
- Updating
 - lack of follow-up to changes e.g. tel. & fax.
 - frequent changes in people & office
- Poor functioning
 - lack of response
 - not aware of role and obligations
 - lack of authority

- not integrated into national IPPC process

Nominations for IPP

- IPPC contact points
 - busy
 - cannot do everything
 - who is going to do data entry in IPP?
- Nomination of IPP “editors”
 - formal nomination by IPPC OCP
 - responsible for OCP data entry

3.6 The Role and Relationship of Scientific and Official Information

Information Exchange and the IPPC

- Article VIII provisions
 - cooperate in the exchange of information
 - provide scientific and technical information for PRAs
 - designate Official Contact Point
- Article IV provisions
 - surveillance and reporting of pests

Scientific vs Official Information

- Scientific Information
 - Biology of the pest:
 - Distribution ✓Host range
 - Vectors ✓Biological impact
 - Economic impact ✓Other data
- Sources of scientific information
 - Refereed journals ✓Non-refereed journals
 - NPPO records ✓Historical records
 - Electronic documentation

Official Information

- Regulatory requirements ✓Surveillance data
 - Regulated pest lists ✓PRAs
 - Pest status reporting ✓Pest outbreaks
 - Restrictions/prohibitions ✓Emergency actions
- Source of official information
 - Official Contact Point designated by the Contracting Party

Importing Countries may use pest status information to:

- conduct a PRA on a pest in another country;
- establish phytosanitary regulations;
- and conduct a PRA on a non-quarantine pest in their own territories for purposes of regulating it.
- conduct a PRA on a pest in another country;
- establish phytosanitary regulations;
- and conduct a PRA on a non-quarantine pest in their own territories for purposes of regulating it.

Exporting countries may use pest status information to:

- comply with import regulations of importing countries;
- and meet requests from other countries for the purposes of PRAs.

Importing and exporting countries may use pest status information to:

- conduct PRAs;
- plan national, regional and international pest management programs;
- establish national pest lists;
- establish and maintain pest free areas.

Dispute Settlement

- Provisions for country consultation under WTO and IPPC

- Use of PRAs in dispute settlement
- Roles of scientific and regulatory experts
- Exchange of information between
 - countries
 - international organizations

The Role of Scientists

- Research and reporting of results
- Responsibility and accountability
- Understand repercussions and impact of pest reporting
- Accuracy in reporting
- Communication and participation with the regulatory community

The Role of Regulators

- Identify needs and gaps in knowledge base on pests of quarantine importance
- Support and encourage the activities of scientists in gathering and disseminating scientific information on plant pests
- Emphasize the importance of accurate and reliable information exchange
- Inform scientists on the role, relevance and impact of pest reporting

Official Contact Points

- Required under the NRT
- Used for the transmittal of official information within a country
- Used for the transmittal of official information between trading partners
- Benefits of OCPs:
 - Avoid confusion or misinterpretations
 - ACCOUNTABILITY
 - TRANSPARENCY

Conclusions

- Both scientific and official information are relevant to agricultural trade
- Accuracy, reliability and accountability are crucial
- Regulators and scientists must recognize and respect the roles of each

3.7 SPS Notification System

WTO system

- SPS Agreement
 - “Members shall notify changes in their sanitary or phytosanitary measures and shall provide information on their sanitary or phytosanitary measures in accordance with the provisions of Annex B.”
- Article VII: Transparency

Enquiry points

3. Each Member shall ensure that one enquiry point exists which is responsible for the provision of answers to all reasonable questions from interested Members as well as for the provision of relevant documents regarding:
- (a) any sanitary or phytosanitary regulations adopted or proposed within its territory;
 - (b) any control and inspection procedures, production and quarantine treatment, pesticide tolerance and food additive approval procedures, which are operated within its territory;
 - (c) risk assessment procedures, factors taken into consideration, as well as the determination of the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection;
 - (d) the membership and participation of the Member, or of relevant bodies within its territory, in international and regional sanitary and phytosanitary organizations and systems, as well as in bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements within the scope of this Agreement, and the texts of such agreements and arrangements.

Notification procedures

5. Whenever an international standard, guideline or recommendation does not exist or the content of a proposed sanitary or phytosanitary regulation is not substantially the same as the content of an international standard, guideline or recommendation, and if the regulation may have a significant effect on trade of other Members, Members shall:

Implementation

- SPS Enquiry Point
 - separate from IPPC
 - narrower than IPPC
- Different process from IPPC
- Overlap
- Need for coordination and cooperation
- Meeting IPPC obligations

Appendix 4: Workshop Evaluation

4.1 Agenda topics and Workshop Program

4.1.1 How relevant were the following presentations to the IPP?

Topic	Rating
Presentation of the workshop program	4.2
Workshop objectives and expected outputs	4.3
Introduction to information exchange under the IPPC	4.4
Official vs. optional provision of information	4.2
SPS agreement	3.7
NPPO information exchange obligations	4.0
Role of IPPC official contact points	4.2
Country Reports on National Information Exchanges processes within the IPPC Framework	4.1
Introduction to the IPP	4.3

4.1.2 Please list other workshop topics that should be included in the facilitators' presentations:

Suggested topics	
i.	Technical assistance
ii.	ICPM and its linkage to IPPC
iii.	Information on globally banned pesticides
iv.	Information on acceptable ETL levels of pesticides
v.	Benefits of information exchange
vi.	General introduction of IPPC new revised text
vii.	Responsibilities of the NPPO
viii.	Detailed pest reporting, including practical
ix.	Evaluation and organization of useful data and information
x.	Elaboration on WTO/SPS agreements; how it relates to the workshop
xi.	Problems encountered in information exchange.
xii.	Web management and creation
xiii.	Briefing on ISPM publications
xiv.	Organizations under IPPC and their role and functions
xv.	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS-measures)
xvi.	Methodology of Pest Risk Analysis
xvii.	Pest categorization

		Rating
4.1.3	Did you find the handouts useful?	4.0
4.1.4	Suggestions, additional comments in relation to agenda topics:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A glossary of the terminology used would be helpful, eg. Calendar, news, contact. ii. Presentation of “Role of NPPO” and “Introduction to IPP” was excellent iii. Insufficient time to read and understand the handouts, because of long journey and jetlag iv. Printouts of slides from power point were not clear. Suggest remove slide background for printing purposes. v. Agenda topics should be expanded 	

4.2 Practical Sessions

		Rating
4.2.1	Was the duration of the practical sessions sufficient?	3.8
4.2.2	Suggest a suitable practical sessions duration: _____ hours/days/weeks	3-6 days
4.2.3	Was the equipment provided sufficient?	4.5
4.2.4	Was the venue of the workshop suitable?	4.2
4.2.5	Were the facilities provided satisfactory?	4.1
4.2.6	After this workshop, how confident do you feel in your capacity to manage the NPPO information in the IPP?	4.2
	General comments on the practical sessions:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Practical sessions were good, but insufficient time was allocated. ii. Setup of the lab was excellent iii. Data entry period for IPP was not specified iv. The practical manual should have examples for each step v. A CD-ROM should be provided on using the IPP vi. The different levels of comprehension of the participants caused some difficulty to the instructor when trying to create a uniform pace in the workshop. Instructor should take into consideration the different competency levels of web portal handling ability of the participants when executing the practical sessions. vii. Data entry errors could not be edited viii. A facilitator should be made available to assist the participants on the use of computers 	

4.3. Problems/ limitations of the workshop

4.3.1 Please list the problems and limitations you encountered during the workshop:

Problems/ limitations	
i.	The workshop was new to the participant, and was difficult to understand.
ii.	The participant felt that as NPPO editor, he/she should be given the option to remove documents posted.
iii.	Problems were encountered when attempting to upload a large file
iv.	Presentations were too fast for some participants
v.	Some topics required further details, like “official vs scientific information”
vi.	Insufficient clarification on type of data to be entered
vii.	Manual difficult to understand
viii.	Accommodations should be closer to the workshop site, as traveling time could be better utilized
ix.	Request for increased individual attention
x.	Sitting arrangements not conducive. Suggest placement of participants in a semi-circle.
xi.	Network speed was slow
xii.	IPP operation procedures were not clear

4.3.2 Please list the strengths and weaknesses of the workshop:

strengths	
i.	Good presentation, facilities, technical content
ii.	Sufficient equipment
iii.	An opportunity to meet other participants from all over Asia
iv.	Efficient instructor and secretariat
v.	Easy communication with instructor and secretariat
vi.	Objectives of the workshop were clear
vii.	Output of the workshop was good
viii.	Each participant was provided by a computer

weaknesses	
i.	Insufficient time on practical
ii.	Low ratio of trainer to participant, prefer one-to-one guidance
iii.	Insufficient real life examples of step-by-step guidance on data entry. Suggests general demonstration rather than tuition upon personal enquiry.
iv.	Poor security in workshop area.
v.	Afraid that the IPP editor may encounter problems if made liable for data entry.
vi.	Insufficient examples on data input. Suggests inclusion of examples in the manual.
vii.	No pre-evaluation was conducted on the participants to gauge competence
viii.	Explanations should be conducted at a slower pace.
ix.	View of the lecture screen not clear
x.	Audio system not satisfactory
xi.	Meal times were too long.
xii.	Operation procedures were complicated and easily forgotten

4.4 Internal arrangements

Please comment on the following:

		Rating
4.4.1	Accommodations	4.3
4.4.2	Meals	4.5
4.4.3	Social events	4.4
4.4.4	Transport	5.0
4.4.5	Staff support	5.0
General comments on the internal arrangements: i. Internal arrangements were good, well done ii. The workshop was very interesting iii. All staff accompanying the group should be detailed on the agenda and changes, so that participants can approach any staff member for correct information. iv. Compliments to the organizing committee for a comfortable stay and workshop v. Prefer to have board, lodging and workshop at the same venue vi. Name of food served should be labeled		

Appendix 5: IPPC Reporting Obligations - What does an NPPO have to do?

IPP Support Group

Basic reports

Certain of the items which have to be reported by NPPOs necessarily exist if the NPPO is properly implementing the IPPC and the various relevant ISPMs:

Description of the NPPO

Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions

List of regulated pests

All NPPOs should immediately be able to report these to the IPP, using the formats provided, or by creating links to national websites. As far as possible, the four categories should be kept separate (e.g. the list of regulated pests should be provided separately even if it forms part of a phytosanitary regulation). These items may, at occasional intervals, need to be updated or renewed.

A special case is "Points of entry with specific restrictions". Many countries have an official list of "points of entry", which is often an annex of a phytosanitary regulation. This should be entered as a "Phytosanitary restriction". If there are points with specific restrictions (the only ones where specified commodities can be imported), this should be indicated separately in the special section provided. Many countries make no such limitations, and will have nothing to report under this heading.

Event-driven reports

Other items for report are driven by events, e.g. a pest outbreak, a case of non-compliance. Such items should be reported as soon as possible after they occur. A system is needed within the NPPO to ensure that such events efficiently "trigger" the reporting process through the IPP.

Pest reports

Non-compliance and emergency actions

Emergency measures

Pest reports

ISPM 17 provides detailed explanation of the pest reports which should be made. In particular, these concern pests which present an "immediate or potential danger" to other countries. Usually, these are new pest outbreaks, leading to emergency action. Following ISPM 17, the report should include the pest status of the pest in the area (according to ISPM 8), and may include the details of domestic emergency actions and measures which have been applied. As the situation evolves, further reports can be made. Ultimately, pest eradication may be reported.

If the pest concerned is of immediate or potential danger to the reporting country, then there is an obligation to report the outbreak to other countries. The IPP provides a simple means of doing this. If the pest concerned is not of immediate or potential danger to the reporting country, but is known to present an immediate or potential danger to its trading partners or neighbours, then ISPM 17 recommends reporting to those countries especially. The reason is that a country cannot in practice be expected to evaluate whether a pest which it does not itself consider dangerous is of immediate or potential danger to any country worldwide; it can only consider this for a limited set of countries. However, the IPP in any case provides the means of making the information known to all countries, so it can also be used in this

case (unless there is some special reason for the reporting country to inform only selected countries).

Non-compliance and emergency action

ISPM 13 provides a detailed explanation of how to report non-compliance, and any emergency action which is taken as a result. These reports only go to the "countries concerned". Therefore, there is no obligation to report more generally on the IPP. In future, the IPP may include a facility allowing such reports to be directed by IPP to specified countries only.

Emergency measures

Emergency measures (directed at exporting countries) may be applied, often as a reaction to of pest outbreaks or pest interceptions. They are "Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions" and can be reported as such. This is equivalent to immediate notification under SPS Agreement Annexe B, paragraph 6.

Note that emergency actions and/or measures which have only domestic impact are not subject to a reporting obligation. When a country make a pest report, it is generally in its own interest to report at the same time the emergency action or measures which have been applied (cf. above).

Request-driven reports

The IPPC specifies that certain information should be provided by an NPPO to another NPPO which requests it:

Organizational arrangements for plant protection

Rationale for phytosanitary restrictions

Information on the status of particular pests.

There is no obligation to report this information to any other party, or to the IPP. In future, the IPP may include a facility allowing such reports to be directed by IPP to the requesting country.

General information exchange for PRA

The IPPC requires contracting parties to provide technical and biological information necessary for pest risk analysis, without specifying whether this should be done bilaterally or multilaterally. This can be entered under the heading "Optional reporting".

Free reports

Countries can report, via the IPP, any other information they wish. They should use the other IPP facilities to do this and, as far as possible, avoid mixing this information with information subject to a reporting obligation. For example, there is no obligation to report the results of general pest surveillance, though many countries do produce regular national reports on this subject, giving the current pest status of selected pests. Such information can be entered as a "Publication" or as "News", or else as "Information for PRA".