

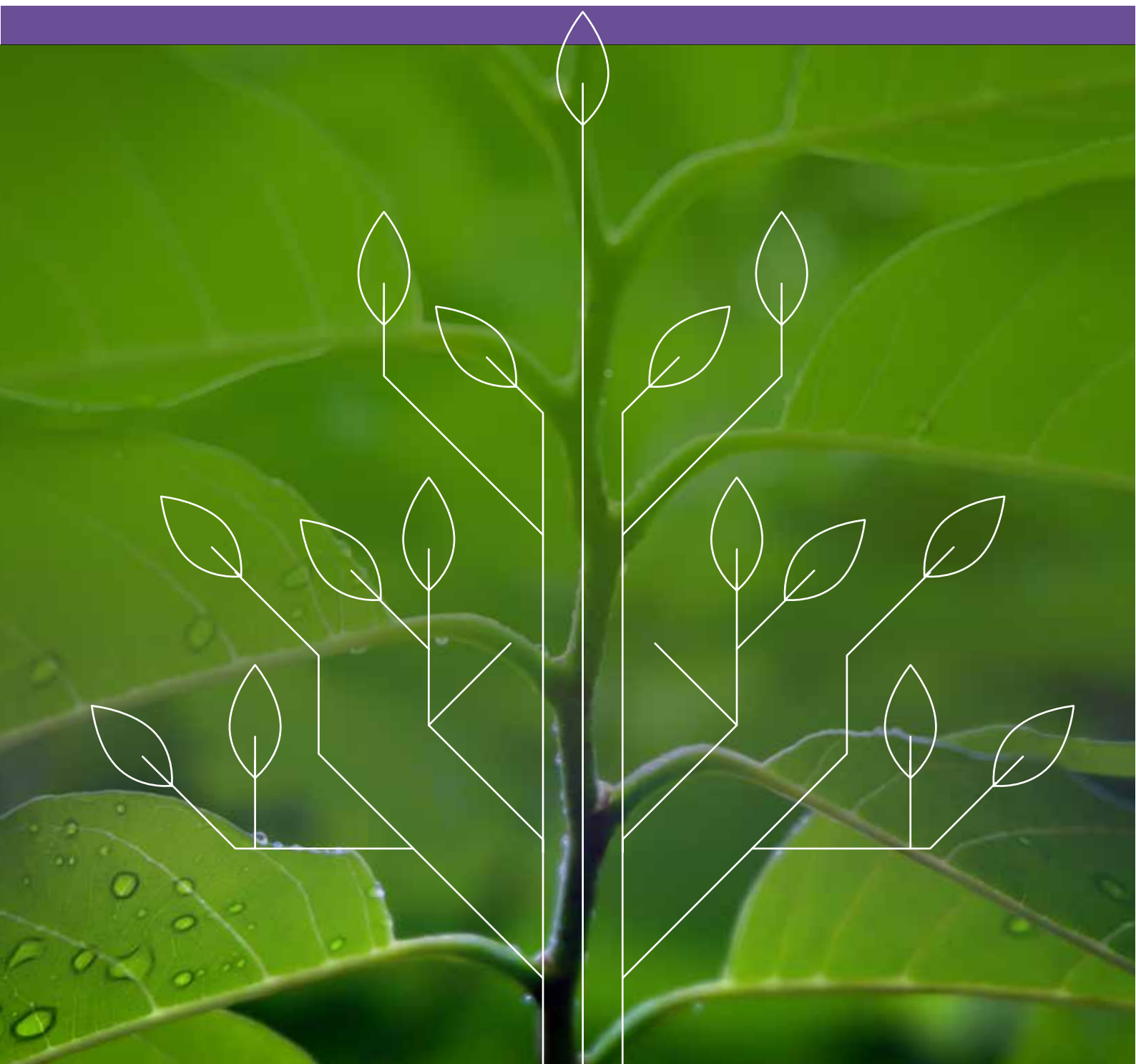


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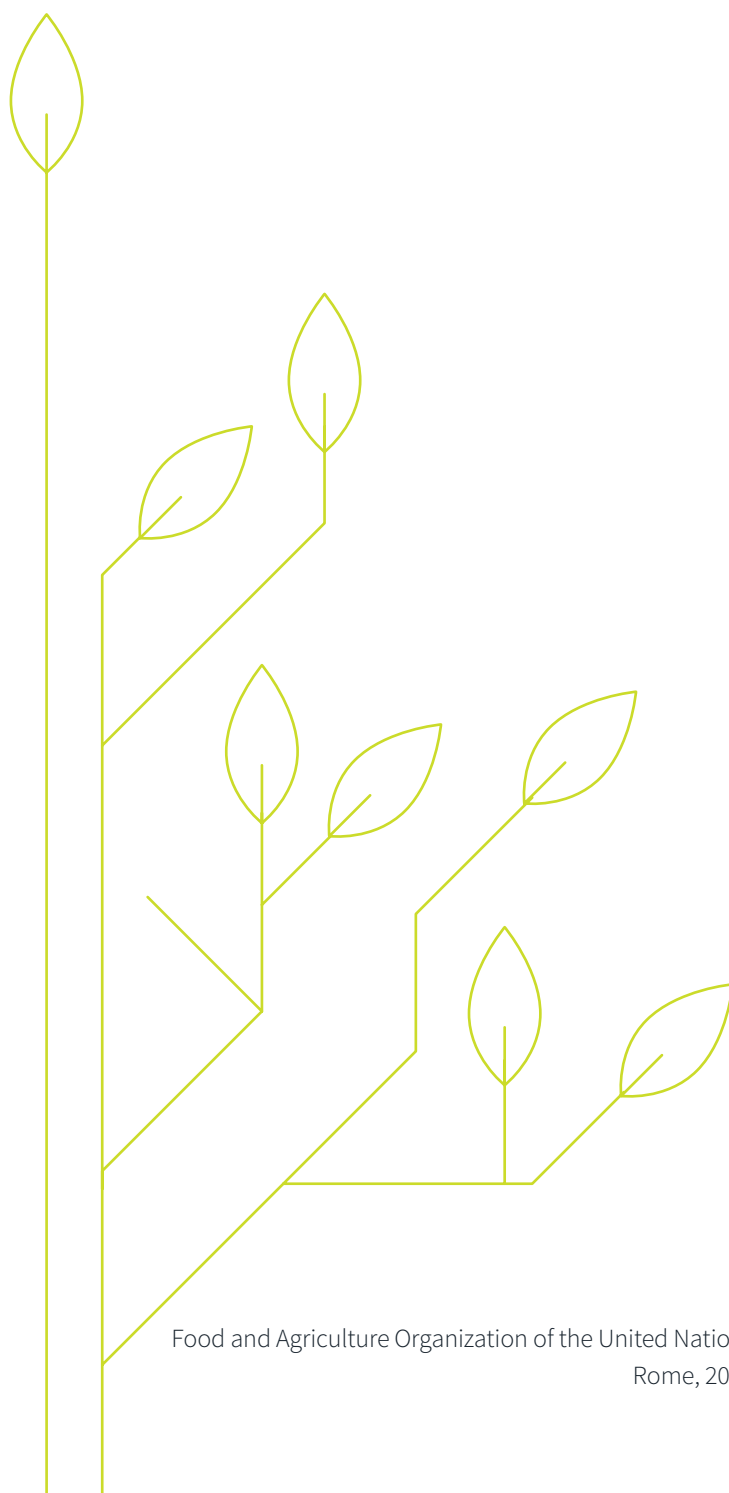
International  
Plant Protection  
Convention

# 2018 **IPPC** **ANNUAL REPORT**





2018 **IPPC**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Rome, 2019

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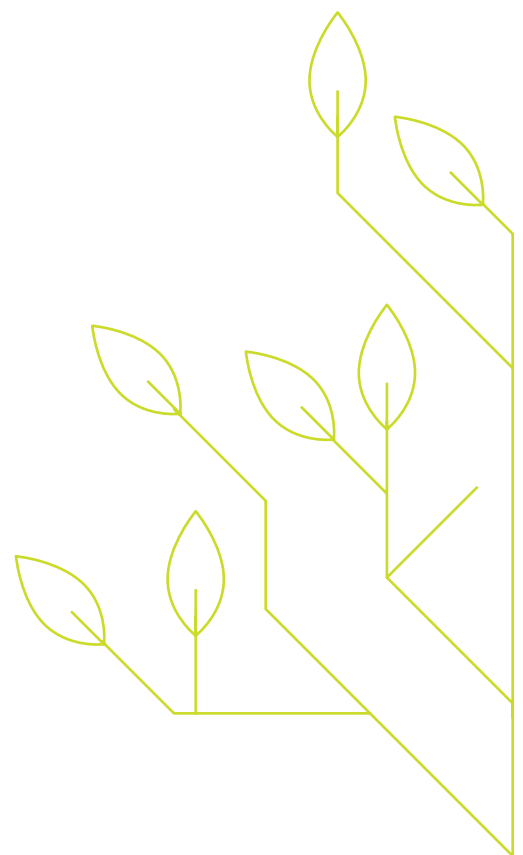
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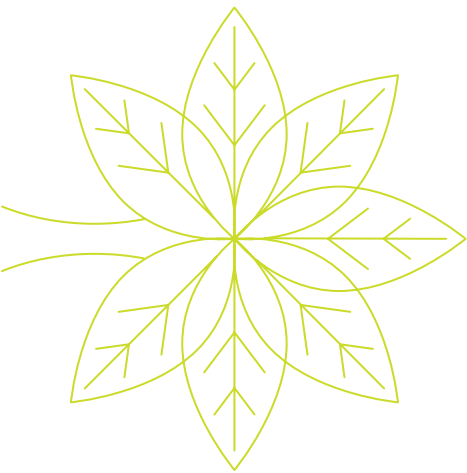
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FOREWORD FROM THE

# Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)

*Mr Francisco Javier Trujillo Arriaga, Chairperson of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)*

**2**018 was a year of significant achievements for the IPPC Community and IPPC Secretariat. A remarkable achievement was the proclamation of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020 by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 2018. This landmark achievement was led by the government of Finland, and the process was championed by our former CPM chairperson, Mr Ralf Lopian. I invite IPPC Contracting Parties to enthusiastically thank them for their successful work.

The IYPH is a great opportunity for increasing the IPPC's visibility worldwide. Nonetheless, hard work will be needed to achieve the goal of ensuring that the IPPC is widely recognized by global industry and the top levels of 183 governments, as the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and their implementation are of paramount relevance for agricultural development, international trade and the protection of the plant species in their natural environments.



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The following deliverables have been of significant importance in 2018: (1) electronic certification, which today is a tool that any Contracting Party can use when they need or wish to; (2) terms of reference, developed jointly with industry representatives, to address risks associated with sea containers and electronic commerce for developing international standards that are urgently needed to support international trade; and (3) the concept of Commodity and Pathway Standards has been increasingly accepted by representatives from each FAO region as a means to find a balance between trade facilitation and phytosanitary protection.

The structure of the bodies that deliver the work that CPM adopts and delivers has matured. The work of the highly experienced Standards Committee (SC) is supported by the recently established Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC). The expectation that ISPMs will be incorporated into the domestic regulations of NPPOs is becoming a reality.

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**"THE IYPH IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR INCREASING THE IPPC'S VISIBILITY WORLDWIDE. NONETHELESS, HARD WORK WILL BE NEEDED TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF ENSURING THAT THE IPPC IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED BY GLOBAL INDUSTRY AND THE TOP LEVELS OF 183 GOVERNMENTS. "**

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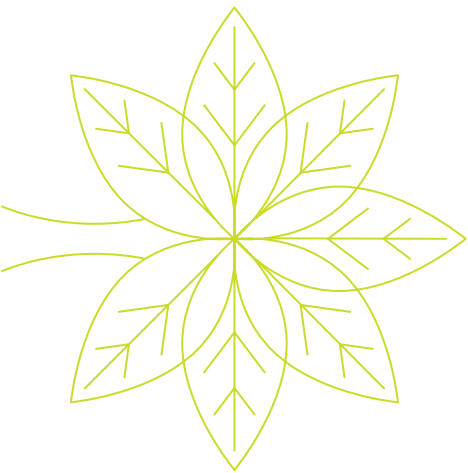
Public Information activities included developing and implementing the annual IPPC communications plan, and supporting the delivery of the IPPC annual theme on plant health and environmental protection. Throughout 2018, valuable contributions have been made to

improve the quality and outreach of IPPC communications and support the successful organization of IPPC governance meetings. Furthermore, awareness of the IPPC in FAO and the UN system, enhanced the prestige of its media reach, and significantly increased social media interactions.

The structure of the IPPC Secretariat has become more solid. The leading role of young experts in technical, administrative or communications areas, has allowed the IPPC Secretariat to provide fundamental deliverables. For instance, making budget operations more transparent was a much-appreciated achievement. The IPPC Secretariat Work Plan and Budget for 2020 provides IPPC contracting parties with a comprehensive and informative plan of the activities to be performed in 2020, clear outputs and expected costs for each activity.

Together with the CPM Financial Committee, the IPPC Secretariat developed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on IPPC programme planning, budgeting, implementation, reporting and evaluation. Simplifying the process for contracting parties to contribute to the IPPC Multi-donor trust fund led to increased contributions to the Sustainable Funding Initiative for both regular programme and extra-budgetary resources. The IPPC Secretariat has been monitoring and evaluating IPPC projects, and reporting on overall financial resources in a timely manner throughout the year.

The tasks to be conducted during 2019 are challenging. The IPPC Community and IPPC Secretariat have the possibility to contribute to seven of the SDGs of the UN 2030 Agenda. They have the possibility to be widely seen as clear contributors for deliverables, and natural recipients for resources to make them possible.



FOREWORD FROM THE

# Secretary of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

*Mr Jingyuan Xia, Secretary of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)*

**I** am very pleased to present these introductory remarks for the 2018 Annual Report of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The year 2018 has been remarkable for the IPPC community with the extensive dissemination of the annual theme of “Plant Health and Environmental Protection”.

An important event for IPPC governance and strategy in 2018 was the establishment of the IPPC Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards, and the IPPC Task Force on Calls for Topics. The IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030 has been improved by integrating comments from all IPPC contracting parties and over 20 international and regional partner organizations. Most importantly, the initiative of an International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020 was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly.

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## **"I BELIEVE 2019 WILL BE ANOTHER REMARKABLE YEAR FOR THE IPPC "**

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Outstanding achievements were obtained in standard setting, capacity development and trade facilitation throughout the year. Ten International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) were adopted; ten IPPC projects to implement the Convention and

develop phytosanitary capacity were conducted; and seven IPPC Regional Workshops were organized. The IPPC ePhyto Hub was completed and opened for the business; and the IPPC Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) was finalized for piloting.

IPPC communication activities and partnerships led to good results in 2018. A series of activities were organized for disseminating the IPPC annual theme; and the IPPC's presence on social media increased by 30 percent compared to previous year. The IPPC Secretariat has established partnerships with 38 international and regional organizations; signed a cooperation agreement with the World Customs Organization (WCO); and implemented the Joint Work Programme (2017-2018) with the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).



Excellent progress was made in mobilizing resources and improving internal management in 2018. A record amount of funding to the IPPC Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) was received from seven contracting parties; two IPPC projects were funded by the European Union (EU) and Standard and Trade Development Facility (STDF); and in-kind contributions to the IPPC were received from 36 national, regional and international donors. The restructuring of the IPPC Secretariat based on its Enhancement Evaluation has been completed with its operational mechanism optimized.

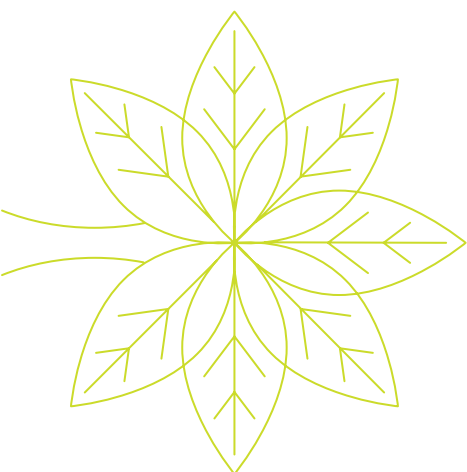


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Indeed, 2018 has been a busy year for the IPPC community. On behalf of the IPPC Secretariat, I would like to express my great appreciation for the strong support and positive contribution of IPPC contracting parties, Regional Plant Protection Organizations, and other relevant partner organizations to the IPPC work programme throughout the year.

I believe 2019 will be another remarkable year for the IPPC with its annual theme of “Plant Health and Capacity Development”. 2019 will also be a key year for the IPPC as it will lead the global plant health community towards the IYPH celebration in 2020.

I look forward to your continued support and dedication to the IPPC mission for protecting the world’s plant resources from pests.



# Acknowledgements

**T**he IPPC Secretariat would like to recognize all experts, members of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) governing and subsidiary bodies, technical panels and advisory bodies, as well as the contracting parties and partners for their active participation in, and positive contribution to, the IPPC work programme in 2018.

## IPPC Multi-donor Trust Fund contributions received in 2018

The IPPC Secretariat recognizes the following seven contracting parties and organizations that have provided financial support to the IPPC Multi-donor Trust Fund in 2018. These contributions were essential for the IPPC Secretariat to deliver the IPPC work programme in 2018.

<b>Contracting parties and organizations</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
Canada	322 182
Japan	20 000
NAPPO/United States of America	155 000
Netherlands	59 737
New Zealand	50 000
Republic of Korea	176 700
Switzerland	324 048
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 107 667</b>

## IPPC projects implemented in 2018

The IPPC Secretariat recognizes the support from donors that made it possible to successfully implement the following projects in 2018.

PROJECT TITLE	DONOR	PERIOD	BUDGET AMOUNT FOR 2018 (USD)
ePhyto - Global electronic trade facilitation: Enhancing safe trade in plants and plant products	STDF	15 Dec 2016 - 14 Dec 2019	350 000
Rolling out Systems Approach globally	STDF	01 Jul 2018 - 30 Jun 2021	125 944
Support for implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	European Commission	01 Jan 2017 - 31 Dec 2019	306 000
Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) of the IPPC (third cycle)	European Commission	01 Feb 2018 - 31 Jan 2021	220 000
Strengthening the capacity of developing contracting parties to implement the IPPC	China	24 Feb 2017 - 31 Dec 2020	500 000
Cooperation for development of the ePhyto Solution and implementation of the IPPC	Japan	01 Sep 2017 - 31 Aug 2020	225 000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 726 944</b>



The IPPC Secretariat wishes to recognize the following contracting parties and organizations for their in-kind contributions in the form of staff, staff time (expertise) or meeting support. These contributions make it possible for the IPPC Secretariat to deliver the IPPC work programme in 2018.

CONTRACTING PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS	ACTIVITIES (WORK AREAS)	TYPES OF CONTRIBUTION (STAFF TIME, MEETING SUPPORT)
AAPPC	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Asia
ARGENTINA	Trade Facilitation	Meeting support for the Latin America Workshop on ePhyto
AUSTRALIA	Trade Facilitation	Staff time of two officers for ePhyto activities; travel for the two officers
	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for South West Pacific
BRAZIL	Implementation and Facilitation	Providing support for the development of the IPPC Pest Free Area Guide
	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America
CAHFSA	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Caribbean
CAN	Governance	Meeting support for the organization of 30th TC-RPOs
	Implementation and Facilitation	Revision of the Spanish translation of the IPPC Guide on pest surveillance
	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America and translation of IPPC Regional Workshop material into Spanish
CANADA	Trade Facilitation	Staff time for ePhyto Coordinator (100%) for 12 months and associated travel for the officer
CHINA	Standard Setting	Meeting support for Technical Panel for Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) Meeting; and one staff member's time (100%) for 4 months
	Implementation and Facilitation	Meeting support for IPPC High-level symposium on the "One Belt One Road" initiative
	Trade Facilitation	Meeting support for the Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF)
COSAVE	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America
EPPO	Standard Setting	Meeting support for the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) Meeting
	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe; Translation of draft ISPMs and other materials for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe
FAOMG	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa
FAOREU	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe and for the NRO Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe
FAOSEC	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe and for the NRO Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe
FAOSLC	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Caribbean
FIJI	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for South West Pacific
FRANCE	Standard Setting	Staff time of one officer (100%) for 3 months
IAEA	Implementation and Facilitation	Providing support for developing the IPPC Pest Free Area Guide
IAPSC	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa
IICA	Implementation and Facilitation	Translation into Spanish of the IPPC Guide on pest surveillance
	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America and for Caribbean; Translation of IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America and for Caribbean materials into Spanish
IRELAND	Trade Facilitation	Meeting support for ePhyto Steering Group Meeting
ITALY	Standard Setting	Meeting support for the Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)
	Governance	Staff time (two weeks ) and travel costs of two officers to support CPM-13
JAPAN	Trade Facilitation	Meeting support for the ePhyto Steering Group Meeting; and for the Asia and Pacific Workshop on ePhyto
	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa
MADAGASCAR	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa
MAERSK LINE	Trade Facilitation	Part-time staff for Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF) Coordinator
MALAYSIA	Trade Facilitation	Meeting support for the IPPC Global Symposium on ePhyto

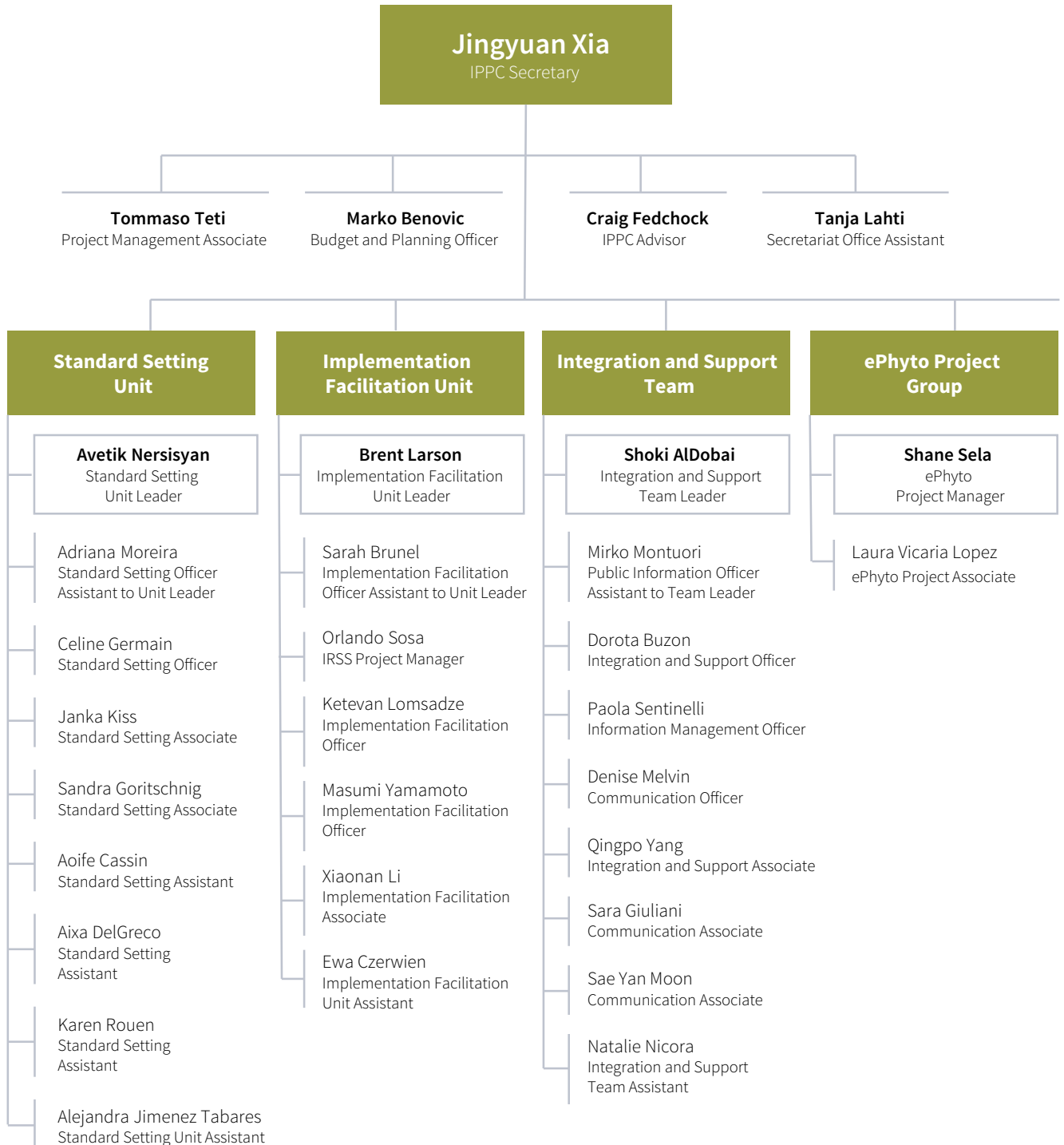
MALTA	Standard Setting	Meeting support for the Expert Working Group (EWG) on Guidance on pest risk management (2014-001)
NAPPO	Implementation and Facilitation	Translation of the ISPM 5 brochure in Spanish, and meeting support for the experts meeting to finalize the drafting of the Pest Free Area Guide
OIRSA	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America
OMAN	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East
NEPPO	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East
FAORNE	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East
PPPO	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Southwest Pacific
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Asia
	Communication	One staff (intern) for 3 months
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe; and for the NRO Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe. Translation of materials for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	IPPC Network	Meeting support for the IPPC Regional Workshop for Caribbean
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Standard Setting	Staff time and travel costs of two officers to support the Standards Committee (SC) May and November meetings – two weeks
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Implementation and Facilitation	Providing support for the development of the IPPC Pest Free Area Guide



# The IPPC Secretariat

Acknowledgement is given to the IPPC Secretariat staff for their dedication and commitment to the delivery of the IPPC work programme in 2018.

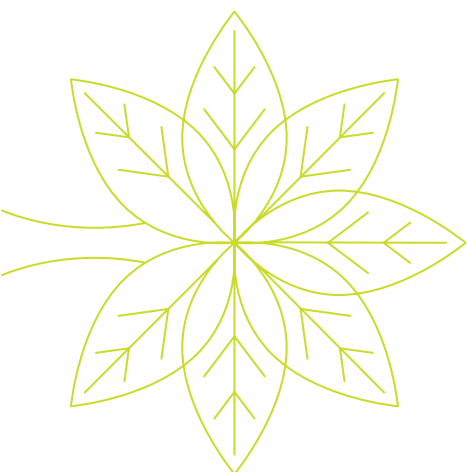
*Note: Only staff who worked for the IPPC Secretariat for at least three months in 2018 are included.*





*The IPPC Secretariat Staff in June 2018.*





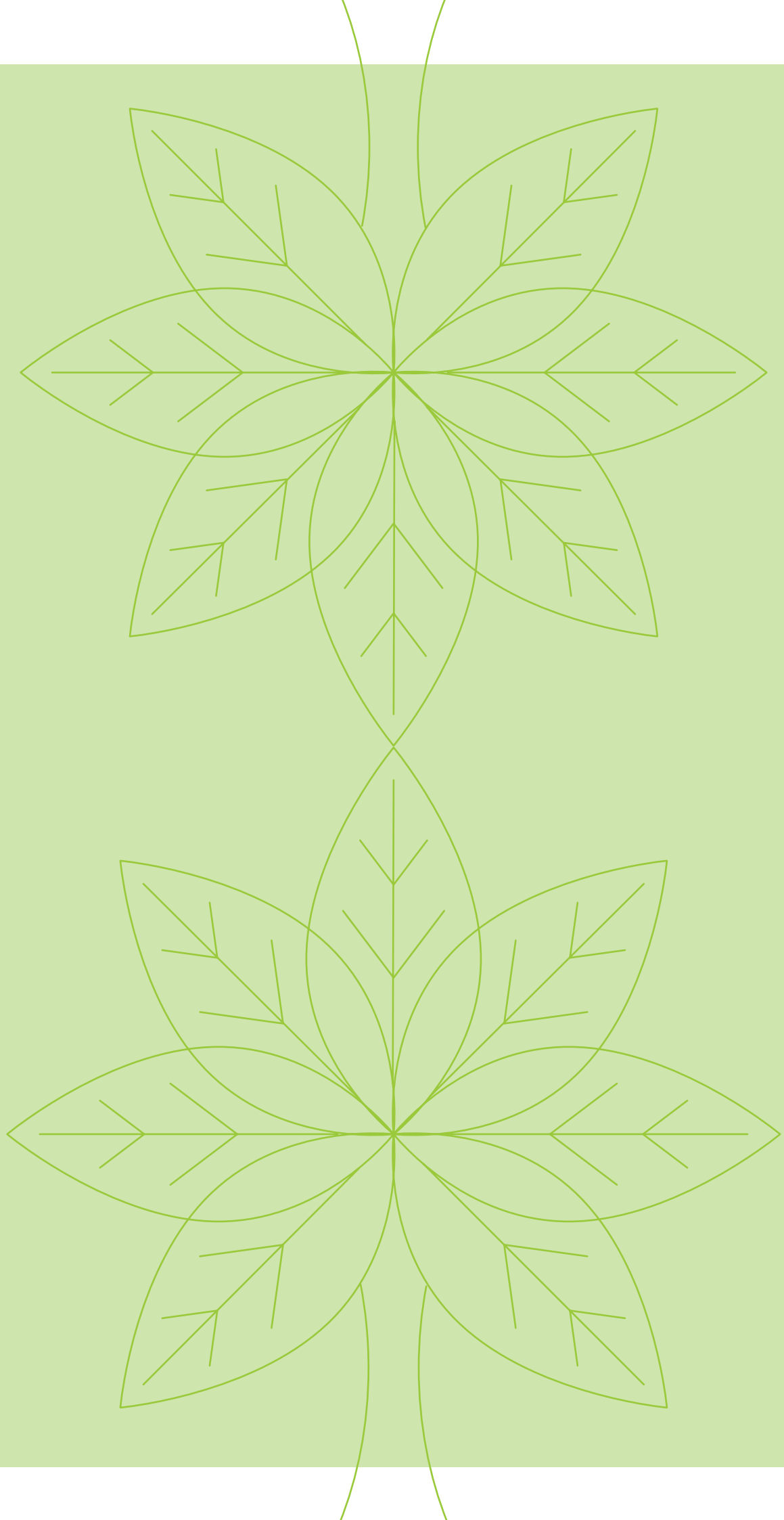
# Acronyms

<b>A</b>		<b>D</b>	
<b>ADG</b>	FAO Assistant Director-General	<b>DP</b>	Diagnostic Protocol
<b>AG</b>	FAO Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department	<b>E</b>	
<b>APHIS-IS</b>	United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, International Service Division	<b>EMPRES</b>	FAO Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pest Diseases
<b>APQA</b>	Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency	<b>ePhyto</b>	Electronic Phytosanitary Certification
<b>APPC</b>	Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission	<b>EPPO</b>	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
<b>AQSI</b>	Chinese General Administration for Quality Supervision Inspection and Quarantine	<b>ESG</b>	ePhyto Steering Group
<b>ASYCER</b>	Electronic Phytosanitary Certification System	<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>B</b>		<b>EWG</b>	IPPC Expert Working Groups
<b>BLG</b>	Biodiversity Liaison Group	<b>F</b>	
<b>BRICS countries</b>	Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation and South Africa	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>C</b>		<b>FC</b>	IPPC Financial Committee
<b>CAN</b>	Comunidad Andina	<b>FF</b>	Fruit Fly
<b>CAAS</b>	Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences	<b>G</b>	
<b>CABI</b>	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International	<b>GeNS</b>	Generic ePhyto National System
<b>CAHFSA</b>	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency	<b>I</b>	
<b>CAU</b>	Chinese National Agriculture University	<b>IAEA</b>	United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity	<b>IAG</b>	Industry Advisory Group
<b>CDC</b>	Capacity Development Committee	<b>IAPSC</b>	Inter-African Phytosanitary Council
<b>CFS</b>	Committee on World Food Security	<b>IAS</b>	Invasive Alien Species
<b>CIHEAM</b>	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies	<b>IC</b>	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee
<b>CIOPORA</b>	International community of breeders of asexually produced ornamental and fruit varieties	<b>ICPM</b>	Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<b>IFQRG</b>	International Forest Quarantine Research Group
<b>CMS</b>	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	<b>IFU</b>	IPPC Secretariat Implementation and Facilitation Unit
<b>COAG</b>	Committee on Agriculture	<b>IGTC</b>	International Grain Trade Coalition
<b>Codex</b>	Codex Alimentarius	<b>IICA</b>	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura
<b>COSAVE</b>	Comité de Sanidad Vegetal	<b>IMO</b>	United Nations International Maritime Organization
<b>COST</b>	European Cooperation in Science and Technology	<b>IPM</b>	Integrated Pest Management
<b>CPM</b>	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures	<b>IPP</b>	International Phytosanitary Portal ( <a href="http://www.ippc.int">www.ippc.int</a> )
<b>CTU code</b>	IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units	<b>IPPC</b>	International Plant Protection Organization
		<b>IRSS</b>	Implementation Review and Support System
		<b>ISO</b>	International Standards Organization
		<b>ISPM</b>	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

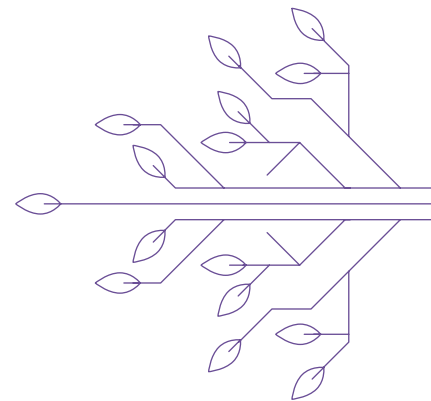


<b>IST</b>	Integration and Support Team
<b>ITPGR-FA</b>	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>IYPH</b>	International Year of Plant Health
<b>J</b>	
<b>Joint FAO/IAEA Division</b>	Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture
<b>K</b>	
<b>KEPHIS</b>	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
<b>L</b>	
<b>LMO</b>	Living Modified Organism
<b>LRG</b>	Language Review Group
<b>M</b>	
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
<b>MDTF</b>	Multi-donor Trust Fund
<b>MPI</b>	New Zealand's Ministry for Primary Industries
<b>N</b>	
<b>NAPPO</b>	North American Plant Protection Organization
<b>NEPPO</b>	Near East Plant Protection Organization
<b>NPPO</b>	National Plant Protection Organization
<b>NGS</b>	Next Generation Sequencing
<b>NRO</b>	National Reporting Obligation
<b>NROAG</b>	National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group
<b>O</b>	
<b>OCC</b>	FAO Office for Corporate Communication
<b>OCP</b>	Official Contact Point
<b>OCS</b>	Online Comment System
<b>OIE</b>	World Organization for Animal Health (Office International des Épizooties)
<b>OIRSA</b>	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria
<b>OSP</b>	FAO Office of Strategy, Planning and Resources Management
<b>P</b>	
<b>PCE</b>	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation
<b>PFA</b>	Pest Free Area
<b>PPPO</b>	Pacific Plant Protection Organization
<b>PRA</b>	Pest Risk Analysis
<b>PT</b>	Phytosanitary Treatment
<b>PTC</b>	ePhyto Project Technical Committee
<b>PTTEG</b>	Phytosanitary Temperature Treatment Expert Group
<b>Q</b>	
<b>QUAD countries</b>	Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America
<b>R</b>	
<b>RAMSAR</b>	Convention on Wetlands

<b>RAP</b>	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
<b>RPPO</b>	Regional Plant Protection Organization
<b>S</b>	
<b>SBDS</b>	Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement
<b>SC</b>	Standards Committee
<b>SC-7</b>	Standards Committee Working Group of 7
<b>SDG</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SHCIQ</b>	Shanghai Inspection and Quarantine Bureau
<b>SO</b>	FAO Strategic Objectives
<b>SPG</b>	Strategic Planning Group
<b>SPS</b>	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
<b>SSU</b>	IPPC Secretariat Standard Setting Unit
<b>StC</b>	Steering Committee (IYPH)
<b>STDF</b>	Standards and Trade Development Facility
<b>T</b>	
<b>TC</b>	Technical Consultation
<b>TCD</b>	FAO Technical Cooperation Department
<b>TCI</b>	FAO Investment Centre
<b>TCP</b>	FAO Technical Cooperation Programme
<b>TCS</b>	FAO South-South and Resource Mobilization Division
<b>TFA</b>	Trade Facilitation Agreement
<b>TRFM</b>	IPPC Secretariat Task Force for Resource Mobilization
<b>TPDP</b>	Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols
<b>TPFF</b>	Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approach for Fruit Flies
<b>TPFQ</b>	Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine
<b>TPG</b>	Technical Panel for the Glossary
<b>TPPT</b>	Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments
<b>U</b>	
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
<b>UNESCO-WHC</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – World Heritage Centre
<b>UNGM</b>	United Nations Global Market Place
<b>UNICC</b>	United Nations International Computing Centre
<b>UNITAR</b>	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
<b>V</b>	
<b>VNIKR</b>	All-Russia Center for Plant Quarantine
<b>VPSS</b>	Russian Federation's Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance
<b>W</b>	
<b>WCO</b>	United Nations World Customs Organization
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WPB</b>	Work Plan and Budget
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization
<b>WTO-SPS</b>	World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures



# Executive summary



**T**he International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement, which aims at protecting the world's plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests. The IPPC is the only international body for setting and implementing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), being one of the “Three Sisters” of the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Agreement, along with the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

The IPPC has become even more important today as the volume of trade and travel increases continues to grow, and with it, the risk of spreading pests. These risks are compounded by climate change that, among other things, creates new niches where pests can thrive, thereby threatening plant health, the environment and food systems we depend on.

The IPPC Secretariat and Community had truly remarkable achievements in 2018. One of these was the official proclamation of 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018. The proclamation, which was proposed by Finland and co-sponsored by 94 countries, was the fruit of concerted advocacy efforts to highlight the importance of plant health - including for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals. The proclamation is expected to put plant health and protection high on the policy agenda and increase the public's awareness of the key issues involved.

In 2018, ten international standards – including four International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), five Diagnostic Protocols (DPs) and one Phytosanitary Treatment (PT) – were adopted. Since standard setting is a process, it is important to note that an additional 22 international standards and one CPM Recommendation also made progress in the standards setting pipeline.



*Water hyacinth is an invasive alien species (IAS) that can grow so densely that a human can walk on it. The IPPC helps prevent the spread of IAS.*

Existing standards were also improved. For example, in 2018 the IPPC Secretariat finalized the reorganization of fruit fly standards to make them easier to implement. This is important since fruit flies (FF) (*Tephritidae*) are some of the most devastating pests worldwide and easily spread into new areas through the trade of fruits and vegetables.

Capacity development (CD) is a crucial part of implementing the IPPC. Indeed, national phytosanitary systems and legal frameworks often need to be strengthened to prevent the introduction and spread of pests. One way in which the IPPC Secretariat does this is through the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool. In 2018, PCEs were conducted in Barbados, Palestine and Tunisia. These countries now have a clear phytosanitary CD strategy to strengthen their entire phytosanitary systems, including their phytosanitary legislation.

The IPPC Secretariat manages several projects – many with a strong CD focus. There were nine ongoing projects (six projects and three Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations) in 2018.

Producing guides and training materials are another important part of CD. In 2018, guides on Pest Free Areas and Pest Risk Communication were developed and will be soon published. Furthermore, a strategy for developing guides and training materials in a more transparent and efficient way was prepared.

The IPPC seeks to protect plant resources from pests without setting up unnecessary barriers to trade and transport. In recent years, it has delved into “cutting-edge” trade related topics such as electronic phytosanitary certification (ePhyto), e-commerce and sea container related issues.

In 2018, the IPPC ePhyto Hub - a centralized system that allows National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) to exchange ePhytos – opened for business with 26 countries registered by the end of the year. The IPPC Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) - a centralized web-based system that allows countries without their own system to produce, send and receive ePhytos – was completed. GeNS pilots were initiated with NPPOs in Ghana, Samoa and Sri Lanka. Collaboration with industry took place through several meetings and industry case studies to test the ePhyto Solution on physical commodity trade flows.

With the increasing volume of international trade, sea containers have become a major pathway for pests. The Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF), established in 2017 to supervise actions in the *Sea Containers Complementary Action Plan for Assessing and Managing the Pest Threats Associated with Sea Containers*, held its second meeting from 5 to 9 November 2018 in Shenzhen, China.





Addressing emerging pest and plant health issues is an increasingly important part of the IPPC Secretariat's work. For example, it delivered a one-week IPPC training course on "Developing national phytosanitary capacities" using *Xylella fastidiosa* as a case study. It has been working with FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) to keep track of the Fall Armyworm (FAW) situation and what may be done to control it. Three FAW related seminars and events were held in cooperation with FAO's Plant Protection Division (AGP) and FAO's Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa.

Other activities have centered on the Red Palm Weevil and the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). For example, the IPPC Secretariat has worked with FAO's AMR Task Force to promote global actions and raise awareness of the importance of prevention in safeguarding plant health and combatting AMR.

**THE IPPC SEEKS TO PROTECT  
PLANT RESOURCES FROM  
PESTS WITHOUT SETTING UP  
UNNECESSARY BARRIERS TO  
TRADE AND TRANSPORT.**

Communications and advocacy activities had more impact than ever and contributed to the declaration of IYPH 2020. A record 91 IPPC contracting parties and partners actively participated in the IPPC's standard setting work through the Online Commenting System. Use of social media increased by an average of 30 percent, the website was viewed by 250 000 users and twenty publications were published. A workshop to help countries meet National Reporting Obligations (NROs) was organized and awareness of the "NRO Year of Regulated Pests Lists" was raised.

As part of its advocacy efforts, the IPPC Secretariat declared 2018 as the "IPPC annual year of Plant health and environmental protection". A fact sheet on the topic was prepared and cooperation with relevant partners – such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), the Interagency-Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species (IALG-IAS), and UN Environment - was strengthened.

Since pests easily cross borders, a strong IPPC Community is essential for meeting the objectives of the IPPC. The IPPC Community was strengthened in 2018 thanks to seven regional workshops and one National Reporting Obligations (NRO)

©Michael Downes

workshop. These were attended by 222 participants from 141 countries. Furthermore, a technical consultation involving Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) provided an opportunity to share information, build synergies, and develop a detailed joint work plan. Collaboration was also strengthened among 14 countries that are part of the “One Belt One Road” initiative through a High-level symposium held in China in 2018.

The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) is the IPPC’s main governing body. It meets annually to review global plant protection needs; review and adopt ISPMs; and set the annual IPPC work programme. In 2018, it had 183 contracting parties. Its thirteenth session (CPM-13) held in April 2018 was attended by a record 478 participants.

As part of ongoing governance activities, the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 was drafted and comments were received from all National and Regional Plant Protection Organizations, as well as 20 organizations. A new IPPC Focus Group on Commodity and Pathway Standards, and an IPPC Task Force on Calls for Topics, were established.

The CPM Bureau met five times in 2018 to discuss key strategic and financial issues. A record 41 participants attended the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures Strategic Planning Group (SPG) meeting which took place from 9 to 11 of October 2018 in Rome, Italy. The Financial Committee (FC) met four times in 2018. Among other things, it optimized and made financial management more transparent; and simplified the process for making contributions to the IPPC Multi-donor trust fund.

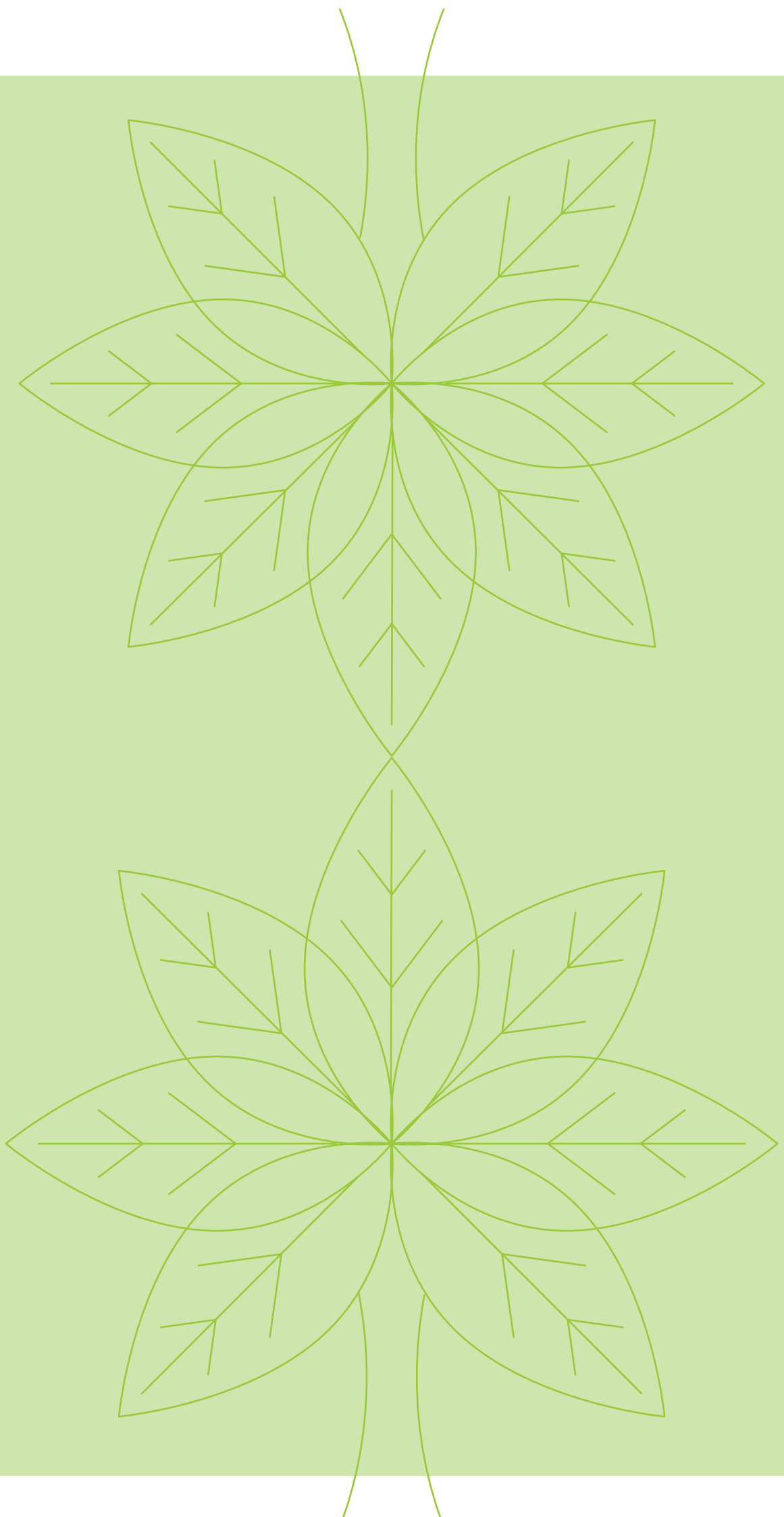
There were two Standards Committee (SC) meetings and one SC-7 meeting in 2018. The SC’s coordination work resulted in the approval of ten international standards in 2018, as well as many more in the pipeline. The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) met twice in 2018. It became more effective in 2018 by revamping its procedures and processes – including developing Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for its sub-groups.

Many steps were taken to restructure the IPPC Secretariat, based on its Enhancement Evaluation, and optimize financial management this year. A record amount of contributions were made to the IPPC Multi-donor trust fund and in-kind contributions were received from 37 donors. New Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to make programme planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation more transparent were approved, as was the IPPC Secretariat Work Plan and Budget for 2019.

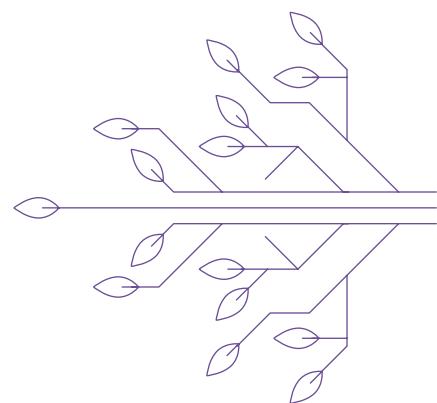
## **A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN 2018 WAS THE PROCLAMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH 2020 BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK.**



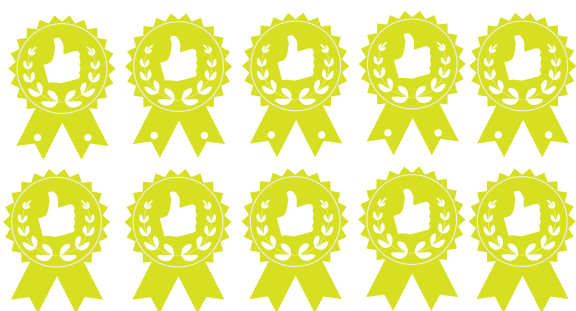
©R. Tolohanahary



# Key achievements



## 1. Highlights



10

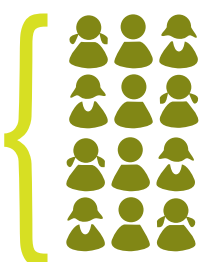
**new standards adopted**

to support food security, environmental protection, safe trade and pest regulation



workshops  
7 regional and 1 NRO

involving



222  
participants

from



141  
countries

strengthened collaboration among the IPPC community





**The IPPC ePhyto Hub**  
opened for business in June 2018  
and now has over

**26** registered  
**countries**

The IPPC Generic ePhyto  
National System (GeNS) was  
completed and has been  
piloted in

**3**   
**countries**



**14**  
**countries**

along the ancient "maritime silk road"  
strengthened phytosanitary  
collaboration with support from China



**6** IPPC  
**projects**



**3** Phytosanitary  
**Capacity**  
**Evaluations (PCE)**

and  
**were implemented**



The  
**IPPC**  
**2018**

**Annual Theme**  
of Plant Health and  
Environmental Protection  
was declared

**A record**



**478**  
**participants**

attended the  
**13th session of the**  
**Commission on**  
**Phytosanitary**  
**Measures (CPM)**

The IPPC Secretariat  
has established  
partnerships with



**37**

**international**  
**and regional**  
**organizations**



**USD**

**1 107 667**

**in funding**

to the IPPC Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)  
was received from seven contracting parties

**37**

**donors**



made In-kind contributions  
to the IPPC

## 2. Standard setting

### The world's standard setting organization for plant health

As the global standard setting organization for plant protection, the IPPC continues to meet its contracting parties' needs for phytosanitary measures.

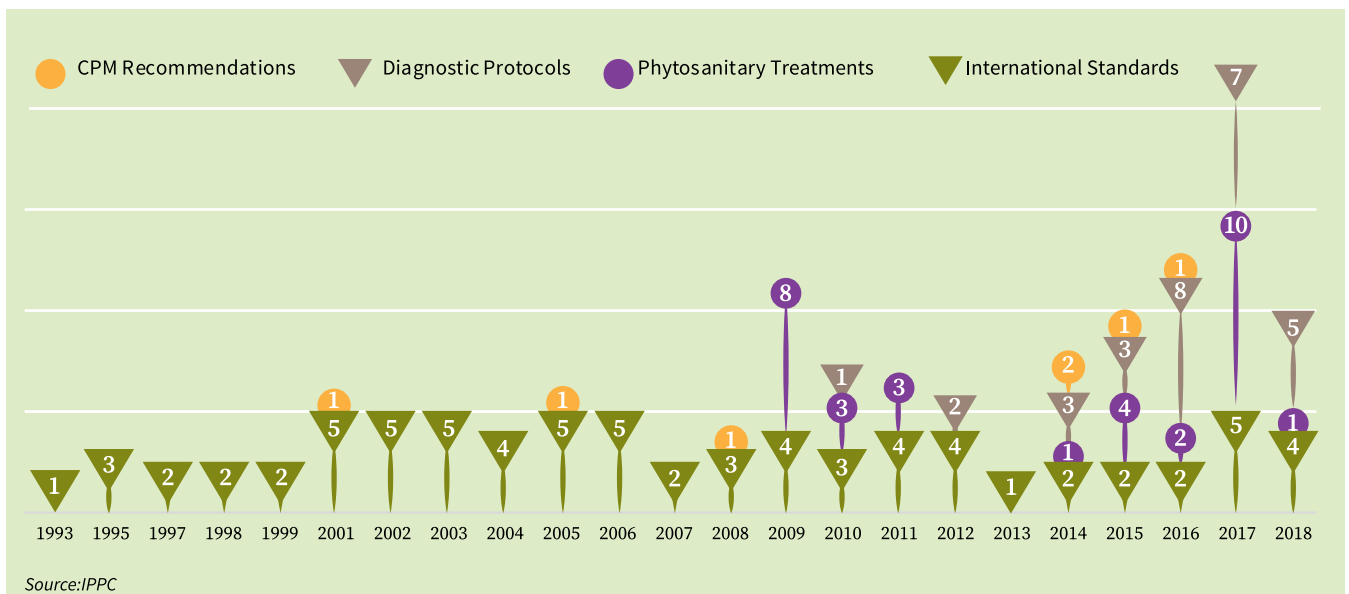
#### Key achievements in 2018 include

**10** international standards, including diagnostic protocols (DPs) and phytosanitary treatments (PTs), were adopted.

**37** new issues, were considered for developing new DPs, PTs and phytosanitary terms.

**22** international standards and 1 Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Recommendation made progress in the standards setting pipeline.

Figure 1 History of IPPC adopted standards and CPM recommendations



### Improved standards to prevent fruit flies from spreading

Fruit flies (FF) (*Tephritidae*) are one of the most devastating pests since they attack a wide range of fruits worldwide. They also easily spread into new areas through the trade of fruits and vegetables. Consequently, several RPOs recommend strictly prohibiting imports containing the main species of this family.

Since 2004, the IPPC has been developing international standards to prevent the introduction and spread of fruit flies. In 2018, the IPPC Secretariat, together with the Technical Panel

on Fruit Flies and the Standards Committee, finalized the re-organization of the FF standards to make them easier to implement. To harmonize the standards, technical aspects such as definitions and denominations that have changed over time were updated. For example, four species of *Bactrocera* are now synonymous under a single taxonomic species. The change is supported by scientific evidence and has a direct positive impact on the fruit and vegetables trade worldwide by making diagnostics easier.

## Joint call for topics: standards and implementation

To strengthen links between the IPPC standard setting and implementation activities, a joint call for topics for standards and implementation resources was organized for the first time in 2018. Ten contracting parties and four RPPOs submitted 36 topic proposals, including 23 for standards and 13 for implementation resources (see figure 2).

The Task Force on Topics reviewed the submissions and provided recommendations to the SC, IC and CPM. Topics adopted by the CPM will be included in the IPPC work programme.

## Gene sequencing and molecular technologies in the phytosanitary field

Gene sequencing and molecular technologies are increasingly being used in phytosanitary diagnostics because of their speed, cost-effectiveness and sensitivity. However, these methods pose challenges in managing large amounts of data and in correctly interpreting and communicating results. The CPM seeks to provide guidance on policies for interpreting the results of these new technologies.

In 2018, a side-session on gene sequencing and molecular technologies was organized at CPM-13. A draft CPM recommendation on High-throughput sequencing (HTS) technologies as a diagnostic tool for phytosanitary purposes was developed and will be presented for adoption.

## Assuring the quality of language versions of phytosanitary standards

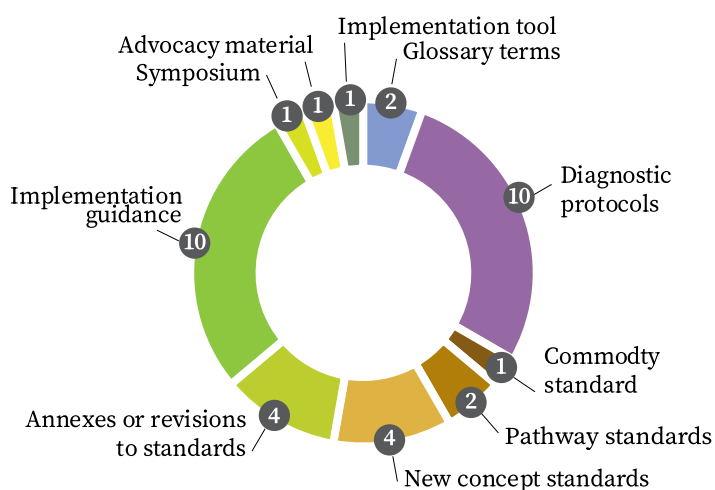
International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are adopted in six official FAO languages. The IPPC Secretariat manages the Language Review Groups (LRGs) to ensure that all language versions of adopted ISPMs are aligned. In 2018, there were LRG processes for the 5 standards adopted at CPM-13 in 4 languages. Fifteen standards adopted in 2017 were reviewed by the Russian LRG.

## Commodity and pathway standards: an opportunity to make trade safer and improve market access

In 2018, a CPM Focus Group worked on a strategy for developing commodity and pathway specific standards. These standards will help:

- ◆ **expedite** market access negotiations;
- ◆ **enhance** phytosanitary security;
- ◆ **promote** the equivalency of measures;
- ◆ **optimize** resources by avoiding duplication; and
- ◆ **assist** developing countries in carrying out effective risk management and opening up new opportunities for international trade

Figure 2 Submissions to the 2018 call for topics

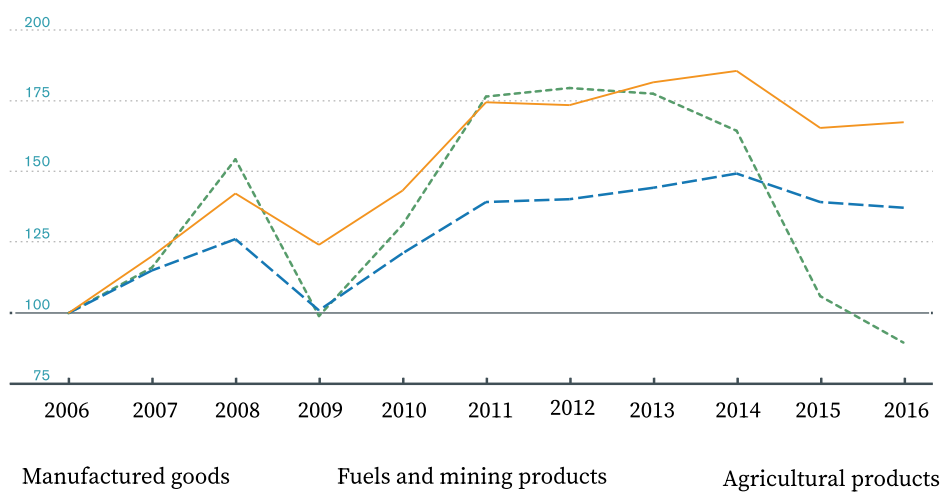


**Did you know that global exports of agricultural products have increased by approximately 70% since 2006?**

The IPPC plays a global role in safeguarding agriculture and facilitating safe trade. Safe trade supports economic growth and development, helping to reduce poverty around the world.

Source: WTO 2016  
[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/wts2017\\_e/wts2017\\_e.pdf](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/wts2017_e/wts2017_e.pdf)

**Figure 3.** World merchandise trade by major product grouping, 2006-2016 (Index 2006 = 100)

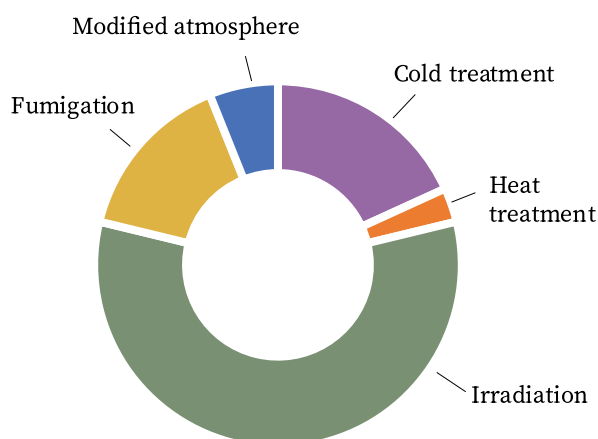


### Leaps in the development of phytosanitary treatments

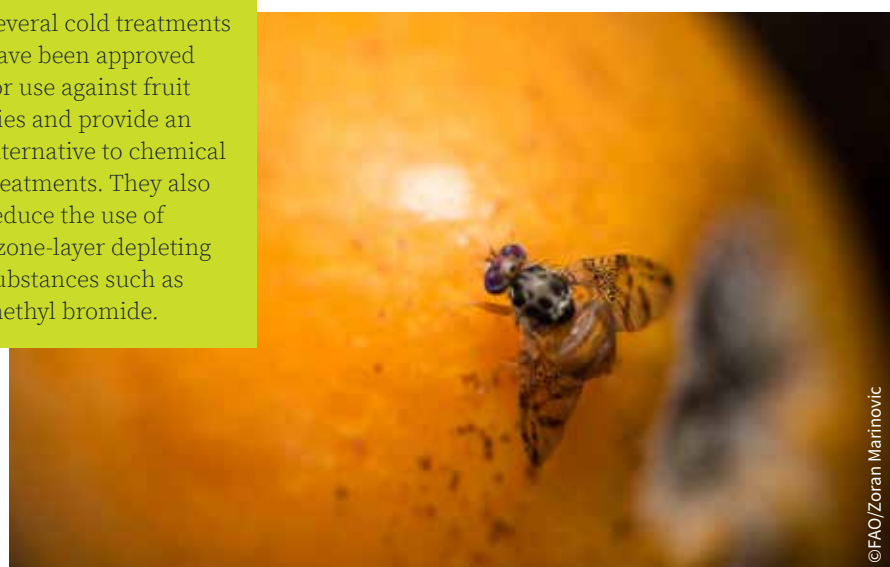
Phytosanitary treatments (PT) are official pre-shipment or quarantine processes that mitigate phytosanitary risks associated with plants or plant-based products. As of 2018, 32 PTs for regulated pests had been approved for use in international trade. These treatments provide scientifically sound solutions, based on established criteria with proven efficacy, to prevent the spread of pests across borders. Contracting parties use these PTs in their import - export trade negotiations, to gain market access and ensure the safe trade of plant products.

The IPPC's **Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments** (TPPT) evaluates proposals and drafts new phytosanitary treatments. In 2018, contracting parties submitted 31 proposals for new PTs in response to a call.<sup>1</sup> The TPPT finalized the evaluation of all new proposals and recommended 24 for further development.

**Figure 4** Proposals for new Phytosanitary Treatments



Several cold treatments have been approved for use against fruit flies and provide an alternative to chemical treatments. They also reduce the use of ozone-layer depleting substances such as methyl bromide.



©FAO/Zoran Marinovic

<sup>1</sup> Call for Phytosanitary Treatments:  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/calls-treatments/>

### 3. Implementation and capacity development

#### Strengthening cooperation within the global phytosanitary community

For the IPPC and its standards to be implemented efficiently, National and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs and RPPOs) worldwide need to harmonize their approaches and activities. The IPPC Secretariat fosters this, and a strong phytosanitary community, by organizing technical consultations among RPPOs as well as IPPC Regional Workshops.

In 2018, seven IPPC Regional Workshops were organized in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (CEECA), Latin America, the Near East and North Africa (NENA) and the Southwest Pacific. These were attended by 222 participants from 141 countries. During these workshops, participants appreciated the opportunity to discuss and comment on draft International Phytosanitary Standards (ISPMs), receive updates from the IPPC Secretariat on projects and activities, and discuss issues of regional concern.

The IPPC Secretariat made a special effort in 2018 to standardize the organization of these workshops by producing guidelines on the role of each institution involved in regional organizing committees. These committees are composed of representatives from RPPOs, the Food and Agriculture Organ-

ization (FAO) regional or sub-regional offices, national hosts and other relevant institutions (such as the Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura). Regional committees retain the flexibility to shape workshops to match specific regional needs.

Furthermore, RPPOs from around the world meet every year with the IPPC Secretariat during a Technical Consultation meeting. In 2018, they focused on phytosanitary concepts and tackling emerging pests. They also presented their activities to each other to build synergies and develop a detailed joint work plan.

#### Three countries' phytosanitary capacities are reinforced through the implementation of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

National phytosanitary systems and legal frameworks often need to be strengthened and updated to prevent the introduction and spread of pests. The IPPC Secretariat provides technical assistance in doing this through its Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool. The PCE is a management tool designed to help countries identify both strengths and gaps in their existing and planned phytosanitary systems. As countries apply the PCE, participants – who include all relevant national stake-

Representatives from the world's Regional Plant Protection Organizations attended the 30th Technical Consultation meeting in Lima, Peru to look for synergies and establish joint work plans.





© FAO/Sarah Brunel

A new plant health diagnostic laboratory was set up in Jenin as part of efforts to strengthen phytosanitary capacity.

holders - take ownership of the revised legislation and phytosanitary capacity development strategy.

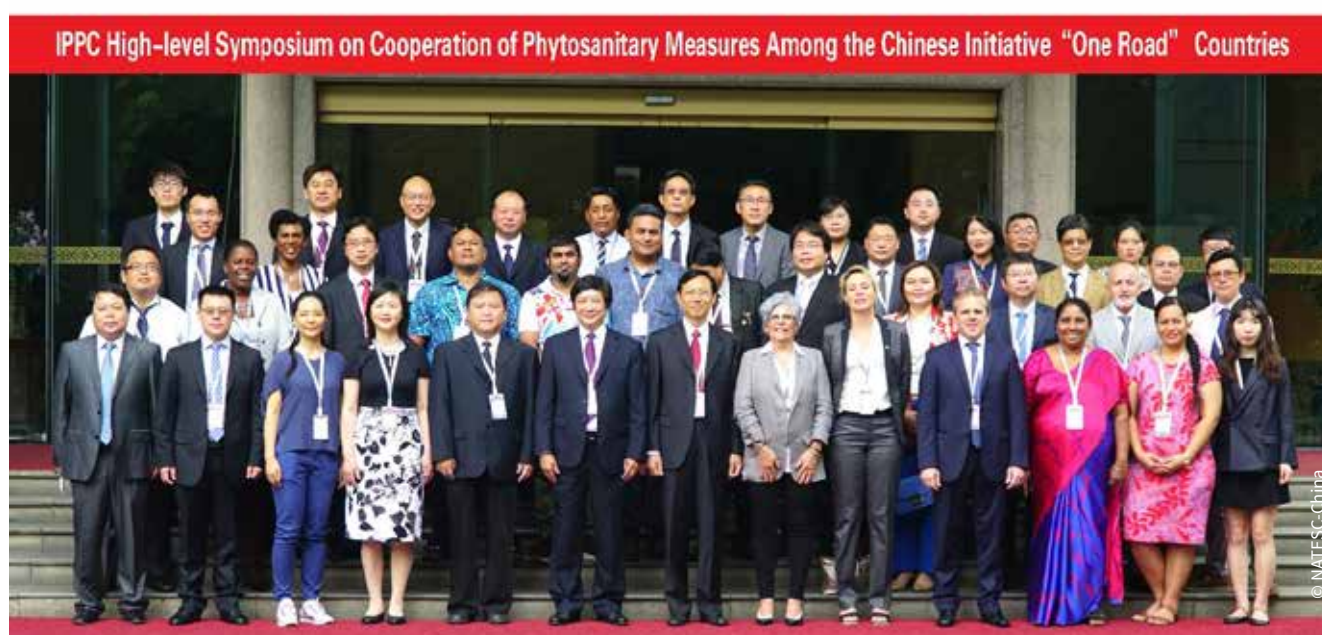
A PCE usually consists of three missions involving IPPC staff, at the pace desired by the country. Missions to implement the PCE tool were conducted in 2018 in Barbados, Palestine and Tunisia. These countries have, or are preparing, a clear phytosanitary capacity development strategy to strengthen their whole phytosanitary system, including their phytosanitary legislation.

The IPPC Secretariat is also seeking to improve and promote the PCE tool. A strategy is being developed and formal liaisons are underway to work in collaboration with other international organizations. Besides implementing PCEs in countries, the IPPC Secretariat has also developed and manages phytosanitary capacity development projects around the world.

### Strengthening phytosanitary collaboration in 14 countries along the ancient “maritime silk road”

China has reactivated the ancient silk road through an initiative called “One Belt One Road”. This effort to promote trade and build infrastructure across maritime and terrestrial pathways has phytosanitary consequences. China therefore has invested resources to strengthen phytosanitary collaboration and thereby prevent the introduction and spread of pests along these pathways. This was concretely achieved during the 2018 High-level symposium held in China. Fourteen contracting parties and three RPPOs shared their experiences and discussed ways to strengthen collaboration to prevent the further introduction of pests and harmonize phytosanitary measures.

In 2018, the project initiated discussions with two “One Belt One Road” pilot countries to demonstrate phytosanitary products and technologies.



© NATESC-China

## 4. Facilitating safe trade

### How does the IPPC facilitate safe trade?

The IPPC seeks to protect terrestrial and aquatic plant resources from pest and disease outbreaks without setting up unnecessary barriers to trade and transport. It facilitates safe trade by developing and implementing International Phytosanitary Standards; developing capacity; fostering international cooperation and partnerships; and many other activities. In recent years, it has delved into “cutting-edge” trade related topics such as electronic phytosanitary certification, e-commerce and sea container related issues.

Figure 5 The ePhyto solution

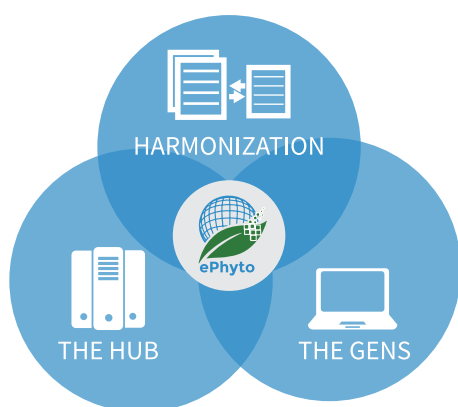


Figure 6 Advantages of the ePhyto solution



### Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates (ePhyto)

An ePhyto is the electronic version of a phytosanitary certificate that can be exchanged electronically between countries. Since 2011, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) has actively encouraged the use of electronic certification.

The IPPC ePhyto Hub is a centralized system that facilitates the exchange of ePhytos among National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs). The Hub opened for business in June 2018 after its successful pilot phase. By December 2018, 26 countries had registered on the Hub.

The IPPC Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) - a centralized web-based system that allows countries *without* their own system to produce, send and receive ePhytos - completed its development and initiated its pilot phase with NPPOs in Ghana, Samoa and Sri Lanka. As more countries join the Hub and GeNs, the IPPC ePhyto solution’s positive impact on trade facilitation will be increasingly evident.

**Security:**The use of electronic phytosanitary certificates (ePhytos) will minimize significantly the possibility of fraudulent certificates and contaminated cargo getting through customs.

**Border process efficiency:**The ePhyto System allows the verification, and if needed, the change of the phytosanitary certificate before the consignment arrives at the border. Thus, once the product arrives all paperwork has been done and only the inspection is needed.

**Global coverage:** All countries using the ePhyto System can exchange information with one another without the need of bilateral agreements.

Collaborating with industry is vital for the success of ePhyto. In early 2018, the ePhyto Industry Advisory Group (IAG) initiated several industry case studies to test the ePhyto Solution and analyse the commercial, customs and regulatory impacts it will have on physical commodity trade flows. Through these case studies, the IAG will identify ways to improve the system and have a better understanding of its costs and benefits. This information can be used for several purposes, including for advocacy with donors.

The third IPPC Global Symposium on ePhyto with the theme of “ePhyto and Trade Facilitation” took place from 22 to 26 January 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Eighty-six participants from 36 countries and 20 international or regional associations, as well as industry representatives, highlighted opportunities for using the ePhyto Solution to facilitate trade.

The ePhyto Solution presents many benefits for facilitating safe trade. It will make clearance processes more efficient by minimizing human error in issuing certificates; and making it possible to modify and re-issue a certificate ahead of consignment delivery if necessary. Perishable commodities, in particular, will profit from this time saving benefit. From a security perspective, the electronic nature of the certificate will minimize the use of fraudulent certificates.

Last but not least, countries can connect and exchange phytosanitary information using a harmonized approach, reducing the need for bilateral agreements.

From 11 to 13 September 2018, the ePhyto regional workshop for Latin America took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Representatives from 18 Latin American countries attended. The objective of the meeting was to advance the technical design of the ePhyto Hub and GeNS. In December 2018, the Government of Japan graciously hosted an Asia Pacific Plant Protection Convention workshop in Tokyo that was attended by representatives from 28 countries.

## Tackling e-commerce risks

IPPC contracting parties are seeking to address the risks associated with e-commerce trade in plants and plant products. As early as 2014, a CPM recommendation to deal with these emerging risks was published and proposals for implementing it were formulated. The IPPC Secretariat has also established a partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) which leads the international community’s work on this topic.

The IPPC Secretariat has put together a programme of activities to enhance collaboration at the national level and among international organizations. It also seeks to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risks associated with e-commerce; identify and report these risks to e-traders; and engage express delivery companies in developing transnational mechanisms. Contracting parties still need to validate the programme of e-commerce activities and provide funding to implement them.





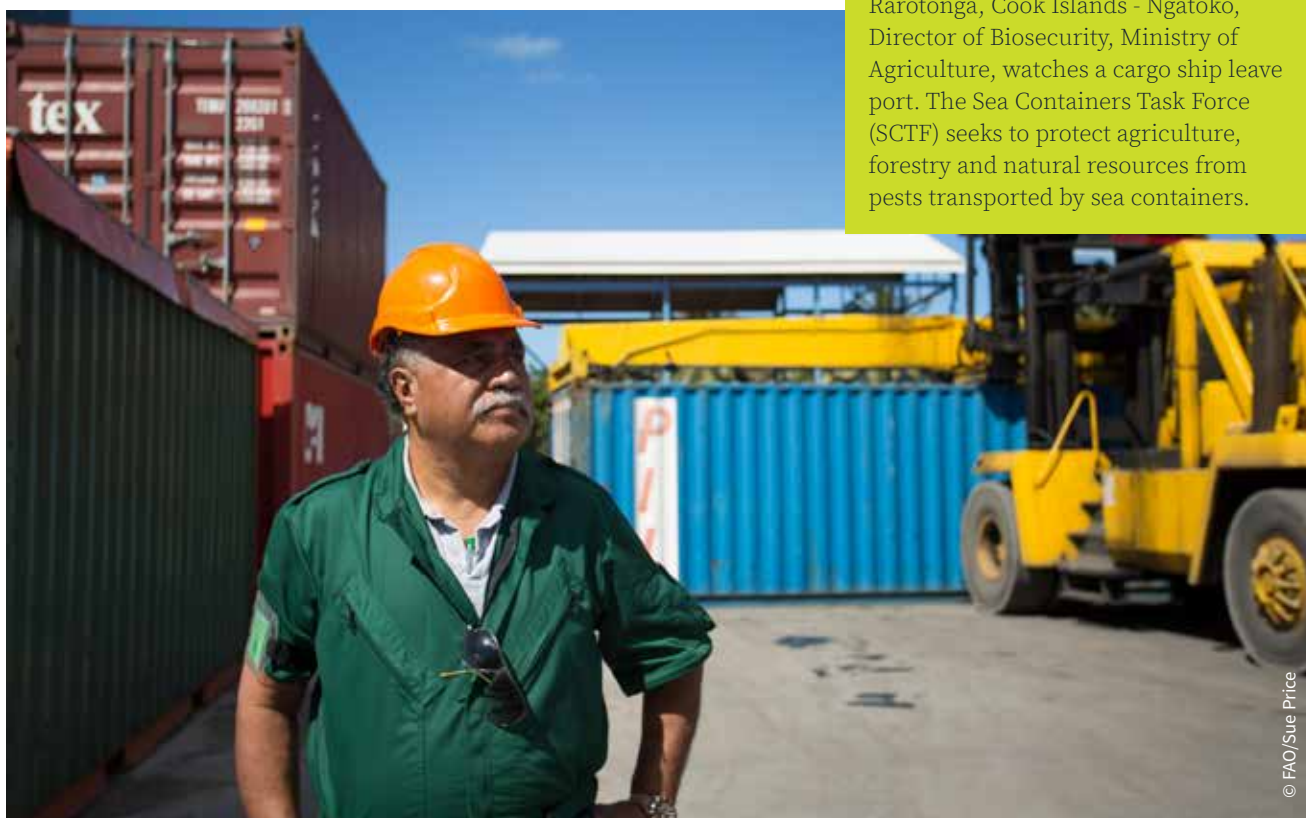
## Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF)

Plant pests, including contaminating pests, may be transported on rail wagons, trailers and sea containers. Once introduced, such pests are very difficult and expensive to control or eradicate. They can severely damage agricultural production, affect property values, and reduce water availability and quality. The total cost of lost revenue and clean up can run into billions of dollars.

In 2015, The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) adopted a CPM Recommendation (R-06) on sea containers to protect agriculture, forestry and natural resources from pests transported by sea containers. This Recommendation helps promote sea container cleanliness and it complements the IMO/ILO/ UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code).

In 2017, a Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF) was established as part of IPPC Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC). The SCTF supervises the implementation of actions outlined in the *Sea Containers Complementary Action Plan for Assessing and Managing the Pest Threats Associated with Sea Containers*, endorsed by CPM-12 (2017). In 2018, the SCTF held its second meeting from 5 to 9 November 2018 in Shenzhen, China.

**ONCE INTRODUCED, PESTS ARE VERY DIFFICULT AND EXPENSIVE TO CONTROL OR ERADICATE. THEY CAN SEVERELY DAMAGE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AFFECT PROPERTY VALUES, AND REDUCE WATER AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY.**



Rarotonga, Cook Islands - Ngatoko, Director of Biosecurity, Ministry of Agriculture, watches a cargo ship leave port. The Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF) seeks to protect agriculture, forestry and natural resources from pests transported by sea containers.

© FAO/Sue Price

The effect of *Xylella fastidiosa* in olive trees in the province of Lecce, Italy.



© Camille Picard

## 5. Emerging pests

The IPPC Secretariat has been collaborating with FAO divisions and partner organizations actively engaged in addressing emerging pest and plant health issues. In 2018, these included:

### *Xylella fastidiosa*

IPPC Secretariat activities on *Xylella fastidiosa* included delivering a one-week IPPC training course on "Developing national phytosanitary capacities" for Masters students and NPPO staff using this pest as a case study. The training was held at the International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM) in Bari, Italy.

The IPPC Secretariat also highlighted its role, provided some guidance, and explained the use of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) in managing emerging pests during a workshop aimed at producers. The workshop was organized by the International Olive Council and the CIHEAM.

### Fall Armyworm (FAW)

The IPPC Secretariat has been working with FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) to keep track of the Fall Armyworm (FAW) situation, its spread into new areas, and FAO FAW programmes in Africa and other regions. The Secretariat played a key role in sharing information on FAW and what measures may be taken to control it. Three FAW related seminars and events have been held in cooperation with AGP and FAO's Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa.



©FAO/Edward Ogolla

Maize crop attacked by the Fall Armyworm (FAW). This pest has quickly spread and caused much damage in Africa since it was introduced in 2016. Recently it has been detected in Yemen, India and China.

### Red Palm Weevil (RPW)

The IPPC Secretariat has been actively engaged in, and provided the technical inputs for, developing the FAO Regional Trust Fund Programme on Red Palm Weevil Eradication (GCP/RNE/012/MUL). The Secretariat contributed to other RPW activities carried out by FAO such as improving national policies and regulations to control RPW. The Secretariat will lead the Programme’s phytosanitary component.

### Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when micro-organisms such as bacteria, fungi and parasites evolve and become resistant to antimicrobial substances such as antibiotics. The IPPC plays an important role in preventing the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products, which reduces the need for pesticides, including antimicrobials. The Secretariat works with FAO’s AMR Task Force to promote global actions on AMR and raise awareness of the importance of preventative actions to safeguard plant health and combat AMR.

## 6. Communication and advocacy

### National Reporting Obligations (NROs)

All contracting parties to the IPPC have legally binding National Reporting Obligations (NROs). Their designated IPPC Official Contact Points (OCPs) are in charge of meeting these NROs and other official communications.

Every year, the CPM declares an annual thematic year to highlight various aspects of the NROs. In April 2018, CPM-13 declared the “NRO Year of Regulated Pests Lists”. National Plant Protection Organizations and OCPs therefore have focused on creating, posting and updating regulated pests lists as part of meeting their NROs. The list of regulated pests can be found at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/all/regulatedpests/>

The period from CPM-12 (2017) until March 2018 was the NRO Year of phytosanitary legislation. During that period, 54 new reports on phytosanitary legislation were posted on the IPPC website. Two NRO updates were sent out to call attention to recently updated regulated pest lists and newly added phytosanitary legislation reports.

An NRO training workshop was organized for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia in September 2018. Participants gave feedback on ways to improve the reporting system. All 2018 IPPC Regional Workshops included an NRO exercise on regulated pest lists.

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*“Contracting parties should, to the best of their ability, establish and update lists of regulated pests, using scientific names, and make such lists available to the Secretary, to regional plant protection organizations of which they are members and, on request, to other contracting parties.”*

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Article VII.2(i) of the IPPC

### Statistics on regulated pest lists on the IPPC website

*List of regulated pests (as of January 2019)*

REGION	NUMBER OF CONTRACTING PARTIES	NUMBER OF REPORTING PARTIES	NUMBER OF REPORTS
AFRICA	50	14	17
ASIA	25	15	41
EUROPE	45	31	43
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	33	23	55
NEAR EAST	15	6	8
NORTH AMERICA	2	2	3
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC	13	8	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>179</b>

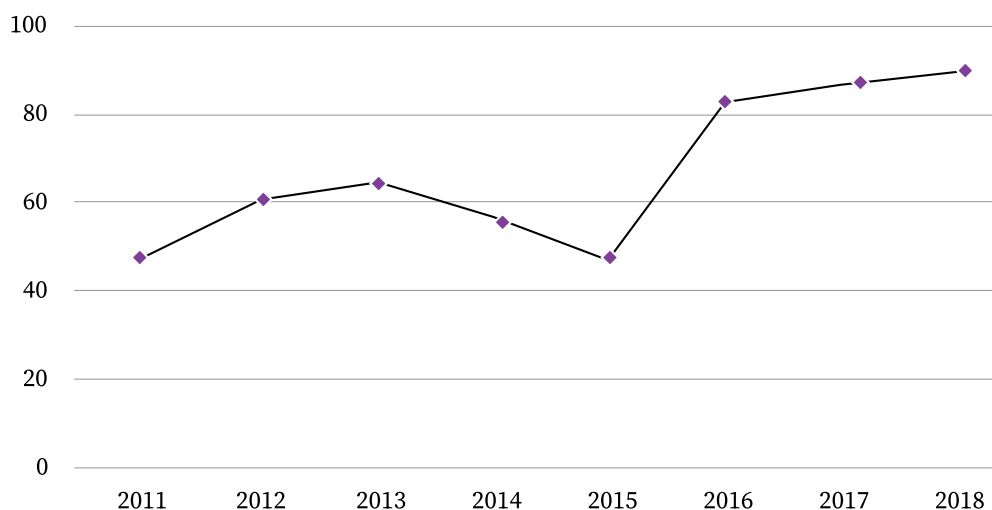
## Information management

The IPPC Secretariat is in the process of migrating the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) under FAO.org. The website will have a more functional structure and revamped content. It has also been re-designed and will have a more attractive and user-oriented look and feel.

A record number of 91 IPPC contracting parties and partners used the Online Commenting System (OCS) in 2018. This is a clear sign of increased participation in the IPPC standard setting process. Via the OCS, IPPC contracting parties and relevant partners were able to send comments on draft standards and other important texts, including the new IPPC Strategic Framework.

In cooperation with the UNEP InforMEA project, an e-learning course entitled “Introductory course to the IPPC” was released in 2018. It is available at <https://elearning.infornea.org/course/view.php?id=43>

**Figure 7** Number of users of the Online Commenting System (OCS) 2011-18



## Improving the reach and impact of communications

In 2018, the IPPC Secretariat worked closely with FAO’s Office for Corporate Communication to increase the quality and outreach of its communications. These efforts resulted in an increased media reach (with articles published on UN News, the FAO homepage, Reuters, Ansa, Daily Mail, and ReliefWeb among others).

Content developed by the Secretariat also reached wider audiences thanks to an increased commitment towards IPPC social media. Posts on the IPPC social media accounts reached over 800 000 users on Twitter, and over 25 000 users on Facebook. Social media followers increasing by 20 percent on LinkedIn, 50 percent on Twitter and 30 percent on Facebook, respectively. The IPPC website was visited by 250 000 users in 2018. Videos produced by the IPPC Secretariat were viewed 20 000 times on FAO and IPPC corporate accounts. Twenty publications were also developed.

## Successfully advocating for the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020

Communications and advocacy activities helped pave the path towards the proclamation of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020 by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018. These included several events such as a well-attended reception at the Finnish Mission at the United Nations in New York; and a side event at the 14th Conference of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).

The IYPH will raise awareness of the role plant health plays in achieving the sustainable development goals. It will also raise awareness of, and strengthen, the role of the IPPC Secretariat and National and Regional Plant Protection Organizations in protecting plant health.

### IPPC annual theme: Plant health and environmental protection

The IPPC annual theme of “Plant health and environmental protection” resulted in renewed communication partnerships with biodiversity-related conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and Wild Animals (CMS), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRA) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Throughout 2018, the IPPC Secretariat participated in seminars and meetings aimed at increasing awareness of the IPPC’s work. These included two seminars on plant health and environmental protection (during CPM-13 and the SPG meeting); and a meeting of Public Information Officers of biodiversity-related conventions that triggered a new global campaign on biodiversity.

The joint IPPC-Codex project on the “Harmonization of national policies in implementing the normative framework for the promotion of productive and value chains” also led to a communication mission in Machachi and Guayaquil, Ecuador from 4 to 5 March 2018; an international workshop in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 9 March 2018; and follow-up actions in member countries of the Andean Community.



The Finnish Mission at the United Nations expressed their support for the proclamation of an International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020 during a reception in New York attended by over 70 UN delegations.

## 7. External cooperation

The IPPC Secretariat maintains strong links with organizations that share common interests. These relationships can range from informal, flexible arrangements to highly defined relationships. For example, the IPPC Secretariat works with Regional and National Plant Protection Organizations to assist contracting parties in implementing the IPPC.

A few highlights from 2018 include working with:

- ◆ **The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

The IPPC and CBD Secretariats implemented their joint work programme for 2017-2018. They also worked together to promote the IPPC 2018 annual theme “Plant health and environmental protection”. For example, the CBD Executive Secretary delivered the keynote speech at CPM-13 held in April 2018, and a related side session took place. The IPPC Secretariat participated at the CBD 14th Conference of Parties (CBD COP-14) in November 2018 where a side event on “2020 UN International Year of Plant Health and progress in achieving Aichi Target 9” was organized. The side event also aimed to create synergy among all stakeholders towards a joint celebration of 2020 as International Year of Plant Health and end of the UN Decade on Biodiversity.
- ◆ **The European Commission (EC)**

The EC has been supporting the Implementation and Review and Support System (IRSS) project since 2011. The third cycle of the project began in 2018. The EC also supports the “Support for implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)” project which was ongoing in 2018.
- ◆ **International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

The IPPC community collaborates with the IMO Secretariat to ensure the successful implementation of the Complementary Action Plan for Assessing and Managing the Pest Threats Associated with Sea Containers. In 2018, both Secretariats worked together to identify an IMO representative for the Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF). The collaboration with the IMO Secretariat and Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) raised the issue of including container cleanliness as one of the selection criteria in container inspection programmes. This will help determine the number of incidents of pest contamination of containers; and identify ways to manage pest risks associated with the movement of sea containers.
- ◆ **Standard Trade Development Facility (STDF)**

The IPPC Secretariat is a member of the STDF working group (WG) and participated in two meetings in 2018. It conducted in-depth reviews of STDF applications with a phytosanitary component.
- ◆ **The World Customs Organization (WCO)**

On 19 June 2018, the IPPC Secretariat signed an agreement with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to promote cooperation on matters of common interest including Electronic Data Exchange (ePhyto), e-commerce, sea containers, single window and communication and advocacy. The IPPC Secretariat attended the WCO e-Commerce working group meeting in October 2018 and a joint work plan is being developed.
- ◆ **The World Trade Organization (WTO)**

In 2018, The IPPC Secretariat participated in three Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS) Committee meetings. The Secretariat also attended the first ever Border Agency Cooperation Workshop organized by the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Secretariat in South Africa. The workshop increased dialogue and collaboration among the various national representatives from the agencies involved at border points.



## 8. Governance and strategy

### The 13th session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)

The 13th Session of the CPM (CPM-13) took place from 16 to 20 April 2018 at the FAO in Rome, Italy. A record 478 participants attended. Highlights included:

- ◆ Four new standards and two Diagnostic Protocols (DPs) were adopted; fruit fly standards were harmonized and reorganized.
- ◆ The 2018 annual theme of plant health and environmental protection was promoted through side and special topic sessions, and a keynote speech by the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- ◆ The Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) was recognized as an RPPO.
- ◆ Contracting parties supported the declaration of 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health in 2020 by the UN General Assembly.
- ◆ Contracting parties supported the IPPC ePhyto solutions, ePhyto Business Model, and the development of a five-year Plan.
- ◆ A side session on “Gene Sequencing and molecular technologies” was successfully organized together with European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) Secretariat.

### The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

In 2018, the draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 was presented to CPM-13 followed by a consultation period. Over 850 comments were received from all National and Regional Plant Protection Organizations, as well as 20 partner organizations. The draft was revised after the consultation period and presented to the SPG and Bureau meetings in October 2018 for final review.

The final version of the framework will be forwarded to CPM-14 (2019) for endorsement, prior to the final adoption by CPM-15 (2020).

### The CPM Bureau

The CPM Bureau met five times in 2018. The key topics discussed by the Bureau in 2018 were: commodity and pathway standards; the IPPC strategic framework 2020-2030; the joint call for topics for standards and implementation; IYPH 2020; and the IPPC sustainable funding mechanism.





© FAO/Roberto Sciotti

The 13th Session of the CPM was attended by a record 478 participants highlighting the ever-increasing relevance of plant health globally.

## The Financial Committee (FC)

The Financial Committee (FC) met four times in 2018. Major achievements included:

- ◆ **simplifying** the way contributions are made to the IPPC Multi-donor trust fund;
- ◆ **approving** the first forward-looking IPPC Secretariat Work Plan and Budget for 2019 and 2020 (for submission to CPM-14);
- ◆ **developing** new Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to make programme planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation more transparent; and
- ◆ **approving** a new template to ensure proposals to CPM have a budget attached.

These were subsequently approved by the CPM Bureau.

## The Strategic Planning Group (SPG)

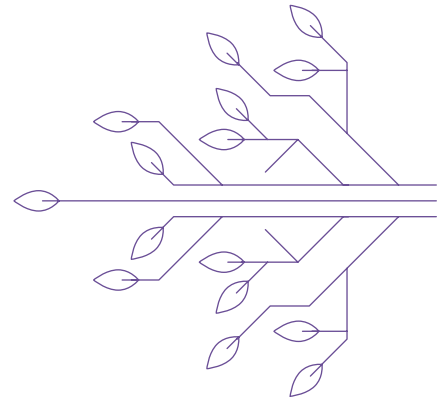
A record 41 participants attended the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures Strategic Planning Group (SPG) meeting which took place from 9 to 11 of October 2018 in Rome, Italy. The key topics discussed by the SPG in 2018 were: the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030; IYPH 2020; trade facilitation (including ePhyto and e-commerce); commodity and pathway standards; emerging pests and the concept of an IPPC emergency; sustainable funding mechanisms for the IPPC Secretariat; and the five-year investment plan.

## Standards Committee (SC)

Two Standards Committee (SC) meetings and one SC-7 meeting took place in 2018. Thanks to this coordination work, ten international standards (4 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), 5 Diagnostic Protocols, and 1 Phytosanitary Treatment) were officially adopted in 2018. A joint call for topics for standards and implementation resources was issued for the first time. The SC also reviewed a new draft ISPM on Guidance on Pest Risk Management and approved a new Specification (69) on the use of systems approaches in managing the pest risks associated with the movement of wood.

## Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) met twice in 2018 and established a clearer management and governance structure. In 2018, the Sea Container Task Force (SCTF) was also officially recognized as an IC Sub-group.



ANNUAL THEME:

# Plant health and environmental protection

**I**nternational travel and trade can quickly spread plant pests around the world causing great damage to plants and the environment. At the same time, climate change has altered ecosystems, thereby changing pests' life cycles and creating new niches where invasive pests can thrive. Furthermore, by damaging the environment, climate change reduces plants' resistance and resilience to pests.

The compound effect of human activities and climate change puts enormous pressure on our environment and consequently on plant health, agriculture and the food systems we depend on. To draw attention to these issues, 2018 was declared the IPPC annual year of plant health and environmental protection. The IPPC Secretariat also published a new factsheet on the topic in 2018.

The IPPC provides guidance on protecting the environment from plant pests- one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss. In 2018, the Secretariats of the IPPC and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) worked together on their joint work programme.



© Matteo Maspéro

## Protecting the environment by safeguarding biodiversity and fragile ecological systems

Biodiversity is crucial for a healthy environment, and vice versa. The IPPC has many common objectives with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – the foremost global treaty in this area. In particular, the IPPC provides guidance on preserving biodiversity by protecting the environment from plant pests and invasive alien species – the main driver of biodiversity loss. Since 2017, the IPPC and CBD Secretariats have had a Joint Work Programme to harmonize global efforts to minimize the negative impacts of pests, invasive alien species and other destructive organisms.

## Promoting more environmentally friendly procedures and treatments

The IPPC seeks to reduce the unnecessary use of pesticides, which can kill pollinators, natural pest predators, and other organisms crucial for a healthy environment. To do this, the IPPC Secretariat sets standards for, and develops capacity in, implementing environmentally sensitive phytosanitary treatments and procedures. These result in healthier crops with less residues, and promotes human and animal health.

The IPPC upholds the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. One such substance is methyl bromide, which was commonly used to kill pests through fumigation. The IPPC's Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) therefore established a Recommendation to replace or reduce the use of methyl bromide and endorsed alternative treatments such as heating, cooling, and irradiation.

## Setting standards, developing capacity and facilitating international collaboration to protect the environment

The IPPC helps safeguard plant health through internationally recognized standards, recommendations and diagnostic protocols – many of which help protect the environment. The IPPC Secretariat works with member countries wishing to develop their capacity in applying these standards.

The IPPC Secretariat actively collaborates with partners that have a strong environmental focus. Examples of collaboration in 2018 include:

- ◆ The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat's Executive Secretary delivered a keynote speech on Plant Health and Environment Protection at the 13th Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). A side session and special topics sessions on the annual theme were organized.
- ◆ The IPPC Secretariat participated at the CBD 14th Conference of Parties (CBD COP-14) which took place in Sham El Sheikh in November 2018. Both Secretariats are actively collaborating on work related to the 2020 International Year for Plant Health (IYPH) and the UN Decade on Biodiversity.
- ◆ The IPPC Secretariat participated in the July 2018 meeting of the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species (IALG-IAS) organized by the CBD.

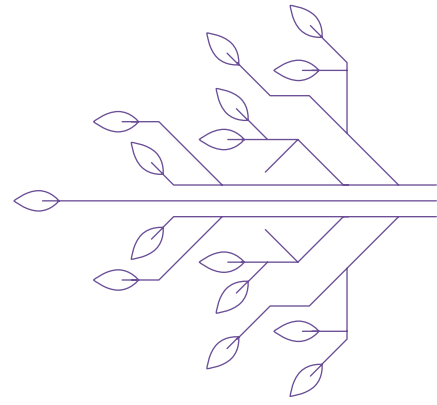
In addition, a seminar on plant health, climate change and environmental protection was organized at FAO headquarters in October 2018.



© FAO/Roberto Sciotti

Ms Cristiana Paşca Palmer, the executive secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, gave the keynote speech at the 13th session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-13). She highlighted the close links between plant health and environmental protection.

# About the IPPC



## 1. The Convention

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health treaty that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The Convention currently has 183 contracting parties.

The IPPC has several mechanisms for fostering cooperation among contracting parties. These include:

- ◆ **developing** International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs);
- ◆ **fostering** information exchange;
- ◆ **developing** capacity; and
- ◆ **providing** legal and policy guidelines.

The World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS Agreement) recognizes the IPPC as the international standard setting body for plant health. It is on par with Codex Alimentarius and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), which are respectively responsible for food safety and animal health standards.

### A brief history of the IPPC

The concept of international plant protection began in 1881, when five countries signed an agreement to control the spread of the grape *Phylloxera*, a North American aphid. The pest was accidentally introduced into Europe around 1865 and subsequently devastated much of Europe's grape-growing regions.

The next major step in plant protection was the International Convention for the Protection of Plants, signed in Rome in 1929, followed by the adoption of the IPPC by FAO in 1951.

The IPPC came into force in April 1952, superseding all previous international plant protection agreements. The Convention was reviewed in 1979 and 1997. It was recognized by the 1989 Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a standard setting organization for the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement).

◆ **IPPC Vision:** Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

◆ **IPPC Mission:** To secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the introduction and spread of plant pests, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and facilitate trade.

To read the full Convention text see:

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/convention-text>

### The IPPC'S strategic objectives for 2012 – 2019

- ◆ Protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread.
- ◆ Protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests.
- ◆ Facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures.
- ◆ Develop phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish A, B and C.

The IPPC Strategic Framework (2012 - 2019) is available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/1015>

### IPPC annual themes 2016 -2020

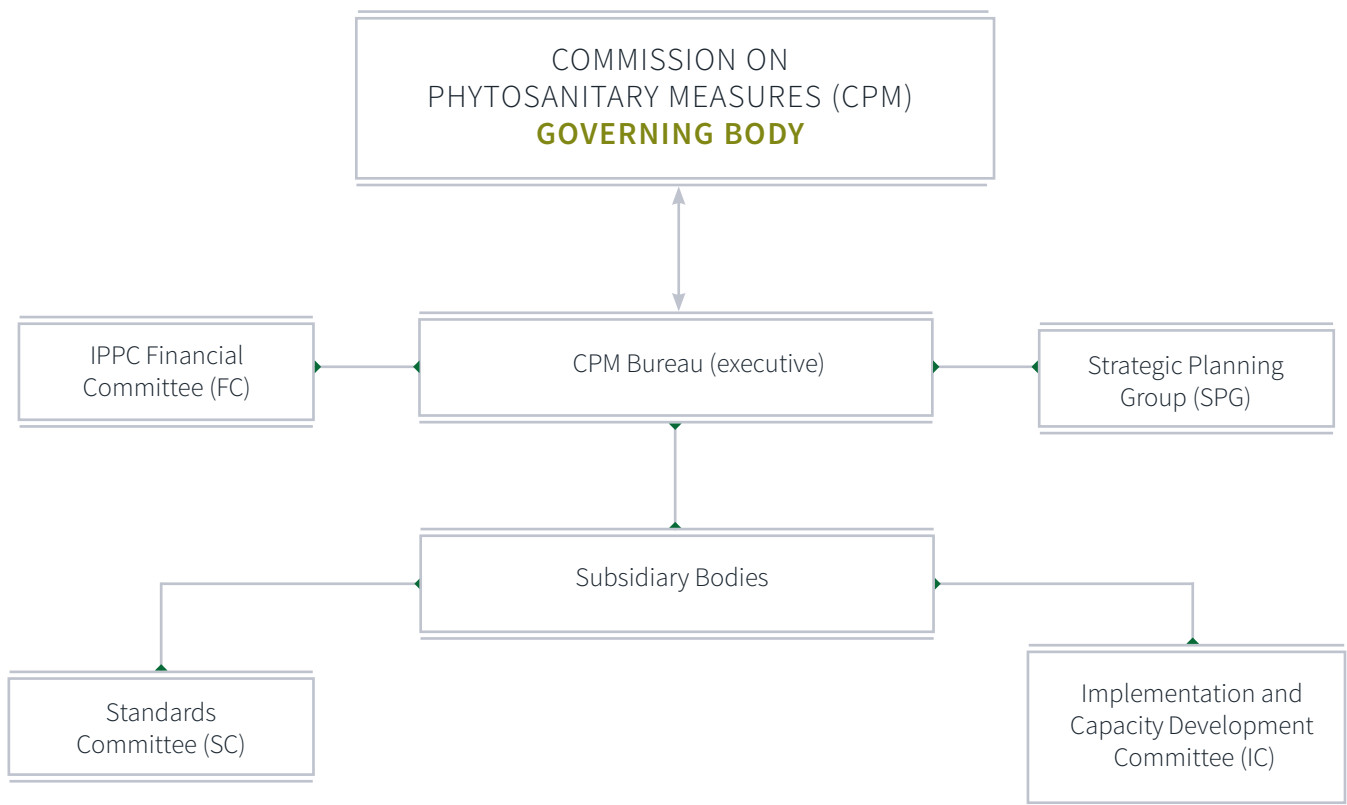
- ◆ **2016** Plant health and food security
- ◆ **2017** Plant health and trade facilitation
- ◆ **2018 Plant health and environmental protection**
- ◆ **2019** Plant health and capacity development
- ◆ **2020** International Year of Plant Health

## 2. Governing bodies

The IPPC is governed through the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) that meets annually to review the IPPC work programme and make decisions about its future, including adopting new International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). The CPM's seven-member elected executive branch is the CPM Bureau. The Bureau provides guidance to the IPPC Secretariat on activities, particularly those related to financial and operational management, between sessions of the CPM.

The Standards Committee (SC) is composed of 25 members from seven regions and is mainly responsible for overseeing the IPPC standard setting process and developing the ISPMs. The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) is composed of 12 members, plus one RPPO representative and one SC representative. It provides technical oversight to activities that enhance the capacity of contracting parties to implement the IPPC and meet its strategic objectives.

Figure 8 IPPC governing bodies structure



### 3. The IPPC Secretariat

The IPPC Secretariat coordinates the core activities of, and provides operational support to, the IPPC work programme. It is hosted at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy.

The Standards Setting Unit (SSU) coordinates and facilitates the processes behind setting International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and CPM recommendations. It also provides technical support for the implementation of the IPPC's strategic framework. It supports the Standards Committee (SC) and several expert subgroups such as the drafting groups for the development of standards, including those responsible for translating and publishing ISPMs and CPM recommendations.

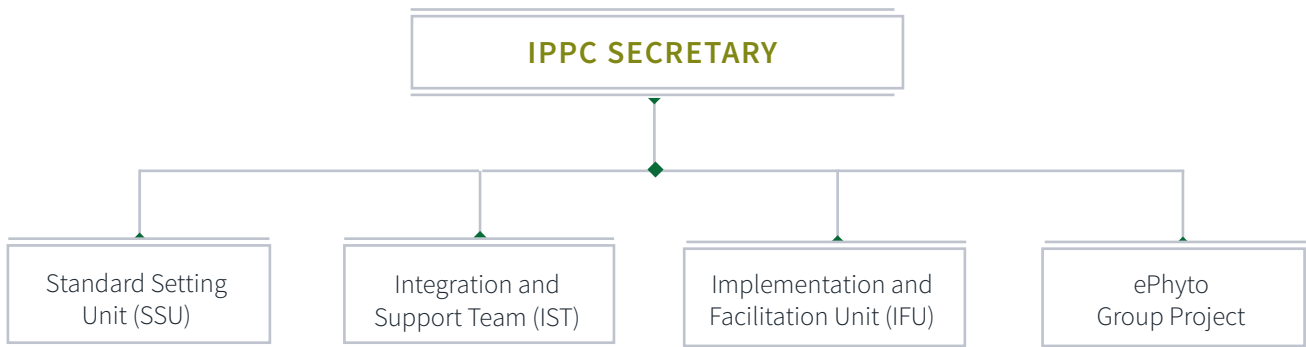
The Implementation and Facilitation Unit (IFU) coordinates the implementation of the IPPC, the ISPMs and adopted CPM

Recommendations. It works with contracting parties to develop capacity in implementing the IPPC and the standards.

The Integration Support Team (IST) supports the governance, technical, strategic planning, partnership, and communication and advocacy activities of the IPPC Secretariat. For example, it organizes the CPM, the CPM Bureau, and Strategic Planning Group (SPG) meetings. It has coordinated the Secretariat's advocacy efforts towards the proclamation of the International Year of Plant Health.

IST is responsible for the IPPC website, the National Reporting Obligations (NRO) platform, the Online Commenting System (OCS), and a host of other online tools. It also supports the IPPC activities related to emerging pests and other plant health issues.

**Figure 9** Structure of the IPPC Secretariat



## 4. The IPPC community

The IPPC boasts a network of international partners from all over the world. These include ten Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) working to secure plant health and environmental protection in their regions. The IPPC specifies the functions of RPPOs as:

- ◆ **coordinating** National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and participating in activities to promote and achieve the objectives of the IPPC;
- ◆ **cooperating** with other regions to promote harmonized phytosanitary measures;
- ◆ **gathering** and disseminating information, in particular in relation to the IPPC; and
- ◆ **cooperating** with the CPM and the IPPC Secretariat in developing and implementing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

Each RPPO has its own action plan and programme. However, each year the IPPC Secretariat organizes a Technical Consultation (TC-RPPO) where all RPPOs gather to discuss common challenges, share information and look for synergies.

The current RPPOs of the IPPC are the: Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC); Caribbean Agriculture Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA); Comunidad Andina (CAN); Comité de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE); European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO); Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC); Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO); North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO); Organismo Internacional Regional

de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA) and Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO).

At the national level, IPPC related activities are primarily coordinated and implemented by NPPOs.

The IPPC community also includes a wide range of external organizations and partners whose work is related to plant health. These include trade-related organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Customs Organization (WCO); and environmental organizations such as Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), CAB International (CABI), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and the Ozone Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Program.

Figure 10 Map of the 183 contracting parties to the IPPC



A phytosanitary technician of the Phytosanitary verification unit at the international airport in Dakar inspecting melons using a magnifier in a cold room storage. Strict phytosanitary checks are run on every good of vegetal nature and as well on fruit and wood entering the country to avoid risk of altering the endemic flora and fauna species. Conformity checks are run instead on all the goods that are exported or re-exported to make sure they comply with the quality requirements and the phytosanitary standards of the country where the goods are exported.

©FAO/Marco Longari

## 5. IPPC partners

The IPPC recognizes the importance of maintaining strong links with organizations that share common interests. These relationships can range from informal, flexible arrangements to highly defined relationships. For example, the IPPC Secretariat has strong relationships with Regional and National Plant Protection Organizations and works with them to assist contracting parties in implementing the IPPC.

The IPPC Secretariat also cooperates with **37** external partners and organizations to create synergies and achieve common goals.

### 9 UN organizations

- ◆ Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BWC)
- ◆ Codex Alimentarius (Codex)
- ◆ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ◆ International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- ◆ International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- ◆ International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- ◆ Ozone Secretariat (UN Environment)
- ◆ United Nations Environment (UNEP)
- ◆ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

### 8 International organizations

- ◆ African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)
- ◆ Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)
- ◆ Inter American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA)
- ◆ International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- ◆ Standards Trade Development Facility (STDF)
- ◆ World Animal Health Organization (OIE)
- ◆ World Customs Organization (WCO)

- ◆ World Trade Organization (WTO)

### 11 Academic and research organizations

- ◆ Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI)
- ◆ Centre international de hautes études agronomiques méditerranéennes (CIHEAM)
- ◆ Entomological Society of America (ESA)
- ◆ Erasmus Mundus Programme of Masters in Plant Health
- ◆ Global Taxonomy Initiative of the CBD (GTI/CBD)
- ◆ Imperial College
- ◆ International Advisory Group on Pest Risk Analysis (IAGPRA)
- ◆ International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS)
- ◆ International Forestry Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG)
- ◆ International Society for Plant Pathology (ISPP)
- ◆ Phytosanitary Measures Research Group (PMRG)

### 7 Industry and NGO partners

- ◆ Container Owners Association (COA)
- ◆ Global Express Association (GSA)
- ◆ International Grain Trade Coalition (IGTC)
- ◆ International Olive Council (IOC)
- ◆ International Seed Federation (ISF)
- ◆ International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
- ◆ The Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP)

### 2 Resource organizations

- ◆ European Commission (EC)
- ◆ World Bank (WB)



## 6. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

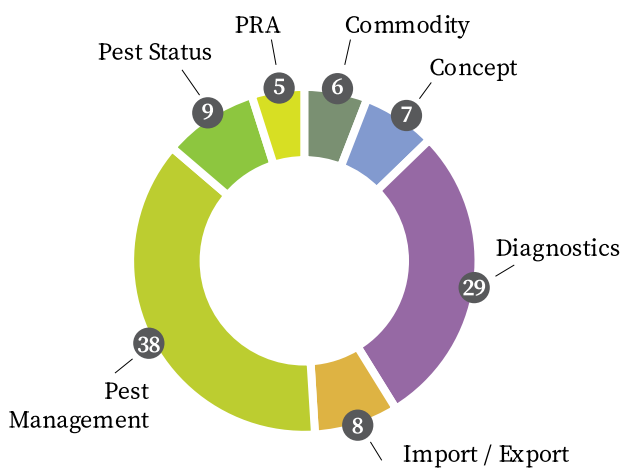


## 7. Adopted standards

International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are international standards adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the

Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), established under the IPPC. They aim at harmonizing the phytosanitary measures applied in international trade.

**Figure 11.** Adopted standards grouped by categories



The process for developing ISPMs has four stages:

- ◆ Stage 1: Developing the list of topics for IPPC standards
- ◆ Stage 2: Drafting
- ◆ Stage 3: Consultation and review
- ◆ Stage 4: Adoption and publication

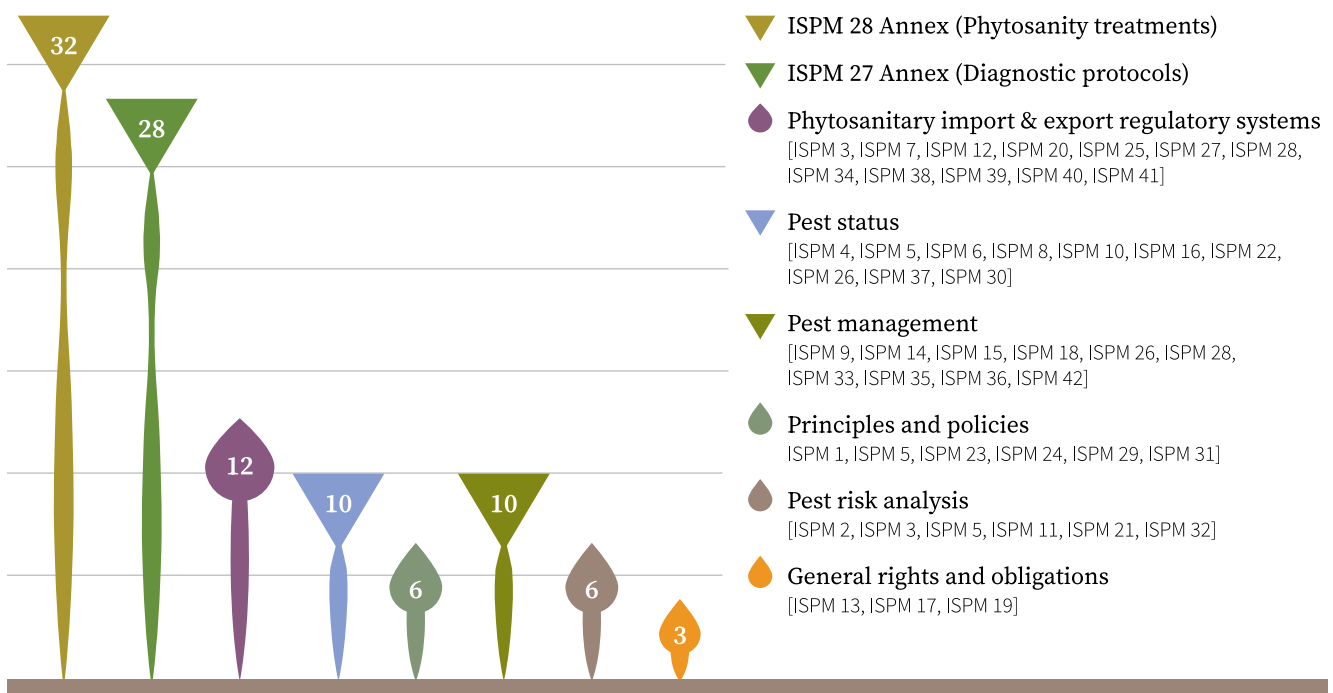
The following technical panels develop technical standards:

- ◆ Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)
- ◆ Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ)
- ◆ Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)
- ◆ Technical Panel on Pest-free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF)
- ◆ Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)

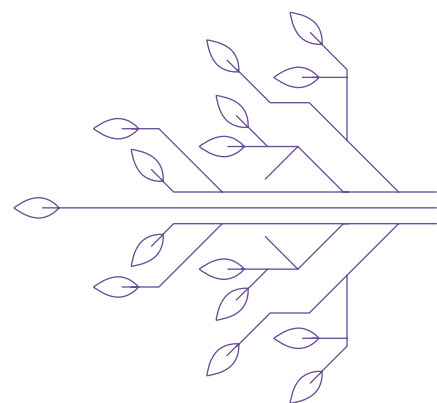
IPPC adopted standards are available at:

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm>

**Figure 12.** Types of adopted standards



# The way forward



Mr Jingyuan Xia

Secretary of the  
International Plant  
Protection Convention

Dear Reader,

I hope you enjoyed reading about key achievements in 2018 related to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). 2019 will be yet another busy and exciting year as we approach the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020, and unite efforts to prepare for celebrating this globally important event.

The new year's IPPC annual theme "Plant Health and Capacity Development" will allow the IPPC community to reflect on and further develop NPPOs' capacities, while enhancing the IPPC Secretariat's capabilities. We are going to organize a number of activities and events to promote phytosanitary capacity development for the IPPC Community and professional development for the IPPC Secretariat.

The events that will launch the celebration of IYPH are expected to be held in late 2019. Activities planned for the IYPH celebration include a meeting of the IPPC IYPH Steering Committee, the development of a detailed programme of events, and the establishment of an FAO International Steering Committee on the IYPH.

The fourteenth session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-14) will be a decisive time to discuss the future shape of our Convention and the direction to be taken by the global phytosanitary community. Most importantly, the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030 is expected to be finalized at CPM-14.

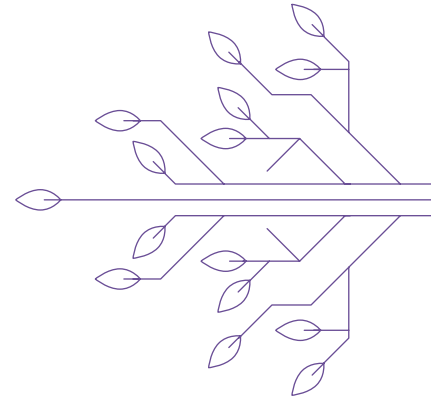
The core professional activities for the IPPC Community in 2019 include the promotion of emerging work on commodity and pathway standards, as well as joint topics for standards and implementation; a large-scale extension of the IPPC ePhyto hub and the extensive demonstration of the IPPC GeNS; and the organization of annual IPPC Regional and National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Workshops.

In 2019, the IPPC Secretariat and FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) are planning to organize the first FAO Plant Health Team meeting during CPM-14. The meeting will promote cooperation between the IPPC Secretariat and FAO Regional and Sub-regional offices. We will continuously strengthen our external cooperation with key partners, such as the CBD, WCO, IAEA, STDF and EU.

We look forward to mobilizing adequate extra-budgetary resources for celebrating IYPH in 2020, for increasing the sustainability of the IPPC ePhyto solution, and for stabilizing the number of IPPC Secretariat staff.

I thank you all for being part of these efforts and look forward to cooperating closely together to protect global plant resources from pests.

# Further references



## 1. 2018 Reports and publications

### Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) report

- ◆ Thirteenth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-13) Report (16-20 April 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85963/>

### Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau reports

- ◆ 2018-03 CPM Bureau Report (8 March 2018, Teleconference)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85726/>
- ◆ 2018-04 CPM Bureau Report (11-13 and 20 April 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85861/>
- ◆ 2018-06 CPM Bureau Report (11-15 June 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86199/>
- ◆ 2018-10 CPM Bureau Report (8 and 12 October 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86822/>
- ◆ 2018-12 CPM Bureau Report (2018, Teleconference)  
[https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/01/Virtual\\_Report\\_Bureau-2018\\_December-2019-01-30.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/01/Virtual_Report_Bureau-2018_December-2019-01-30.pdf)

### Financial Committee (FC) reports

- ◆ IPPC Financial Committee Meeting (11 April 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85851/>
- ◆ IPPC Financial Committee Meeting (7-8 June 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86188/>
- ◆ IPPC Financial Committee Meeting (8 October 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86801/>

### Implementation and Capacity Development (IC) Committee and Sub-groups reports

- ◆ Second Meeting of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (21-25 May 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85934/>
- ◆ Third Meeting of the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (26-30 November 2018, Rome, Italy)  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86878/>

- ◆ **First Meeting of the IC Implementation and Review and Support System (IRSS) Sub-group (September 2018, Virtual Meeting)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86565/>
- ◆ **Implementation review and support system (IRSS) Triennial implementation review second cycle (2014-2017)**  
[https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/irss/2018/12/10/Report\\_IRSS\\_End\\_2nd\\_cycle\\_2014-2017\\_2018-12-10revfinal\\_format.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/irss/2018/12/10/Report_IRSS_End_2nd_cycle_2014-2017_2018-12-10revfinal_format.pdf)
- ◆ **Second Meeting of the IPPC Sea Containers Task Force (5-9 November 2018, Shenzhen, China)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86895/>

### Standards Committee (SC) reports

- ◆ **31st Standards Committee Meeting (14-18 May 2018, Rome Italy)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85924/>
- ◆ **Report of the Standards Committee Working Group (SC-7) (21-23 May 2018, Rome, Italy)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86148/>
- ◆ **32nd Standards Committee Meeting (19-23 November 2018, Rome, Italy)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86854/>

### Strategic Planning Group (SPG) report

- ◆ **Strategic Planning Group (SPG) Meeting (9-11 October 2018, Rome, Italy)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86797/>

### Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) reports

- ◆ **2018-01 Report of Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) virtual meeting (25 January 2018, Virtual meeting)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85607/>
- ◆ **2018-02 Report of Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) (14 February, 2018, Virtual meeting)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85644/>
- ◆ **2018-03 Report of Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) (21 March 2018, Virtual meeting)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85772/>
- ◆ **2018-06 Report of Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) (25-29 June 2018, Shenzhen, China)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86619/>

### Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) report

- ◆ **Report of the Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP) (5-9 February 2018, Paris France)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85736/>

## IPPC IYPH Steering Committee report

- ◆ **Report of the fourth IPPC International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) Steering Committee meeting (23-25 April 2018, Rome, Italy)**  
[https://www.ippc.int/static/media/uploads/iyp/2018/05/17/Report\\_IPPC-IYPHStC\\_Fourth\\_Meeting-2018-05-16.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/uploads/iyp/2018/05/17/Report_IPPC-IYPHStC_Fourth_Meeting-2018-05-16.pdf)

## Workshop reports

- ◆ **Regional workshop reports**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/regional-ippc-workshops/>
- ◆ **Report of the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPOs, 29 October – 2 November 2018, Lima, Peru)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86884/>

## IPPC ePhyto Solution reports

- ◆ **Report of the third IPPC Global Symposium on ePhyto (22-26 January 2018, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia )**  
[https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2018/05/REPORT\\_3rd\\_ePhyto\\_OCS\\_revised.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2018/05/REPORT_3rd_ePhyto_OCS_revised.pdf)
- ◆ **ePhyto Project Technical Committee meeting reports**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/ephyto-project-technical-committee/>
- ◆ **Report of the fourth ePhyto Industry Advisory Group (19 July 2018, Rome, Italy)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86335/>

## Other reports

- ◆ **2017 IPPC Annual report**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I9003EN/i9003en.pdf>
- ◆ **Report of the Expert Working Group on Guidance on Pest Risk Management (5-9 March 2018, Malta)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86428/>
- ◆ **Report of the IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Road” Countries (25-28 September 2018, Nanning, China)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86644/>
- ◆ **Report of the Task Force on Topics Meeting (1-3 October 2018, Rome, Italy)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86749/>
- ◆ **Technical Panel for the Glossary (4 - 7 December 2017, Rome, Italy)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85572/>

## 2018 Publications

- ◆ **IPPC Publications web page**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/>

## Brochures

- ◆ **Championing an International Year of Plant Health**  
<http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA0324EN>
- ◆ **Introducción a la terminología fitosanitaria internacional**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I6893ES/i6893es.pdf>

## Factsheets

- ◆ **Plant Health and Trade Facilitation**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8957EN/i8957en.pdf>
- ◆ **The IPPC ePhyto Solution**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8277EN/i8277en.pdf>
- ◆ **IPPC Guidance on Sea Containers**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8960EN/i8960en.pdf>
- ◆ **The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8959EN/i8959en.pdf>
- ◆ **Invasive Ants as a Biosecurity Threat**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8939EN/i8939en.pdf>
- ◆ **The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)**  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8959EN/i8959en.pdf>
- ◆ **Updated ePhyto Factsheets**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/ephyto-steering-group/>

## 2. Key resources

- ◆ **The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) text**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/convention-text/>
- ◆ **Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/>
- ◆ **Adopted Standards (ISPMs)**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/>
- ◆ **CPM Recommendations**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/cpm-recommendations-1/cpm-recommendations/>
- ◆ **Standard Setting Procedure Manual**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/ippc-standard-setting-procedure-manual/>
- ◆ **Capacity Development and Technical Manuals**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>
- ◆ **International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020 website**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/iyp/>

### Website and social media

- ◆ **IPPC Website**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/>
- ◆ **Facebook**  
<https://www.facebook.com/ippcheadlines/>
- ◆ **Linkedin**  
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3175642/>
- ◆ **Twitter**  
<https://twitter.com/ippcnews>
- ◆ **Videos on Youtube**  
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzp5NgJ2-dK4T7GE2fsGujftlxSX1rCTC>









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